

A SocioEconomic Profile

Eagle County, Colorado

Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)



Produced by the
Sonoran Institute's
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

Created by Healthy Mountain Communities / www.hmccolorado.org / September 26, 2005

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

This profile was produced using the Economic Profile System Community. EPSC is designed to allow any user to automatically and efficiently produce a detailed socioeconomic profile using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel. EPSC profiles are based on information from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Decennial Census. They are rich in information about demographics, housing, employment, income distribution, poverty, and language. EPSC profiles contain data that complements the long-term trend data in EPS profiles. EPSC is also able to run profiles down to the community level, whereas EPS is limited to running profiles down to the county level. We suggest users run both EPSC and EPS profiles for areas of interest.

EPSC was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management as a tool to assist public land managers, planners, elected officials, and citizens. EPSC, databases for the entire country, the User's Manual, and a related PowerPoint demonstration are available for free from the Sonoran Institute at: www.sonoran.org/eps. For more information about EPS or to request a training workshop please contact: ray@sonoran.org or ben@sonoran.org.

About The Sonoran Institute

A nonprofit organization established in 1990, the Sonoran Institute brings diverse people together to accomplish their conservation goals. The 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 work are healthy landscapes and vibrant communities that embrace conservation as an integral element of their quality of life and economic vitality.

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Topic	Page	Data Source
Title Page		
About The Sonoran Institute		
Highlights		
Population by Age and Sex	P-1	SF1
Population by Race	P-2	SF1
Housing Booms and Vacancy	P-3	SF1
Housing Affordability	P-4	SF3
Employment by Industry (NAICS)	P-5	SF3
Employment by Occupation (Socs)	P-6	SF3
Commuting	P-7	SF3
In Migration	P-8	SF3
Income Distribution (Individuals)	P-9	SF3
Income Distribution (Households)	P-10	SF3
Sources of Income	P-11	SF3
Education	P-12	SF3
Workforce (Weeks Worked per Year)	P-13	SF3
Workforce (Hours Per Week)	P-14	SF3
Poverty by Age and Sex	P-15	SF3
Poverty by Race and Family Type (Children)	P-16	SF3
Language and Rural/Urban Breakout	P-17	SF3
Civilian / Military	P-18	SF3
Methods		
Glossary		

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 and Population

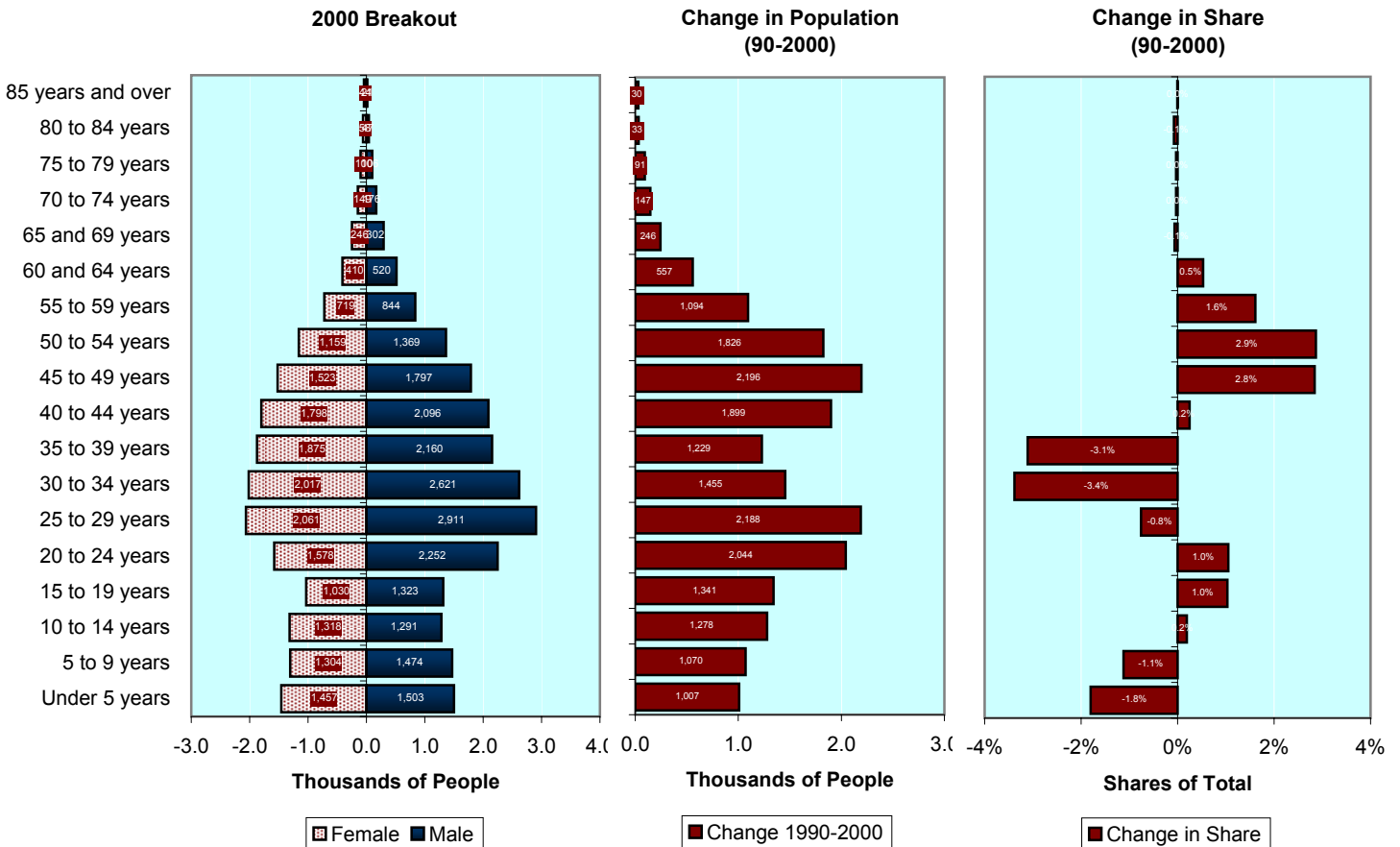
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 31.2 years, up from 30.6 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 25 to 29 years old (4,972 people or 11.9% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 41,659 people, up 90% from 21,928 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 1,826 people. Their share of total rose by 2.9%

Population by Age and Sex

	Total Number	Under 20 years		40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000)		65 years and over		Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
		Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share		
Total Population									
2000	41,659	10,700	26%	9,742	23%	1,249	3%	31.2	25
1990	21,928	6,004	27%	3,821	17%	702	3%	30.6	13
10 Yr. Change	19,731	4,696	-2%	5,921	6%	547	0%	0.6	12
10 Yr. % Change	90%	78%		155%		78%		2%	90%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	22,813	5,591	25%	5,262	23%	652	3%	31.0	
Female	18,846	5,109	27%	4,480	24%	597	3%	31.5	
Male/Female Split	55% / 45%	52% / 48%		54% / 46%		52% / 48%			

2000 Table SF1 - P12 & 1990 SF1 Table P05 & P12

In the graphs below, changes in population by age are shown two ways. The "Change in Population" graph illustrates how each age bracket has changed in the last 10 years. The "Change in Share" graph illustrates how each category has changed as a share of total. Note that an age bracket can have an increase in population while declining as a share of total. The "Change in Share" graph usually demonstrates how the baby boom has caused a demographic shift in the population.



