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A SocioEconomic Profile

San Miguel County, New Mexico

Produced by the
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)
April 6, 2007

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

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

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

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

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

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

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



www.headwaterseconomics.org

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



www.blm.gov

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



www.sonoran.org

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

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

Age and Population

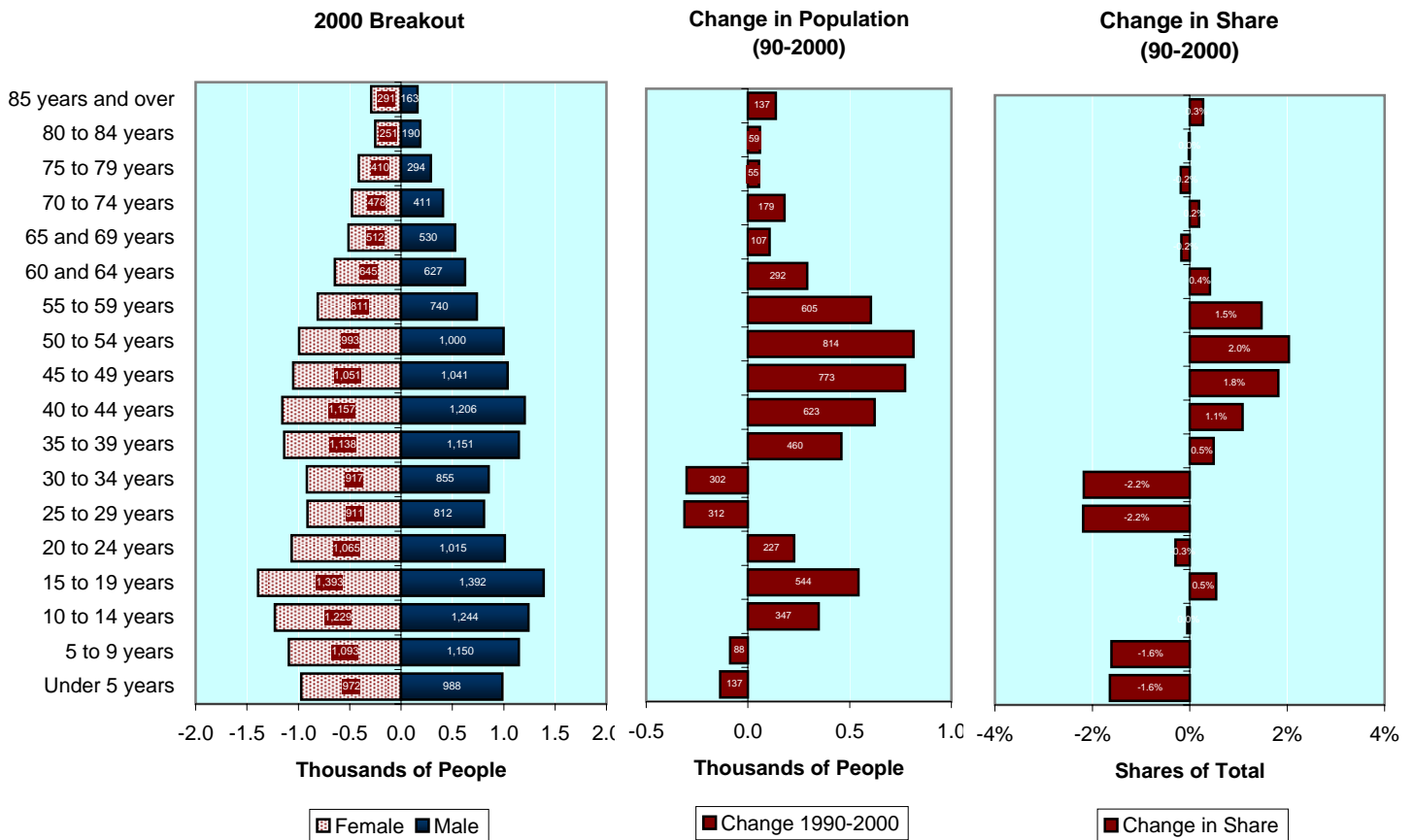
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 35.1 years, up from 30.4 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 15 to 19 years old (2,785 people or 9.2% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 30,126 people, up 17% from 25,743 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 814 people. Their share of total rose by 2.0%

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	30,126	9,461	31%	6,448	21%	3,530	12%	35.1	6
1990	25,743	8,795	34%	4,238	16%	2,993	12%	30.4	5
10 Yr. Change	4,383	666	-3%	2,210	5%	537	0%	4.7	1
10 Yr. % Change	17%	8%		52%		18%		15%	17%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	14,809	4,774	32%	3,247	22%	1,588	11%	34.7	
Female	15,317	4,687	31%	3,201	21%	1,942	13%	35.3	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	50% / 50%		50% / 50%		45% / 55%			

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.

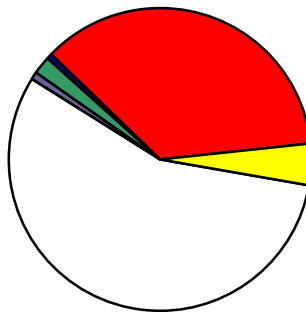
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	16,938	56.2%
Black or African American	236	0.8%
American Indian & Alaska Native	549	1.8%
Asian	163	0.5%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	25	0.1%
Some other race	10,910	36.2%
Two or more races	1,305	4.3%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (56.2%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (36.2%).

2000 Race Breakout



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

Ethnicity

- 78.0% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (47.9% of the Hispanic population).

