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ECONOMICS

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A SocioEconomic Profile

Laramie city, Wyoming

Produced by the
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)
July 23, 2008

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

This profile was produced using the Economic Profile System Community (EPSC). EPSC is designed to allow users to automatically and efficiently produce detailed socioeconomic profiles at a variety of geographic scales using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel.

Profiles contain tables and figures that illustrate long-term trends in population; employment and personal income by industry; average earnings; business development; retirement and other non-labor income; commuting patterns; agriculture; and earnings by industry.

Databases used for EPSC profiles are from the Bureau of the Census. See the companion product (EPS) to run profiles from additional data sources.

EPS was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management by Ray Rasker, Jeff van den Noort, Ben Alexander and Patty Gude when they were employees of the Sonoran Institute, and continues to be refined and improved by these authors under the auspices of their new organization, Headwaters Economics.

EPS is available for free download from Headwaters Economics (www.headwaterseconomics.org).

For technical questions about EPSC, contact Jeff van den Noort at jeff@headwaterseconomics.org.



www.headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics conducts social science research to understand demographic and socioeconomic trends and their impacts on changing land use patterns. We use this knowledge to assist individuals, organizations and communities to benefit from their competitive advantages.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 262 million surface acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.sonoran.org

The Sonoran Institute promotes community decisions that respect the land and people of the West. Working with communities since 1990, we believe people make the best decisions about their future when they look at the big picture, work collaboratively and create practical, local solutions. The Institute encourages public participation, civil dialogue and practical solutions that benefit each community as a whole. We believe informed and engaged citizens boost the resilience of a community's economic and natural systems.

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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 25.3 years.

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

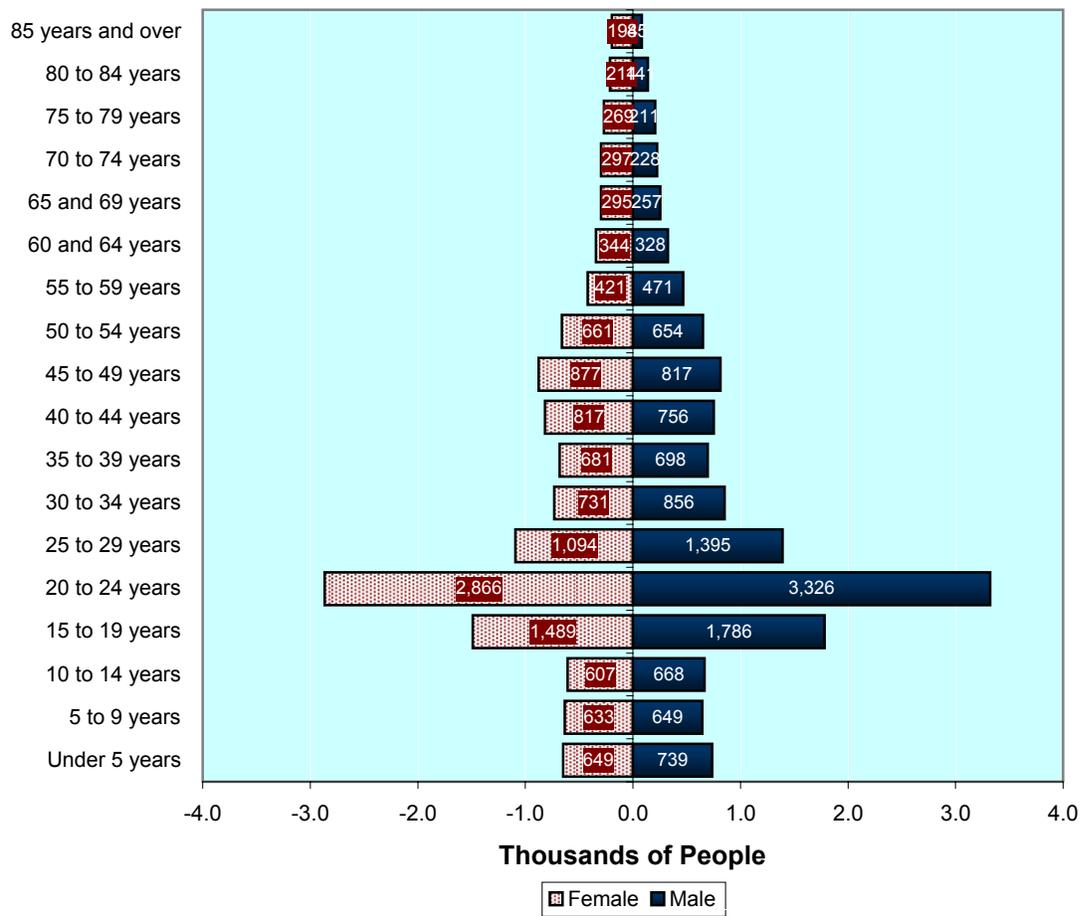
- The largest age category is 20 to 24 years old (6,192 people or 22.8% of the total).

- The population density is 2442 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
Total	48% / 52%	13,139	100%	14,065	100%	27,204	100%
Under 20 years	47% / 53%	3,378	26%	3,842	27%	7,220	27%
65 years and over	58% / 42%	1,269	10%	922	7%	2,191	8%
Median Age		26.3		24.7		25.3	

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.

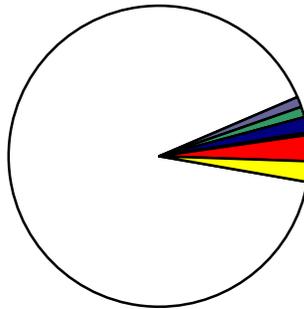
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	24,704	90.8%
Black or African American	337	1.2%
American Indian & Alaska Native	241	0.9%
Asian	522	1.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	16	0.1%
Some other race	787	2.9%
Two or more races	597	2.2%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (90.8%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (2.9%).

