



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

Douglas city, Wyoming



**SONORAN
INSTITUTE**

healthy landscapes • vibrant economies
liveable communities

July 31, 2004



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.

Sonoran Institute
7650 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 203
Tucson, Arizona 85710
(520) 290-0828

Sonoran Institute, Northwest Office
201 S. Wallace Avenue
Bozeman, Montana 59715
(406) 587-7331

Sonoran Institute, Phoenix Office
4835 E. Cactus Road Suite 270
Scottsdale, AZ 85254
(602) 393-4310

www.sonoran.org

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.

[Questions: contact Ray Rasker at ray@sonoran.org](mailto:ray@sonoran.org)
[or Ben Alexander at ben@sonoran.org](mailto:ben@sonoran.org)
or call (406) 587-7331.

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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.

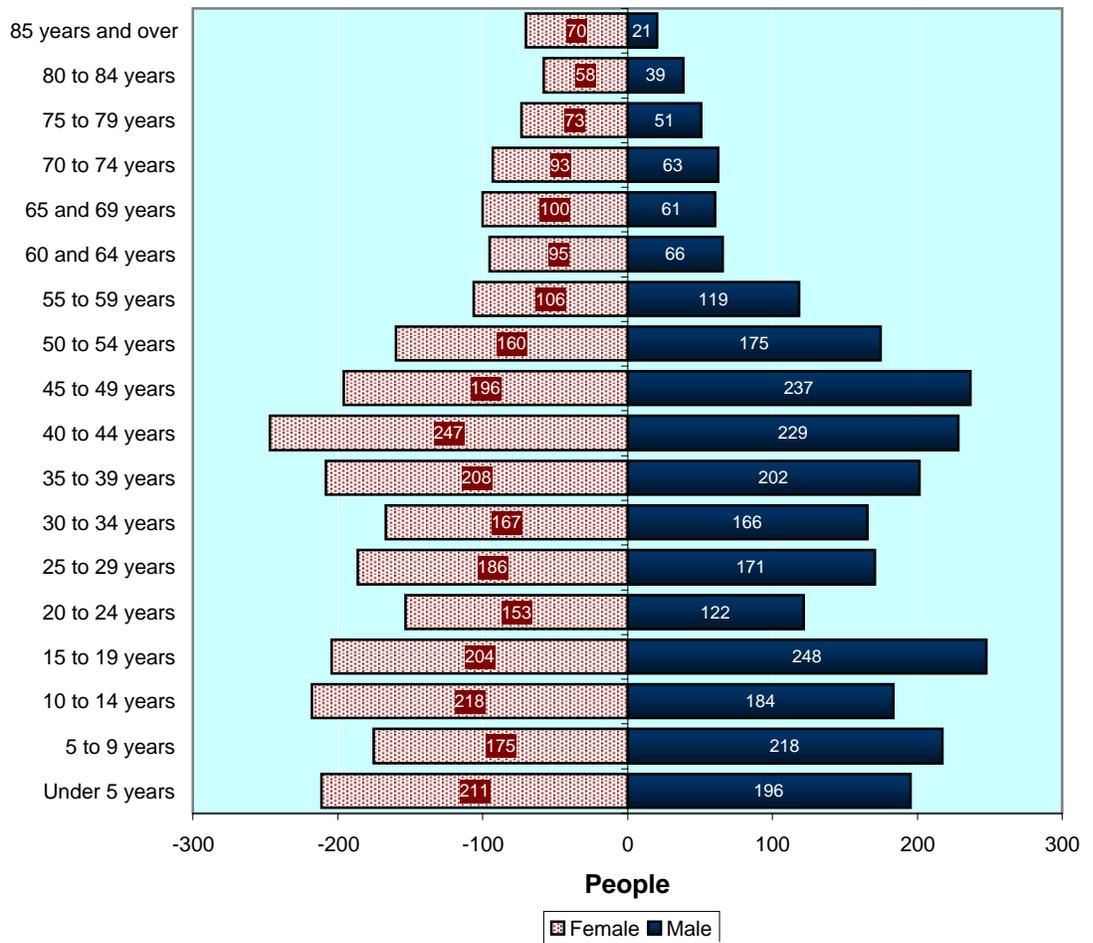
Age Breakout in 2000

- The median age in 2000 is 35.4 years.
- In 2000, the baby boom was aged 40 - 55.
- The largest age category is 40 to 44 years old (476 people or 9.0% of the total).
- The population density is 1035 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
Total	51% / 49%	2,720	100%	2,568	100%	5,288	100%
Under 20 years	49% / 51%	808	30%	846	33%	1,654	31%
65 years and over	63% / 37%	394	14%	235	9%	629	12%
Median Age		36.3		34.2		35.4	

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.

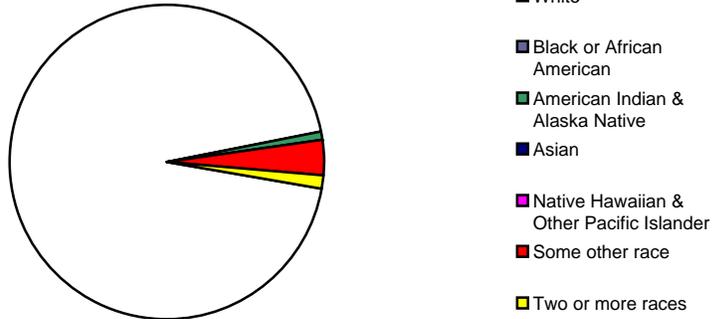
Total Population by Race		% of Total	
White	4,977	94.1%	
Black or African American	3	0.1%	
American Indian & Alaska Native	41	0.8%	
Asian	7	0.1%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%	
Some other race	192	3.6%	
Two or more races	67	1.3%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (94.1%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (3.6%).

2000 Race Breakout



Ethnicity

- 6.6% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "Some other race alone" (49.3% of the Hispanic population).