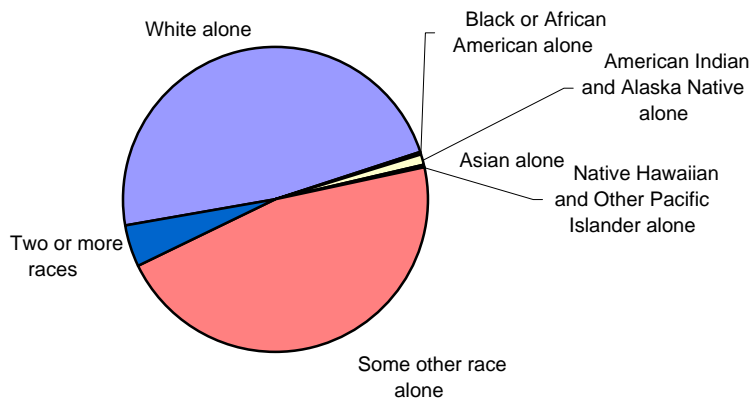
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	23,487	78.0%	100.0%
White alone	11,248	37.3%	47.9%
Black or African American alone	51	0.2%	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	255	0.8%	1.1%
Asian alone	33	0.1%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	14	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race alone	10,866	36.1%	46.3%
Two or more races	1,020	3.4%	4.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,639	22.0%	
Total:	30,126	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (46.3% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 78.1% of the housing units are occupied.
- 58.1% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 23.9% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 10.8% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

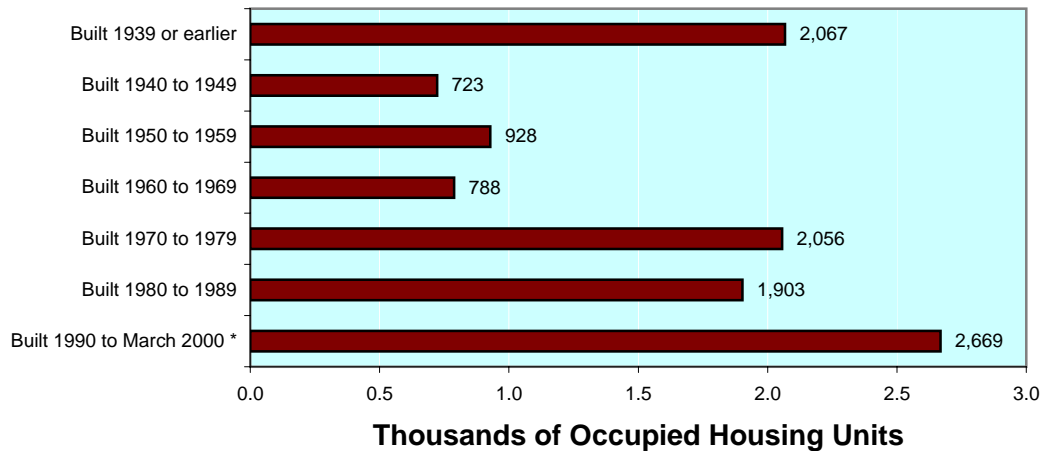
Housing in 2000		% of Total	
Total Housing Units	14,254		
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1			
Occupied	11,134	78.1%	
Vacant Units - Total	3,120		
Vacancy Rate (%)	21.9%		
Average Household Size	2.6		
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12			
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total	
Owner Occupied	8,142	57.1%	
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	141		
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.7%		
Average Household Size	2.7		
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12			
Rental Units		% of Total	
Renter Occupied	2,992	21.0%	
Vacant Units - For Rent	414		
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	12.2%		
Average Household Size	2.2		
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12			
Vacant Units		% of Total	
For rent	414	2.9%	
For sale only	141	1.0%	
Rented or sold, not occupied	123	0.9%	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1,546	10.8%	
For migrant workers	2	0.0%	
Other vacant	894	6.3%	
Total Vacant	3,120	21.9%	
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

- 32% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

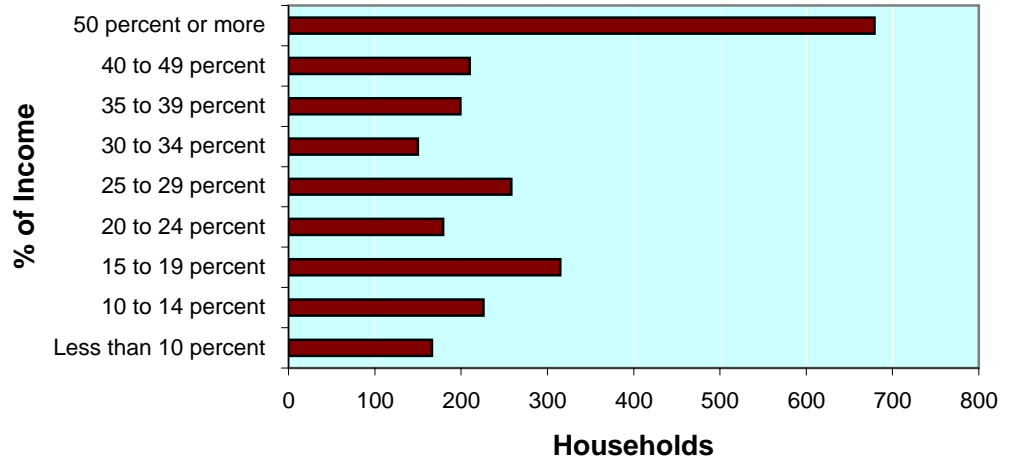
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	430
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		32%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 24% 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 123, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 64,163	\$ 90,100
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	21%	20%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 21,640	\$ 25,459
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	120	123

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 13,268
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 23,564	\$ 26,524
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 26,065	\$ 31,250

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

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

* 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.