2000 Race Breakout



- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian & Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race
- Two or more races

Ethnicity

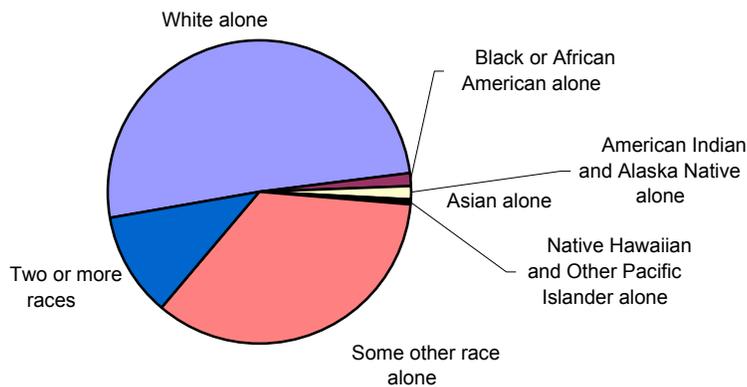
- 7.9% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (50.9% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,161	7.9%	100.0%
White alone	1,099	4.0%	50.9%
Black or African American alone	32	0.1%	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	27	0.1%	1.2%
Asian alone	6	0.0%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	4	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	754	2.8%	34.9%
Two or more races	239	0.9%	11.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	25,043	92.1%	
Total:	27,204	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

Hispanic by Race



- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (34.9% of the Hispanic population).

Housing

- 94.5% of the housing units are occupied.
- 45.7% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 52.2% 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.

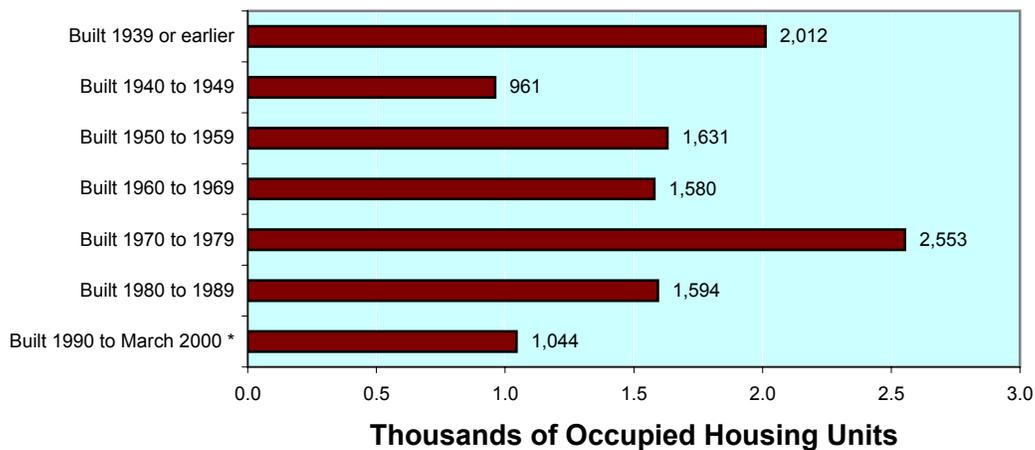
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	11,994	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	11,336	94.5%
Vacant Units - Total	658	
Vacancy Rate (%)	5.5%	
Average Household Size	2.2	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12		
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	5,379	44.8%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	106	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.9%	
Average Household Size	2.4	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	5,957	49.7%
Vacant Units - For Rent	306	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	4.9%	
Average Household Size	2.0	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	306	2.6%
For sale only	106	0.9%
Rented or sold, not occupied	62	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	55	0.5%
For migrant workers	-	0.0%
Other vacant	129	1.1%
Total Vacant	658	5.5%
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

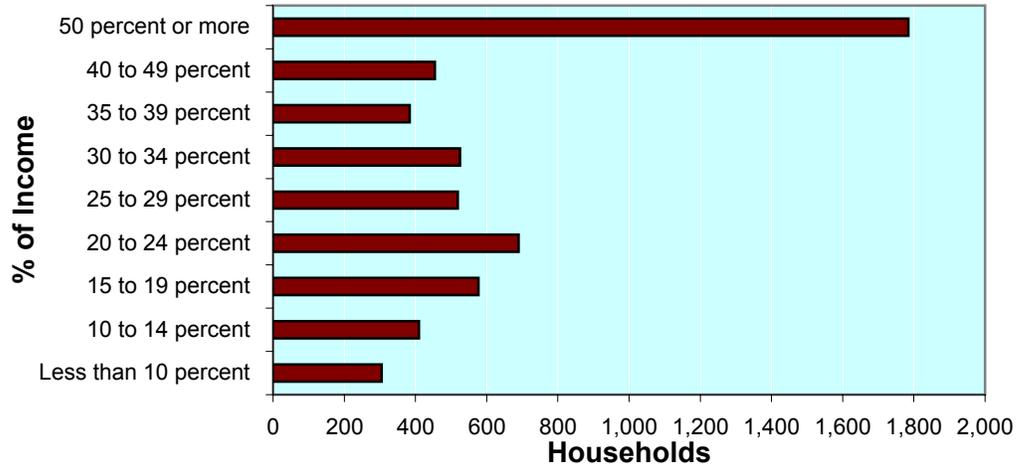
- 33% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	465
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		33%
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		SF3 - H63

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 30% 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 132, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

		2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for Inflation)	\$	116,400
% of median income necessary to buy the median house		19%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$	32,891
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*		132

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

		1999
Per capita income	\$	16,036
Median household income	\$	27,319
Median family income	\$	43,395

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:	5,565	38%	39%/61%
2) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	1,713	12%	48%/52%
3) Retail trade	1,530	10%	51%/49%
4) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	982	7%	58%/42%
5) Construction	773	5%	88%/12%
6) Other services (except public administration)	678	5%	59%/41%
7) Information	678	5%	55%/45%
8) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	603	4%	38%/62%
9) Public administration	577	4%	62%/38%
10) Manufacturing	567	4%	77%/23%
Total of Top 10	13,666	94%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	236	3%	63	1%	299	2%	79%/21%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	193	3%	63	1%	256	2%	75%/25%
Mining	43	1%	-	0%	43	0%	100%/0%
Construction	678	9%	95	1%	773	5%	88%/12%
Manufacturing	437	6%	130	2%	567	4%	77%/23%
Wholesale trade	185	2%	21	0%	206	1%	90%/10%
Retail trade	781	10%	749	11%	1,530	10%	51%/49%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	394	5%	51	1%	445	3%	89%/11%
Transportation and warehousing	326	4%	27	0%	353	2%	92%/8%
Utilities	68	1%	24	0%	92	1%	74%/26%
Information	371	5%	307	4%	678	5%	55%/45%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	231	3%	372	5%	603	4%	38%/62%
Finance and insurance	143	2%	243	3%	386	3%	37%/63%
Real estate and rental and leasing	88	1%	129	2%	217	1%	41%/59%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	571	7%	411	6%	982	7%	58%/42%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	368	5%	309	4%	677	5%	54%/46%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	203	3%	102	1%	305	2%	67%/33%
Educational, health and social services:	2,192	29%	3,373	48%	5,565	38%	39%/61%
Educational services	1,953	26%	2,232	32%	4,185	29%	47%/53%
Health care and social assistance	239	3%	1,141	16%	1,380	9%	17%/83%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	815	11%	898	13%	1,713	12%	48%/52%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	170	2%	157	2%	327	2%	52%/48%
Accommodation and food services	645	8%	741	11%	1,386	9%	47%/53%
Other services (except public administration)	401	5%	277	4%	678	5%	59%/41%
Public administration	356	5%	221	3%	577	4%	62%/38%
Total	7,648		6,968		14,616		52%/48%