Race

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

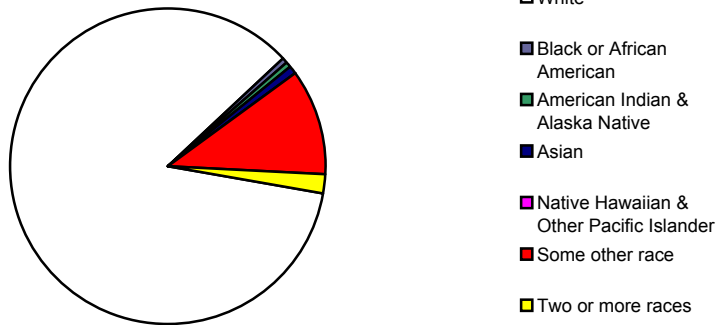
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	35,558	85.4%
Black or African American	142	0.3%
American Indian & Alaska Native	296	0.7%
Asian	342	0.8%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	30	0.1%
Some other race	4,498	10.8%
Two or more races	793	1.9%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (85.4%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (10.8%).

2000 Race Breakout



Ethnicity

- 23.2% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (48.2% of the Hispanic population).

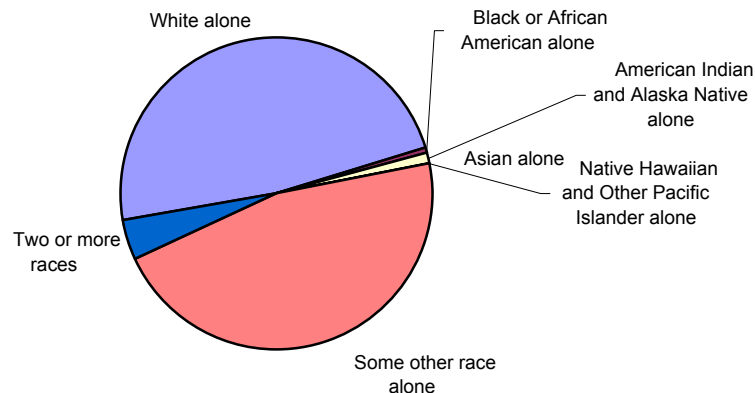
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9,682	23.2%	100.0%
White alone	4,666	11.2%	48.2%
Black or African American alone	38	0.1%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	112	0.3%	1.2%
Asian alone	5	0.0%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	6	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race alone	4,460	10.7%	46.1%
Two or more races	395	0.9%	4.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	31,977	76.8%	
Total:	41,659	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (46.1% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 68.5% of the housing units are occupied.
- 44.7% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 26.9% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 26.8% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	22,111	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	15,148	68.5%
Vacant Units - Total	6,963	
Vacancy Rate (%)	31.5%	
Average Household Size	2.7	

Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12

Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	9,649	43.6%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	240	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	2.4%	
Average Household Size	2.8	

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

Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	5,499	24.9%
Vacant Units - For Rent	458	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	7.7%	
Average Household Size	2.7	

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

Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	458	2.1%
For sale only	240	1.1%
Rented or sold, not occupied	115	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5,932	26.8%
For migrant workers	16	0.1%
Other vacant	202	0.9%
Total Vacant	6,963	31.5%

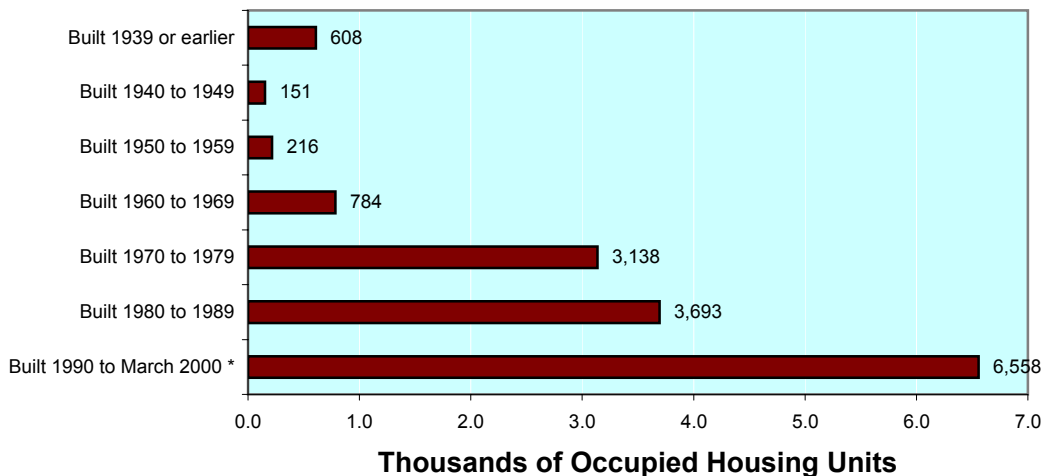
Universe: Vacant housing units SF1 - H5

Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1990 to march 2000 *.

* 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

- 25% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

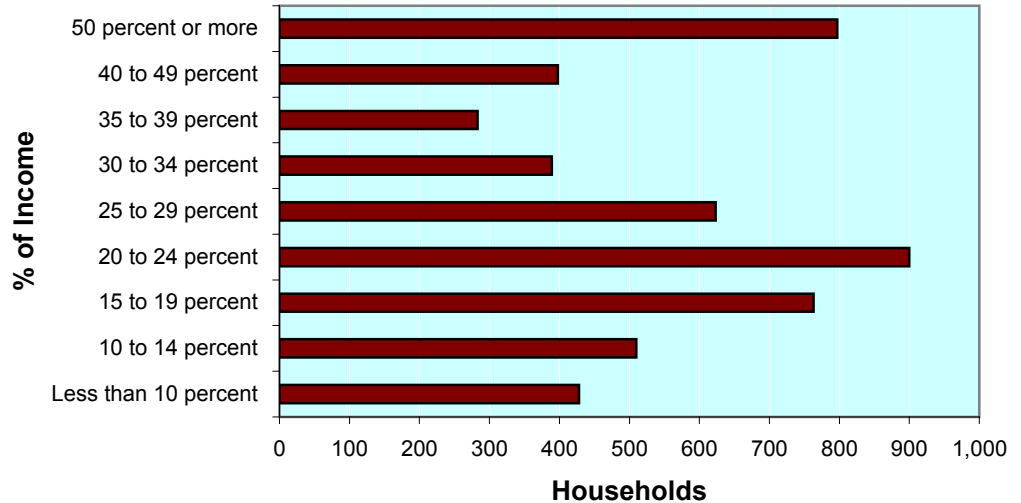
- 15% of the households that pay rent, spend more than 50% of their household income in gross rent (incl. utilities).

Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	1,007
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		25%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent



Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units

SF3 - H69

Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 65, which suggests that the median family can not afford the median house*.

- Housing affordability has become less affordable in the last decade.