Employment by Industry (NAICS*) - SF3

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	3,771	33%	35%/65%
2) Retail trade	1,490	13%	50%/50%
3) Public administration	1,175	10%	61%/39%
4) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	998	9%	47%/53%
5) Construction	996	9%	93%/7%
6) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	690	6%	55%/45%
7) Other services (except public administration)	522	5%	53%/47%
8) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	458	4%	31%/69%
9) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	379	3%	75%/25%
10) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	323	3%	78%/22%
Total of Top 10	10,802	95%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	253	4%	70	1%	323	3%	78%/22%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	242	4%	70	1%	312	3%	78%/22%
Mining	11	0%	-	0%	11	0%	100%/0%
Construction	922	16%	74	1%	996	9%	93%/7%
Manufacturing	183	3%	58	1%	241	2%	76%/24%
Wholesale trade	140	2%	45	1%	185	2%	76%/24%
Retail trade	749	13%	741	14%	1,490	13%	50%/50%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	283	5%	96	2%	379	3%	75%/25%
Transportation and warehousing	193	3%	74	1%	267	2%	72%/28%
Utilities	90	2%	22	0%	112	1%	80%/20%
Information	69	1%	75	1%	144	1%	48%/52%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	141	2%	317	6%	458	4%	31%/69%
Finance and insurance	47	1%	226	4%	273	2%	17%/83%
Real estate and rental and leasing	94	2%	91	2%	185	2%	51%/49%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	382	6%	308	6%	690	6%	55%/45%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	162	3%	256	5%	418	4%	39%/61%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	220	4%	52	1%	272	2%	81%/19%
Educational, health and social services:	1,312	22%	2,459	45%	3,771	33%	35%/65%
Educational services	654	11%	1,194	22%	1,848	16%	35%/65%
Health care and social assistance	658	11%	1,265	23%	1,923	17%	34%/66%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	469	8%	529	10%	998	9%	47%/53%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	145	2%	105	2%	250	2%	58%/42%
Accommodation and food services	324	5%	424	8%	748	7%	43%/57%
Other services (except public administration)	276	5%	246	4%	522	5%	53%/47%
Public administration	715	12%	460	8%	1,175	10%	61%/39%
Total	5,894		5,478		11,372		52%/48%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P49

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

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

The index of industrial specialization was 1,025 compared to 789 in the United States. A more diverse economy has a lower index value.

Top 10 (of the Second Tier Categories)			
	Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Split
1) Professional and related occupations:	2,647	23%	42%/58%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	1,711	15%	23%/77%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	1,226	11%	53%/47%
4) Sales and related occupations	1,163	10%	49%/51%
5) Construction and extraction occupations:	838	7%	97%/3%
6) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	710	6%	62%/38%
7) Food preparation and serving related occupations	628	6%	33%/67%
8) Transportation and material moving occupations:	466	4%	82%/18%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	429	4%	97%/3%
10) Protective service occupations:	421	4%	88%/12%
Total of Top 10	10,239	90%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	1,773	30%	2,100	38%	3,873	34%	46%/54%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	653	11%	573	10%	1,226	11%	53%/47%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	438	7%	314	6%	752	7%	58%/42%
Farmers and farm managers	90	2%	25	0%	115	1%	78%/22%
Business and financial operations occupations:	125	2%	234	4%	359	3%	35%/65%
Business operations specialists	66	1%	86	2%	152	1%	43%/57%
Financial specialists	59	1%	148	3%	207	2%	29%/71%
Professional and related occupations:	1,120	19%	1,527	28%	2,647	23%	42%/58%
Computer and mathematical occupations	57	1%	16	0%	73	1%	78%/22%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	151	3%	40	1%	191	2%	79%/21%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	52	1%	25	0%	77	1%	68%/32%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	99	2%	15	0%	114	1%	87%/13%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	78	1%	23	0%	101	1%	77%/23%
Community and social services occupations	126	2%	195	4%	321	3%	39%/61%
Legal occupations	67	1%	42	1%	109	1%	61%/39%
Education, training, and library occupations	308	5%	698	13%	1,006	9%	31%/69%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	112	2%	81	1%	193	2%	58%/42%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	221	4%	432	8%	653	6%	34%/66%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	118	2%	268	5%	386	3%	31%/69%
Health technologists and technicians	103	2%	164	3%	267	2%	39%/61%
Service occupations:	1,218	21%	1,238	23%	2,456	22%	50%/50%
Healthcare support occupations	122	2%	211	4%	333	3%	37%/63%
Protective service occupations:	371	6%	50	1%	421	4%	88%/12%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	285	5%	14	0%	299	3%	95%/5%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	86	1%	36	1%	122	1%	70%/30%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	207	4%	421	8%	628	6%	33%/67%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	441	7%	269	5%	710	6%	62%/38%
Personal care and service occupations	77	1%	287	5%	364	3%	21%/79%
Sales and office occupations:	965	16%	1,909	35%	2,874	25%	34%/66%
Sales and related occupations	575	10%	588	11%	1,163	10%	49%/51%
Office and administrative support occupations	390	7%	1,321	24%	1,711	15%	23%/77%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	91	2%	-	0%	91	1%	100%/0%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	1,232	21%	35	1%	1,267	11%	97%/3%
Construction and extraction occupations:	817	14%	21	0%	838	7%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	197	3%	8	0%	205	2%	96%/4%
Construction trades workers	617	10%	13	0%	630	6%	98%/2%
Extraction workers	3	0%	-	0%	3	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	415	7%	14	0%	429	4%	97%/3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	615	10%	196	4%	811	7%	76%/24%
Production occupations	232	4%	113	2%	345	3%	67%/33%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	383	6%	83	2%	466	4%	82%/18%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	20	0%	18	0%	38	0%	53%/47%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operators	224	4%	28	1%	252	2%	89%/11%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	8	0%	4	0%	12	0%	67%/33%
Material moving workers	131	2%	33	1%	164	1%	80%/20%
Total	5,894		5,478		11,372		52%/48%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

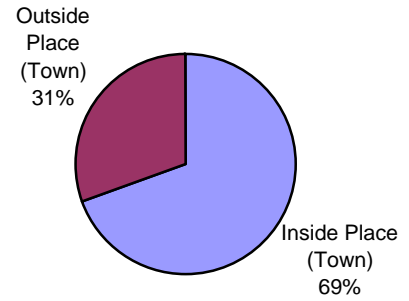
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 100% of residents worked in state.
- 74% of residents worked in the county.
- 69% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	11,091	100%
Outside State	22	0%
County of Work:		
In County	8,268	74%
Outside County	2,823	25%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	4,063	69%
Outside Place (Town)	1,794	31%
Total	11,113	100%