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 1,261 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 Split
	Number	%	
1) Professional and related occupations:	4,306	29%	51%/49%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	2,102	14%	28%/72%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	1,614	11%	52%/48%
4) Sales and related occupations	1,369	9%	47%/53%
5) Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,092	7%	45%/55%
6) Transportation and material moving occupations:	720	5%	88%/12%
7) Construction and extraction occupations:	677	5%	96%/4%
8) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	593	4%	62%/38%
9) Personal care and service occupations	540	4%	27%/73%
10) Production occupations	501	3%	78%/22%
Total of Top 10	13,514	92%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Management, professional, and related occupations:	3,037	40%	2,883	41%	5,920	41%	51%/49%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	840	11%	774	11%	1,614	11%	52%/48%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	657	9%	458	7%	1,115	8%	59%/41%
Farmers and farm managers	47	1%	15	0%	62	0%	76%/24%
Business and financial operations occupations:	136	2%	301	4%	437	3%	31%/69%
Business operations specialists	74	1%	119	2%	193	1%	38%/62%
Financial specialists	62	1%	182	3%	244	2%	25%/75%
Professional and related occupations:	2,197	29%	2,109	30%	4,306	29%	51%/49%
Computer and mathematical occupations	272	4%	179	3%	451	3%	60%/40%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	173	2%	49	1%	222	2%	78%/22%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	74	1%	17	0%	91	1%	81%/19%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	99	1%	32	0%	131	1%	76%/24%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	306	4%	225	3%	531	4%	58%/42%
Community and social services occupations	112	1%	166	2%	278	2%	40%/60%
Legal occupations	20	0%	40	1%	60	0%	33%/67%
Education, training, and library occupations	845	11%	920	13%	1,765	12%	48%/52%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	323	4%	149	2%	472	3%	68%/32%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	146	2%	381	5%	527	4%	28%/72%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	119	2%	272	4%	391	3%	30%/70%
Health technologists and technicians	27	0%	109	2%	136	1%	20%/80%
Service occupations:	1,268	17%	1,548	22%	2,816	19%	45%/55%
Healthcare support occupations	41	1%	274	4%	315	2%	13%/87%
Protective service occupations:	214	3%	62	1%	276	2%	78%/22%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	148	2%	20	0%	168	1%	88%/12%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	66	1%	42	1%	108	1%	61%/39%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	495	6%	597	9%	1,092	7%	45%/55%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	370	5%	223	3%	593	4%	62%/38%
Personal care and service occupations	148	2%	392	6%	540	4%	27%/73%
Sales and office occupations:	1,223	16%	2,248	32%	3,471	24%	35%/65%
Sales and related occupations	637	8%	732	11%	1,369	9%	47%/53%
Office and administrative support occupations	586	8%	1,516	22%	2,102	14%	28%/72%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	93	1%	54	1%	147	1%	63%/37%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	1,001	13%	40	1%	1,041	7%	96%/4%
Construction and extraction occupations:	648	8%	29	0%	677	5%	96%/4%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	83	1%	-	0%	83	1%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	565	7%	29	0%	594	4%	95%/5%
Extraction workers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	353	5%	11	0%	364	2%	97%/3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	1,026	13%	195	3%	1,221	8%	84%/16%
Production occupations	391	5%	110	2%	501	3%	78%/22%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	635	8%	85	1%	720	5%	88%/12%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	31	0%	-	0%	31	0%	100%/0%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operators	307	4%	35	1%	342	2%	90%/10%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	81	1%	11	0%	92	1%	88%/12%
Material moving workers	216	3%	39	1%	255	2%	85%/15%
Total	7,648		6,968		14,616		52%/48%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

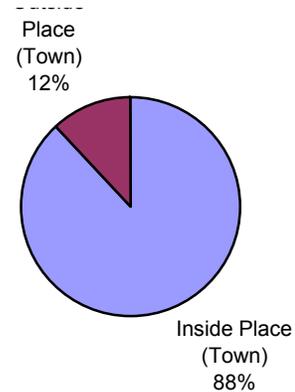
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 98% of residents worked in state.
- 94% of residents worked in the county.
- 88% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	14,010	98%
Outside State	287	2%
County of Work:		
In County	13,438	94%
Outside County	572	4%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	12,603	88%
Outside Place (Town)	1,694	12%
Total	14,297	100%

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

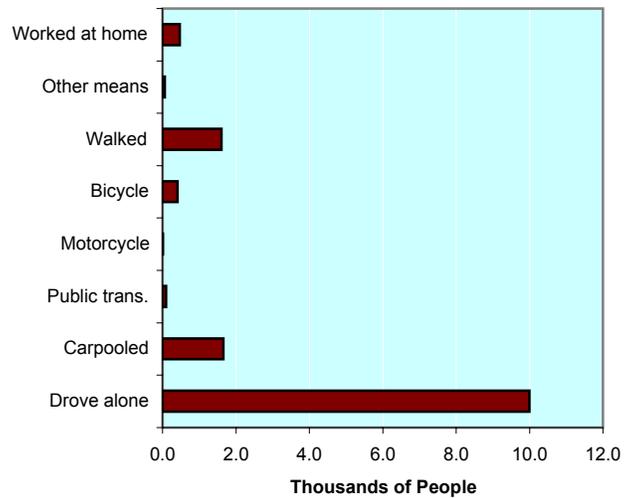


Method of Commute

- 3.3% of residents worked at home.
- 14.1% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.7% of residents took public transportation.
- 70% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	11,648	81%
Drove alone	9,992	70%
Carpooled	1,656	12%
Public transportation:	93	1%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	93	1%
Motorcycle	5	0%
Bicycle	411	3%
Walked	1,607	11%
Other means	64	0%
Worked at home	469	3%
Total:	14,297	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