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjus	\$ 178,129	\$ 369,100
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	28%	38%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 60,078	\$ 104,296
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	90	65

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units SF3 - H76

Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 32,011
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 48,657	\$ 62,682
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 54,259	\$ 68,226

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) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	6,565	26%	60%/40%
2) Construction	4,577	18%	90%/10%
3) Retail trade	2,703	11%	47%/53%
4) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	2,622	10%	55%/45%
5) Educational, health and social services:	2,475	10%	29%/71%
6) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	2,306	9%	46%/54%
7) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	865	3%	67%/33%
8) Public administration	851	3%	53%/47%
9) Other services (except public administration)	845	3%	38%/62%
10) Manufacturing	668	3%	68%/32%
Total of Top 10	24,477	95%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	249	2%	56	1%	305	1%	82%/18%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	235	2%	56	1%	291	1%	81%/19%
Mining	14	0%	-	0%	14	0%	100%/0%
Construction	4,103	27%	474	4%	4,577	18%	90%/10%
Manufacturing	457	3%	211	2%	668	3%	68%/32%
Wholesale trade	267	2%	183	2%	450	2%	59%/41%
Retail trade	1,273	8%	1,430	14%	2,703	11%	47%/53%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	583	4%	282	3%	865	3%	67%/33%
Transportation and warehousing	481	3%	270	3%	751	3%	64%/36%
Utilities	102	1%	12	0%	114	0%	89%/11%
Information	325	2%	172	2%	497	2%	65%/35%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	1,065	7%	1,241	12%	2,306	9%	46%/54%
Finance and insurance	248	2%	497	5%	745	3%	33%/67%
Real estate and rental and leasing	817	5%	744	7%	1,561	6%	52%/48%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	1,430	9%	1,192	11%	2,622	10%	55%/45%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	907	6%	799	8%	1,706	7%	53%/47%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	3	0%	3	0%	0%/100%
Administrative and support and waste management services	523	3%	390	4%	913	4%	57%/43%
Educational, health and social services:	711	5%	1,764	17%	2,475	10%	29%/71%
Educational services	290	2%	739	7%	1,029	4%	28%/72%
Health care and social assistance	421	3%	1,025	10%	1,446	6%	29%/71%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	3,913	26%	2,652	25%	6,565	26%	60%/40%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	615	4%	363	3%	978	4%	63%/37%
Accommodation and food services	3,298	22%	2,289	22%	5,587	22%	59%/41%
Other services (except public administration)	324	2%	521	5%	845	3%	38%/62%
Public administration	451	3%	400	4%	851	3%	53%/47%
Total	15,151		10,578		25,729		59%/41%

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 1,107 compared to 789 in the United States. A more diverse economy has a lower index value.

Top 10 (of the Second Tier Categories)			
	Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Split
1) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	4,602	18%	60%/40%
2) Professional and related occupations:	3,954	15%	51%/49%
3) Sales and related occupations	3,322	13%	50%/50%
4) Construction and extraction occupations:	3,189	12%	98%/2%
5) Office and administrative support occupations	2,578	10%	19%/81%
6) Food preparation and serving related occupations	2,136	8%	66%/34%
7) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,581	6%	45%/55%
8) Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,105	4%	82%/18%
9) Personal care and service occupations	944	4%	43%/57%
10) Production occupations	770	3%	61%/39%
Total of Top 10	24,181	94%	

Employment by Industry (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	4,753	31%	3,803	36%	8,556	33%	56%/44%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	2,754	18%	1,848	17%	4,602	18%	60%/40%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	2,214	15%	1,189	11%	3,403	13%	65%/35%
Farmers and farm managers	54	0%	25	0%	79	0%	68%/32%
Business and financial operations occupations:	486	3%	634	6%	1,120	4%	43%/57%
Business operations specialists	157	1%	244	2%	401	2%	39%/61%
Financial specialists	329	2%	390	4%	719	3%	46%/54%
Professional and related occupations:	1,999	13%	1,955	18%	3,954	15%	51%/49%
Computer and mathematical occupations	185	1%	12	0%	197	1%	94%/6%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	446	3%	144	1%	590	2%	76%/24%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	387	3%	135	1%	522	2%	74%/26%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	59	0%	9	0%	68	0%	87%/13%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	80	1%	88	1%	168	1%	48%/52%
Community and social services occupations	88	1%	83	1%	171	1%	51%/49%
Legal occupations	72	0%	61	1%	133	1%	54%/46%
Education, training, and library occupations	196	1%	593	6%	789	3%	25%/75%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	618	4%	465	4%	1,083	4%	57%/43%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	314	2%	509	5%	823	3%	38%/62%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	261	2%	385	4%	646	3%	40%/60%
Health technologists and technicians	53	0%	124	1%	177	1%	30%/70%
Service occupations:	2,996	20%	2,376	22%	5,372	21%	56%/44%
Healthcare support occupations	22	0%	152	1%	174	1%	13%/87%
Protective service occupations:	454	3%	83	1%	537	2%	85%/15%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	202	1%	17	0%	219	1%	92%/8%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	252	2%	66	1%	318	1%	79%/21%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,408	9%	728	7%	2,136	8%	66%/34%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	706	5%	875	8%	1,581	6%	45%/55%
Personal care and service occupations	406	3%	538	5%	944	4%	43%/57%
Sales and office occupations:	2,128	14%	3,772	36%	5,900	23%	36%/64%
Sales and related occupations	1,647	11%	1,675	16%	3,322	13%	50%/50%
Office and administrative support occupations	481	3%	2,097	20%	2,578	10%	19%/81%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	149	1%	14	0%	163	1%	91%/9%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	3,748	25%	115	1%	3,863	15%	97%/3%
Construction and extraction occupations:	3,116	21%	73	1%	3,189	12%	98%/2%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	491	3%	17	0%	508	2%	97%/3%
Construction trades workers	2,617	17%	56	1%	2,673	10%	98%/2%
Extraction workers	8	0%	-	0%	8	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	632	4%	42	0%	674	3%	94%/6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	1,377	9%	498	5%	1,875	7%	73%/27%
Production occupations	473	3%	297	3%	770	3%	61%/39%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	904	6%	201	2%	1,105	4%	82%/18%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	52	0%	7	0%	59	0%	88%/12%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	47	0%	7	0%	54	0%	87%/13%
Motor vehicle operators	515	3%	129	1%	644	3%	80%/20%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	26	0%	9	0%	35	0%	74%/26%
Material moving workers	264	2%	49	0%	313	1%	84%/16%
Total	15,151		10,578		25,729		59%/41%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

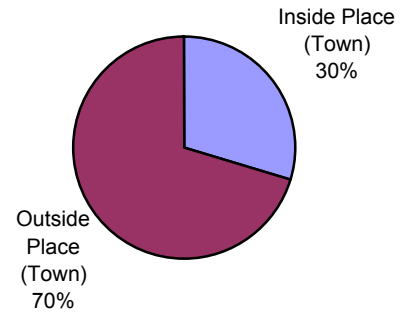
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.
- 85% of residents worked in the county.
- 30% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	24,735	99%
Outside State	285	1%
County of Work:		
In County	21,206	85%
Outside County	3,529	14%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	6,410	30%
Outside Place (Town)	15,149	70%
Total	25,020	100%