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

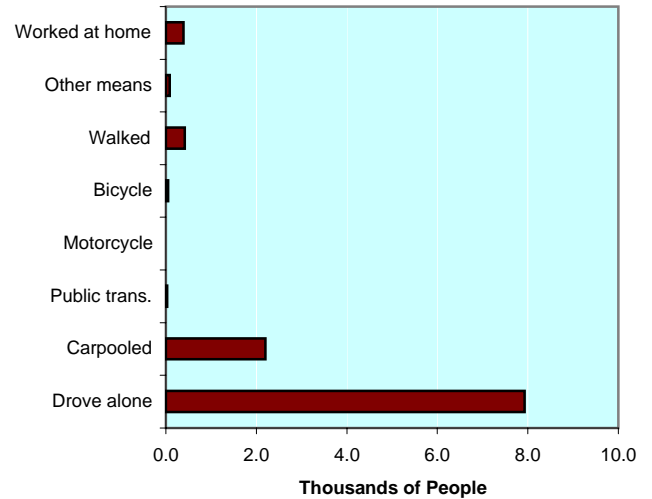


Method of Commute

- 3.5% of residents worked at home.
- 4.2% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.3% of residents took public transportation.
- 71% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	10,130	91%
Drove alone	7,929	71%
Carpooled	2,201	20%
Public transportation:	31	0%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	31	0%
Motorcycle	2	0%
Bicycle	53	0%
Walked	418	4%
Other means	87	1%
Worked at home	392	4%
Total:	11,113	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

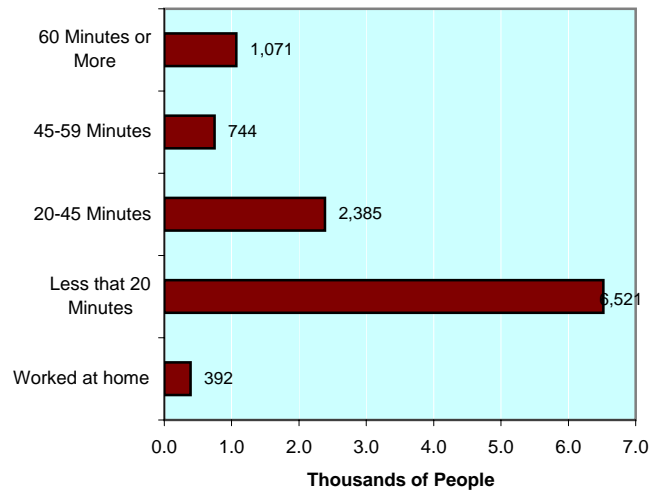


Commute Time

- 59% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	392	4%
Less than 20 Minutes	6,521	59%
20-45 Minutes	2,385	21%
45-59 Minutes	744	7%
60 Minutes or More	1,071	10%
Total	11,113	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



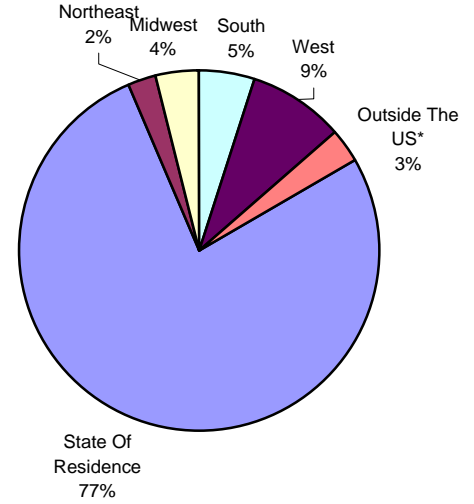
Place of Birth

- 77.0% of residents were born in state.
- 23.0% of residents were born in a different state.
- 3.0% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	23,207	77%
Northeast	739	2%
Midwest	1,122	4%
South	1,514	5%
West	2,637	9%
Outside The US*	907	3%
Total:	30,126	100%

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



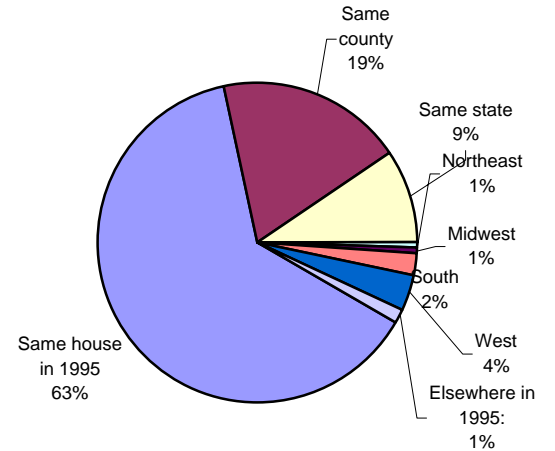
New Residents Since 1995

- 16% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 7% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 1% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	17,812	63%
Different house in 1995:	10,374	37%
In United States in 1995:	9,961	35%
Same county	5,379	19%
Different county:	4,582	16%
Same state	2,636	9%
Different state:	1,946	7%
Northeast	192	1%
Midwest	143	1%
South	594	2%
West	1,017	4%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	38	0%
Foreign country or at sea	375	1%
Total:	28,186	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