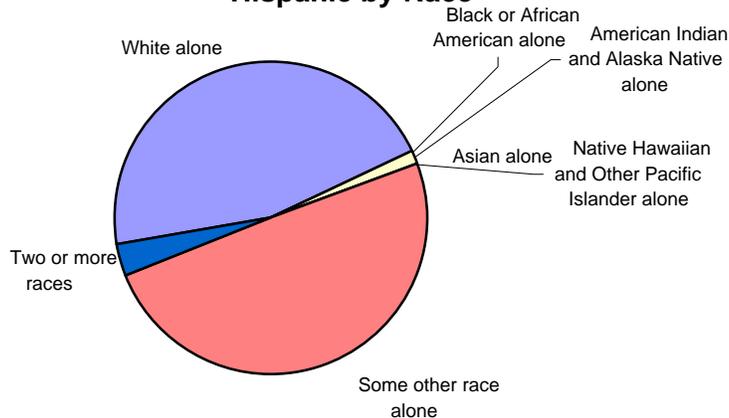
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	351	6.6%	100.0%
White alone	161	3.0%	45.9%
Black or African American alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.1%	1.4%
Asian alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	173	3.3%	49.3%
Two or more races	12	0.2%	3.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,937	93.4%	
Total:	5,288	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "White alone" (45.9% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 88.8% of the housing units are occupied.
- 61.5% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 33.5% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 1.5% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	2,385	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	2,118	88.8%
Vacant Units - Total	267	
Vacancy Rate (%)	11.2%	
Average Household Size	2.5	

Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	1,433	60.1%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	33	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	2.3%	
Average Household Size	2.6	

Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	685	28.7%
Vacant Units - For Rent	113	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	14.2%	
Average Household Size	2.2	

Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	113	4.7%
For sale only	33	1.4%
Rented or sold, not occupied	22	0.9%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	36	1.5%
For migrant workers	1	0.0%
Other vacant	62	2.6%
Total Vacant	267	11.2%

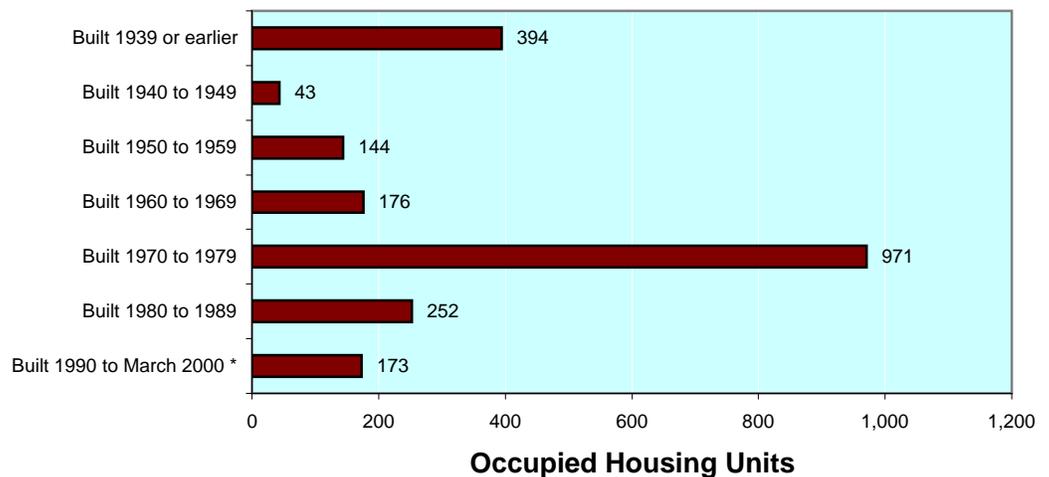
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12
 Universe: Vacant housing units SF1 - H5

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

- 20% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

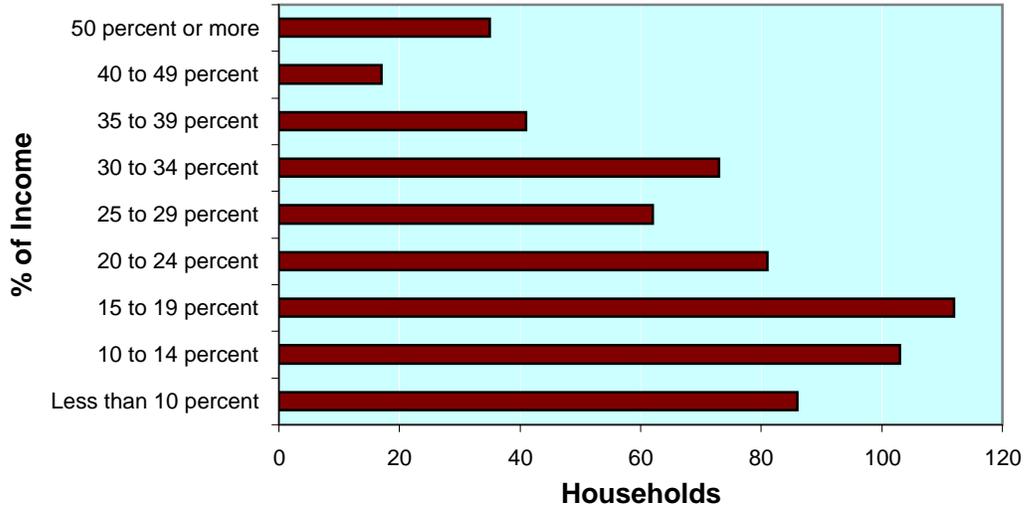
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	370
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		20%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 5% 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 185, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

		2000
Median value	\$	85,700
% of median income necessary to buy the median house		13%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$	24,216
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*		185

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

		1999
Per capita income	\$	17,634
Median household income	\$	36,944
Median family income	\$	44,900

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:	536	20%	16%/84%
2) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	508	19%	83%/17%
3) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	334	13%	84%/16%
4) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	271	10%	25%/75%
5) Retail trade	246	9%	44%/56%
6) Construction	231	9%	83%/17%
7) Public administration	149	6%	75%/25%
8) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	106	4%	35%/65%
9) Other services (except public administration)	94	4%	60%/40%
10) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	67	3%	43%/57%
Total of Top 10	2,542	96%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	424	30%	84	7%	508	19%	83%/17%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	43	3%	34	3%	77	3%	56%/44%
Mining	381	27%	50	4%	431	16%	88%/12%
Construction	191	13%	40	3%	231	9%	83%/17%
Manufacturing	11	1%	34	3%	45	2%	24%/76%
Wholesale trade	18	1%	-	0%	18	1%	100%/0%
Retail trade	108	8%	138	11%	246	9%	44%/56%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	279	19%	55	5%	334	13%	84%/16%
Transportation and warehousing	241	17%	55	5%	296	11%	81%/19%
Utilities	38	3%	-	0%	38	1%	100%/0%
Information	18	1%	14	1%	32	1%	56%/44%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	37	3%	69	6%	106	4%	35%/65%
Finance and insurance	16	1%	44	4%	60	2%	27%/73%
Real estate and rental and leasing	21	1%	25	2%	46	2%	46%/54%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	29	2%	38	3%	67	3%	43%/57%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	18	1%	22	2%	40	2%	45%/55%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	11	1%	16	1%	27	1%	41%/59%
Educational, health and social services:	84	6%	452	38%	536	20%	16%/84%
Educational services	78	5%	176	15%	254	10%	31%/69%
Health care and social assistance	6	0%	276	23%	282	11%	2%/98%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	67	5%	204	17%	271	10%	25%/75%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	0%	25	2%	30	1%	17%/83%
Accommodation and food services	62	4%	179	15%	241	9%	26%/74%
Other services (except public administration)	56	4%	38	3%	94	4%	60%/40%
Public administration	112	8%	37	3%	149	6%	75%/25%
Total	1,434		1,203		2,637		54%/46%