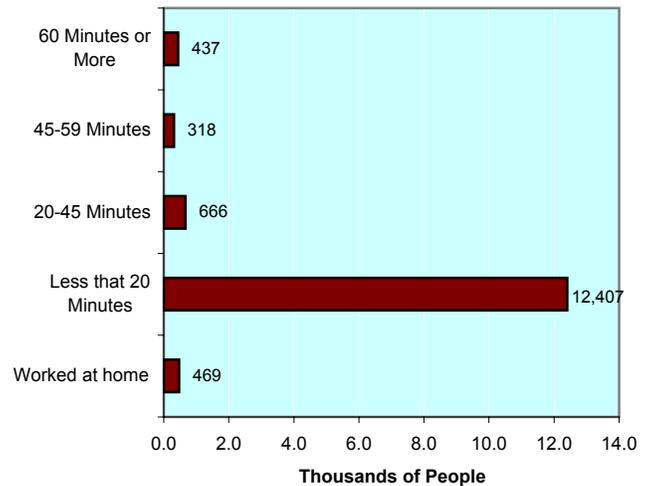


Commute Time

- 87% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	469	3%
Less than 20 Minutes	12,407	87%
20-45 Minutes	666	5%
45-59 Minutes	318	2%
60 Minutes or More	437	3%
Total	14,297	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



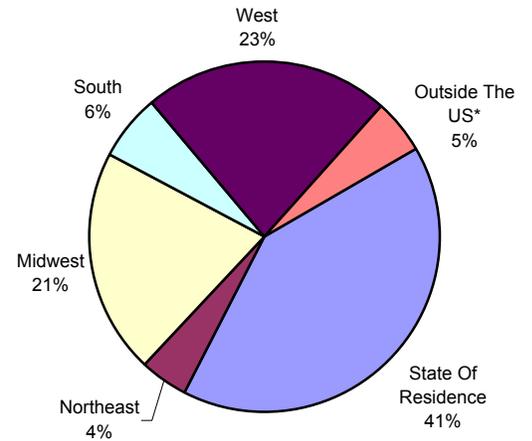
Place of Birth

- 40.8% of residents were born in state.
- 59.2% of residents were born in a different state.
- 5.0% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	11,114	41%
Northeast	1,213	4%
Midwest	5,635	21%
South	1,660	6%
West	6,233	23%
Outside The US*	1,358	5%
Total:	27,213	100%

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



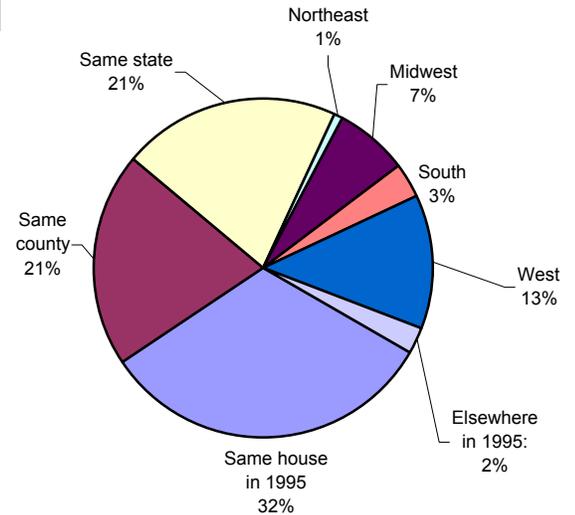
New Residents Since 1995

- 45% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 24% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 2% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	8,274	32%
Different house in 1995:	17,497	68%
In United States in 1995:	16,864	65%
Same county	5,295	21%
Different county:	11,569	45%
Same state	5,405	21%
Different state:	6,164	24%
Northeast	219	1%
Midwest	1,782	7%
South	849	3%
West	3,314	13%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	-	0%
Foreign country or at sea	633	2%
Total:	25,771	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

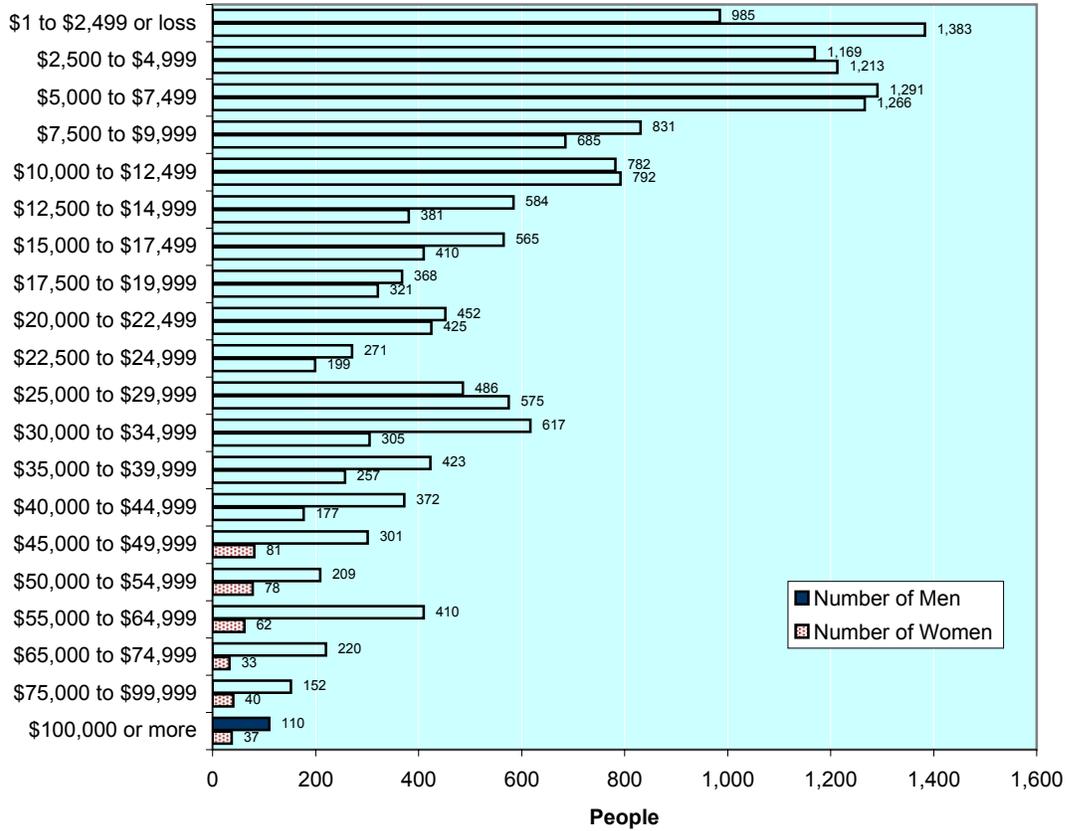
SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

- 80% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 1% of individuals earned more than \$100K. *



Income Distribution

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "\$5,000 to \$7,499". *

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$16,036.