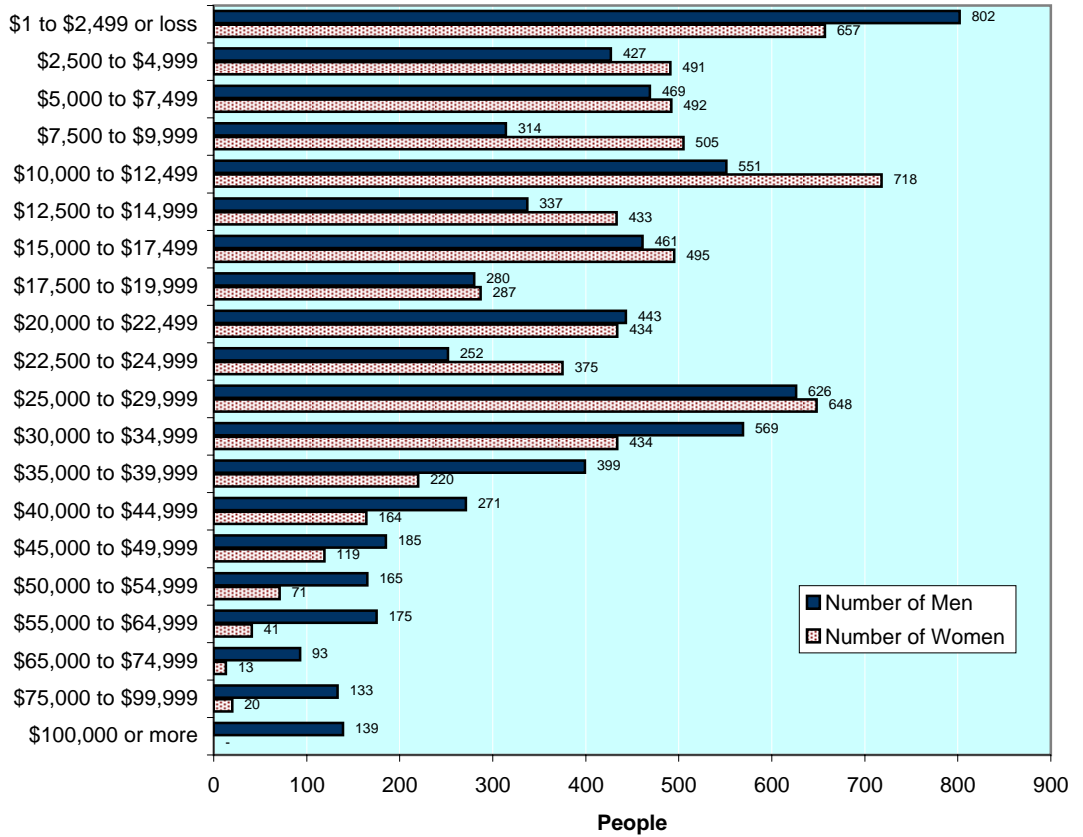
SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

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

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



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

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$13,268.

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	802	657	1,459	11%	11%	100%	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	427	491	918	7%	17%	89%	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	469	492	961	7%	24%	83%	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	314	505	819	6%	30%	76%	
\$10,000 to \$12,499	551	718	1,269	9%	40%	70%	
\$12,500 to \$14,999	337	433	770	6%	45%	60%	
\$15,000 to \$17,499	461	495	956	7%	52%	55%	
\$17,500 to \$19,999	280	287	567	4%	56%	48%	
\$20,000 to \$22,499	443	434	877	6%	63%	44%	
\$22,500 to \$24,999	252	375	627	5%	67%	37%	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	626	648	1,274	9%	77%	33%	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	569	434	1,003	7%	84%	23%	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	399	220	619	5%	88%	16%	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	271	164	435	3%	92%	12%	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	185	119	304	2%	94%	8%	
\$50,000 to \$54,999	165	71	236	2%	96%	6%	
\$55,000 to \$64,999	175	41	216	2%	97%	4%	
\$65,000 to \$74,999	93	13	106	1%	98%	3%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	133	20	153	1%	99%	2%	
\$100,000 or more	139	-	139	1%	100%	1%	
Total:	7,091	6,617	13,708	100%			

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

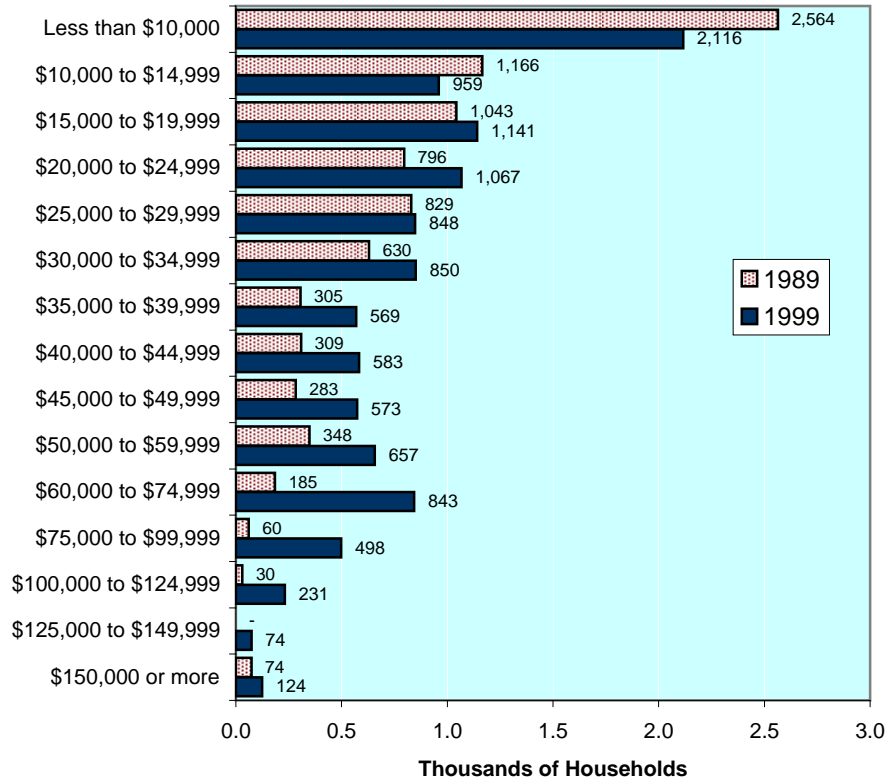
* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 55% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 74% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 4% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 1% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households was "Less than \$10,000". *
- In 1989, the largest bracket was "Less than \$10,000". *

