



# Population, Employment, Poverty and Demographics from the 2000 U.S Census

Casper city, Wyoming



healthy landscapes • vibrant economies  
liveable communities

July 31, 2004

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Note: The data for this profile is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, files SF1 and SF3. SF1 represents that data that was collected from the short Census form, which was sent to 100% of the population, but only contains the basic Census information. SF3 represents the more detailed data that was collected from the long form, which was only sent to a portion of the total population. Most of the detailed information in this report is from the SF3. We always retrieved the data from SF1 whenever possible because it is more accurate. Each table in this profile contains a footnote indicating where (SF1 or SF3) the data came from, including the table number. See the methods section at the end of the profile for more information.

## Age Breakout in 2000

- The median age in 2000 is 36.1 years.

- In 2000, the baby boom was aged 40 - 55.

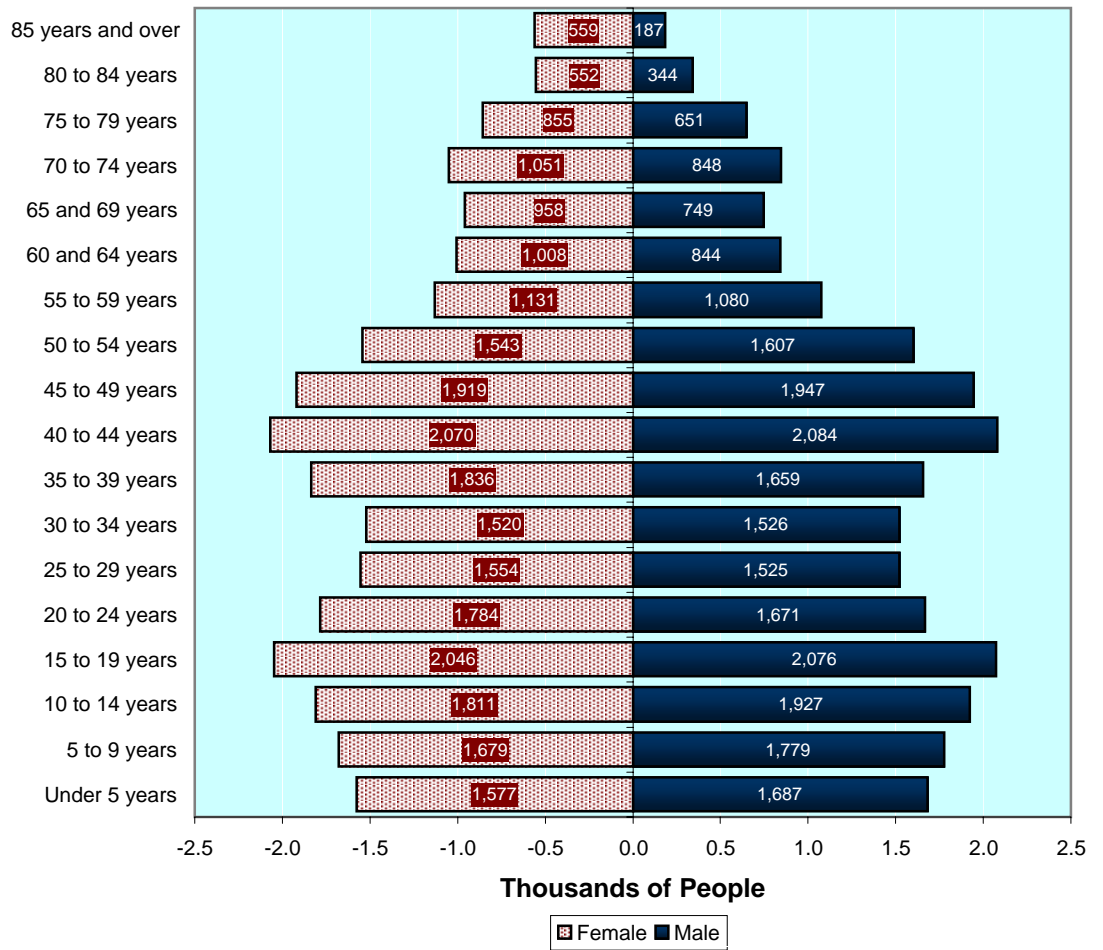
- The largest age category is 40 to 44 years old (4,154 people or 8.4% of the total).

- The population density is 2073 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
<b>Total</b>	51% / 49%	25,453	100%	24,191	100%	49,644	100%
<b>Under 20 years</b>	49% / 51%	7,113	28%	7,469	31%	14,582	29%
<b>65 years and over</b>	59% / 41%	3,975	16%	2,779	11%	6,754	14%
<b>Median Age</b>		37.3		34.7		36.1	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P12



## Race

- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

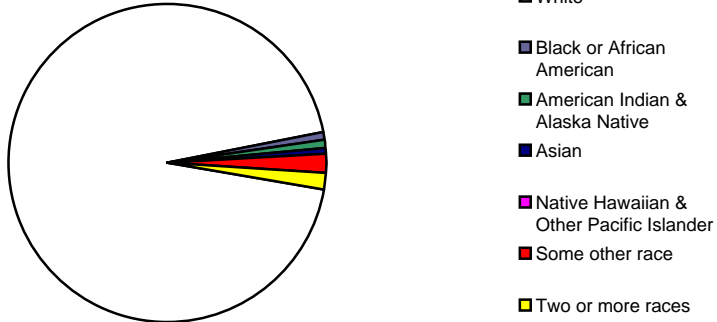
Total Population by Race		% of Total	
White	46,680	94.0%	
Black or African American	428	0.9%	
American Indian & Alaska Native	495	1.0%	
Asian	245	0.5%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	10	0.0%	
Some other race	1,011	2.0%	
Two or more races	775	1.6%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (94.0%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (2.0%).

2000 Race Breakout



## Ethnicity

- 5.4% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (50.7% of the Hispanic population).

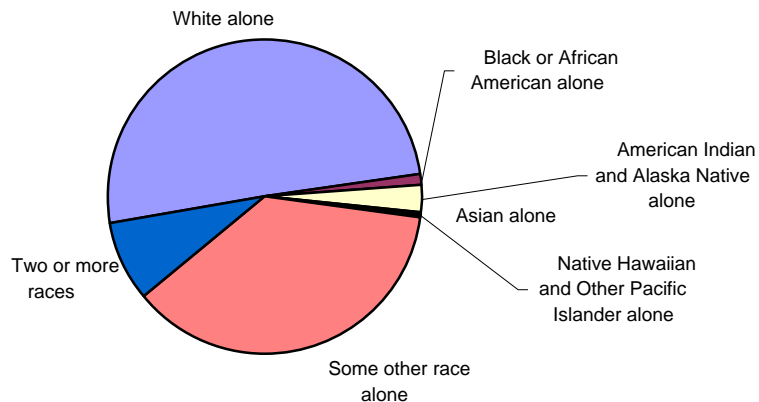
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,656	5.4%	100.0%
White alone	1,346	2.7%	50.7%
Black or African American alone	29	0.1%	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	74	0.1%	2.8%
Asian alone	7	0.0%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	4	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	975	2.0%	36.7%
Two or more races	221	0.4%	8.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	46,988	94.6%	
Total:	49,644	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (36.7% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



## Housing

- 93.0% of the housing units are occupied.
- 63.2% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 33.4% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 0.5% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	21,872	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	20,343	93.0%
Vacant Units - Total	1,529	
Vacancy Rate (%)	7.0%	
Average Household Size	2.4	

Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	13,616	62.3%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	204	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.5%	
Average Household Size	2.5	

Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	6,727	30.8%
Vacant Units - For Rent	589	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	8.1%	
Average Household Size	2.1	

Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	589	2.7%
For sale only	204	0.9%
Rented or sold, not occupied	145	0.7%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	115	0.5%
For migrant workers	2	0.0%
Other vacant	474	2.2%
Total Vacant	1,529	7.0%

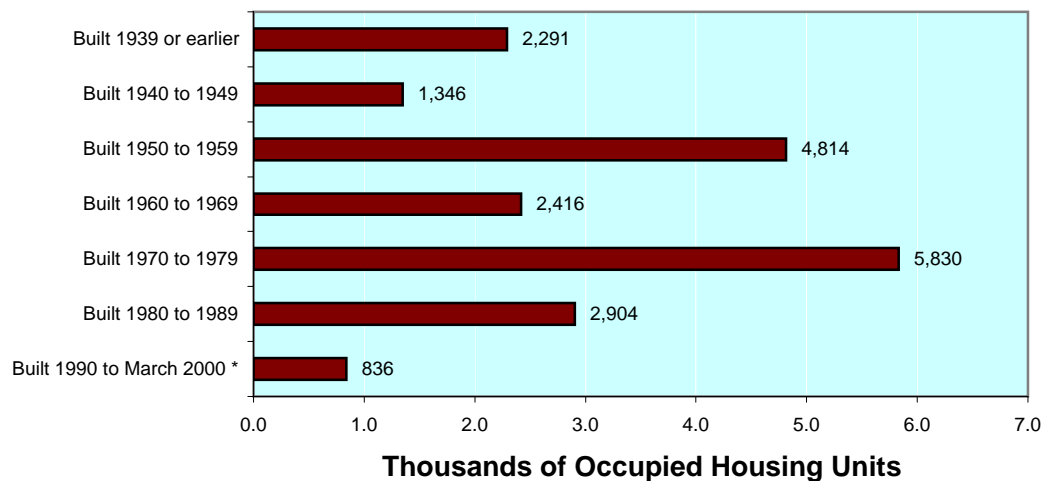
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12  
Universe: Vacant housing units SF1 - H5

## Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1970 to 1979.

\* Note: This ranking is based on time periods of different lengths. The most recent time period spans 10 years and 3 months.

### Home Construction by Decade



Universe: Occupied housing units

SF3 - H36

## Housing Affordability - Rentals

- 22% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

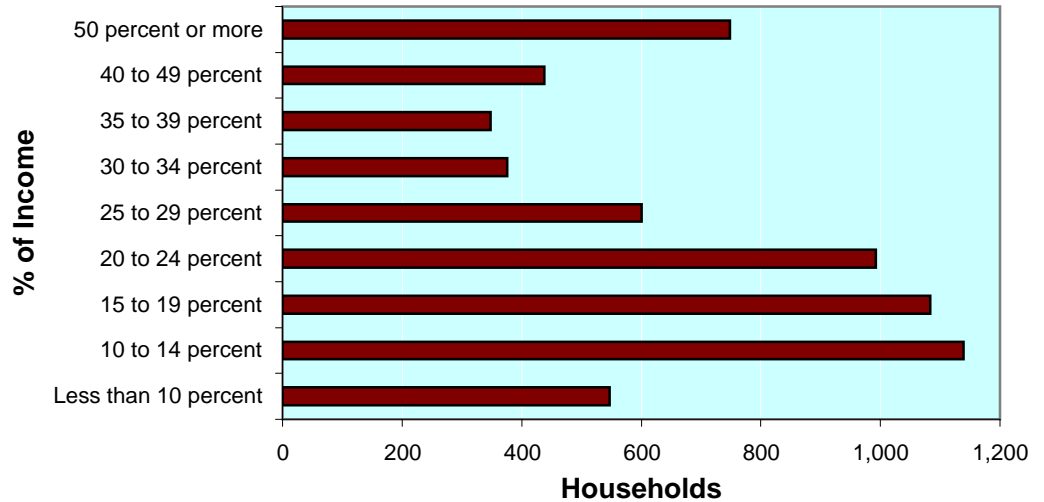
### Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	408
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		22%

Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent SF3 - H63

### Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 11% of the households that pay rent, spend more than 50% of their household income in gross rent (incl. utilities).



Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units

SF3 - H69

## Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 194, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. \*

### Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

		2000
Median value	\$	84,500
% of median income necessary to buy the median house		13%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$	23,877
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*		194

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

### Income in:

		1999
Per capita income	\$	19,409
Median household income	\$	36,567
Median family income	\$	46,267

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

\* Note: The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

## Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	<b>5,516</b>	<b>22%</b>	24%/76%
2) Retail trade	<b>3,738</b>	<b>15%</b>	43%/57%
3) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	2,192	9%	45%/55%
4) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	2,171	9%	51%/49%
5) Construction	1,835	7%	89%/11%
6) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	1,485	6%	84%/16%
7) Other services (except public administration)	1,462	6%	55%/45%
8) Manufacturing	1,365	5%	81%/19%
9) Public administration	1,290	5%	53%/47%
10) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	1,281	5%	39%/61%
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>22,335</b>	<b>89%</b>	

## Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	1,254	10%	231	2%	1,485	6%	84%/16%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	59	0%	33	0%	92	0%	64%/36%
Mining	1,195	9%	198	2%	1,393	6%	86%/14%
Construction	<b>1,627</b>	<b>12%</b>	208	2%	1,835	7%	89%/11%
Manufacturing	1,102	8%	263	2%	1,365	5%	81%/19%
Wholesale trade	745	6%	225	2%	970	4%	77%/23%
Retail trade	<b>1,615</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>15%</b>	43%/57%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	1,011	8%	185	2%	1,196	5%	85%/15%
Transportation and warehousing	823	6%	165	1%	988	4%	83%/17%
Utilities	188	1%	20	0%	208	1%	90%/10%
Information	325	2%	177	1%	502	2%	65%/35%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	504	4%	777	7%	1,281	5%	39%/61%
Finance and insurance	250	2%	523	4%	773	3%	32%/68%
Real estate and rental and leasing	254	2%	254	2%	508	2%	50%/50%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	1,103	8%	1,068	9%	2,171	9%	51%/49%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	602	5%	569	5%	1,171	5%	51%/49%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	8	0%	8	0%	0%/100%
Administrative and support and waste management services	501	4%	491	4%	992	4%	51%/49%
Educational, health and social services:	<b>1,331</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>22%</b>	24%/76%
Educational services	710	5%	<b>1,664</b>	<b>14%</b>	2,374	9%	30%/70%
Health care and social assistance	621	5%	<b>2,521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>13%</b>	20%/80%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	989	8%	<b>1,203</b>	<b>10%</b>	2,192	9%	45%/55%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	182	1%	174	1%	356	1%	51%/49%
Accommodation and food services	807	6%	1,029	9%	1,836	7%	44%/56%
Other services (except public administration)	800	6%	662	6%	1,462	6%	55%/45%
Public administration	685	5%	605	5%	1,290	5%	53%/47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,091</b>		<b>11,912</b>		<b>25,003</b>		<b>52%/48%</b>

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P49

Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total.

\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information about these categories.

The index of industrial specialization was 790 compared to 789 in the United States. A more diverse economy has a lower index value.