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	985	1,383	2,368	12%	12%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	1,169	1,213	2,382	12%	25%	88%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1,291	1,266	2,557	13%	38%	75%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	831	685	1,516	8%	46%	62%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	782	792	1,574	8%	54%	54%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	584	381	965	5%	59%	46%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	565	410	975	5%	64%	41%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	368	321	689	4%	67%	36%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	452	425	877	5%	72%	33%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	271	199	470	2%	74%	28%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	486	575	1,061	5%	80%	26%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	617	305	922	5%	85%	20%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	423	257	680	4%	88%	15%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	372	177	549	3%	91%	12%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	301	81	382	2%	93%	9%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	209	78	287	1%	94%	7%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	410	62	472	2%	97%	6%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	220	33	253	1%	98%	3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	152	40	192	1%	99%	2%
\$100,000 or more	110	37	147	1%	100%	1%
Total:	10,598	8,720	19,318	100%		

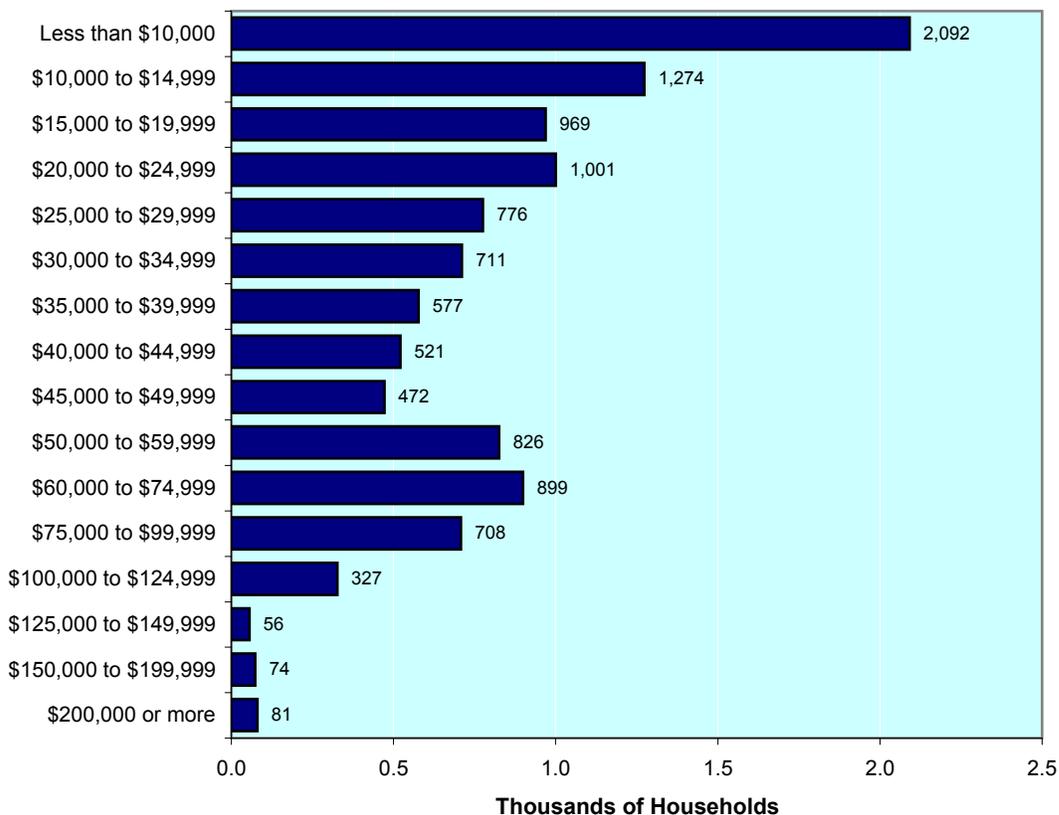
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 54% of households in Laramie city, Wyoming earned less than \$30K. *
- In 1999, 5% of households earned more than \$100K. *
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 11.4 households that made under 30K.
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "Less than \$10,000". *



Median Income

- Median Household Income In 1999 was \$27,319.*

Income Distribution				
Income Bracket	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	2,092	18%	18%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,274	11%	30%	82%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	969	9%	38%	70%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,001	9%	47%	62%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	776	7%	54%	53%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	711	6%	60%	46%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	577	5%	65%	40%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	521	5%	70%	35%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	472	4%	74%	30%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	826	7%	81%	26%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	899	8%	89%	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	708	6%	95%	11%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	327	3%	98%	5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	56	0%	99%	2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	74	1%	99%	1%
\$200,000 or more	81	1%	100%	1%
Total:	11,364	100%		

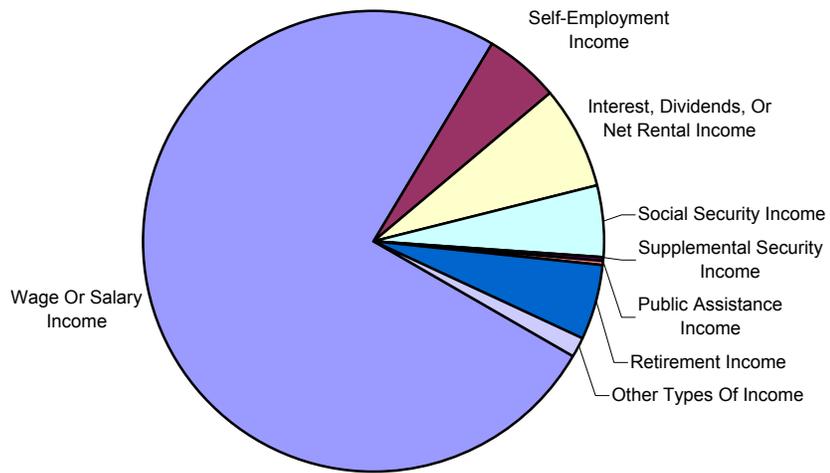
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