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 921 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	405	15%	37%/63%
2) Office and administrative support occupation	345	13%	14%/86%
3) Construction and extraction occupations	318	12%	91%/9%
4) Transportation and material moving occupation	287	11%	90%/10%
5) Sales and related occupation	212	8%	42%/58%
6) Food preparation and serving related occupator	195	7%	22%/78%
7) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupator	182	7%	95%/5%
8) Management, business, and financial operations occupation	181	7%	66%/34%
9) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupator	158	6%	35%/65%
10) Production occupations	147	6%	82%/18%
Total of Top 10	2,430	92%	

Employment by Industry (SOC*)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Management, professional, and related occupation	269	19%	317	26%	586	22%	46%/54%
Management, business, and financial operations occupation	119	8%	62	5%	181	7%	66%/34%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm manage	61	4%	31	3%	92	3%	66%/34%
Farmers and farm managers	13	1%	6	0%	19	1%	100%/0%
Business and financial operations occupations	45	3%	25	2%	70	3%	64%/36%
Business operations specialist	19	1%	15	1%	34	1%	56%/44%
Financial specialist	26	2%	10	1%	36	1%	72%/28%
Professional and related occupations	150	10%	255	21%	405	15%	37%/63%
Computer and mathematical occupation	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Architecture and engineering occupations	38	3%	5	0%	43	2%	88%/12%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineer	23	2%	-	0%	23	1%	100%/0%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technician	15	1%	5	0%	20	1%	75%/25%
Life, physical, and social science occupation	18	1%	8	1%	26	1%	69%/31%
Community and social services occupation	12	1%	25	2%	37	1%	32%/68%
Legal occupations	7	0%	15	1%	22	1%	32%/68%
Education, training, and library occupation	54	4%	110	9%	164	6%	33%/67%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupator	15	1%	13	1%	28	1%	54%/46%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupation	6	0%	79	7%	85	3%	7%/93%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical oc	6	0%	57	5%	63	2%	10%/90%
Health technologists and technician	-	0%	22	2%	22	1%	0%/100%
Service occupations	161	11%	366	30%	527	20%	31%/69%
Healthcare support occupation	-	0%	68	6%	68	3%	0%/100%
Protective service occupations	63	4%	13	1%	76	3%	83%/17%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. supe	56	4%	-	0%	56	2%	100%/0%
Other protective service workers, including supervisor	7	0%	13	1%	20	1%	35%/65%
Food preparation and serving related occupator	42	3%	153	13%	195	7%	22%/78%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupator	56	4%	102	8%	158	6%	35%/65%
Personal care and service occupation	-	0%	30	2%	30	1%	0%/100%
Sales and office occupations	136	9%	421	35%	557	21%	24%/76%
Sales and related occupation	89	6%	123	10%	212	8%	42%/58%
Office and administrative support occupation	47	3%	298	25%	345	13%	14%/86%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupation	27	2%	6	0%	33	1%	82%/18%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupation	463	32%	37	3%	500	19%	93%/7%
Construction and extraction occupations	290	20%	28	2%	318	12%	91%/9%
Supervisors, construction and extraction worker	16	1%	-	0%	16	1%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	176	12%	11	1%	187	7%	94%/6%
Extraction workers	98	7%	17	1%	115	4%	85%/15%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupator	173	12%	9	1%	182	7%	95%/5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupation	378	26%	56	5%	434	16%	87%/13%
Production occupations	121	8%	26	2%	147	6%	82%/18%
Transportation and material moving occupation	257	18%	30	2%	287	11%	90%/10%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving worke	6	0%	-	0%	6	0%	100%/0%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operator	99	7%	23	2%	122	5%	81%/19%
Rail, water and other transportation occupator	126	9%	-	0%	126	5%	100%/0%
Material moving worker	26	2%	7	1%	33	1%	79%/21%
Total	1,434		1,203		2,637		54%/46%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and ov

SF3 - P50

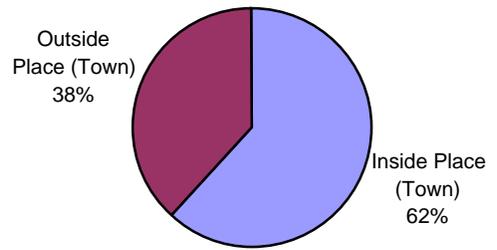
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the t

Place of Work

- 98% of residents worked in state.
- 86% of residents worked in the county.
- 62% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	2,545	98%
Outside State	57	2%
County of Work:		
In County	2,237	86%
Outside County	308	12%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	1,603	62%
Outside Place (Town)	999	38%
Total	2,602	100%

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

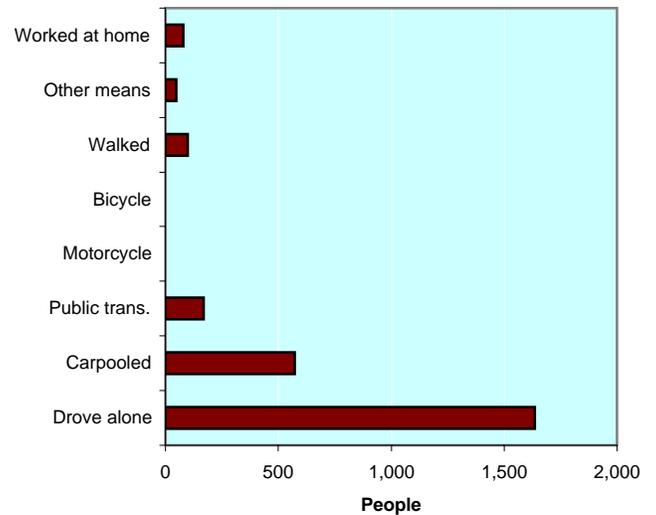


Method of Commute

- 3.1% of residents worked at home.
- 3.8% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 6.5% of residents took public transportation.
- 63% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	2,207	85%
Drove alone	1,635	63%
Carpooled	572	22%
Public transportation:	169	6%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	169	6%
Motorcycle	-	0%
Bicycle	-	0%
Walked	99	4%
Other means	47	2%
Worked at home	80	3%
Total:	2,602	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