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

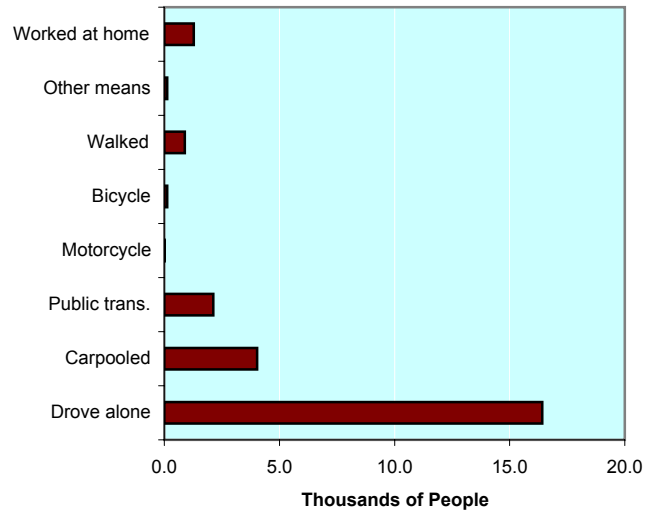


Method of Commute

- 5.1% of residents worked at home.
- 4.1% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 8.5% of residents took public transportation.
- 66% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	20,454	82%
Drove alone	16,419	66%
Carpooled	4,035	16%
Public transportation:	2,133	9%
Taxicab	4	0%
Other	2,129	9%
Motorcycle	8	0%
Bicycle	122	0%
Walked	896	4%
Other means	125	0%
Worked at home	1,282	5%
Total:	25,020	100%

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P30
years and over

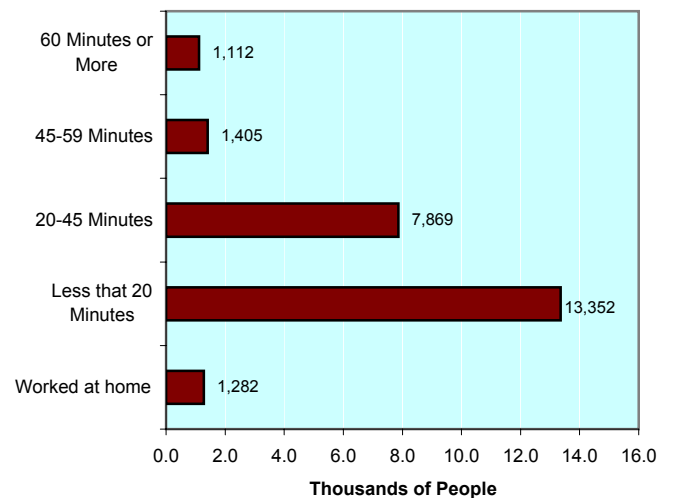


Commute Time

- 53% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	1,282	5%
Less than 20 Minutes	13,352	53%
20-45 Minutes	7,869	31%
45-59 Minutes	1,405	6%
60 Minutes or More	1,112	4%
Total	25,020	100%

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P31
years and over

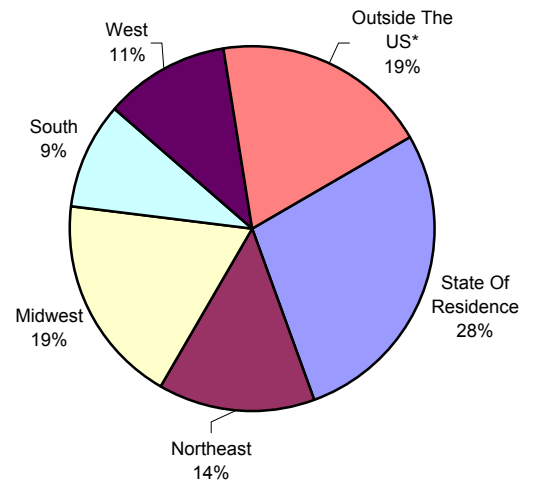


Place of Birth

- 27.8% of residents were born in state.
- 72.2% of residents were born in a different state.
- 19.2% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	11,571	28%
Northeast	5,776	14%
Midwest	7,808	19%
South	3,918	9%
West	4,599	11%
Outside The US*	7,987	19%
Total:	41,659	100%

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

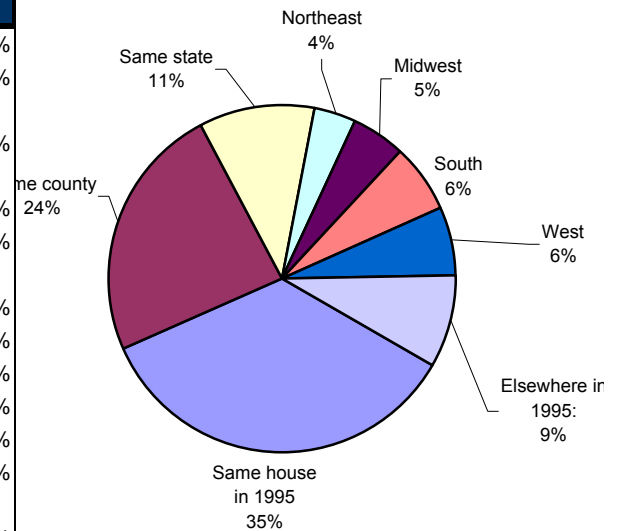


New Residents Since 1995

- 32% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 22% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 9% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	13,556	35%
Different house in 1995:	25,214	65%
In United States in 1995:	21,870	56%
Same county	9,290	24%
Different county:	12,580	32%
Same state	4,204	11%
Different state:	8,376	22%
Northeast	1,459	4%
Midwest	2,000	5%
South	2,498	6%
West	2,419	6%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	19	0%
Foreign country or at sea	3,325	9%
Total:	38,770	100%

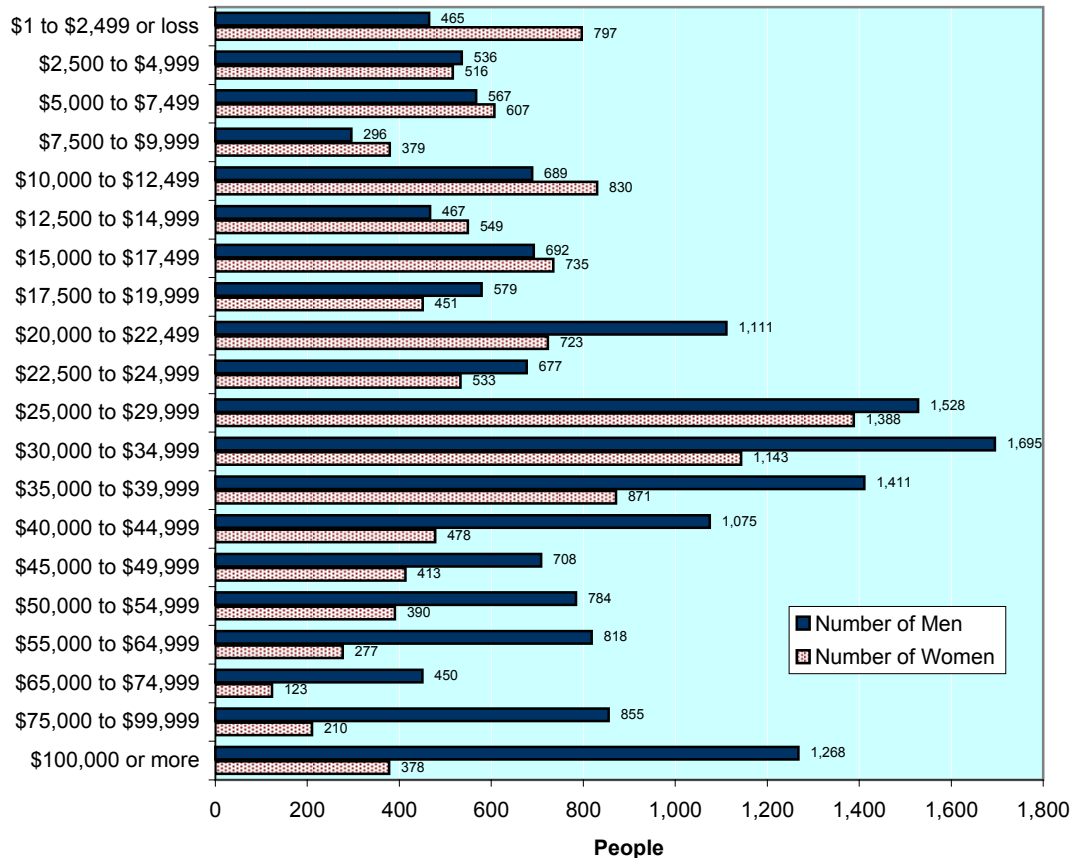
Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