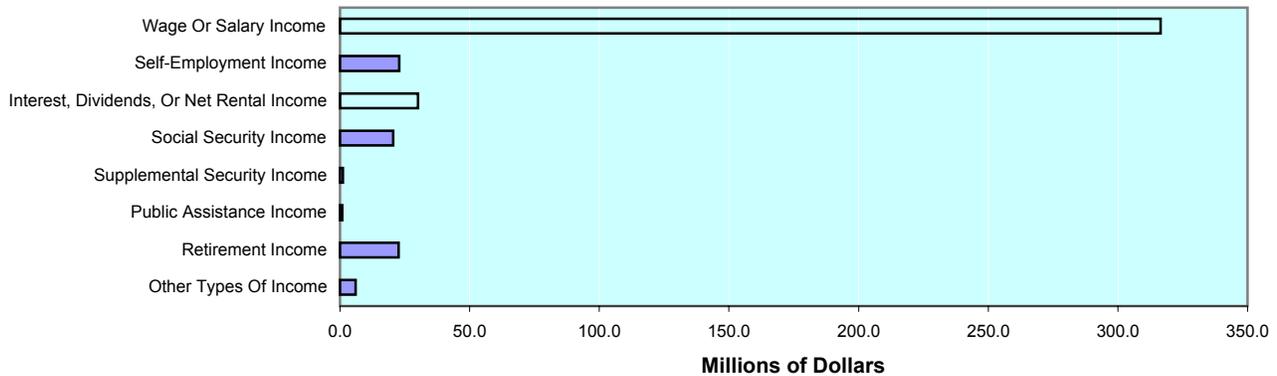
- 75.3% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 5.4% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 80.7% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 17.4% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.2% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 316,457,500	75.3%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 22,864,300	5.4%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 30,111,300	7.2%
Social Security Income	\$ 20,566,900	4.9%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 1,070,000	0.3%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 843,800	0.2%
Retirement Income	\$ 22,637,400	5.4%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 5,972,500	1.4%
Total*	\$ 420,523,700	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

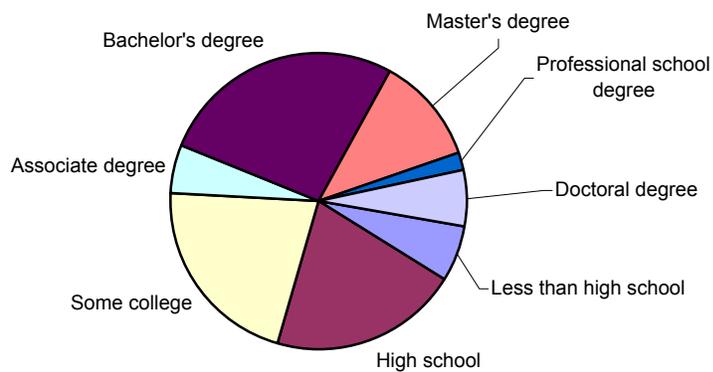
- 6% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 20% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 47% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	830	6%
High school	2,836	21%
Some college	2,984	22%
Associate degree	705	5%
Bachelor's degree	3,743	27%
Master's degree	1,604	12%
Professional school degree	265	2%
Doctoral degree	845	6%
Total	13,812	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

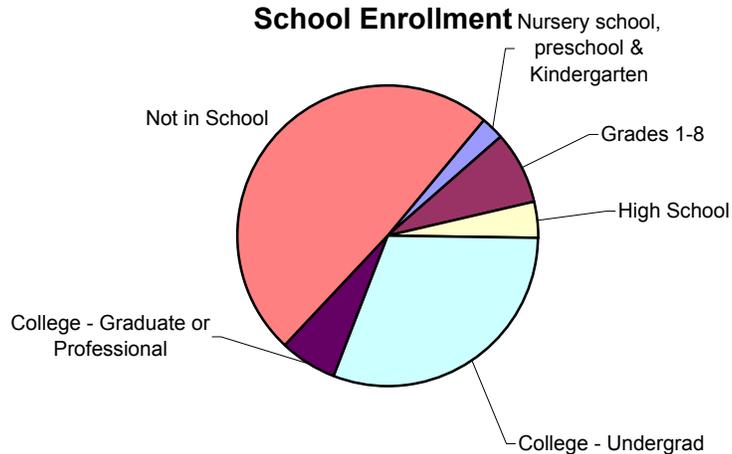
- 37% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 4% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 10% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	660	3%
Grades 1-8	2,046	8%
High School	1,037	4%
College - Undergrad	8,053	31%
College - Graduate or Professional	1,603	6%
Not in School	12,928	49%
Total	26,327	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers Workers by Weeks Per Year

- 47.7% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 38.0% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

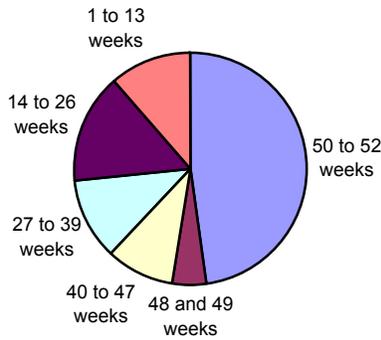
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	3,926	45%	5,300	50%	9,226	48%
48 and 49 weeks	408	5%	503	5%	911	5%
40 to 47 weeks	973	11%	880	8%	1,853	10%
27 to 39 weeks	1,101	13%	1,077	10%	2,178	11%
14 to 26 weeks	1,421	16%	1,531	14%	2,952	15%
1 to 13 weeks	906	10%	1,307	12%	2,213	11%
Total (Worked in 1999)	8,735	100%	10,598	100%	19,333	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