Top 10 (of the Second Tier Categories)			
	Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Split
1) Professional and related occupations	4,686	19%	41%/59%
2) Office and administrative support occupation	3,968	16%	19%/81%
3) Sales and related occupation:	3,672	15%	50%/50%
4) Management, business, and financial operations occupation	2,733	11%	62%/38%
5) Construction and extraction occupations:	1,772	7%	94%/6%
6) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupati	1,437	6%	96%/4%
7) Food preparation and serving related occupati	1,418	6%	41%/59%
8) Transportation and material moving occupation:	1,340	5%	91%/9%
9) Production occupations	1,325	5%	83%/17%
10) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupati	1,071	4%	50%/50%
Total of Top 10	23,422	94%	

Employment by Industry (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupation	3,625	28%	3,794	32%	7,419	30%	49%/51%
Management, business, and financial operations occupation	1,705	13%	1,028	9%	2,733	11%	62%/38%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm manage	1,312	10%	627	5%	1,939	8%	68%/32%
Farmers and farm managers:	12	0%	8	0%	20	0%	60%/40%
Business and financial operations occupations:	381	3%	393	3%	774	3%	49%/51%
Business operations specialist:	129	1%	158	1%	287	1%	45%/55%
Financial specialist:	252	2%	235	2%	487	2%	52%/48%
Professional and related occupations:	1,920	15%	2,766	23%	4,686	19%	41%/59%
Computer and mathematical occupation	129	1%	78	1%	207	1%	62%/38%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	461	4%	65	1%	526	2%	88%/12%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineer	309	2%	19	0%	328	1%	94%/6%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technician	152	1%	46	0%	198	1%	77%/23%
Life, physical, and social science occupation	177	1%	32	0%	209	1%	85%/15%
Community and social services occupation	177	1%	346	3%	523	2%	34%/66%
Legal occupations:	144	1%	88	1%	232	1%	62%/38%
Education, training, and library occupation	352	3%	1,025	9%	1,377	6%	26%/74%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupati	143	1%	219	2%	362	1%	40%/60%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupation:	337	3%	913	8%	1,250	5%	27%/73%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical oc	307	2%	658	6%	965	4%	32%/68%
Health technologists and technician:	30	0%	255	2%	285	1%	11%/89%
Service occupations	1,498	11%	2,524	21%	4,022	16%	37%/63%
Healthcare support occupation:	83	1%	483	4%	566	2%	15%/85%
Protective service occupations	238	2%	66	1%	304	1%	78%/22%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. supe	186	1%	44	0%	230	1%	81%/19%
Other protective service workers, including supervisor	52	0%	22	0%	74	0%	70%/30%
Food preparation and serving related occupati	579	4%	839	7%	1,418	6%	41%/59%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupati	538	4%	533	4%	1,071	4%	50%/50%
Personal care and service occupation	60	0%	603	5%	663	3%	9%/91%
Sales and office occupations	2,556	20%	5,084	43%	7,640	31%	33%/67%
Sales and related occupation:	1,821	14%	1,851	16%	3,672	15%	50%/50%
Office and administrative support occupation	735	6%	3,233	27%	3,968	16%	19%/81%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupation:	41	0%	7	0%	48	0%	85%/15%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupation:	3,050	23%	159	1%	3,209	13%	95%/5%
Construction and extraction occupations:	1,664	13%	108	1%	1,772	7%	94%/6%
Supervisors, construction and extraction worker	314	2%	-	0%	314	1%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers:	1,134	9%	108	1%	1,242	5%	91%/9%
Extraction workers:	216	2%	-	0%	216	1%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupati	1,386	11%	51	0%	1,437	6%	96%/4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupation	2,321	18%	344	3%	2,665	11%	87%/13%
Production occupations:	1,097	8%	228	2%	1,325	5%	83%/17%
Transportation and material moving occupation:	1,224	9%	116	1%	1,340	5%	91%/9%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving worke	15	0%	9	0%	24	0%	63%/38%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations:	27	0%	-	0%	27	0%	100%/0%
Motor vehicle operator:	756	6%	36	0%	792	3%	95%/5%
Rail, water and other transportation occupati	75	1%	19	0%	94	0%	80%/20%
Material moving worker:	351	3%	52	0%	403	2%	87%/13%
Total	13,091		11,912		25,003		52%/48%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and ov

SF3 - P50

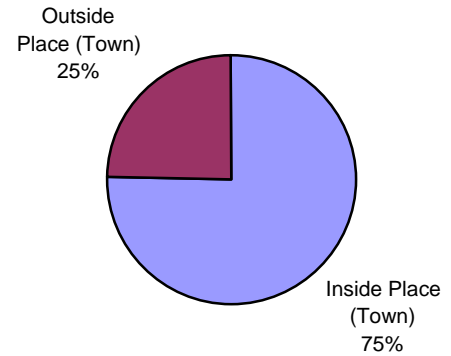
\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the t

## Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.
- 95% of residents worked in the county.
- 75% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	24,238	99%
Outside State	369	1%
County of Work:		
	# of People	%
In County	23,426	95%
Outside County	812	3%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
	# of People	%
Inside Place (Town)	18,530	75%
Outside Place (Town)	6,077	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,607</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P26 & P27

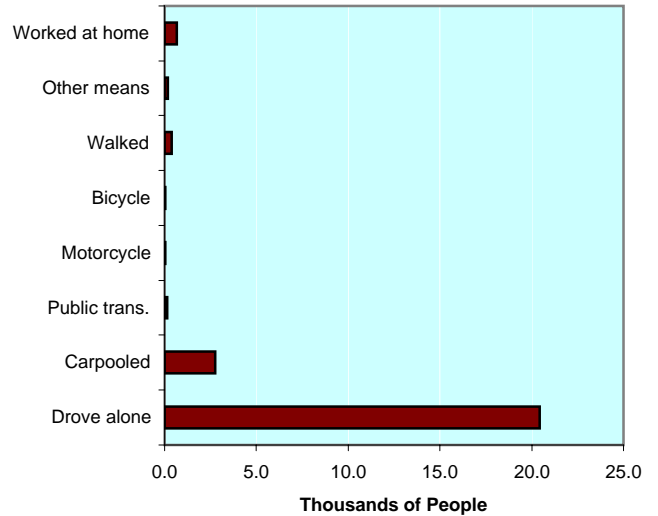


## Method of Commute

- 2.7% of residents worked at home.
- 1.7% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.5% of residents took public transportation.
- 83% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
	# of People	%
Car, truck, or van:	23,183	94%
Drove alone	20,430	83%
Carpooled	2,753	11%
Public transportation:	127	1%
Taxicab	5	0%
Other	122	0%
Motorcycle	43	0%
Bicycle	30	0%
Walked	383	2%
Other means	169	1%
Worked at home	672	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,607</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

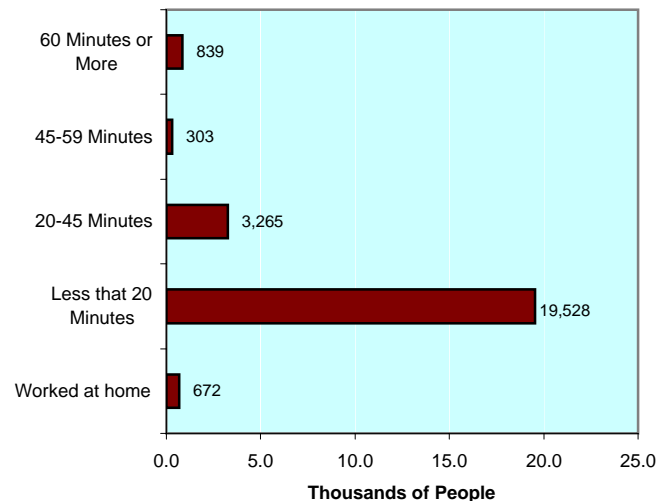


## Commute Time

- 79% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
	# of People	%
Worked at home	672	3%
Less than 20 Minutes	19,528	79%
20-45 Minutes	3,265	13%
45-59 Minutes	303	1%
60 Minutes or More	839	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,607</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31