Median Income

- Median Household Income was \$26,524 in 1999, 10.4% more than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$17,885 (\$24,029 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	2,564	30%	2,116	19%	19%	100%	-17%	(448)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,166	14%	959	9%	28%	81%	-18%	(207)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,043	12%	1,141	10%	38%	72%	9%	98
\$20,000 to \$24,999	796	9%	1,067	10%	47%	62%	34%	271
\$25,000 to \$29,999	829	10%	848	8%	55%	53%	2%	19
\$30,000 to \$34,999	630	7%	850	8%	63%	45%	35%	220
\$35,000 to \$39,999	305	4%	569	5%	68%	37%	87%	264
\$40,000 to \$44,999	309	4%	583	5%	73%	32%	89%	274
\$45,000 to \$49,999	283	3%	573	5%	78%	27%	102%	290
\$50,000 to \$59,999	348	4%	657	6%	84%	22%	89%	309
\$60,000 to \$74,999	185	2%	843	8%	92%	16%	356%	658
\$75,000 to \$99,999	60	1%	498	4%	96%	8%	730%	438
\$100,000 to \$124,999	30	0%	231	2%	98%	4%	670%	201
\$125,000 to \$149,999	-	0%	74	1%	99%	2%	#DIV/0!	74
\$150,000 or more	74	1%	124	1%	100%	1%	68%	50
Total:	8,622	100%	11,133	100%			29%	2,511

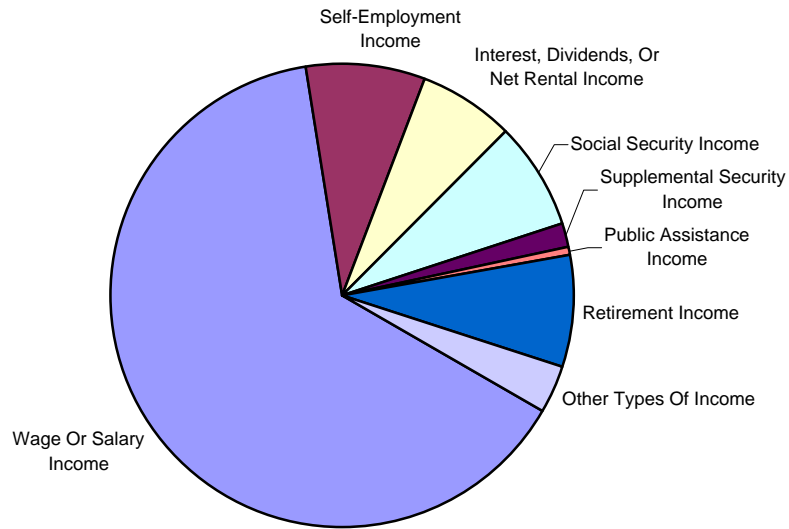
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

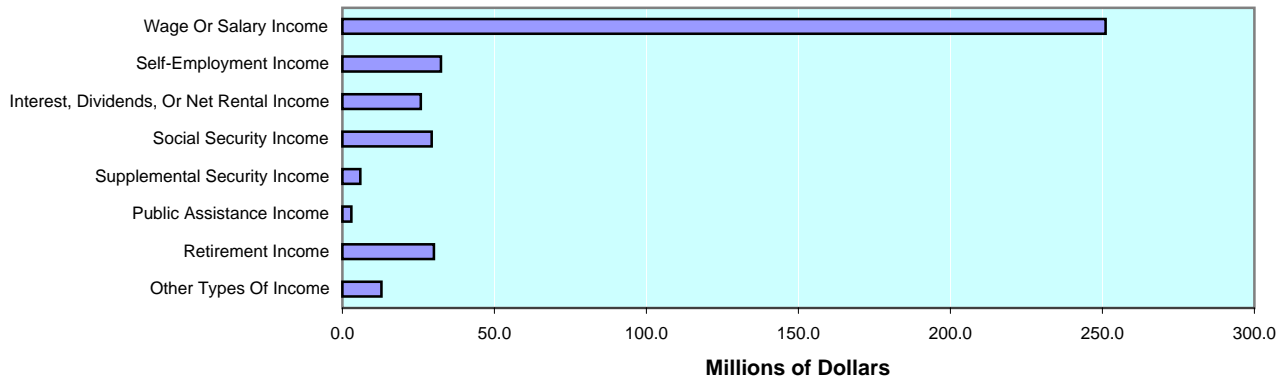
- 64.3% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 8.3% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 72.6% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 21.9% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.7% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 251,048,400	64.3%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 32,416,900	8.3%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 25,825,600	6.6%
Social Security Income	\$ 29,401,300	7.5%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 5,923,600	1.5%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 2,925,200	0.7%
Retirement Income	\$ 30,121,200	7.7%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 12,827,700	3.3%
Total*	\$ 390,489,900	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

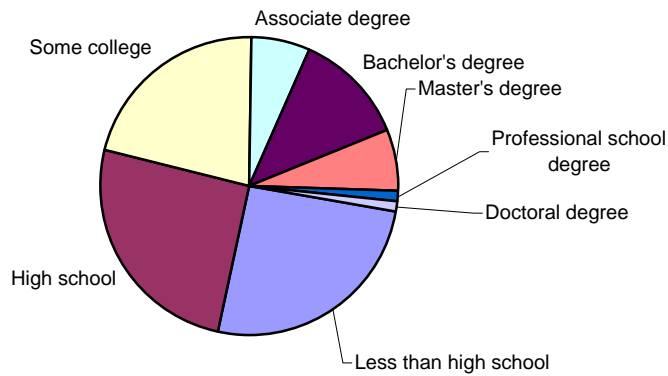
- 26% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 9% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 21% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	4,726	26%
High school	4,740	26%
Some college	3,964	21%
Associate degree	1,178	6%
Bachelor's degree	2,257	12%
Master's degree	1,234	7%
Professional school degree	237	1%
Doctoral degree	195	1%
Total	18,531	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