- 53% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 6% of individuals earned more than \$100K. *



- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "\$25,000 to \$29,999". *

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$32,011.

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	465	797	1,262	4%	4%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	536	516	1,052	4%	8%	96%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	567	607	1,174	4%	12%	92%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	296	379	675	2%	15%	88%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	689	830	1,519	5%	20%	85%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	467	549	1,016	4%	24%	80%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	692	735	1,427	5%	29%	76%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	579	451	1,030	4%	32%	71%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	1,111	723	1,834	6%	39%	68%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	677	533	1,210	4%	43%	61%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,528	1,388	2,916	10%	53%	57%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,695	1,143	2,838	10%	63%	47%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,411	871	2,282	8%	71%	37%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,075	478	1,553	5%	77%	29%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	708	413	1,121	4%	80%	23%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	784	390	1,174	4%	85%	20%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	818	277	1,095	4%	88%	15%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	450	123	573	2%	90%	12%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	855	210	1,065	4%	94%	10%
\$100,000 or more	1,268	378	1,646	6%	100%	6%
Total:	16,671	11,791	28,462	100%		

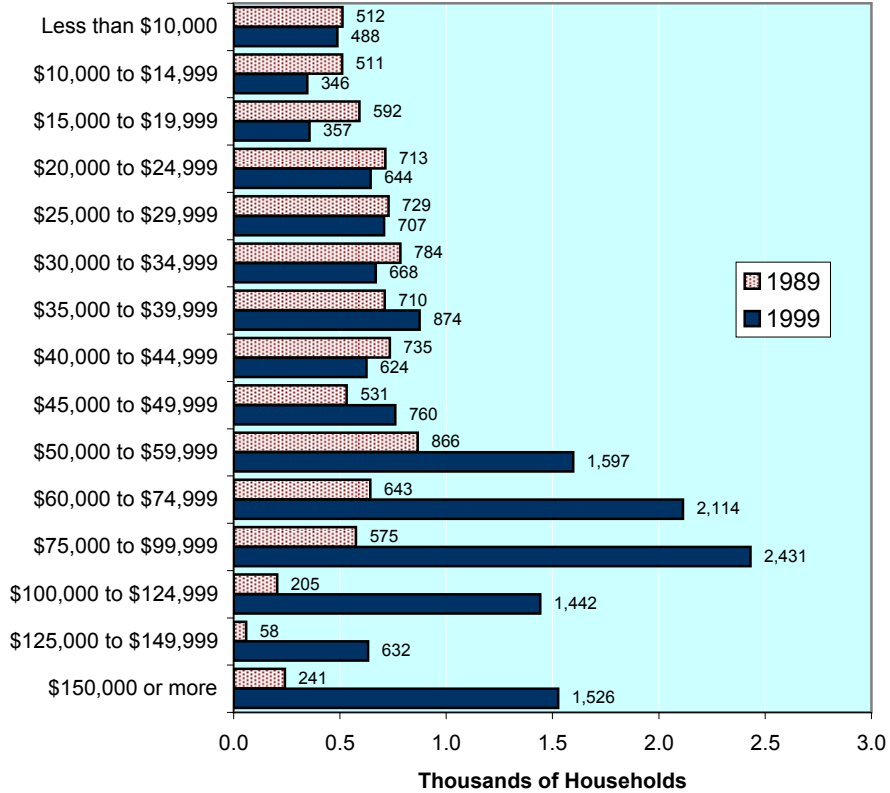
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 17% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 36% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 24% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 6% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households was "\$75,000 to \$99,999". *
- In 1989, the largest bracket was "\$50,000 to \$59,999". *



Median Income

#DIV/0!

- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$36,931 (\$00 adjusted for inflation in 1999 dollars).*

Please note that the income distribution is not adjusted for inflation so some of the changes may be due to inflation.

Income Distribution

	1989		1999				10 Year Changes	
	Number of Households	Share of Total	Number of Households	Share of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...	Percent Change	Change in Number of Households
Less than \$10,000	512	6%	488	3%	3%	100%	-5%	(24)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	511	6%	346	2%	5%	97%	-32%	(165)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	592	7%	357	2%	8%	95%	-40%	(235)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	713	8%	644	4%	12%	92%	-10%	(69)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	729	9%	707	5%	17%	88%	-3%	(22)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	784	9%	668	4%	21%	83%	-15%	(116)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	710	8%	874	6%	27%	79%	23%	164
\$40,000 to \$44,999	735	9%	624	4%	31%	73%	-15%	(111)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	531	6%	760	5%	36%	69%	43%	229
\$50,000 to \$59,999	866	10%	1,597	10%	46%	64%	84%	731
\$60,000 to \$74,999	643	8%	2,114	14%	60%	54%	229%	1,471
\$75,000 to \$99,999	575	7%	2,431	16%	76%	40%	323%	1,856
\$100,000 to \$124,999	205	2%	1,442	9%	86%	24%	603%	1,237
\$125,000 to \$149,999	58	1%	632	4%	90%	14%	990%	574
\$150,000 or more	241	3%	1,526	10%	100%	10%	533%	1,285
Total:	8,405	100%	15,210	100%			81%	6,805

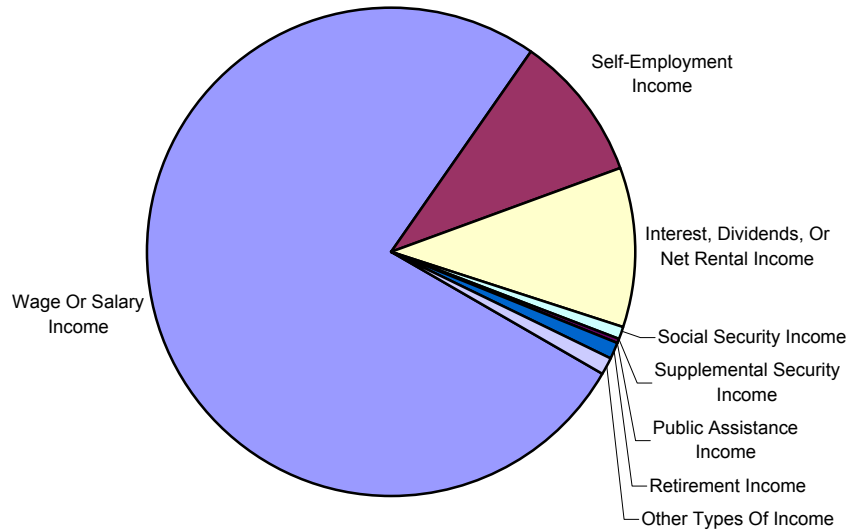
Universe: Households

* Includes full and part-time.