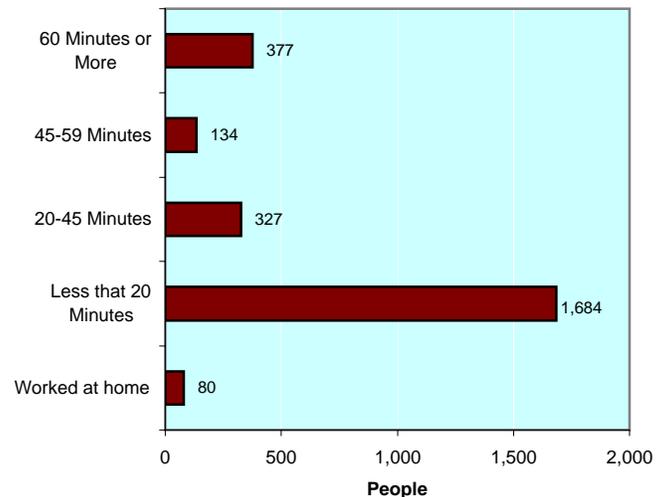


Commute Time

- 65% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	80	3%
Less than 20 Minutes	1,684	65%
20-45 Minutes	327	13%
45-59 Minutes	134	5%
60 Minutes or More	377	14%
Total	2,602	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31

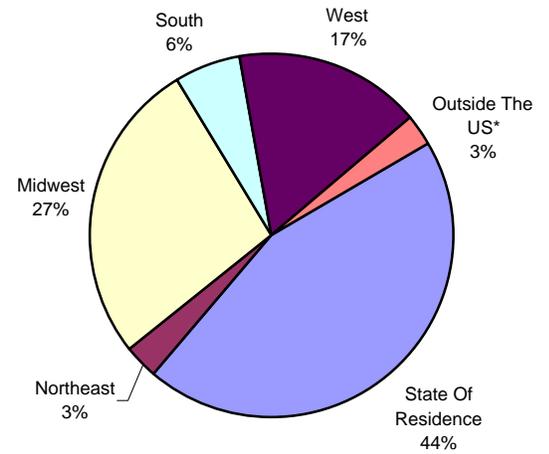


Place of Birth

- 44.3% of residents were born in state.
- 55.7% of residents were born in a different state.
- 2.7% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	2,339	44%
Northeast	171	3%
Midwest	1,432	27%
South	313	6%
West	884	17%
Outside The US*	140	3%
Total:	5,279	100%

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

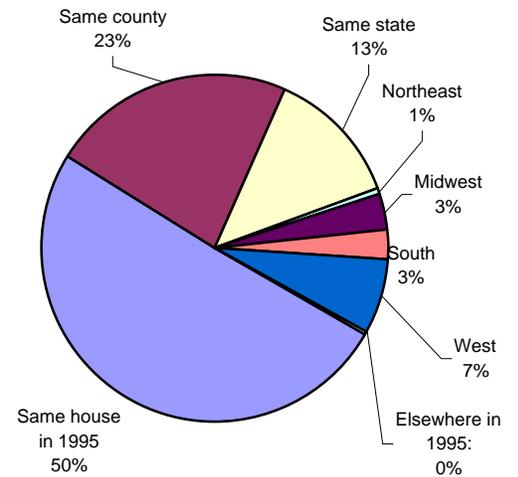


New Residents Since 1995

- 27% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 14% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 0% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	2,464	50%
Different house in 1995:	2,422	50%
In United States in 1995:	2,414	49%
Same county	1,117	23%
Different county:	1,297	27%
Same state	625	13%
Different state:	672	14%
Northeast	34	1%
Midwest	164	3%
South	129	3%
West	345	7%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	-	0%
Foreign country or at sea	8	0%
Total:	4,886	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24

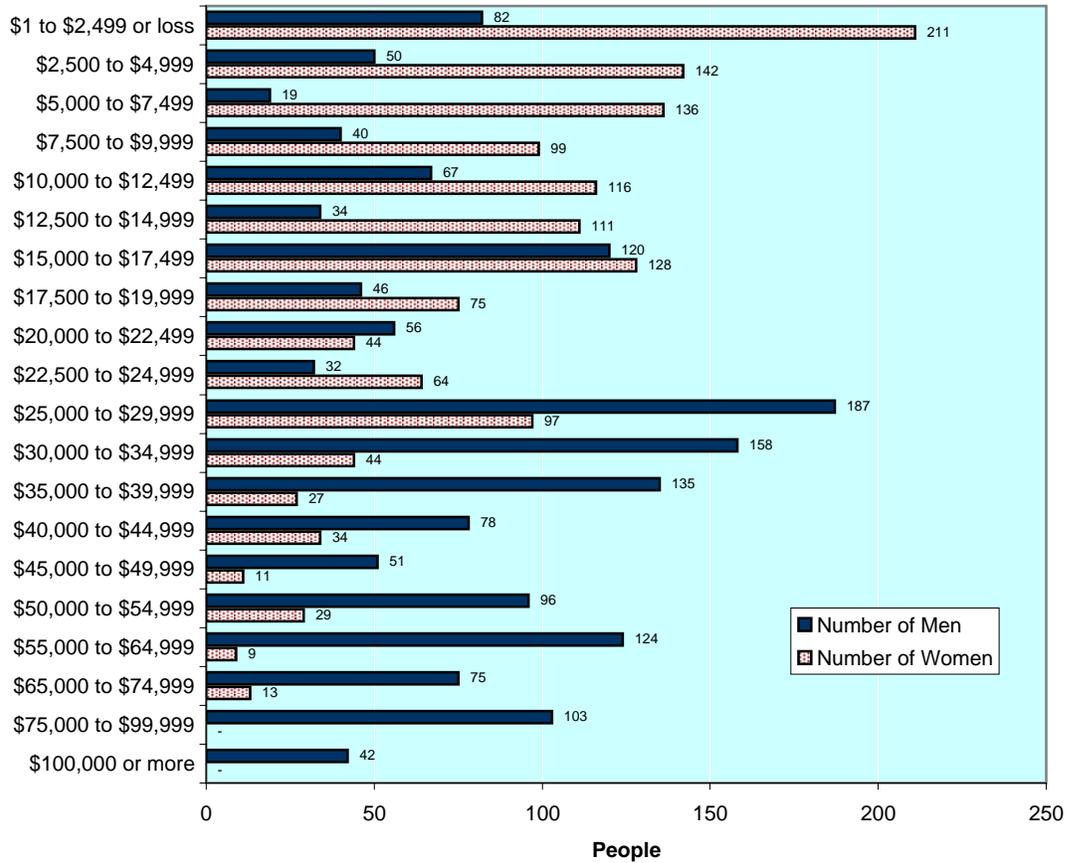


Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3

Income Distribution

- 66% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

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



- 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 \$17,634.