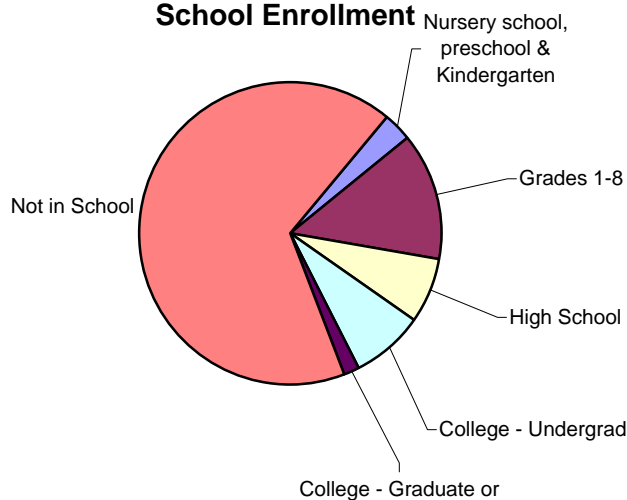
- 9% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 17% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	891	3%
Grades 1-8	3,932	14%
High School	2,037	7%
College - Undergrad	2,227	8%
College - Graduate or Professional	496	2%
Not in School	19,452	67%
Total	29,035	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers Workers by Weeks Per Year

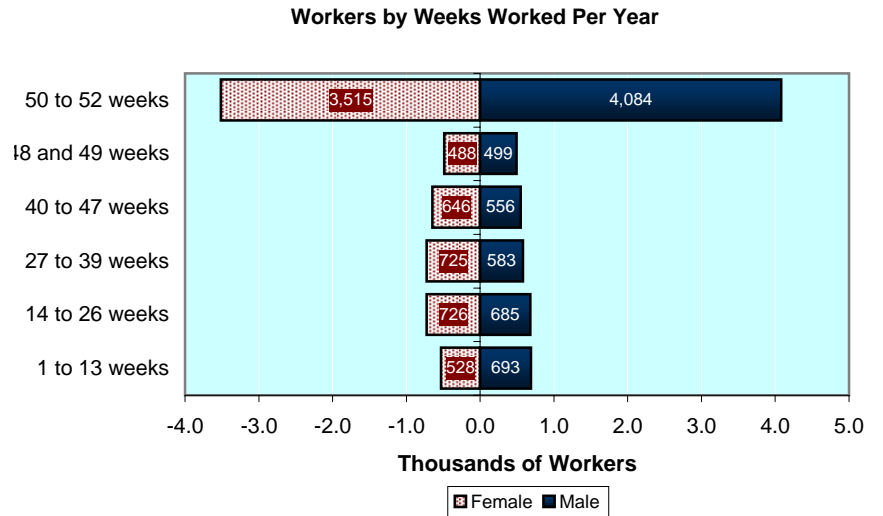
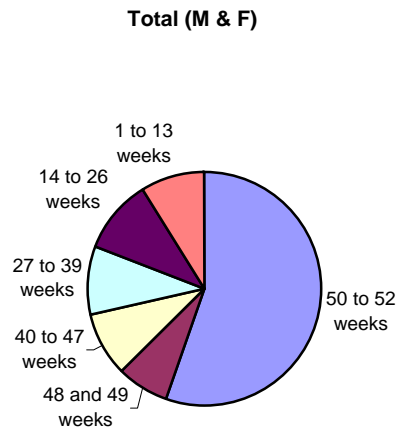
- 55.4% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 28.7% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	3,515	53%	4,084	58%	7,599	55%
48 and 49 weeks	488	7%	499	7%	987	7%
40 to 47 weeks	646	10%	556	8%	1,202	9%
27 to 39 weeks	725	11%	583	8%	1,308	10%
14 to 26 weeks	726	11%	685	10%	1,411	10%
1 to 13 weeks	528	8%	693	10%	1,221	9%
Total (Worked in 1999)	6,628	100%	7,100	100%	13,728	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.



Income by Work Status

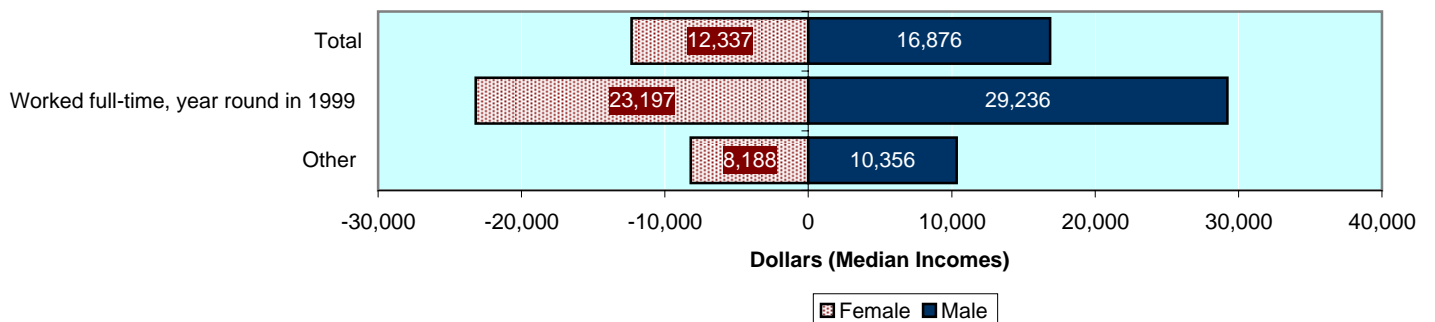
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	12,337	16,876
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	23,197	29,236
Other	8,188	10,356