SF3 - P52, P53

Sources of Income

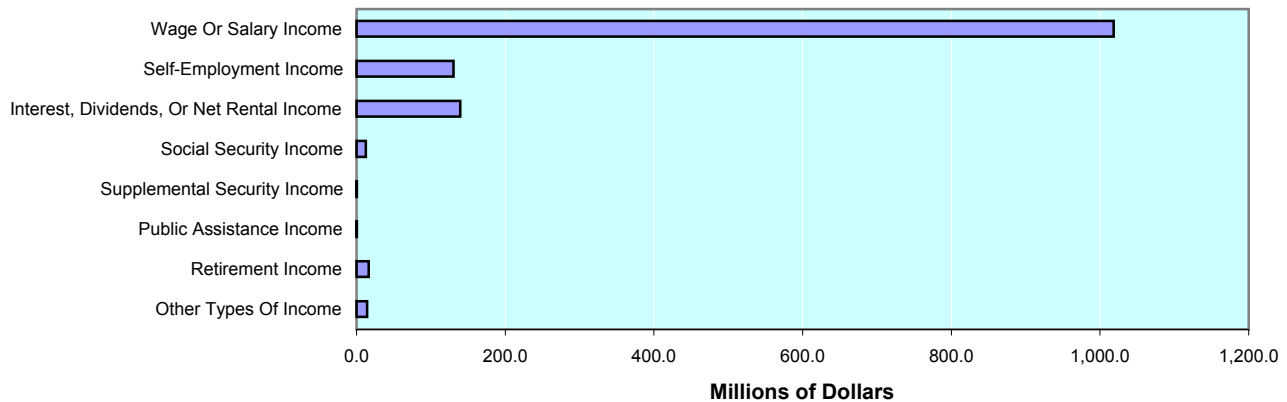
- 76.4% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 9.8% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 86.2% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 12.6% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.0% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 1,018,277,900	76.4%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 130,623,500	9.8%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 139,614,400	10.5%
Social Security Income	\$ 12,412,200	0.9%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 641,400	0.0%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 262,700	0.0%
Retirement Income	\$ 16,312,900	1.2%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 14,374,700	1.1%
Total*	\$ 1,332,519,700	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

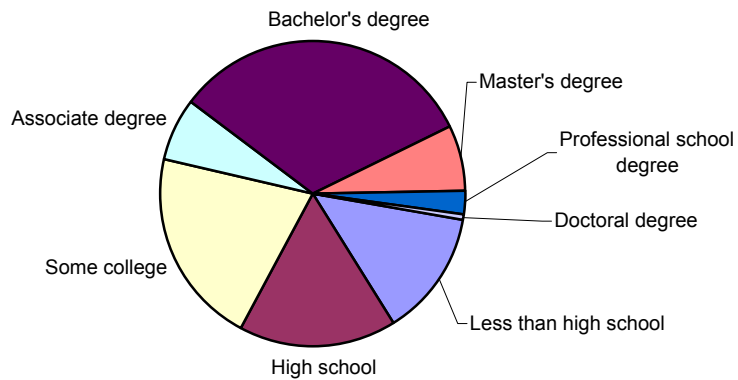
- 13% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 10% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 43% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	3,640	13%
High school	4,490	17%
Some college	5,665	21%
Associate degree	1,797	7%
Bachelor's degree	8,887	33%
Master's degree	1,884	7%
Professional school degree	628	2%
Doctoral degree	187	1%
Total	27,178	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

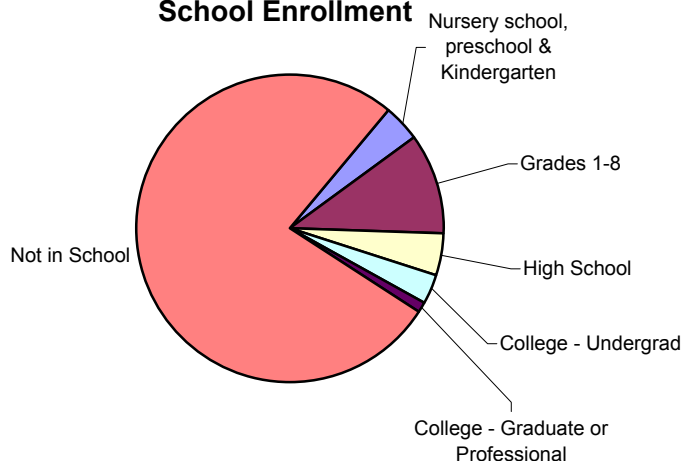
- 4% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 5% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 14% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	1,528	4%
Grades 1-8	4,237	11%
High School	1,804	5%
College - Undergrad	1,197	3%
College - Graduate or Professional	428	1%
Not in School	30,603	77%
Total	39,797	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

- 61.7% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 18.6% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

Workers by Weeks Per Year

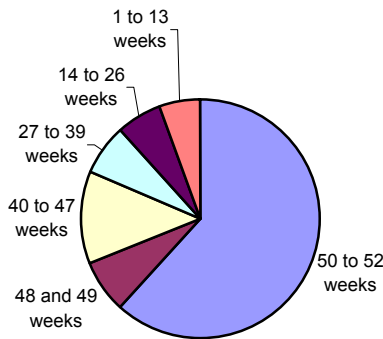
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	6,718	57%	10,865	65%	17,583	62%
48 and 49 weeks	732	6%	1,272	8%	2,004	7%
40 to 47 weeks	1,599	14%	2,002	12%	3,601	13%
27 to 39 weeks	952	8%	981	6%	1,933	7%
14 to 26 weeks	947	8%	869	5%	1,816	6%
1 to 13 weeks	861	7%	682	4%	1,543	5%
Total (Worked in 1999)	11,809	100%	16,671	100%	28,480	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