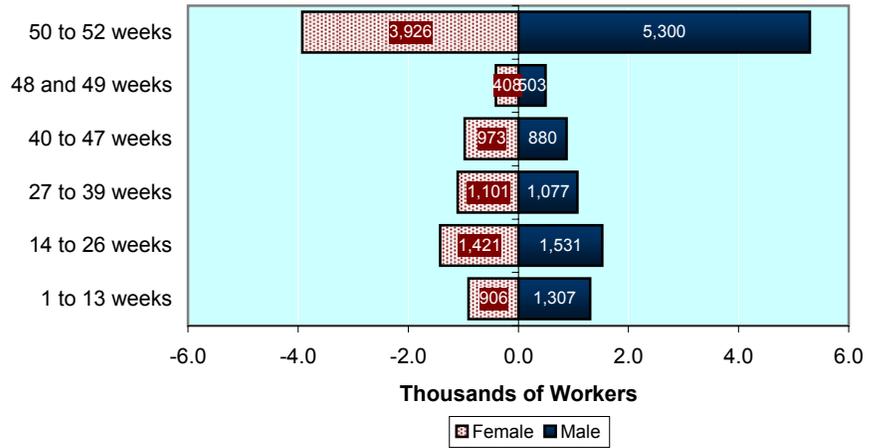
Table P47 - SF3

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

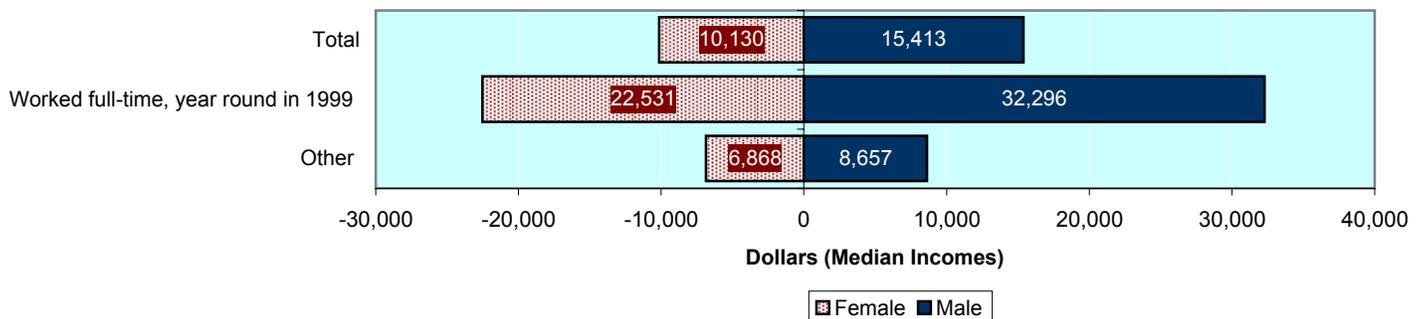
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	10,130	15,413
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	22,531	32,296
Other	6,868	8,657

Universe: Population 15 years and over with income in 1999.

Table PCT45 - SF3



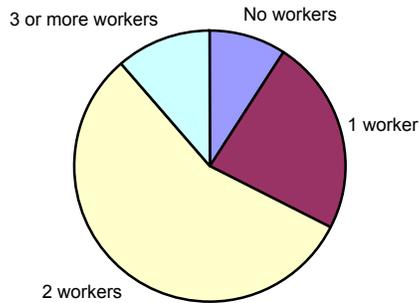
Workers per Family

- 67% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	521	9%
1 worker	1,334	23%
2 workers	3,187	56%
3 or more workers	646	11%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



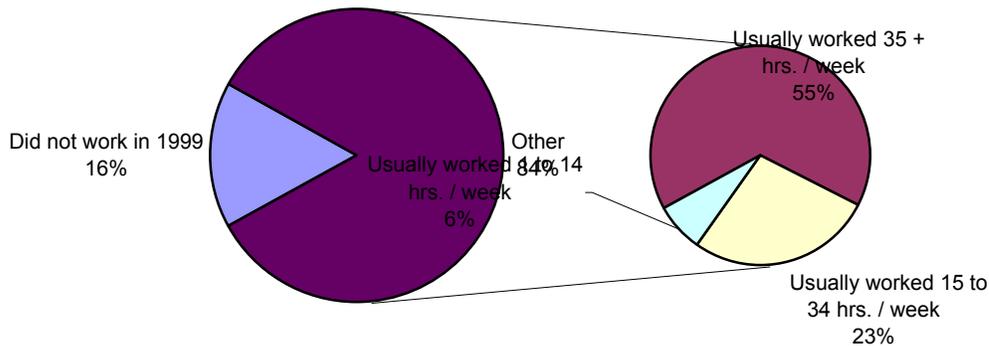
Full Time/Part Time

- 55% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 66% 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:	19,333	84%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	12,671	55%	66%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	5,254	23%	27%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	1,408	6%	7%
Did not work in 1999	3,730	16%	
Total (16 and over)	23,063	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

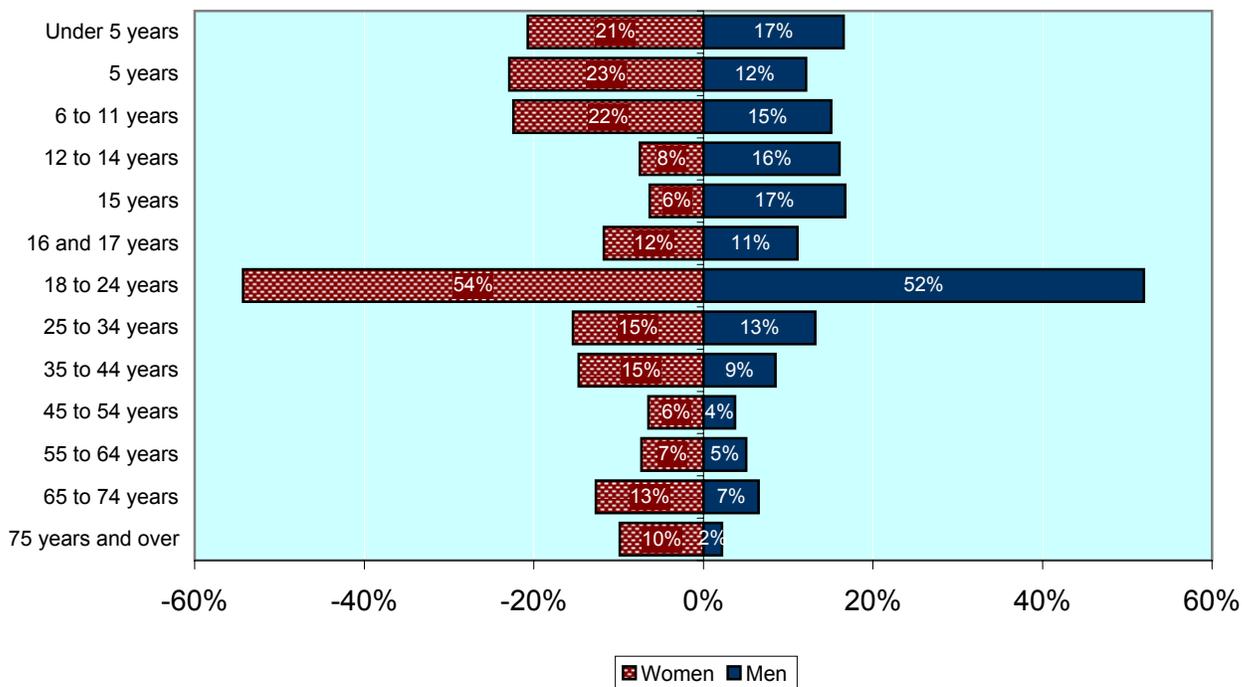
- 23% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 16% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	142	21%	122	17%	264	19%
5 years	35	23%	17	12%	52	18%
6 to 11 years	162	22%	121	15%	283	19%
12 to 14 years	27	8%	48	16%	75	11%
15 years	5	6%	24	17%	29	13%
16 and 17 years	25	12%	35	11%	60	11%
18 to 24 years	1,669	54%	1,848	52%	3,517	53%
25 to 34 years	272	15%	297	13%	569	14%
35 to 44 years	231	15%	118	9%	349	12%
45 to 54 years	94	6%	57	4%	151	5%
55 to 64 years	55	7%	43	5%	98	6%
65 to 74 years	75	13%	30	7%	105	10%
75 years and over	56	10%	10	2%	66	7%
Under 18 years	396	18%	367	15%	763	16%
Over 65 years	131	11%	40	4%	171	8%
Total	2,848	24%	2,770	22%	5,618	23%

