

# A SocioEconomic Profile

City of Brush! Colorado

## Economic and Social Profile



**FOREsee** CONSULTING, INC.  
COLLABORATIVE CHOICES FOR COMMUNITY CONSENSUS

Produced by  
**Rock Creek Studio and FOREsee Consulting**

November 9, 2007

## 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](http://www.sonoran.org/eps). For more information about EPS or to request a training workshop please contact: [ray@sonoran.org](mailto:ray@sonoran.org) or [ben@sonoran.org](mailto: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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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.

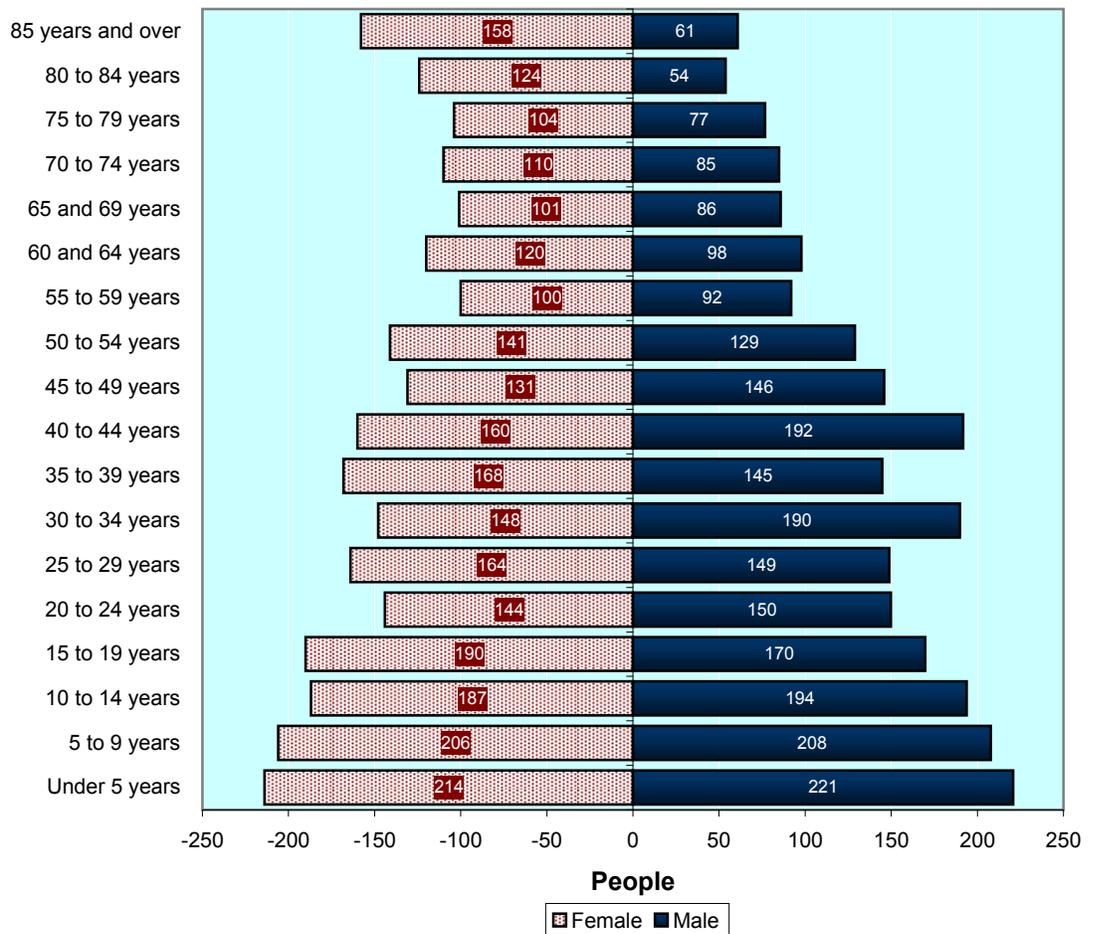
- The largest age category is Under 5 years old (435 people or 8.5% of the total).

- The population density is 2120 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>52% / 48%</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Under 20 years</b>	<b>50% / 50%</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>62% / 38%</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Median Age</b>		<b>37.5</b>		<b>33.6</b>		<b>35.4</b>	

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.

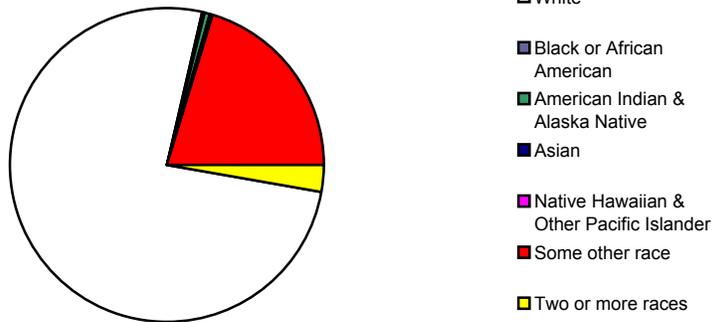
Total Population by Race		% of Total	
White	3,879	75.8%	
Black or African American	20	0.4%	
American Indian & Alaska Native	26	0.5%	
Asian	8	0.2%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0%	
Some other race	1,033	20.2%	
Two or more races	149	2.9%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (75.8%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (20.2%).

2000 Race Breakout



## Ethnicity

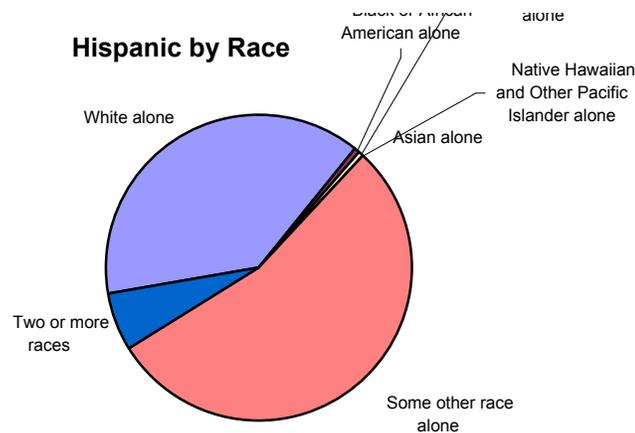
- 37.2% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "Some other race alone" (54.2% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		1,904	37.2%
White alone	736	14.4%	38.7%
Black or African American alone	10	0.2%	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	9	0.2%	0.5%
Asian alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	1,032	20.2%	54.2%
Two or more races	117	2.3%	6.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino		3,213	62.8%
Total:		5,117	100.0%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "White alone" (38.7% of the Hispanic population).