Income Distribution						
	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total	% of Total	% that make less than...	% that make more than...
\$1 to \$2,499 or loss	82	211	293	10%	10%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	50	142	192	6%	16%	90%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	19	136	155	5%	21%	84%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	40	99	139	5%	26%	79%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	67	116	183	6%	32%	74%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	34	111	145	5%	37%	68%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	120	128	248	8%	45%	63%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	46	75	121	4%	49%	55%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	56	44	100	3%	53%	51%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	32	64	96	3%	56%	47%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	187	97	284	10%	66%	44%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	158	44	202	7%	72%	34%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	135	27	162	5%	78%	28%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	78	34	112	4%	81%	22%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	51	11	62	2%	84%	19%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	96	29	125	4%	88%	16%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	124	9	133	4%	92%	12%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	75	13	88	3%	95%	8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	103	-	103	3%	99%	5%
\$100,000 or more	42	-	42	1%	100%	1%
Total:	1,595	1,390	2,985	100%		

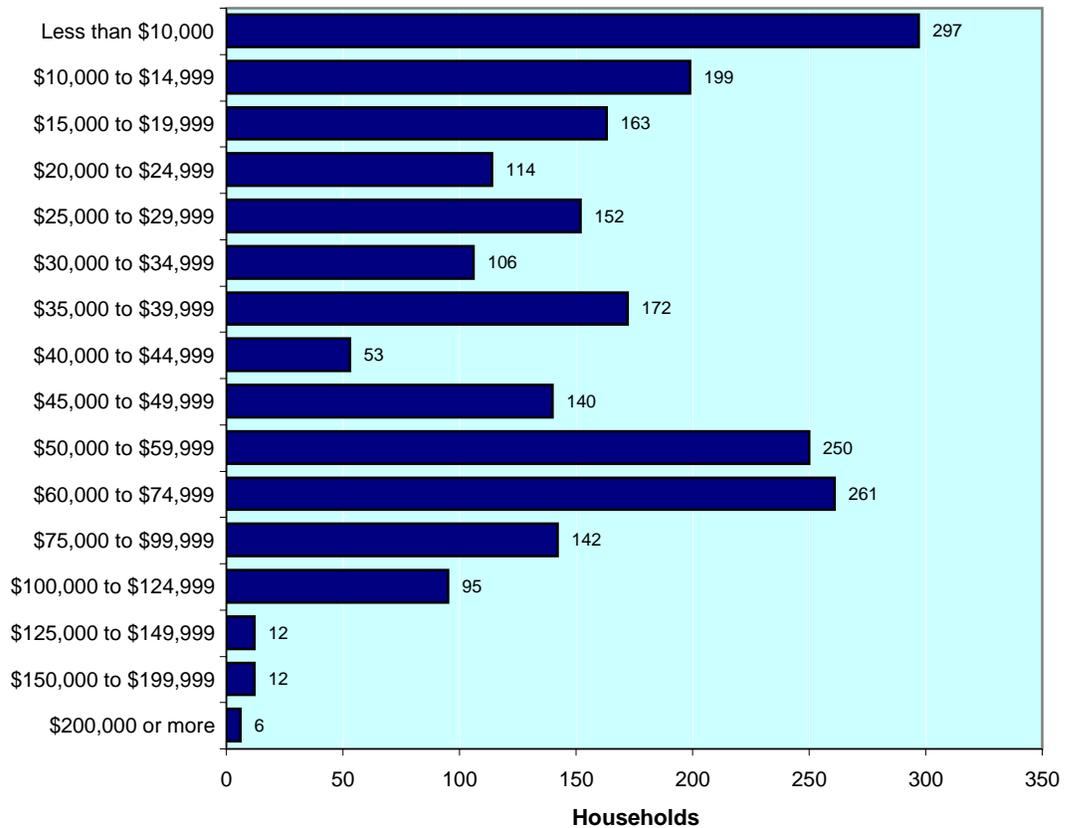
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 43% of households in Douglas 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 7.4 households that made under 30K.
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "Less than \$10,000". *



Income Distribution				
	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	297	14%	14%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	199	9%	23%	86%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	163	7%	30%	77%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	114	5%	36%	70%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	152	7%	43%	64%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	106	5%	47%	57%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	172	8%	55%	53%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	53	2%	58%	45%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	140	6%	64%	42%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	250	11%	76%	36%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	261	12%	88%	24%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	142	7%	94%	12%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	95	4%	99%	6%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	12	1%	99%	1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	1%	100%	1%
\$200,000 or more	6	0%	100%	0%
Total:	2,174	100%		

- ### Median Income
- Median Household Income In 1999 was \$36,944.*

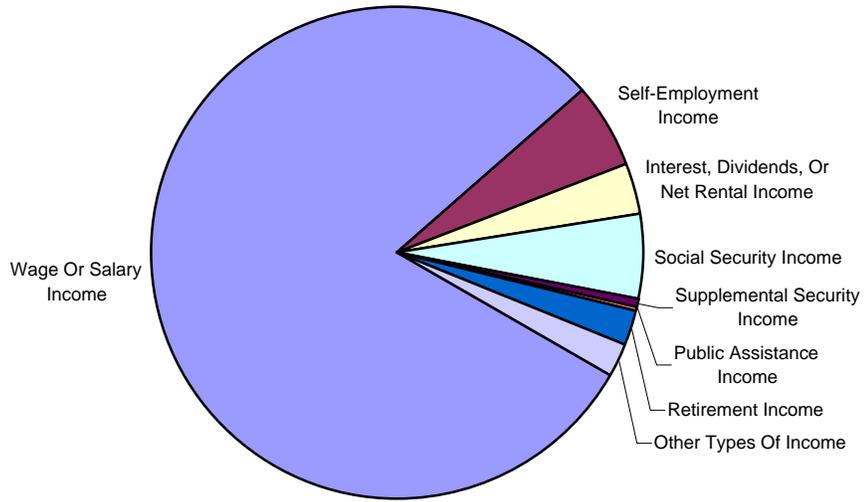
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