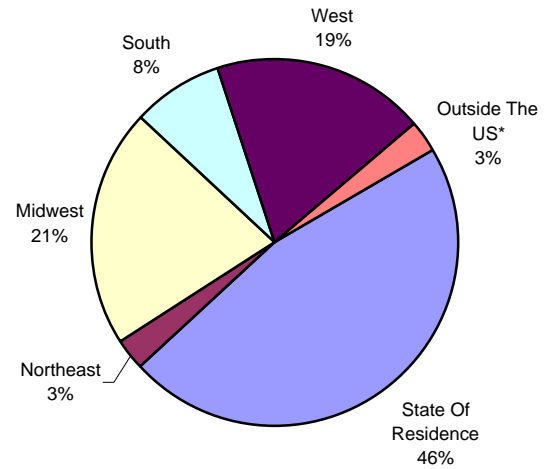


### Place of Birth

- 46.4% of residents were born in state.
- 53.6% of residents were born in a different state.
- 2.7% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	23,143	46%
Northeast	1,394	3%
Midwest	10,442	21%
South	4,099	8%
West	9,452	19%
Outside The US*	1,325	3%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>49,855</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21  
 \* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands

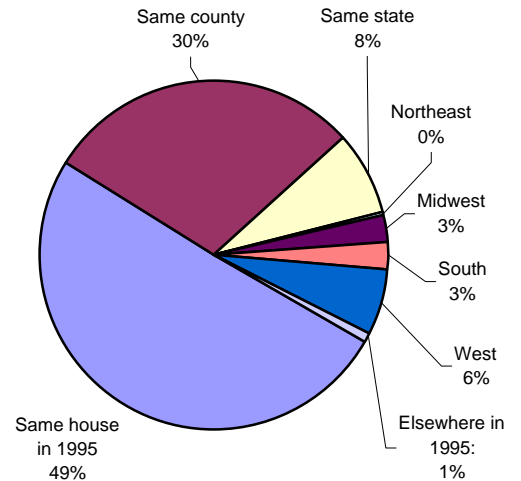


### New Residents Since 1995

- 19% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 11% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 1% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	23,560	50%
Different house in 1995:	23,099	50%
<b>In United States in 1995:</b>	<b>22,701</b>	<b>49%</b>
Same county	13,801	30%
Different county:	8,900	19%
Same state	3,589	8%
Different state:	5,311	11%
Northeast	161	0%
Midwest	1,182	3%
South	1,185	3%
West	2,783	6%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	18	0%
Foreign country or at sea	380	1%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>46,659</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24

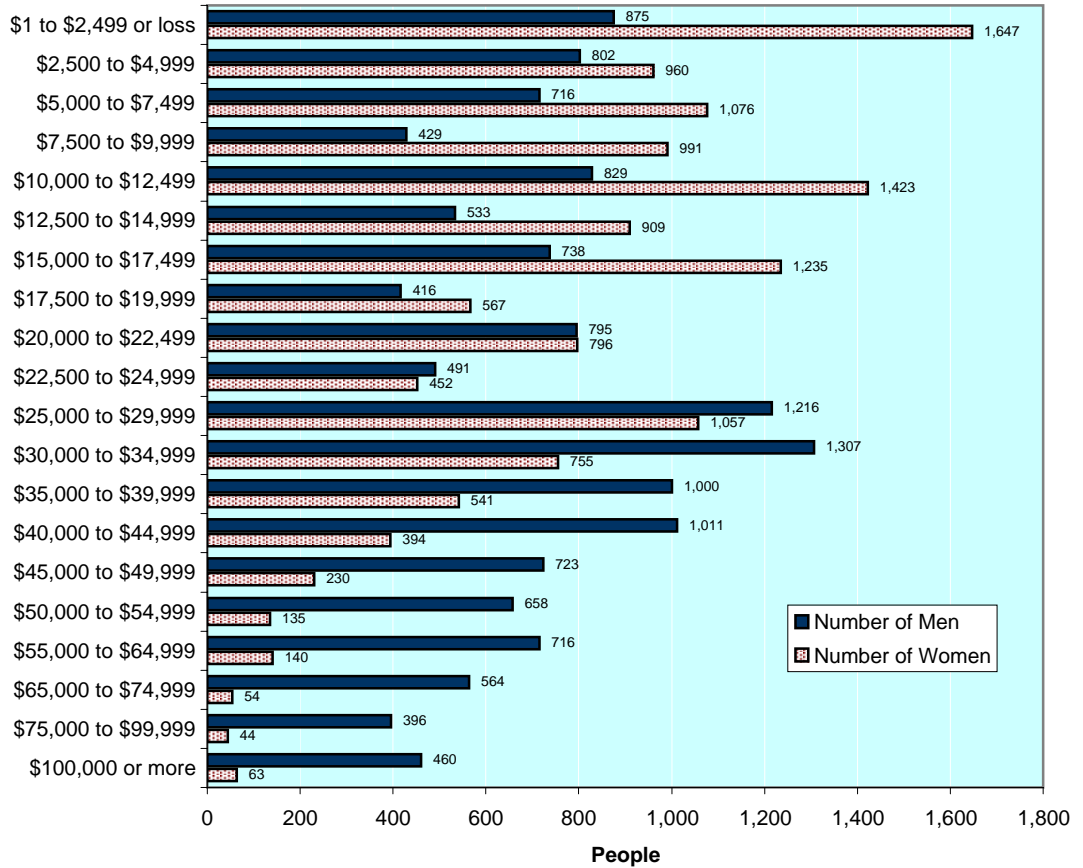


# Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3

## Income Distribution

- 67% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. \*

- 2% of individuals earned more than \$100K. \*



## Income Distribution

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "\$1 to \$2,499 or loss". \*

## Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$19,409.

Income Bracket	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total	% of Total	% that make less than...	% that make more than...
\$1 to \$2,499 or loss	875	1,647	2,522	9%	9%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	802	960	1,762	6%	15%	91%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	716	1,076	1,792	6%	22%	85%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	429	991	1,420	5%	27%	78%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	829	1,423	2,252	8%	35%	73%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	533	909	1,442	5%	40%	65%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	738	1,235	1,973	7%	47%	60%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	416	567	983	3%	50%	53%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	795	796	1,591	6%	56%	50%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	491	452	943	3%	59%	44%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,216	1,057	2,273	8%	67%	41%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,307	755	2,062	7%	75%	33%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,000	541	1,541	5%	80%	25%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,011	394	1,405	5%	85%	20%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	723	230	953	3%	89%	15%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	658	135	793	3%	91%	11%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	716	140	856	3%	94%	9%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	564	54	618	2%	97%	6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	396	44	440	2%	98%	3%
\$100,000 or more	460	63	523	2%	100%	2%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>14,675</b>	<b>13,469</b>	<b>28,144</b>	<b>100%</b>		