## Housing

- 95.5% of the housing units are occupied.
- 62.2% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 35.5% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 0.2% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

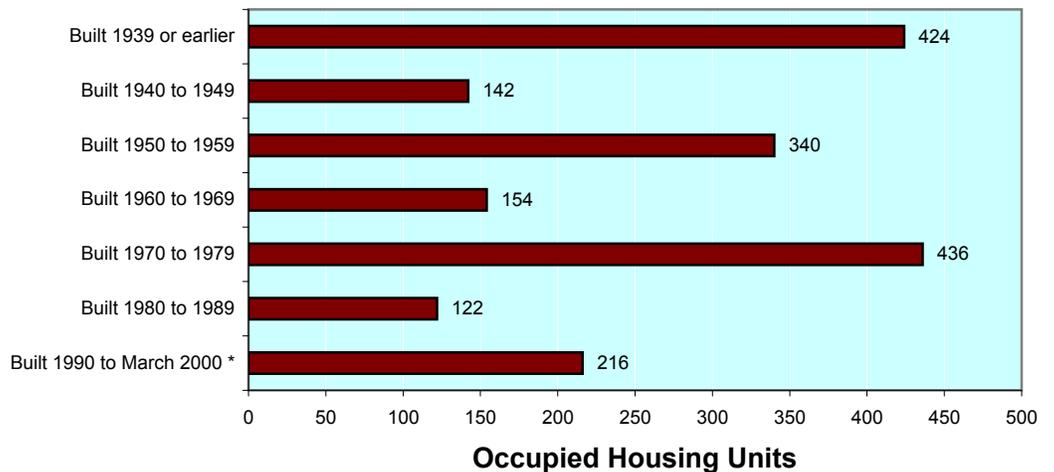
Housing in 2000		% of Total	
Total Housing Units	1,923		
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H1	
Occupied	1,836	95.5%	
Vacant Units - Total	87		
Vacancy Rate (%)	4.5%		
Average Household Size	2.6		
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H3, H12	
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total	
Owner Occupied	1,184	61.6%	
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	12		
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.0%		
Average Household Size	2.8		
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12	
Rental Units		% of Total	
Renter Occupied	652	33.9%	
Vacant Units - For Rent	30		
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	4.4%		
Average Household Size	2.4		
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12	
Vacant Units		% of Total	
For rent	30	1.6%	
For sale only	12	0.6%	
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	0.4%	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	0.2%	
For migrant workers	-	0.0%	
Other vacant	34	1.8%	
Total Vacant	87	4.5%	
Universe: Vacant housing units		SF1 - H5	

## Home Construction

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

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

### Home Construction by Decade



Universe: Occupied housing units

SF3 - H36

## Housing Affordability - Rentals

- 26% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

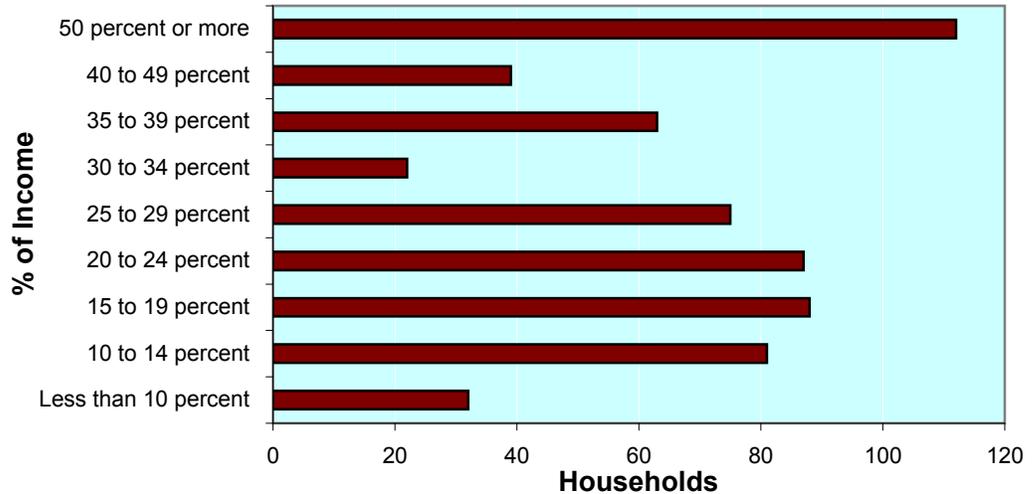
### Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	423
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		26%

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

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

- 17% 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 160, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. \*

### Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for Inflation in 1999)	\$ 86,500
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	16%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 24,442
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	160

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

### Income in:

	1999
Per capita income	\$ 14,672
Median household income	\$ 31,333
Median family income	\$ 39,094

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

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

## Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	<b>494</b>	<b>22%</b>	20%/80%
2) Manufacturing	<b>405</b>	<b>18%</b>	71%/29%
3) Construction	<b>236</b>	<b>11%</b>	95%/5%
4) Retail trade	194	9%	60%/40%
5) Public administration	156	7%	55%/45%
6) Other services (except public administration)	127	6%	47%/53%
7) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	126	6%	85%/15%
8) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	112	5%	18%/82%
9) Wholesale trade	109	5%	83%/17%
10) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	87	4%	79%/21%
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>92%</b>	

## Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	107	9%	19	2%	126	6%	85%/15%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	84	7%	19	2%	103	5%	82%/18%
Mining	23	2%	-	0%	23	1%	100%/0%
Construction	<b>225</b>	<b>18%</b>	11	1%	<b>236</b>	<b>11%</b>	95%/5%
Manufacturing	<b>288</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>18%</b>	71%/29%
Wholesale trade	90	7%	19	2%	109	5%	83%/17%
Retail trade	117	9%	77	8%	194	9%	60%/40%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	69	6%	18	2%	87	4%	79%/21%
Transportation and warehousing	20	2%	12	1%	32	1%	63%/38%
Utilities	49	4%	6	1%	55	2%	89%/11%
Information	12	1%	12	1%	24	1%	50%/50%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	35	3%	34	4%	69	3%	51%/49%
Finance and insurance	30	2%	29	3%	59	3%	51%/49%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5	0%	5	1%	10	0%	50%/50%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	44	4%	30	3%	74	3%	59%/41%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	13	1%	27	3%	40	2%	33%/68%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	31	2%	3	0%	34	2%	91%/9%
Educational, health and social services:	98	8%	<b>396</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>22%</b>	20%/80%
Educational services	63	5%	<b>135</b>	<b>14%</b>	198	9%	32%/68%
Health care and social assistance	35	3%	<b>261</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>13%</b>	12%/88%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	20	2%	92	10%	112	5%	18%/82%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	0%	11	1%	11	0%	0%/100%
Accommodation and food services	20	2%	81	8%	101	5%	20%/80%
Other services (except public administration)	60	5%	67	7%	127	6%	47%/53%
Public administration	86	7%	70	7%	156	7%	55%/45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,251</b>		<b>962</b>		<b>2,213</b>		<b>57%/43%</b>