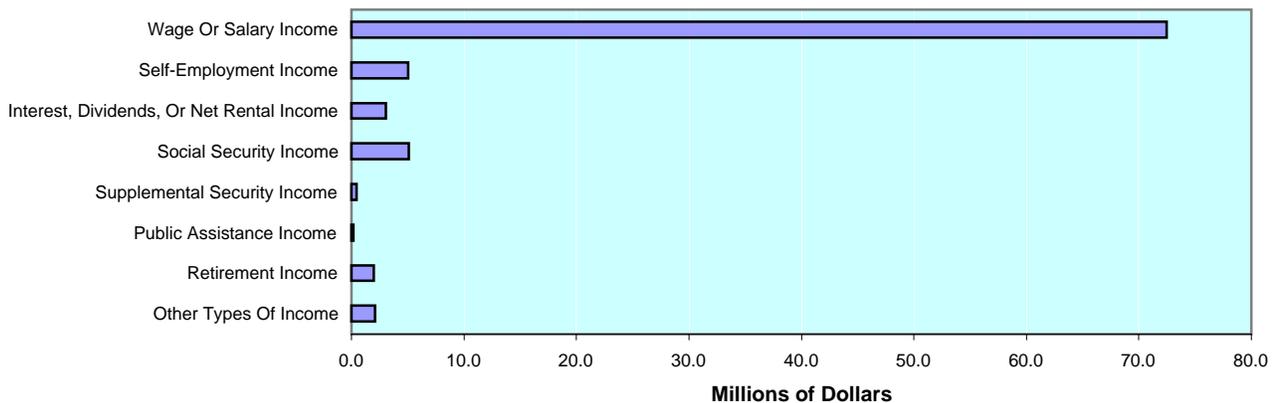
- 80.3% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 5.6% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 85.9% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 11.2% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.2% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 72,457,500	80.3%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 5,044,300	5.6%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 3,035,400	3.4%
Social Security Income	\$ 5,084,800	5.6%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 469,100	0.5%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 145,600	0.2%
Retirement Income	\$ 1,958,900	2.2%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 2,072,600	2.3%
Total*	\$ 90,268,200	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

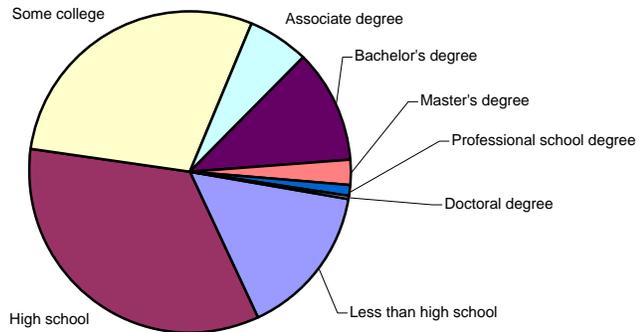
- 15% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 4% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 15% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	520	15%
High school	1,167	34%
Some college	997	29%
Associate degree	209	6%
Bachelor's degree	389	11%
Master's degree	89	3%
Professional school degree	37	1%
Doctoral degree	9	0%
Total	3,417	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

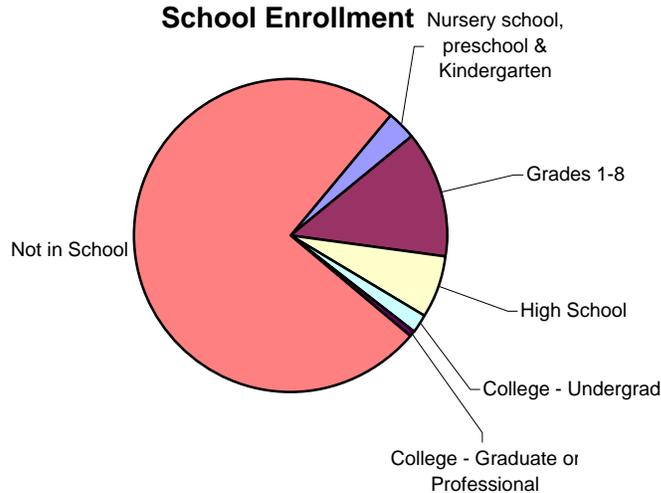
- 2% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 6% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 16% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	152	3%
Grades 1-8	666	13%
High School	321	6%
College - Undergrad	96	2%
College - Graduate or Professional	26	1%
Not in School	3,787	75%
Total	5,048	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

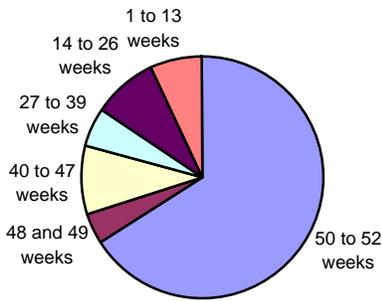
- 65.8% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 20.7% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	845	60%	1,124	70%	1,969	66%
48 and 49 weeks	48	3%	75	5%	123	4%
40 to 47 weeks	135	10%	146	9%	281	9%
27 to 39 weeks	82	6%	75	5%	157	5%
14 to 26 weeks	141	10%	111	7%	252	8%
1 to 13 weeks	148	11%	64	4%	212	7%
Total (Worked in 1999)	1,399	100%	1,595	100%	2,994	100%

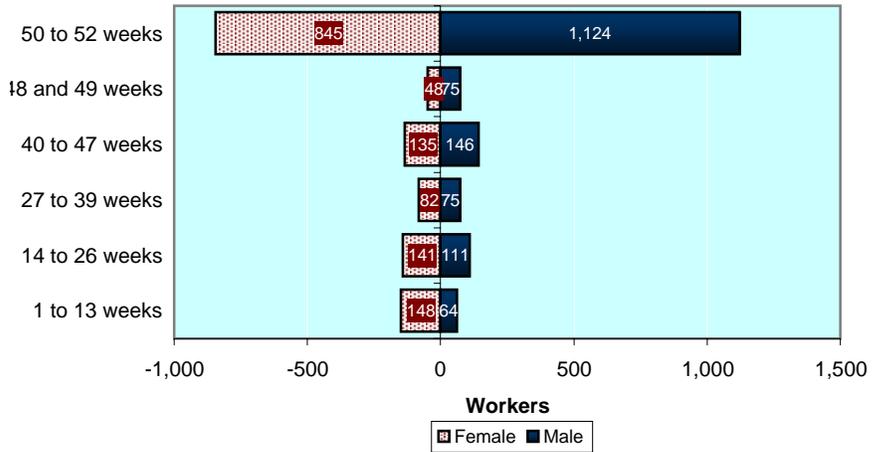
Universe: Population 16 years and over Table P47 - SF3

Percentages are based on the total population aged 16 and over who worked in 1999.