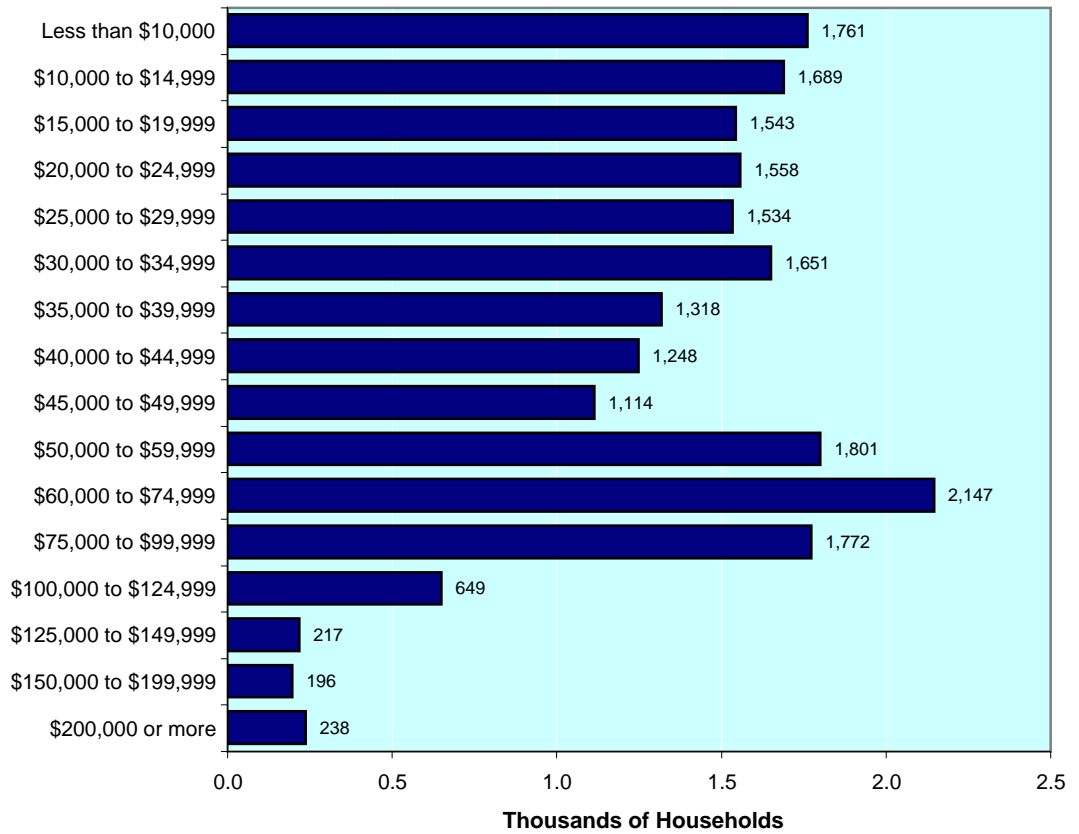
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Income Distribution

- In 1999, 40% of households in Casper city, Wyoming earned less than \$30K. \*
- In 1999, 6% of households earned more than \$100K. \*
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 6.2 households that made under 30K.



- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "\$60,000 to \$74,999". \*

## Median Income

- Median Household Income In 1999 was \$36,567.\*

Income Distribution				
	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	1,761	9%	9%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,689	8%	17%	91%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,543	8%	24%	83%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,558	8%	32%	76%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,534	8%	40%	68%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,651	8%	48%	60%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,318	6%	54%	52%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,248	6%	60%	46%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,114	5%	66%	40%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,801	9%	74%	34%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	2,147	11%	85%	26%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,772	9%	94%	15%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	649	3%	97%	6%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	217	1%	98%	3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	196	1%	99%	2%
\$200,000 or more	238	1%	100%	1%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>20,436</b>	<b>100%</b>		

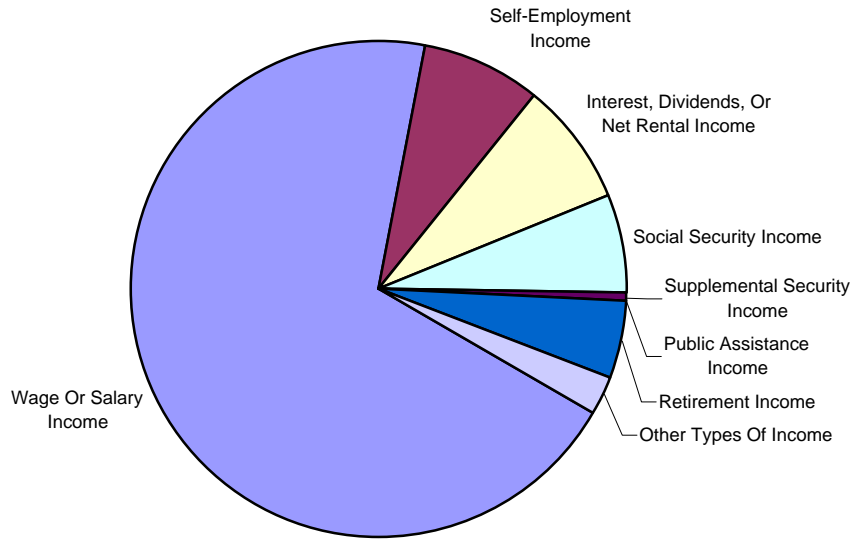
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Sources of Income

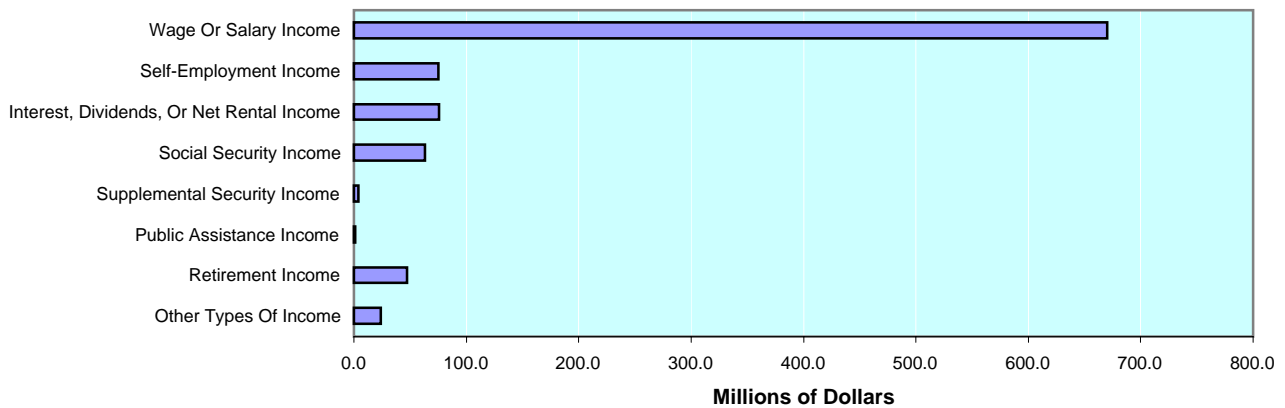
- 69.8% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 7.8% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 77.6% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 19.4% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.\*
- 0.1% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 670,165,700	69.8%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 74,903,600	7.8%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 75,942,400	7.9%
Social Security Income	\$ 63,312,800	6.6%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 3,815,000	0.4%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 1,101,700	0.1%
Retirement Income	\$ 47,267,700	4.9%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 23,944,900	2.5%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>\$ 960,453,800</b>	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



\* Note: Income does not include capital gains. See glossary for more information.

### Educational Attainment

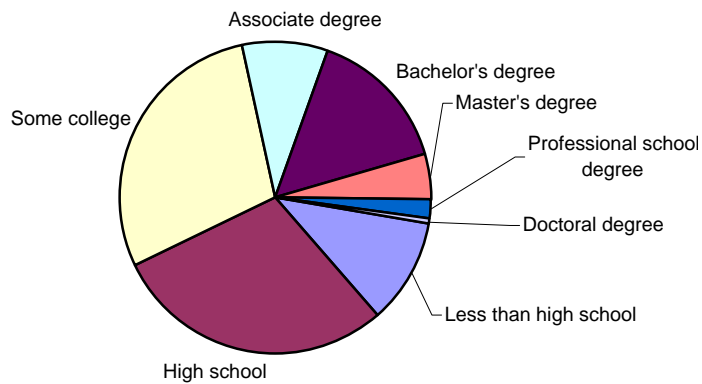
- 11% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 7% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 22% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	3,468	11%
High school	9,311	29%
Some college	9,156	29%
Associate degree	2,900	9%
Bachelor's degree	4,713	15%
Master's degree	1,523	5%
Professional school degree	675	2%
Doctoral degree	138	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,884</b>	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