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P49

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

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

The index of industrial specialization was 958 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) Production occupations	346	16%	76%/24%
2) Professional and related occupations:	324	15%	33%/67%
3) Office and administrative support occupations	246	11%	23%/77%
4) Construction and extraction occupations:	231	10%	90%/10%
5) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	194	9%	65%/35%
6) Sales and related occupations	139	6%	47%/53%
7) Food preparation and serving related occupations	124	6%	22%/78%
8) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	113	5%	96%/4%
9) Transportation and material moving occupations:	109	5%	86%/14%
10) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	105	5%	67%/33%
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>87%</b>	

## Employment by Industry (SOC\*)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Management, professional, and related occupations:	233	19%	285	30%	518	23%	45%/55%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	126	10%	68	7%	194	9%	65%/35%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	87	7%	41	4%	128	6%	68%/32%
Farmers and farm managers	18	1%	-	0%	18	1%	100%/0%
Business and financial operations occupations:	21	2%	27	3%	48	2%	44%/56%
Business operations specialists	9	1%	17	2%	26	1%	35%/65%
Financial specialists	12	1%	10	1%	22	1%	55%/45%
Professional and related occupations:	107	9%	217	23%	324	15%	33%/67%
Computer and mathematical occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0
Architecture and engineering occupations:	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0
Life, physical, and social science occupations	17	1%	-	0%	17	1%	0
Community and social services occupations	29	2%	22	2%	51	2%	57%/43%
Legal occupations	-	0%	12	1%	12	1%	0%/100%
Education, training, and library occupations	44	4%	81	8%	125	6%	35%/65%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	-	0%	11	1%	11	0%	0%/100%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	17	1%	91	9%	108	5%	16%/84%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	17	1%	59	6%	76	3%	22%/78%
Health technologists and technicians	-	0%	32	3%	32	1%	0%/100%
Service occupations:	171	14%	280	29%	451	20%	38%/62%
Healthcare support occupations	7	1%	73	8%	80	4%	9%/91%
Protective service occupations:	62	5%	25	3%	87	4%	71%/29%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	62	5%	6	1%	68	3%	91%/9%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	-	0%	19	2%	19	1%	0%/100%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	27	2%	97	10%	124	6%	22%/78%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	70	6%	35	4%	105	5%	67%/33%
Personal care and service occupations	5	0%	50	5%	55	2%	9%/91%
Sales and office occupations:	122	10%	263	27%	385	17%	32%/68%
Sales and related occupations	66	5%	73	8%	139	6%	47%/53%
Office and administrative support occupations	56	4%	190	20%	246	11%	23%/77%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	53	4%	7	1%	60	3%	88%/12%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	315	25%	29	3%	344	16%	92%/8%
Construction and extraction occupations:	207	17%	24	2%	231	10%	90%/10%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	5	0%	-	0%	5	0%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	192	15%	24	2%	216	10%	89%/11%
Extraction workers	10	1%	-	0%	10	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	108	9%	5	1%	113	5%	96%/4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	357	29%	98	10%	455	21%	78%/22%
Production occupations	263	21%	83	9%	346	16%	76%/24%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	94	8%	15	2%	109	5%	86%/14%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0
Motor vehicle operators	41	3%	4	0%	45	2%	91%/9%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	5	0%	7	1%	12	1%	42%/58%
Material moving workers	48	4%	4	0%	52	2%	92%/8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,251</b>		<b>962</b>		<b>2,213</b>		<b>57%/43%</b>

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

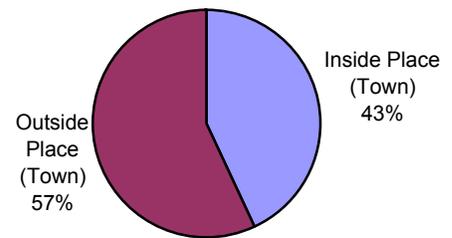
\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total.

## Place of Work

- 100% of residents worked in state.
- 90% of residents worked in the county.
- 43% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	2,172	100%
Outside State	6	0%
County of Work:		
In County	1,971	90%
Outside County	201	9%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	935	43%
Outside Place (Town)	1,243	57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

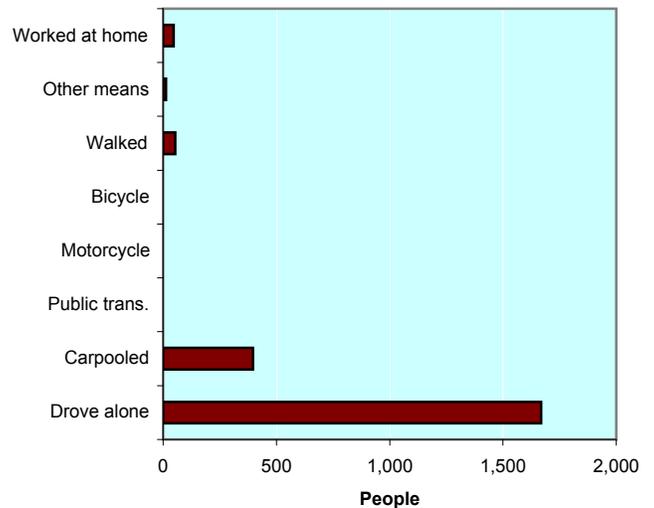


## Method of Commute

- 2.2% of residents worked at home.
- 2.5% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.0% of residents took public transportation.
- 77% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	2,065	95%
Drove alone	1,669	77%
Carpooled	396	18%
Public transportation:	-	0%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	-	0%
Motorcycle	-	0%
Bicycle	-	0%
Walked	54	2%
Other means	12	1%
Worked at home	47	2%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P30  
years and over

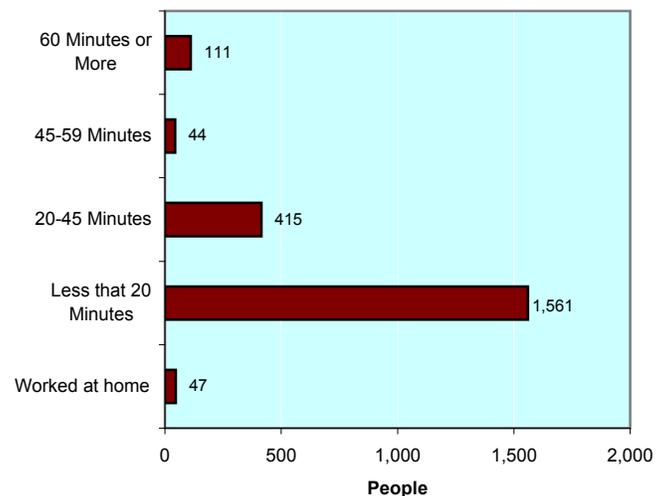


## Commute Time

- 72% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	47	2%
Less than 20 Minutes	1,561	72%
20-45 Minutes	415	19%
45-59 Minutes	44	2%
60 Minutes or More	111	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P31  
years and over