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year



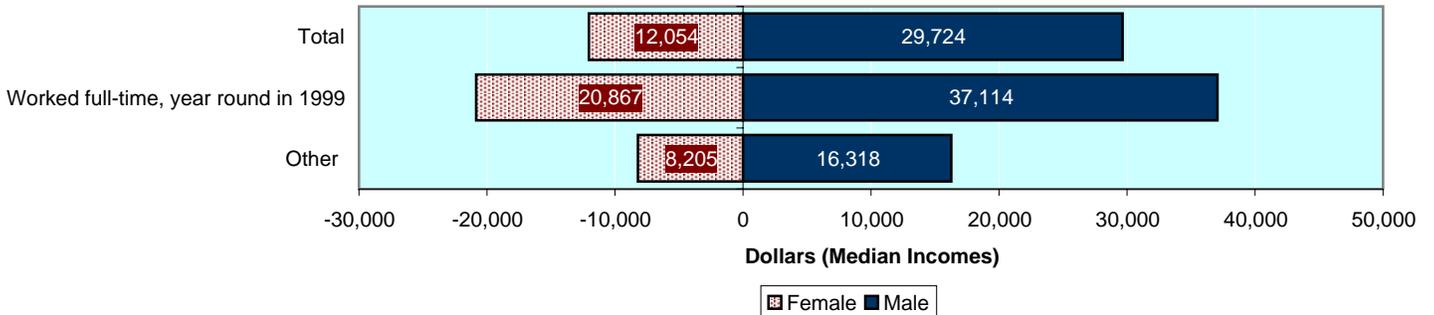
Income by Work Status

- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

	Female	Male
Total	12,054	29,724
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	20,867	37,114
Other	8,205	16,318

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



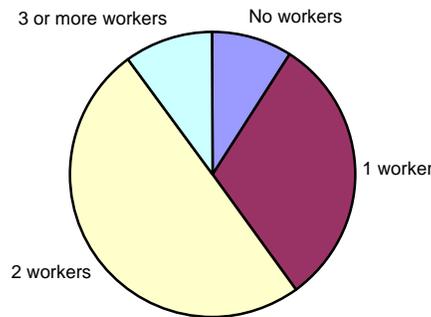
Workers per Family

- 60% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	131	9%
1 worker	448	31%
2 workers	725	50%
3 or more workers	146	10%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



Full Time/Part Time

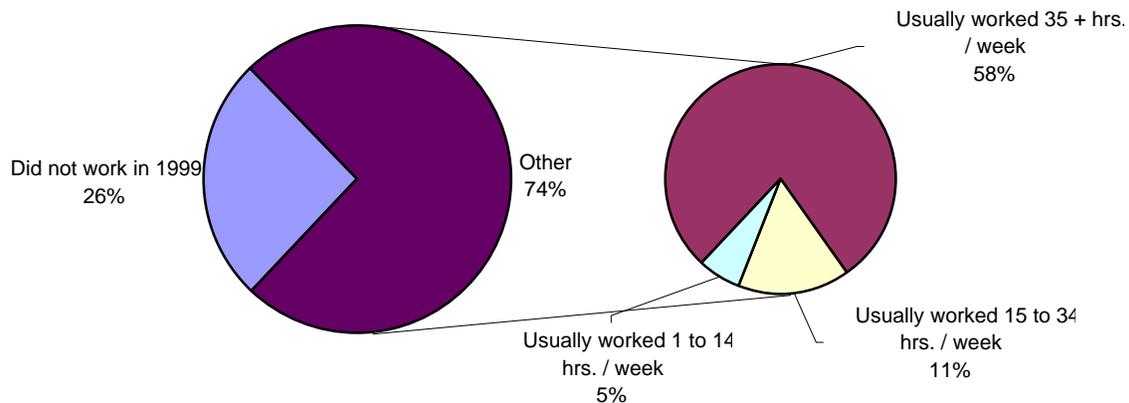
- 58% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 78% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week			
	Number	% of total 16+	% of those who worked
Worked in 1999:	2,994	74%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	2,349	58%	78%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	459	11%	15%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	186	5%	6%
Did not work in 1999	1,046	26%	
Total (16 and over)	4,040	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over

SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

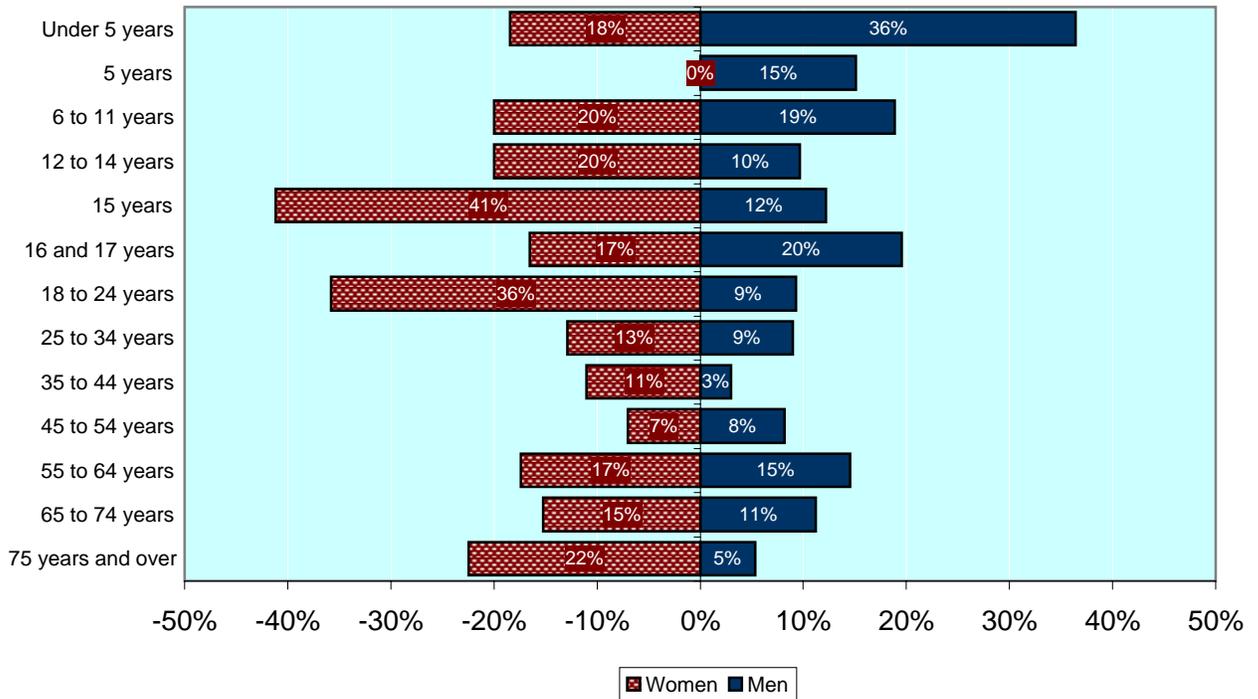
- 14% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 20% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	37	18%	70	36%	107	27%
5 years	-	0%	5	15%	5	7%
6 to 11 years	36	20%	47	19%	83	19%
12 to 14 years	32	20%	11	10%	43	16%
15 years	7	41%	6	12%	13	20%
16 and 17 years	18	17%	19	20%	37	18%
18 to 24 years	77	36%	18	9%	95	23%
25 to 34 years	43	13%	30	9%	73	11%
35 to 44 years	50	11%	14	3%	64	7%
45 to 54 years	25	7%	36	8%	61	8%
55 to 64 years	32	17%	26	15%	58	16%
65 to 74 years	33	15%	16	11%	49	14%
75 years and over	37	22%	5	5%	42	16%
Under 18 years	130	19%	158	22%	288	20%
Over 65 years	70	18%	21	9%	91	15%
Total	427	16%	303	12%	730	14%