### Educational Attainment



### School Enrollment

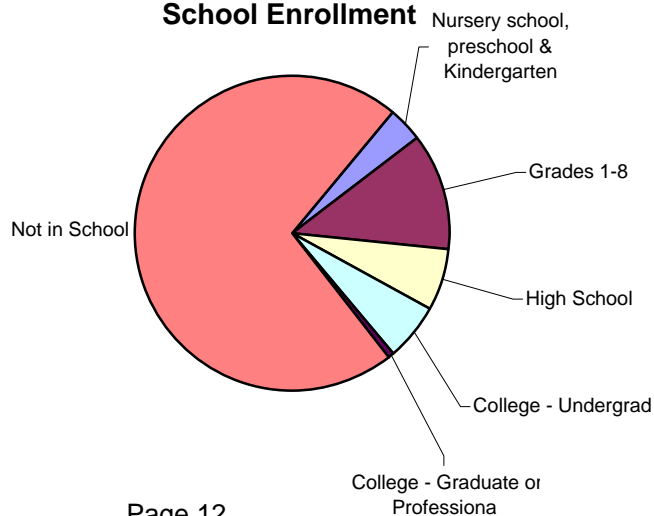
- 7% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 6% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 16% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	1,696	4%
Grades 1-8	5,825	12%
High School	3,005	6%
College - Undergrad	2,798	6%
College - Graduate or Professional	379	1%
Not in School	34,430	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,133</b>	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

### School Enrollment



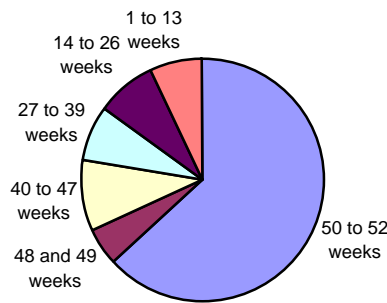
Seasonal Workers

- 63.1% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 22.5% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

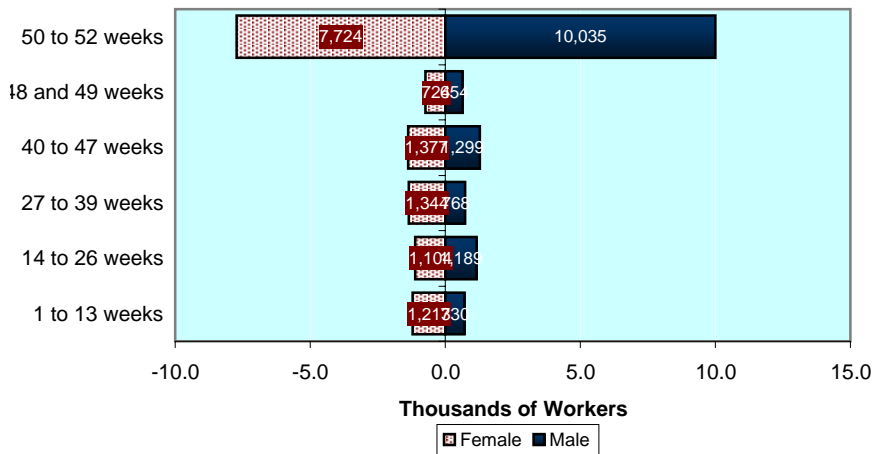
Workers by Weeks Per Year						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	7,724	57%	10,035	68%	17,759	63%
48 and 49 weeks	724	5%	654	4%	1,378	5%
40 to 47 weeks	1,377	10%	1,299	9%	2,676	10%
27 to 39 weeks	1,344	10%	768	5%	2,112	7%
14 to 26 weeks	1,104	8%	1,189	8%	2,293	8%
1 to 13 weeks	1,213	9%	730	5%	1,943	7%
<b>Total (Worked in 1999)</b>	<b>13,486</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,675</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,161</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 16 years and over  
 Table P47 - SF3  
 Percentages are based on the total population aged 16 and over who worked in 1999.

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year

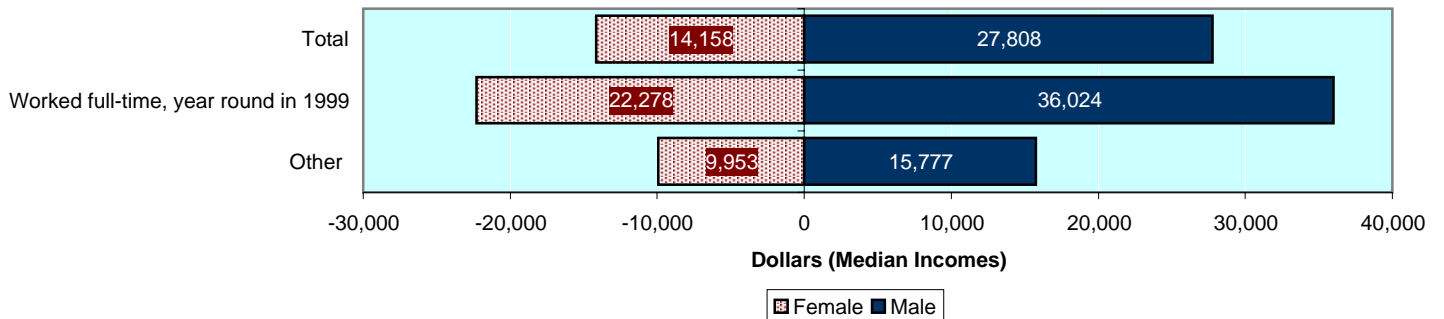


Income by Work Status

- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status		
	Female	Male
Total	14,158	27,808
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	22,278	36,024
Other	9,953	15,777

Universe: Population 15 years and over with income in 1999.  
 Table PCT45 - SF3



### Workers per Family

- 60% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	1,457	11%
1 worker	3,884	29%
2 workers	6,568	50%
3 or more workers	1,329	10%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



### Full Time/Part Time

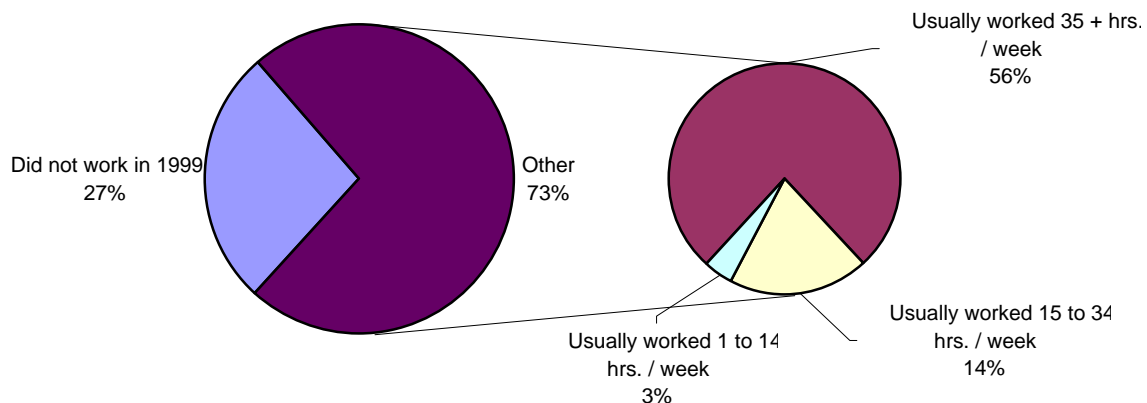
- 56% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 76% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week			
	Number	% of total 16+	% of those who worked
Worked in 1999:	28,161	73%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	21,531	56%	76%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	5,428	14%	19%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	1,202	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	10,374	27%	
<b>Total (16 and over)</b>	<b>38,535</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Universe: Population 16 years and over

SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



**Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)**

- 11% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

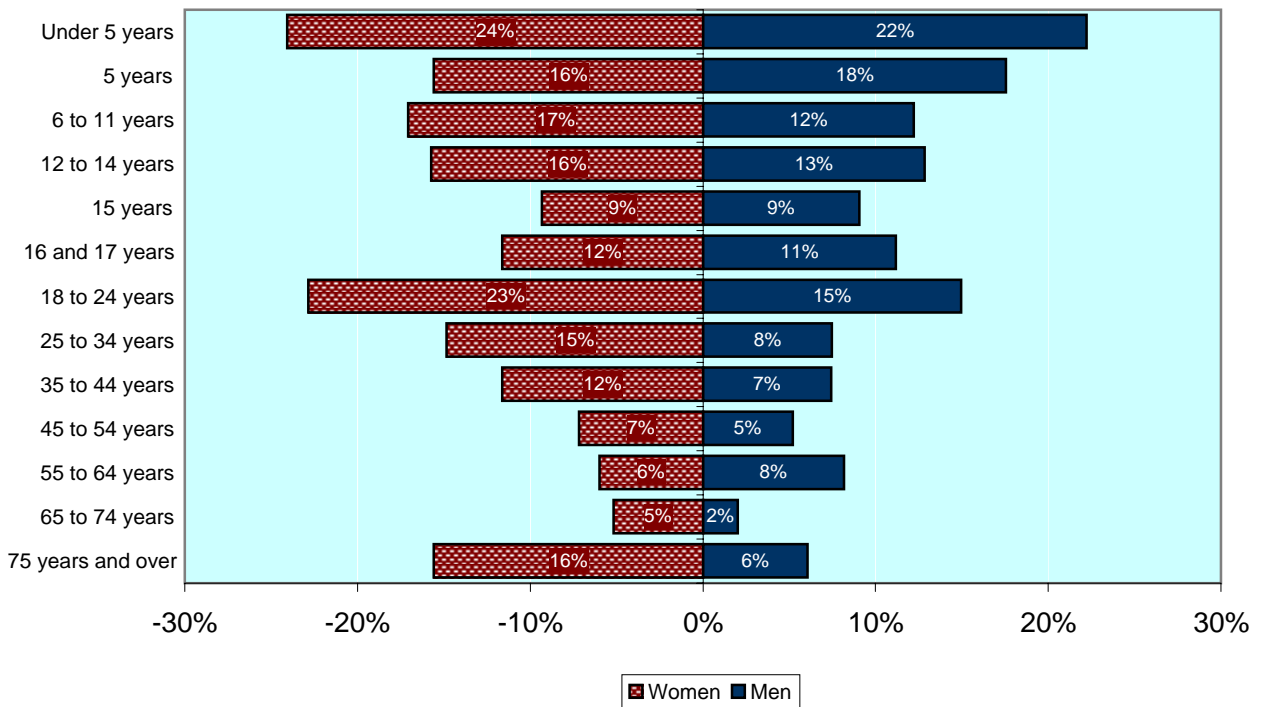
- 16% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	367	24%	356	22%	723	23%
5 years	59	16%	54	18%	113	16%
6 to 11 years	361	17%	248	12%	609	15%
12 to 14 years	142	16%	171	13%	313	14%
15 years	35	9%	46	9%	81	9%
16 and 17 years	90	12%	80	11%	170	11%
18 to 24 years	569	23%	355	15%	924	19%
25 to 34 years	441	15%	213	8%	654	11%
35 to 44 years	470	12%	293	7%	763	10%
45 to 54 years	255	7%	186	5%	441	6%
55 to 64 years	127	6%	163	8%	290	7%
65 to 74 years	103	5%	33	2%	136	4%
75 years and over	265	16%	64	6%	329	12%
Under 18 years	1,054	17%	955	15%	2,009	16%
Over 65 years	368	10%	97	4%	465	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,284</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>11%</b>

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

SF3 - PCT75A-I

**Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age**



For more information about how the Census measures poverty or the poverty threshold in 1999:  
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.htm>  
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.htm>

### Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

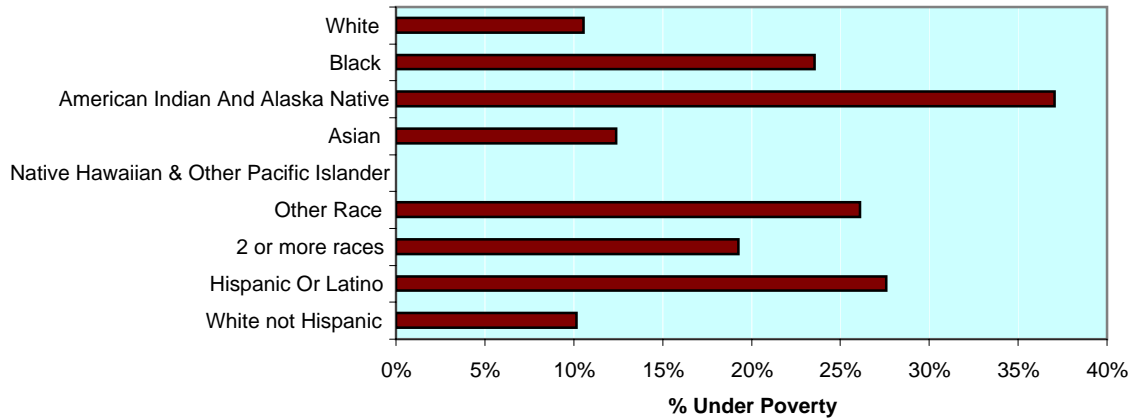
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (37% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	4,827		11%
Black	65		24%
American Indian And Alaska Native	209		37%
Asian	46		12%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-		0%
Other Race	280		26%
2 or more races	119		19%
Hispanic Or Latino	699		28%
White not Hispanic	4,519		10%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

### Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

### Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years" (61% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Families Under Poverty by Household Type						
	Married		Male - No Wife		Female - No Husband	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With related children under 18 years:						
Under 5 years only	271	6%	82	20%	587	35%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	73	8%	16	21%	182	51%
5 to 17 years only	85	10%	12	23%	152	61%
No related children under 18 years	113	4%	54	19%	253	24%
Total	137	2%	8	4%	37	6%
Total (Married, Male and Female)	408	4%	90	14%	624	28%
			1,122	8%		

Universe: Families

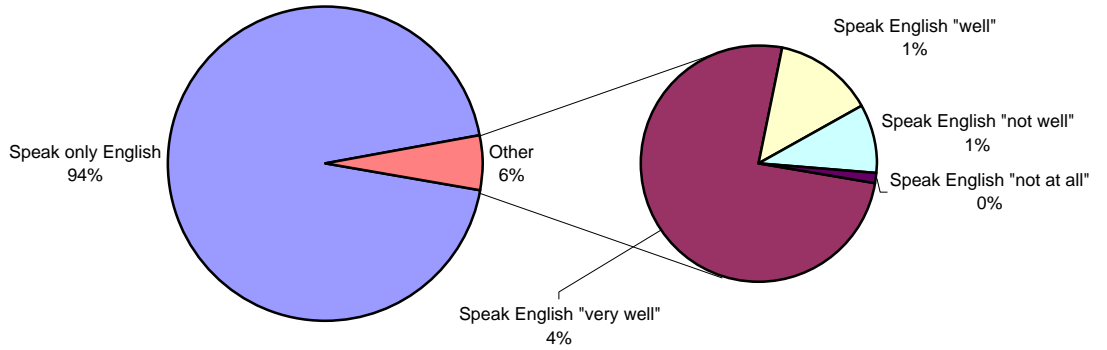
Table P90

Note: The percentages above represent the number of families under the poverty line divided by the total number of families in that category.

### Language

- 94% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 75.7% of the population that speaks something other than English, speaks English "Very Well".