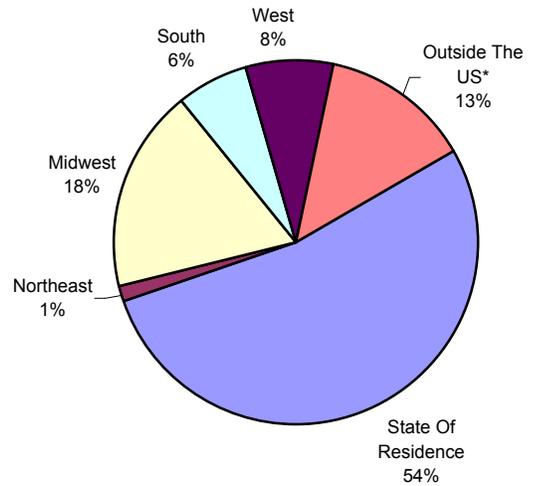


## Place of Birth

- 53.2% of residents were born in state.
- 46.8% of residents were born in a different state.
- 13.2% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	2,708	53%
Northeast	71	1%
Midwest	911	18%
South	323	6%
West	409	8%
Outside The US*	673	13%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

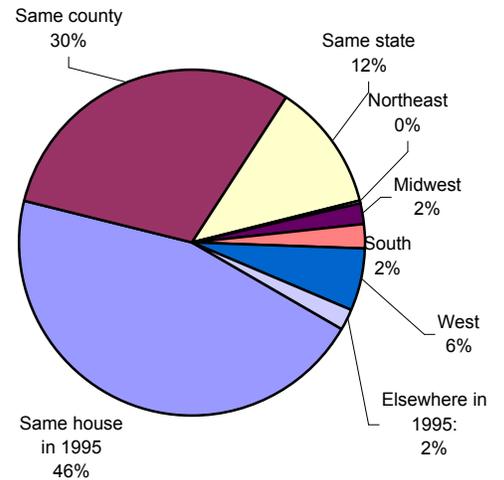


## New Residents Since 1995

- 22% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 10% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 2% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	2,115	46%
Different house in 1995:	2,533	54%
<b>In United States in 1995:</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>53%</b>
Same county	1,414	30%
Different county:	1,030	22%
Same state	556	12%
Different state:	474	10%
Northeast	8	0%
Midwest	87	2%
South	107	2%
West	272	6%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	-	0%
Foreign country or at sea	89	2%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>100%</b>

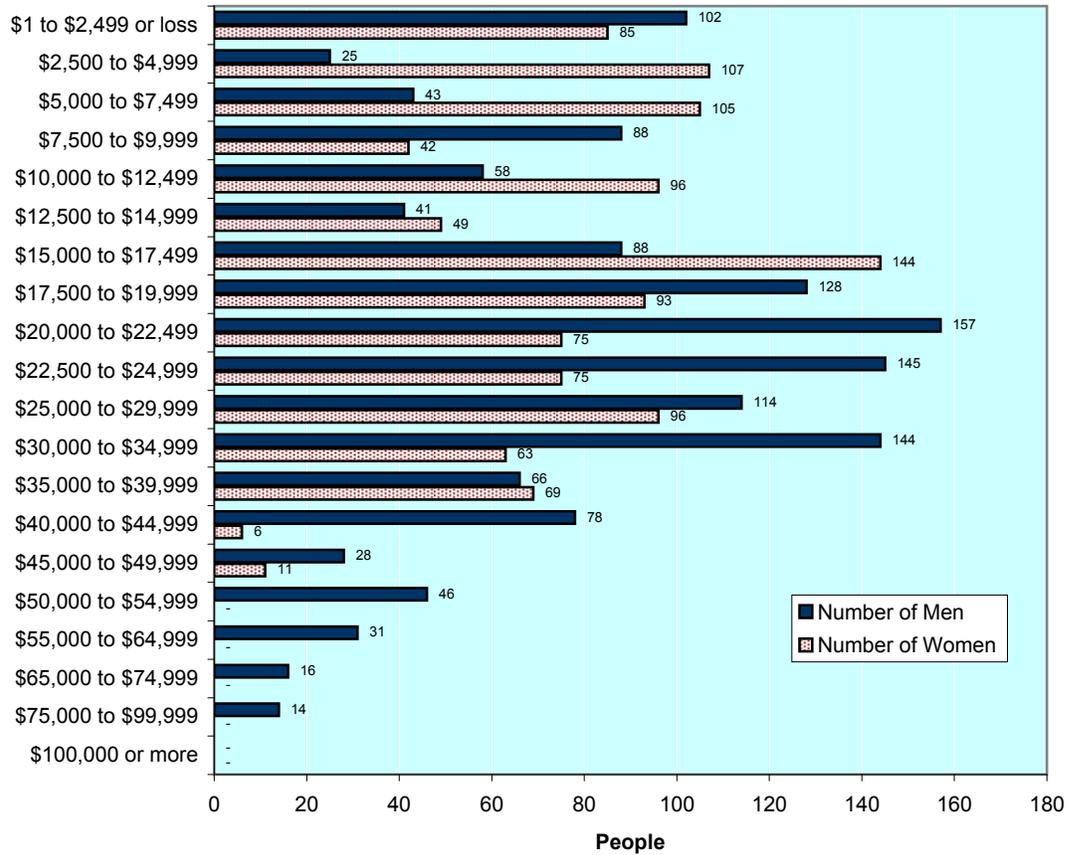
Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24



## Income Distribution

- 77% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. \*

- 0% of individuals earned more than \$100K. \*



Income Distribution							
	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total	% of Total	% that make less than...	% that make more than...	
\$1 to \$2,499 or less	102	85	187	7%	7%	100%	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	25	107	132	5%	13%	93%	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	43	105	148	6%	18%	87%	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	88	42	130	5%	24%	82%	
\$10,000 to \$12,499	58	96	154	6%	30%	76%	
\$12,500 to \$14,999	41	49	90	4%	33%	70%	
\$15,000 to \$17,499	88	144	232	9%	42%	67%	
\$17,500 to \$19,999	128	93	221	9%	51%	58%	
\$20,000 to \$22,499	157	75	232	9%	60%	49%	
\$22,500 to \$24,999	145	75	220	9%	69%	40%	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	114	96	210	8%	77%	31%	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	144	63	207	8%	86%	23%	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	66	69	135	5%	91%	14%	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	78	6	84	3%	94%	9%	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	28	11	39	2%	96%	6%	
\$50,000 to \$54,999	46	-	46	2%	98%	4%	
\$55,000 to \$64,999	31	-	31	1%	99%	2%	
\$65,000 to \$74,999	16	-	16	1%	99%	1%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	-	14	1%	100%	1%	
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-	0%	100%	0%	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>100%</b>			

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "\$20,000 to \$22,499". \*

## Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$14,672.