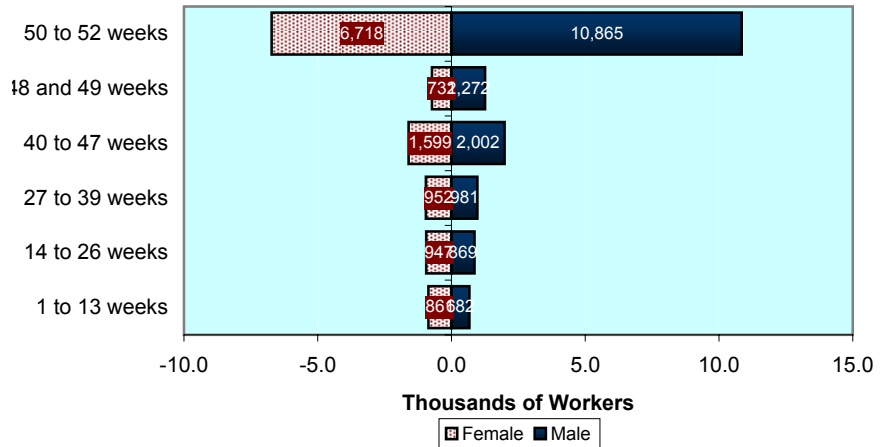
Table P47 - SF3

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

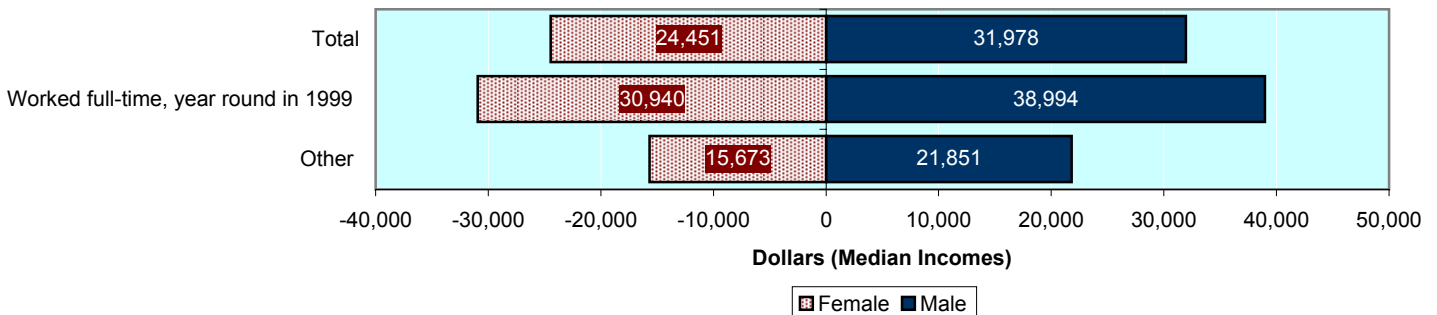
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	24,451	31,978
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	30,940	38,994
Other	15,673	21,851

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



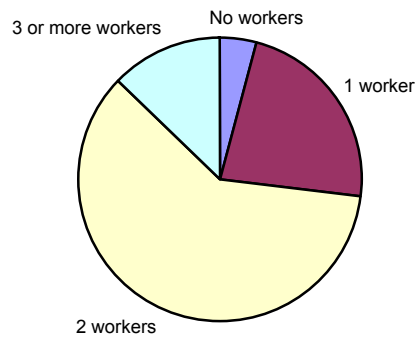
Workers per Family

- 73% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	376	4%
1 worker	2,080	23%
2 workers	5,455	60%
3 or more workers	1,173	13%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



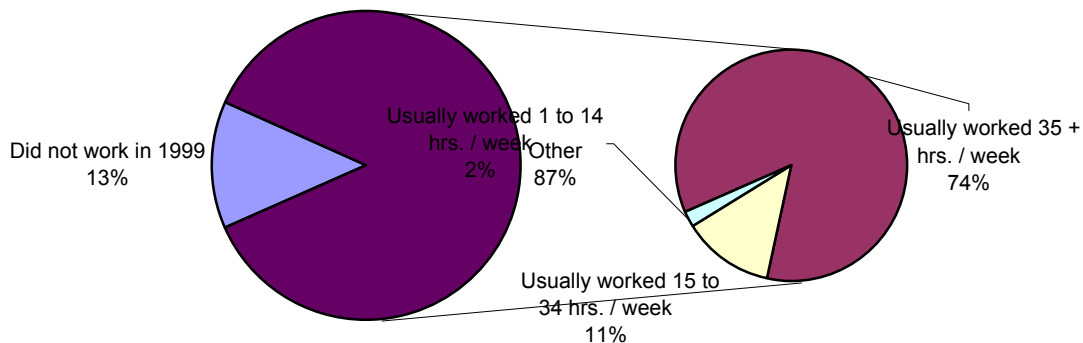
Full Time/Part Time

- 74% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 85% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week			
	Number	% of total 16+	% of those who worked
Worked in 1999:	28,480	87%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	24,184	74%	85%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	3,684	11%	13%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	612	2%	2%
Did not work in 1999	4,398	13%	
Total (16 and over)	32,878	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 8% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

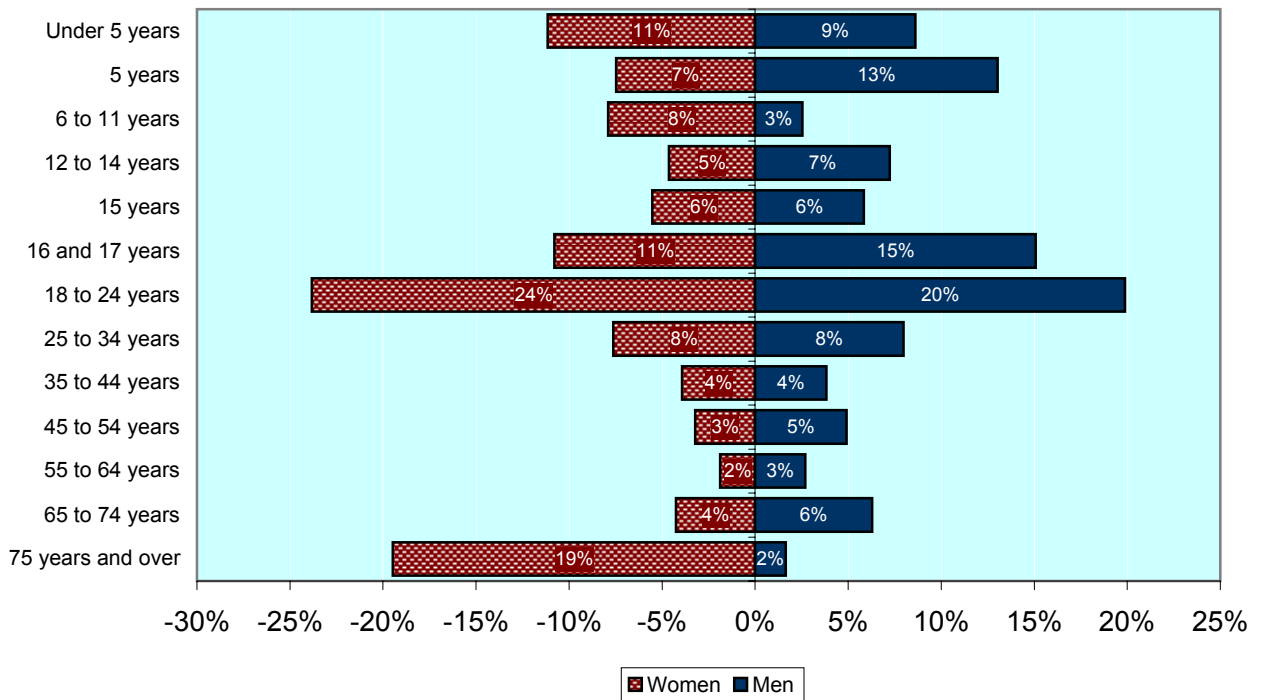
- 8% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	155	11%	118	9%	273	10%
5 years	26	7%	33	13%	59	10%
6 to 11 years	125	8%	40	3%	165	5%
12 to 14 years	32	5%	57	7%	89	6%
15 years	12	6%	14	6%	26	6%
16 and 17 years	45	11%	86	15%	131	13%
18 to 24 years	479	24%	535	20%	1,014	22%
25 to 34 years	316	8%	457	8%	773	8%
35 to 44 years	145	4%	158	4%	303	4%
45 to 54 years	84	3%	156	5%	240	4%
55 to 64 years	21	2%	39	3%	60	2%
65 to 74 years	15	4%	25	6%	40	5%
75 years and over	45	19%	3	2%	48	12%
Under 18 years	395	9%	348	7%	743	8%
Over 65 years	60	10%	28	5%	88	8%
Total	1,500	8%	1,721	8%	3,221	8%