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)

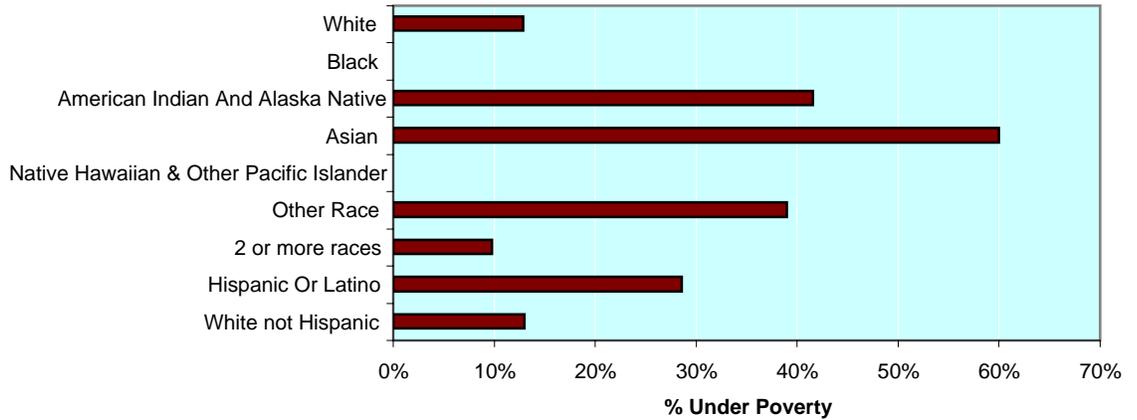
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Asian" (60% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Black" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	633		13%
Black	-		0%
American Indian And Alaska Native	27		42%
Asian	6		60%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-		
Other Race	60		39%
2 or more races	4		10%
<hr/>			
Hispanic Or Latino	102		29%
White not Hispanic	618		13%

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 only" (64% 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	40	6%	7	11%	94	56%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	19	11%	0	0%	35	64%
5 to 17 years only	6	7%	0	0%	15	
No related children under 18 years	15	4%	7	20%	44	45%
Total	20	4%	5	21%	7	18%
<hr/>						
Total	60	5%	12	14%	101	49%
<hr/>						
Total (Married, Male and Female)			173	12%		

Universe: Families

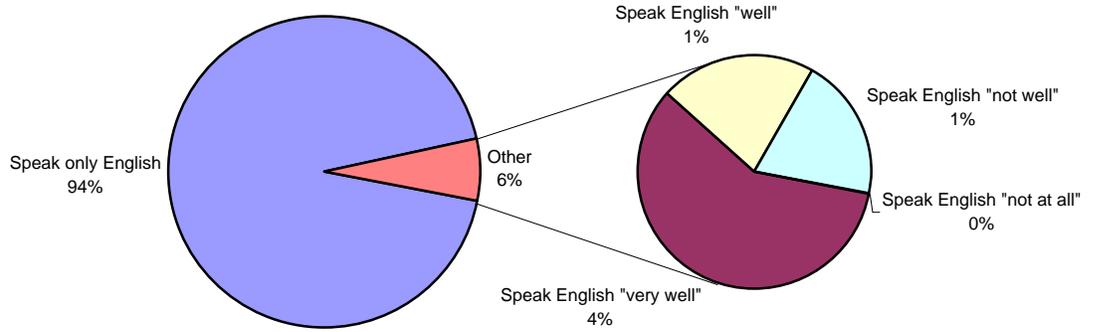
Table P90

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.
- 58.5% 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

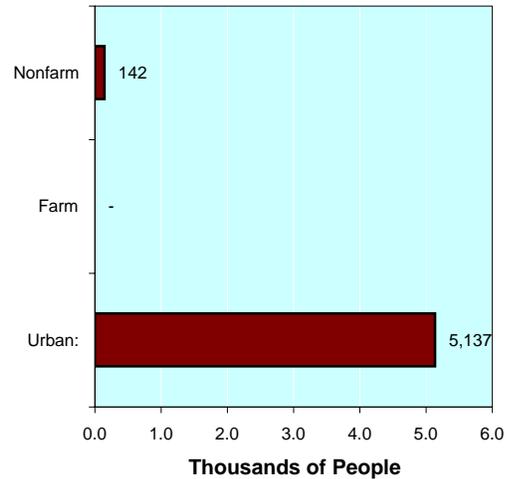
- 97.3% of residents of Douglas city, Wyoming live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	5,279	
Urban:	5,137	97%
Rural:	142	3%
Farm	-	0%
Nonfarm	142	3%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	5,137	97%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



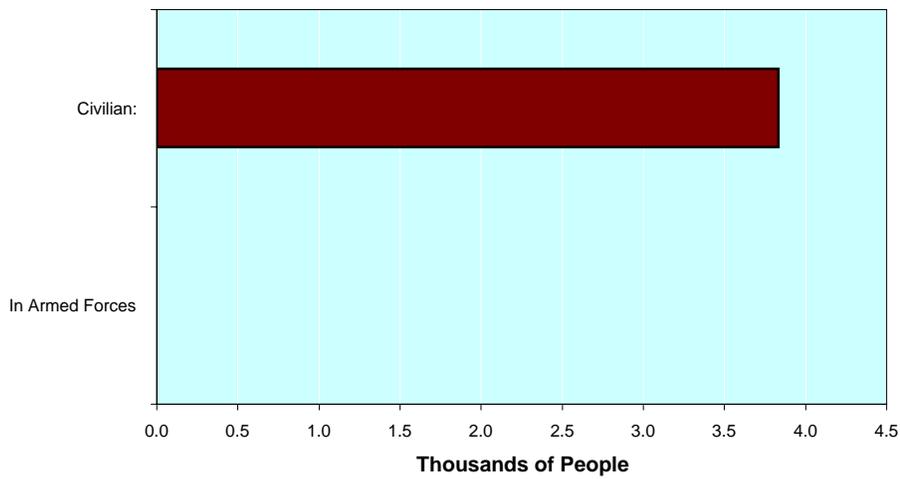
Military / Civilian

- 0.0% of Douglas city, Wyoming are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	-	0.0%
Civilian:	3,834	100.0%
Veteran	593	15.5%
Nonveteran	3,241	84.5%
Total	3,834	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/sf3comprnote.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.