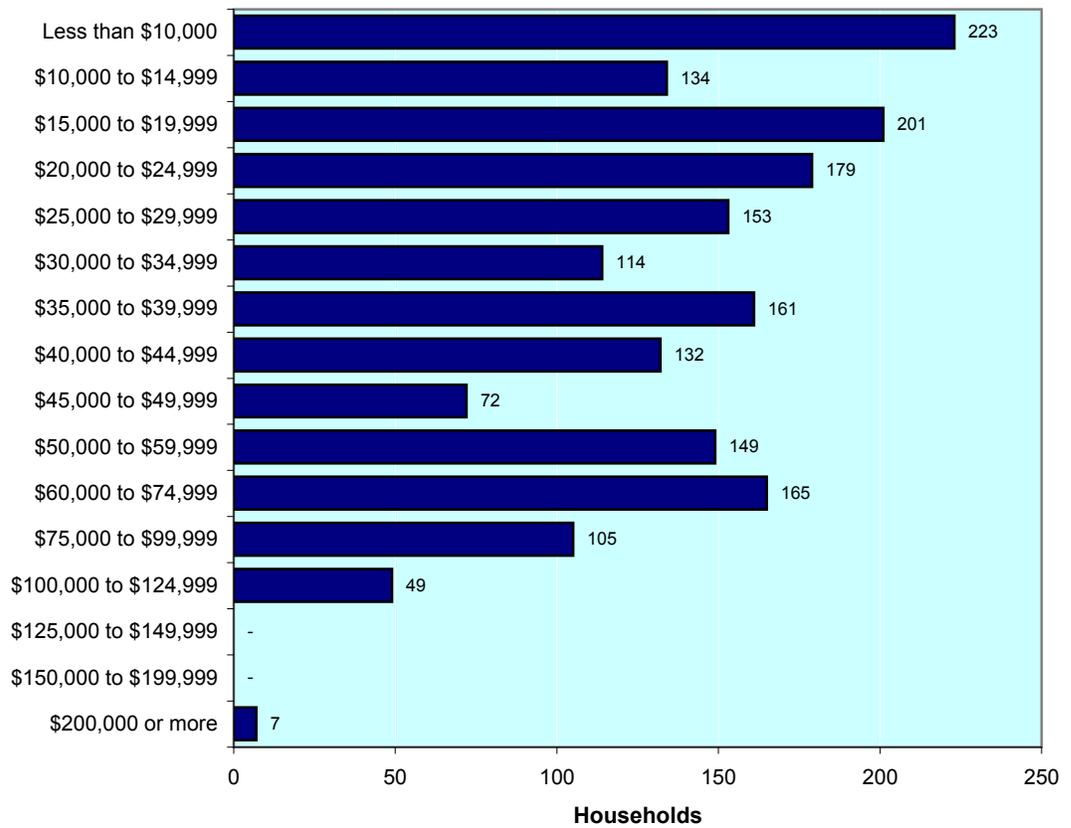
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Income Distribution

- In 1999, 48% of households in Brush city, Colorado earned less than \$30K. \*
- In 1999, 3% of households earned more than \$100K. \*
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 15.9 households that made under 30K.
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "Less than \$10,000". \*



## Median Income

- Median Household Income In 1999 was \$31,333.\*

Income Distribution				
	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	223	12%	12%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	134	7%	19%	88%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	201	11%	30%	81%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	179	10%	40%	70%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	153	8%	48%	60%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	114	6%	54%	52%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	161	9%	63%	46%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	132	7%	70%	37%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	72	4%	74%	30%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	149	8%	82%	26%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	165	9%	91%	18%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	105	6%	97%	9%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	49	3%	100%	3%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	-	0%	100%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	0%	100%	0%
\$200,000 or more	7	0%	100%	0%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>100%</b>		

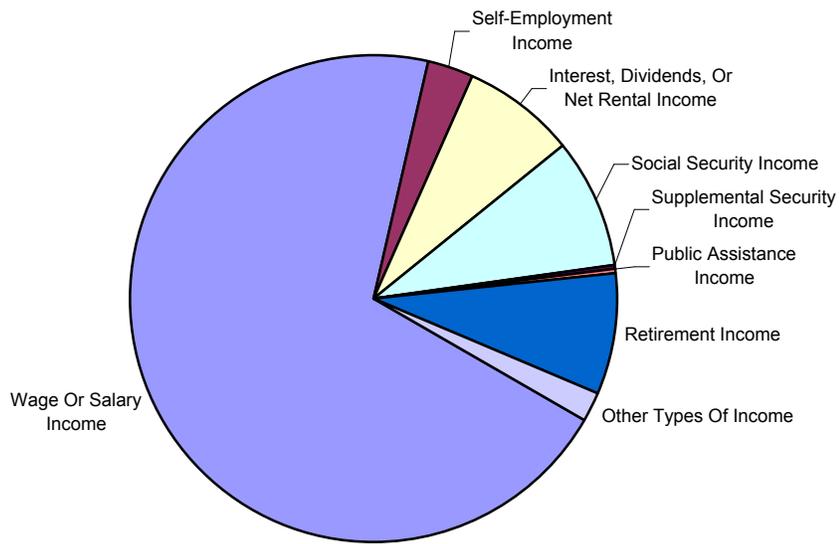
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Sources of Income

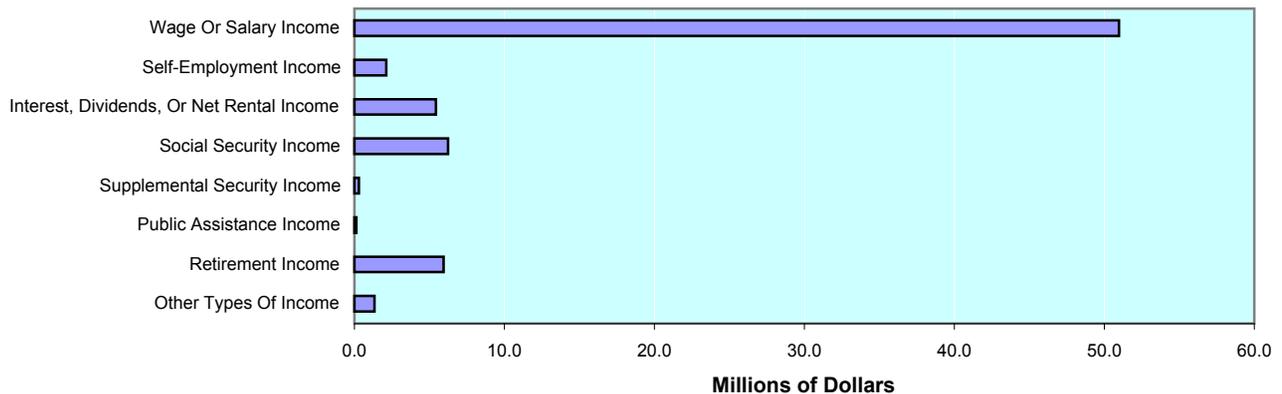
- 70.3% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 2.9% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 73.3% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 24.3% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.\*
- 0.2% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 50,969,400	70.3%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 2,119,700	2.9%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 5,431,200	7.5%
Social Security Income	\$ 6,243,200	8.6%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 291,300	0.4%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 118,800	0.2%
Retirement Income	\$ 5,946,300	8.2%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 1,336,300	1.8%
Total*	\$ 72,456,200	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