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)

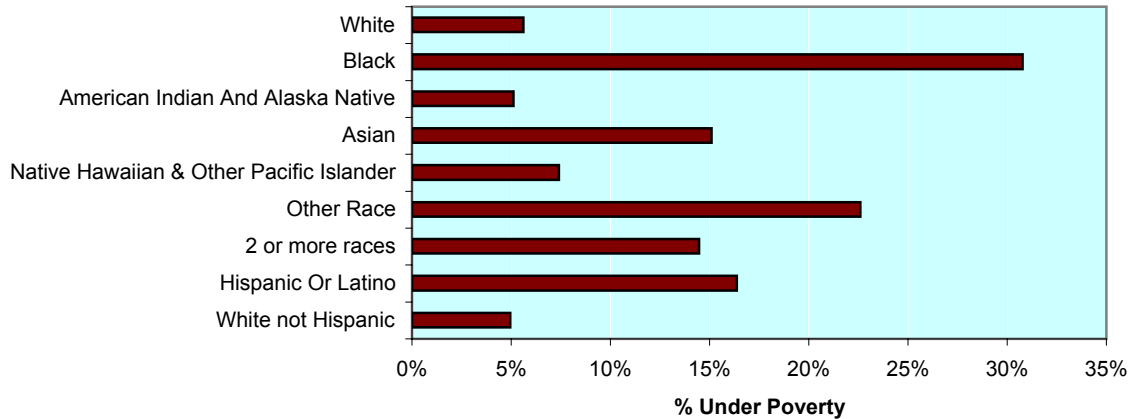
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Black" (31% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (5% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	1,978		6%
Black	12		31%
American Indian And Alaska Native	9		5%
Asian	51		15%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	2		7%
Other Race	1,055		23%
2 or more races	114		14%
Hispanic Or Latino	1,568		16%
White not Hispanic	1,516		5%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years only" (39% 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	53	5%	6	8%	38	39%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	72	9%	6	10%	12	20%
5 to 17 years only	66	3%	5	2%	31	6%
No related children under 18 years	40	1%	24	9%	5	4%
Total	231	3%	41	7%	86	11%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			358	4%		

Universe: Families

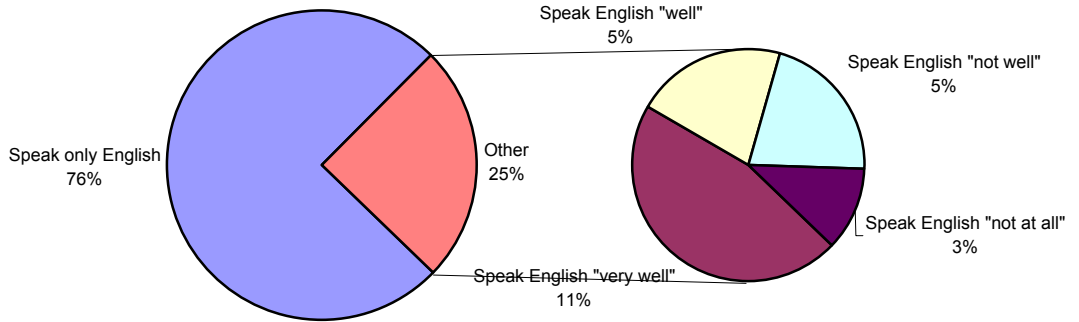
Table P90

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

Language

- 75% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 46.1% 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

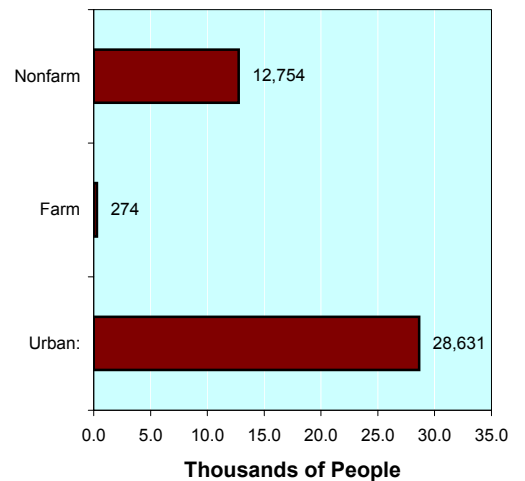
- 68.7% of residents of Eagle County, Colorado live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	41,659	
Urban:	28,631	69%
Rural:	13,028	31%
Farm	274	1%
Nonfarm	12,754	31%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	28,631	69%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



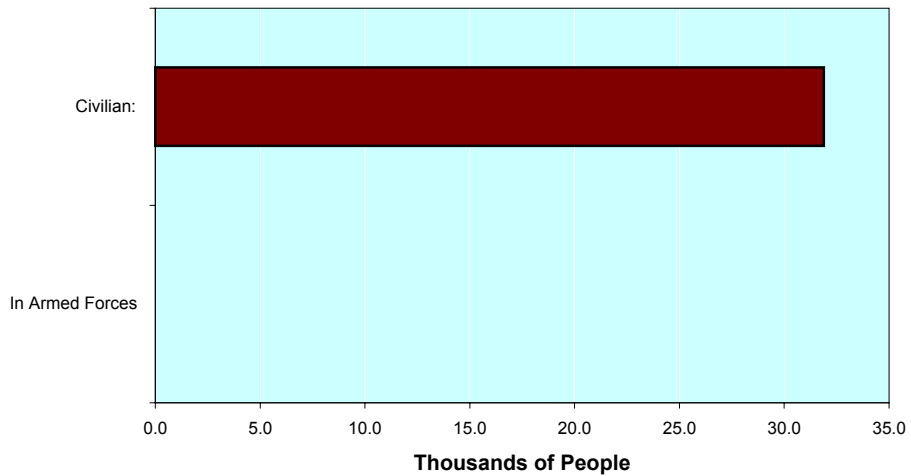
Military / Civilian

- 0.0% of Eagle County, Colorado are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	-	0.0%
Civilian:	31,891	100.0%
Veteran	2,380	7.5%
Nonveteran	29,511	92.5%
Total	31,891	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.