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: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>
 or the poverty threshold in 1999: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html>

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

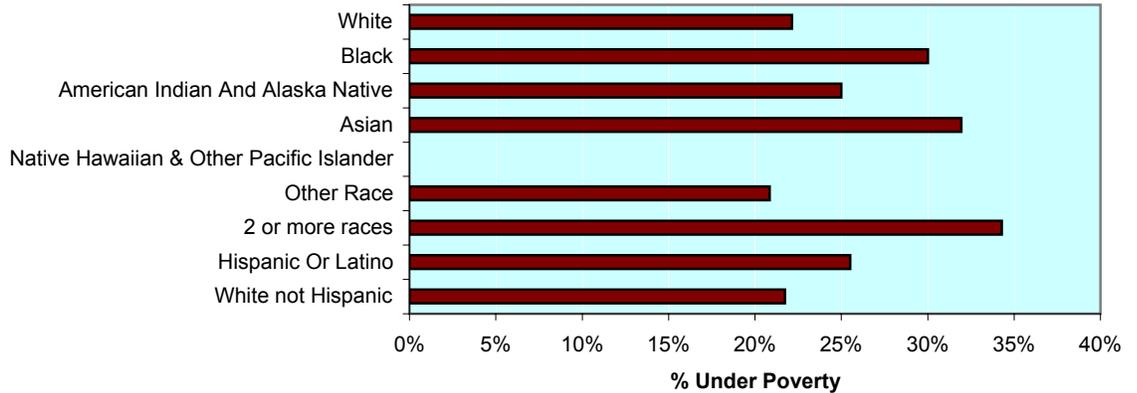
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "2 or more races" (34% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		5,018	22%
Black		66	30%
American Indian And Alaska Native		44	25%
Asian		161	32%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		-	
Other Race		173	21%
2 or more races		156	34%
Hispanic Or Latino		488	26%
White not Hispanic		4,718	22%

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 " (86% 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	34	7%	20	36%	108	61%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	27	7%	8	50%	65	86%
5 to 17 years only	50	5%	16	17%	131	41%
No related children under 18 years	92	4%	27	13%	55	20%
Total	203	5%	71	19%	359	43%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			633	11%		

Universe: Families

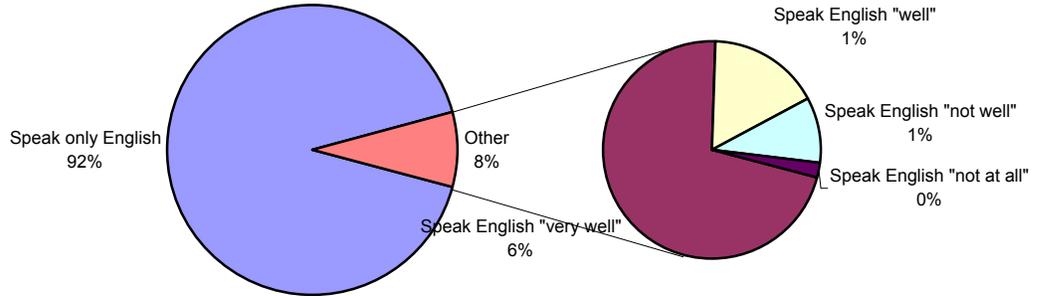
Table P90

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

Language

- 92% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 71.4% 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

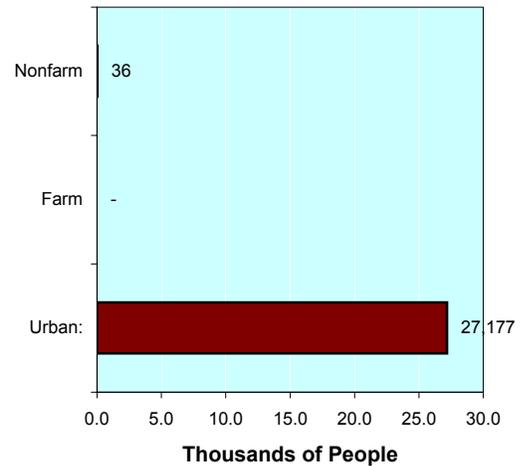
- Laramie city, Wyoming has virtually no rural areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	27,213	
Urban:	27,177	100%
Rural:	36	0%
Farm	-	0%
Nonfarm	36	0%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	27,177	100%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



Military / Civilian

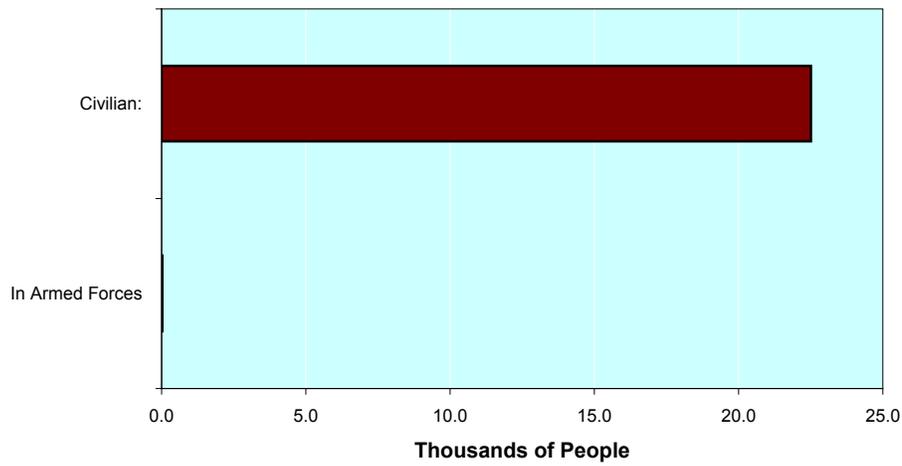
- 0.1% of Laramie city, Wyoming are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	25	0.1%
Civilian:	22,500	99.9%
Veteran	2,207	9.8%
Nonveteran	20,293	90.1%
Total	22,525	100.0%

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.