### Educational Attainment

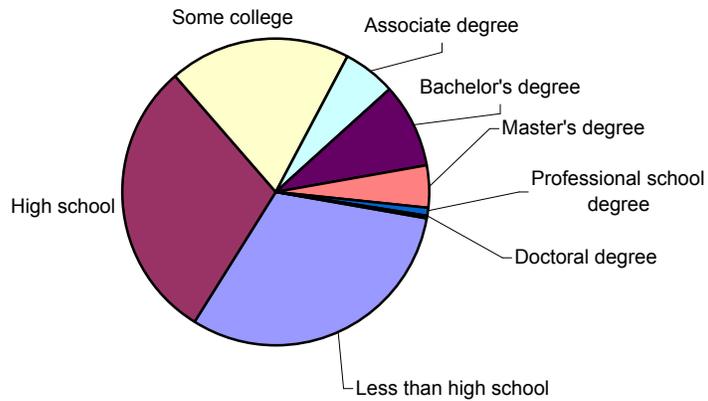
- 31% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 6% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 15% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	992	31%
High school	941	30%
Some college	615	19%
Associate degree	172	5%
Bachelor's degree	283	9%
Master's degree	146	5%
Professional school degree	28	1%
Doctoral degree	5	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,182</b>	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

### Educational Attainment



### School Enrollment

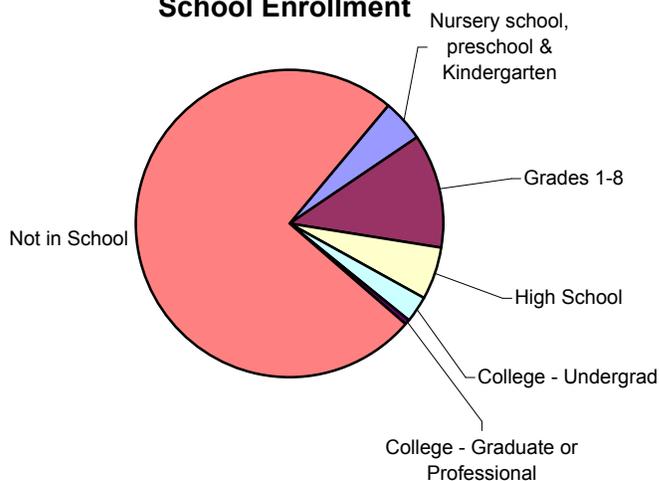
- 4% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 5% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 16% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	219	5%
Grades 1-8	574	12%
High School	259	5%
College - Undergrad	144	3%
College - Graduate or Professional	26	1%
Not in School	3,592	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,814</b>	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

### School Enrollment



## Seasonal Workers

- 71.0% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 19.0% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

### Workers by Weeks Per Year

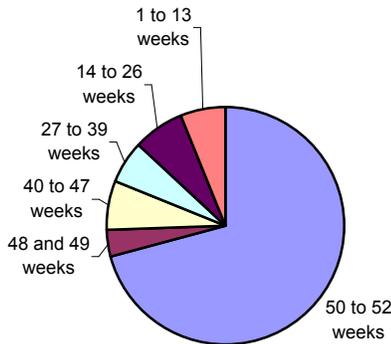
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	725	65%	1,073	76%	1,798	71%
48 and 49 weeks	38	3%	52	4%	90	4%
40 to 47 weeks	104	9%	61	4%	165	7%
27 to 39 weeks	79	7%	74	5%	153	6%
14 to 26 weeks	123	11%	51	4%	174	7%
1 to 13 weeks	53	5%	101	7%	154	6%
<b>Total (Worked in 1999)</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 16 years and over

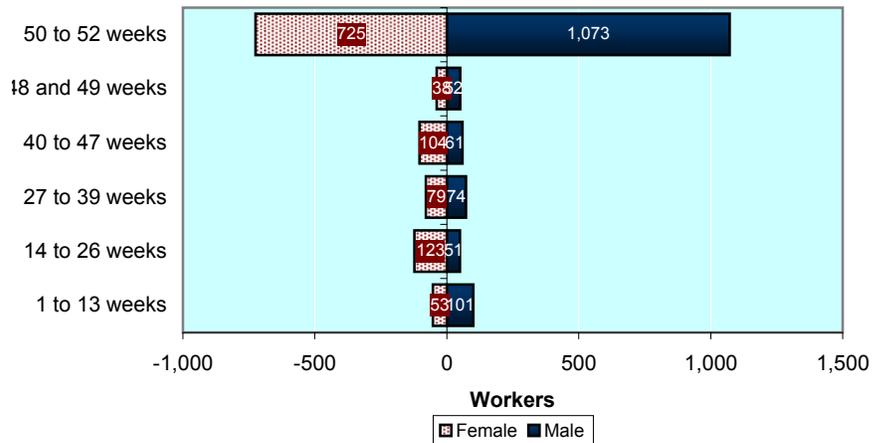
Table P47 - SF3

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

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year



## Income by Work Status

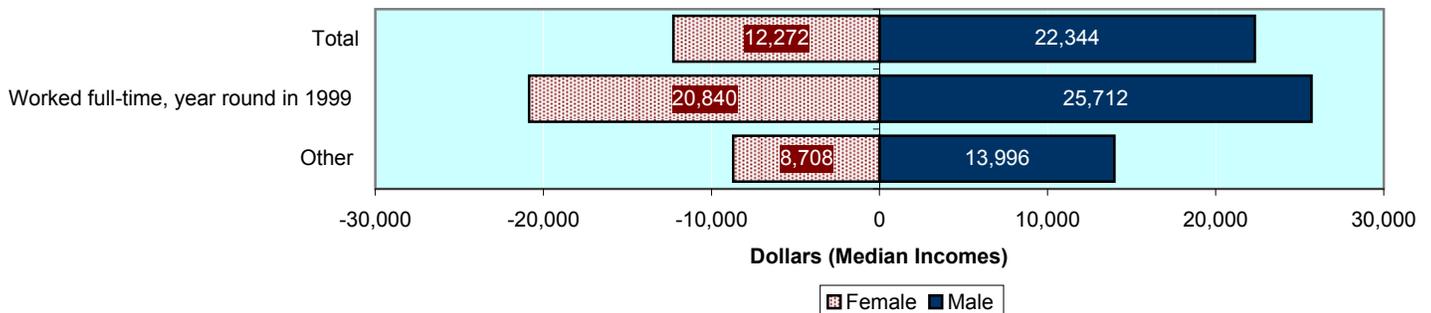
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

### Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	12,272	22,344
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	20,840	25,712
Other	8,708	13,996

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



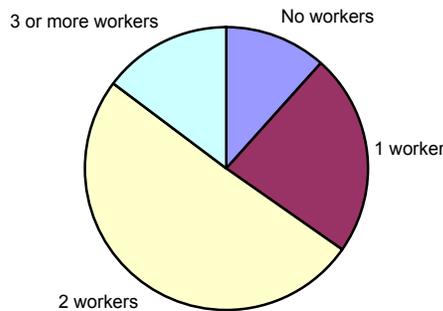
## Workers per Family

- 65% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	141	12%
1 worker	282	23%
2 workers	619	51%
3 or more workers	181	15%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



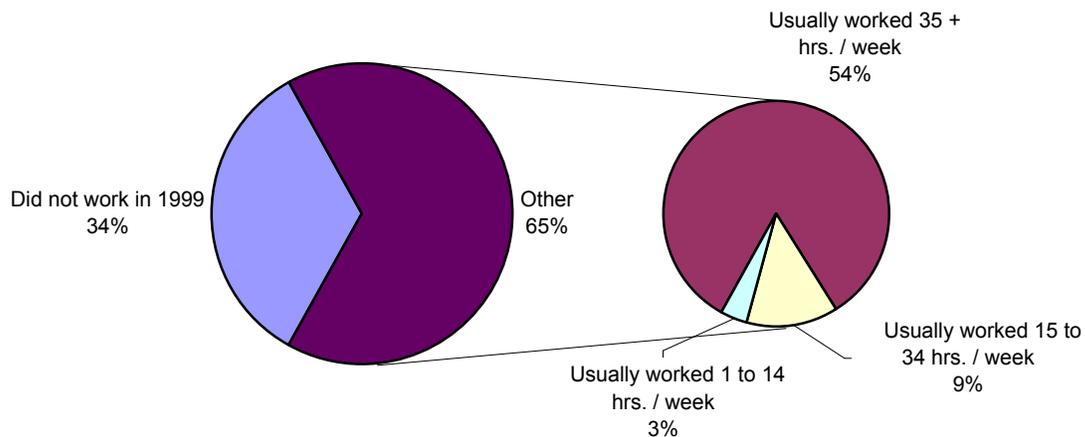
## Full Time/Part Time

- 55% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 83% 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:	2,534	66%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	2,105	55%	83%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	328	9%	13%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	101	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	1,301	34%	
<b>Total (16 and over)</b>	<b>3,835</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



## Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 10% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

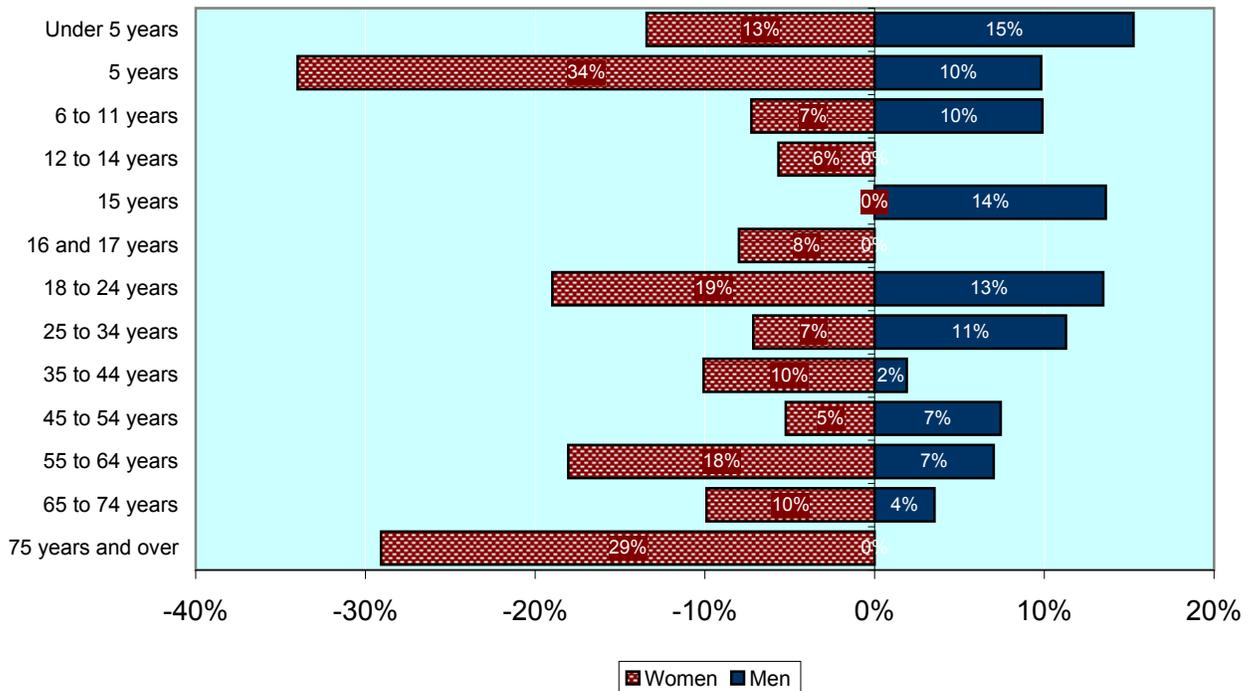
- 10% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	29	13%	33	15%	62	14%
5 years	17	34%	6	10%	23	21%
6 to 11 years	17	7%	21	10%	38	9%
12 to 14 years	6	6%	-	0%	6	4%
15 years	-	0%	3	14%	3	6%
16 and 17 years	6	8%	-	0%	6	4%
18 to 24 years	45	19%	34	13%	79	16%
25 to 34 years	18	7%	36	11%	54	9%
35 to 44 years	36	10%	7	2%	43	6%
45 to 54 years	13	5%	17	7%	30	6%
55 to 64 years	39	18%	13	7%	52	13%
65 to 74 years	20	10%	6	4%	26	7%
75 years and over	73	29%	-	0%	73	19%
Under 18 years	75	11%	63	10%	138	10%
Over 65 years	93	21%	6	2%	99	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>10%</b>

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

SF3 - PCT75A-I

## Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age



For more information about how the Census measures poverty:  
<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)