### Language English/NonEnglish with NonEnglish Breakout



Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P19

### Urban/Rural

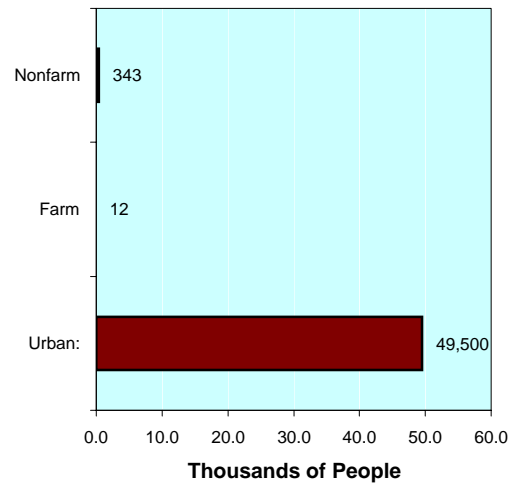
- Casper city, Wyoming has virtually no rural areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	49,855	
Urban:	49,500	99%
Rural:	355	1%
Farm	12	0%
Nonfarm	343	1%
Inside urbanized areas	49,500	99%
Inside urban clusters	-	0%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

### Rural / Urban Breakout



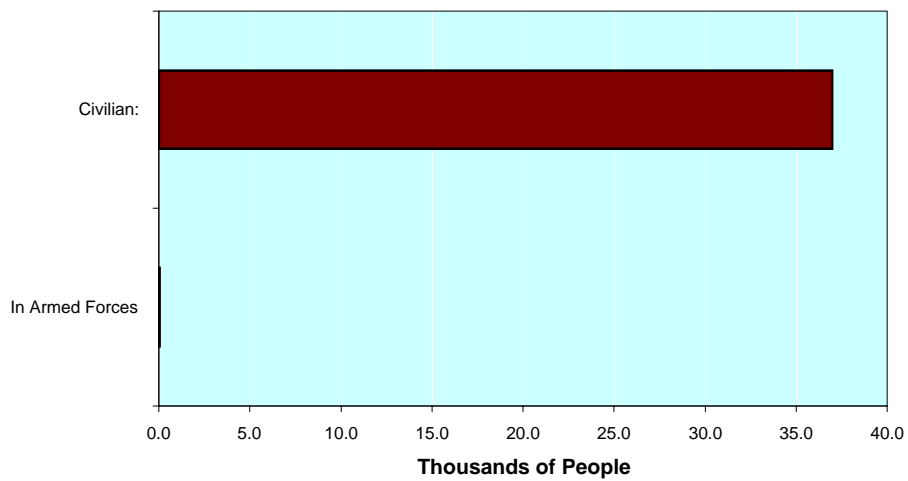
**Military / Civilian**

- 0.1% of Casper city, Wyoming are in the Armed Forces.

<b>Military / Civilian</b>		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	42	0.1%
Civilian:	36,985	99.9%
Veteran	5,176	14.0%
Nonveteran	31,809	85.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,027</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Universe: Population 18 years and over SF3 - P39

**Military Breakout**



The following describes the differences between the two data sources in this profile and has been copied from the U.S. Census website.

<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sf3compnote.html>

## Comparing SF 3 Estimates with Corresponding Values in SF 1 and SF 2

As in earlier censuses, the responses from the sample of households reporting on long forms must be weighted to reflect the entire population. Specifically, each responding household represents, on average, six or seven other households who reported using short forms.

One consequence of the weighting procedures is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

In order to release as much useful information as possible, statisticians must balance a number of factors. In particular, for Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census created weighting areas --geographic areas from which about two hundred or more long forms were completed-- which are large enough to produce good quality estimates. If smaller weighting areas had been used, the confidence intervals around the estimates would have been significantly wider, rendering many estimates less useful due to their lower reliability.

The disadvantage of using weighting areas this large is that, for smaller geographic areas within them, the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF 1 or SF 2. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

The differences between the long form estimates in SF 3 and values in SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF 3 will, however, match the SF 1 and SF 2 counts for larger geographic areas such as counties and states, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

This phenomenon also occurred for the 1990 Census, although in that case, the weighting areas included relatively small places. As a result, the long form estimates matched the short form counts for those places, but the confidence intervals around the estimates of characteristics collected only on the long form were often significantly wider (as a percentage of the estimate).

SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas, whereas SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas such as tracts and small places that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often do exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

Detailed documentation about the 2000 Census is available in two large Acrobat .pdf files from the Census Website:

SF1 Documentation 6 Meg <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>

SF3 Documentation 7 Meg <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>

Following are some excerpts from the sf3.pdf file regarding income (copied from page 1023 of sf3.pdf)

## INCOME IN 1999

The data on income in 1999 were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Items 31 and 32, which were asked of a sample of the population 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

"Earnings" are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from selfemployment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1999

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

**1. Wage or salary income.** Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1999. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

**2. Self-employment income.** Self-employment income includes both farm and nonfarm self-employment income. *Nonfarm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. *Farm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not state and federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

**3. Interest, dividends, or net rental income.** Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

4. **Social security income.** Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
5. **Supplemental Security Income (SSI).** Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents as the same as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.
6. **Public assistance income.** Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
7. **Retirement income.** Retirement income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include social security income.
8. **All other income.** All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

## Industry Codes (on pages 5 and 6)

[Reprinted from pages 1028-9 of sf3.pdf at http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)

The industry classification system used during Census 2000 was developed for the census and consists of 265 categories for employed people, classified into 14 major industry groups. From 1940 through 1990, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. The Census 2000 classification was developed from the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. NAICS is an industry description system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. The NAICS differs from most industry classifications because it is a supply-based, or production-oriented economic concept. Census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification system, while defined in NAICS terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories.

NAICS shows a more detailed hierarchical structure than that used for Census 2000. The expansion from 11 divisions in the SIC to 20 sectors in the NAICS provides groupings that are meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Various statistical programs that previously sampled or published at the SIC levels face problems with the coverage for 20 sectors instead of 11 divisions. These programs requested an alternative aggregation structure for production purposes which was approved and issued by the Office of Management and Budget on May 15, 2001, in the clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use by U.S. Statistical Agencies." Several census data products will use the alternative aggregation, while others, such as Summary File 3 and Summary File 4, will use more detail.

## Occupation (SOC)

The occupational classification system used during Census 2000 consists of 509 specific occupational categories for employed people arranged into 23 major occupational groups. This classification was developed based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 2000, which includes a hierarchical structure showing 23 major occupational groups divided into 96 minor groups, 449 broad groups, and 821 detailed occupations. For Census 2000, tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and healthcare providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and people employed in the health care industry include occupations such as security guard and secretary.



## About the Sonoran Institute

The Sonoran Institute works with communities to conserve and restore important natural landscapes in western North America, including the wildlife and cultural values of these lands. The lasting benefits of the Sonoran Institute's community stewardship work are healthy landscapes and vibrant, livable communities that embrace conservation as an integral element of their quality of life and economic vitality.

Through community stewardship, the Sonoran Institute contributes to a day when:

- Healthy landscapes, including native plants and wildlife, diverse habitat, open spaces, clean air and water, extend from northern Mexico to Western Canada.
- People embrace stewardship as a fundamental value by caring for their communities, economies, and natural landscapes.
- Resilient economies support strong communities, diverse opportunities for residents, productive working landscapes, and stewardship of the natural world.

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This profile was produced using the Economic Profile System (EPSC), an automated system that works within Microsoft Excel. EPSC is a joint effort of the Sonoran Institute and the Bureau of Land Management. For a *free* copy of EPSC, databases for the entire country, and the EPS User's Manual, go to [www.sonoran.org](http://www.sonoran.org).

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