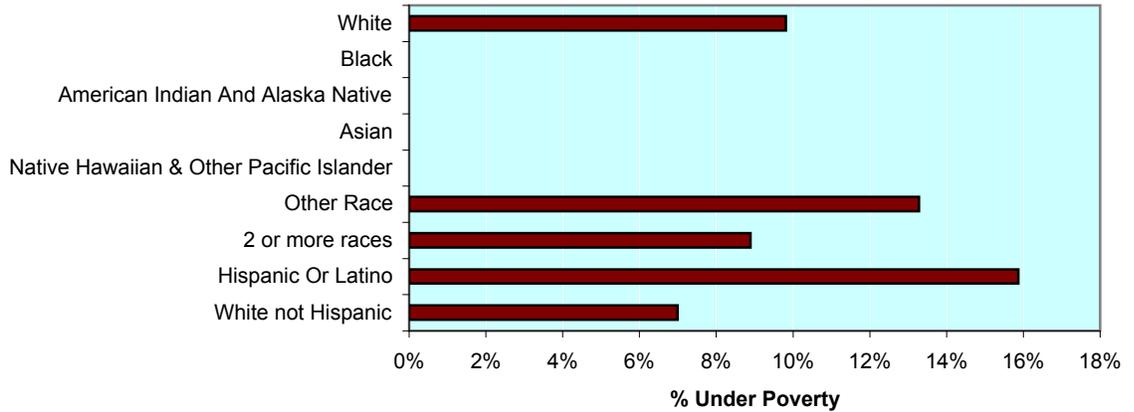
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Other Race" (13% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Black" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	355		10%
Black	-		0%
American Indian And Alaska Native	-		0%
Asian	-		0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-		
Other Race	128		13%
2 or more races	12		9%
<hr/>			
Hispanic Or Latino	294		16%
White not Hispanic	201		7%

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 - 5 to 17 years only" (23% 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	0	0%	4	19%	0	0%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	26	16%	0	0%	5	10%
5 to 17 years only	4	2%	5	16%	16	23%
No related children under 18 years	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Total (Married, Male and Female)</b>			<b>66</b>	<b>5%</b>		

Universe: Families

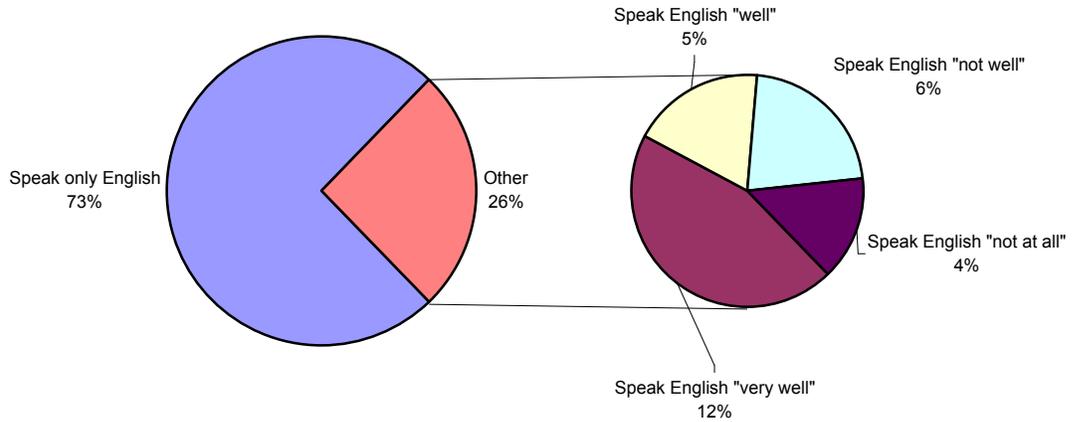
Table P90

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

## Language

- 74% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 45.0% 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

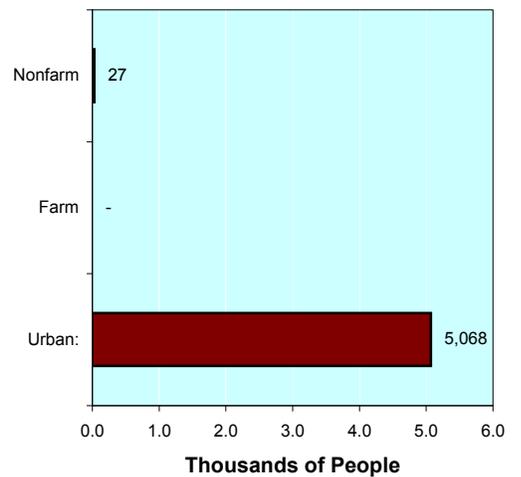
- Brush city, Colorado has virtually no rural areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	5,095	
Urban:	5,068	99%
Rural:	27	1%
Farm	-	0%
Nonfarm	27	1%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	5,068	99%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

### Rural / Urban Breakout



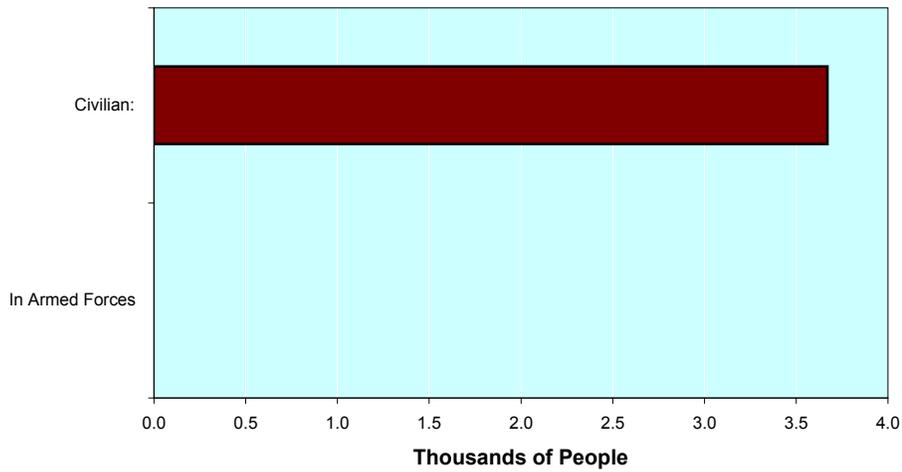
**Military / Civilian**

- 0.0% of Brush city, Colorado are in the Armed Forces.

<b>Military / Civilian</b>		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	-	0.0%
Civilian:	3,671	100.0%
Veteran	486	13.2%
Nonveteran	3,185	86.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Universe: Population 18 years and over SF3 - P39

**Military Breakout**



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SF1 Documentation      6 Meg      <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>  
SF3 Documentation      7 Meg      <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>

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

## INCOME IN 1999

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

"Earnings" are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from selfemployment.

"Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

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

## Income Type in 1999

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

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

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

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

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

## Industry Codes (on pages 5 and 6)

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

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

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

## Occupation (SOC)

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

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