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



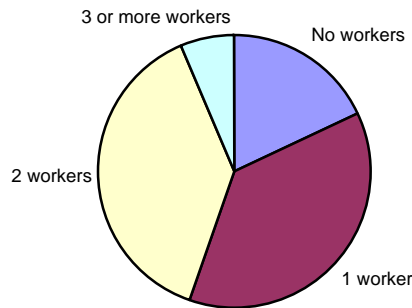
Workers per Family

- 45% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	1,363	18%
1 worker	2,822	37%
2 workers	2,887	38%
3 or more workers	488	6%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



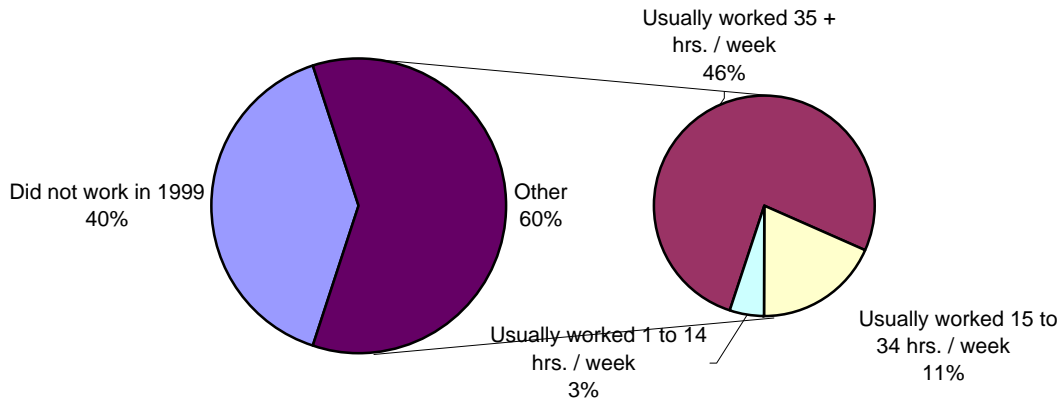
Full Time/Part Time

- 46% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 77% 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:	13,728	60%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	10,524	46%	77%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	2,503	11%	18%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	701	3%	5%
Did not work in 1999	9,128	40%	
Total (16 and over)	22,856	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

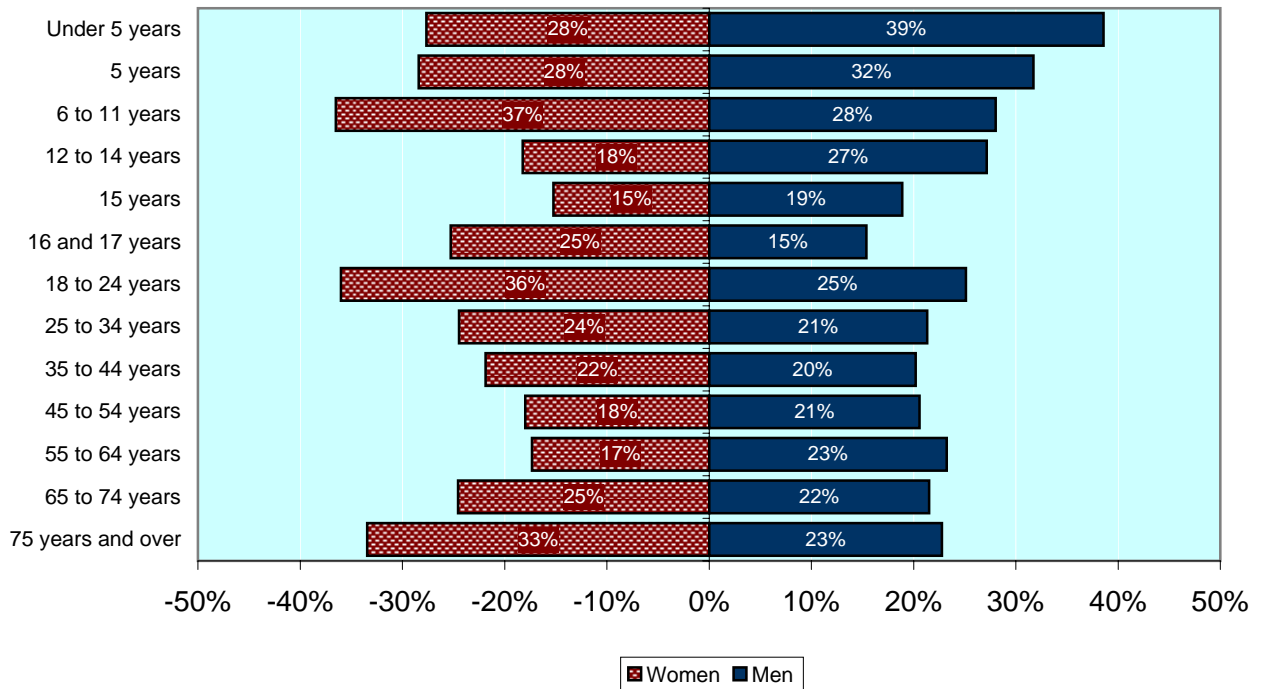
- 24% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 28% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	294	28%	337	39%	631	33%
5 years	46	28%	74	32%	120	30%
6 to 11 years	491	37%	424	28%	915	32%
12 to 14 years	136	18%	183	27%	319	22%
15 years	39	15%	45	19%	84	17%
16 and 17 years	91	25%	86	15%	177	19%
18 to 24 years	545	36%	319	25%	864	31%
25 to 34 years	443	24%	340	21%	783	23%
35 to 44 years	510	22%	489	20%	999	21%
45 to 54 years	355	18%	415	21%	770	19%
55 to 64 years	234	17%	323	23%	557	20%
65 to 74 years	253	25%	199	22%	452	23%
75 years and over	311	33%	128	23%	439	29%
Under 18 years	1,097	28%	1,149	28%	2,246	28%
Over 65 years	564	29%	327	22%	891	26%
Total	3,748	25%	3,362	24%	7,110	24%

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)

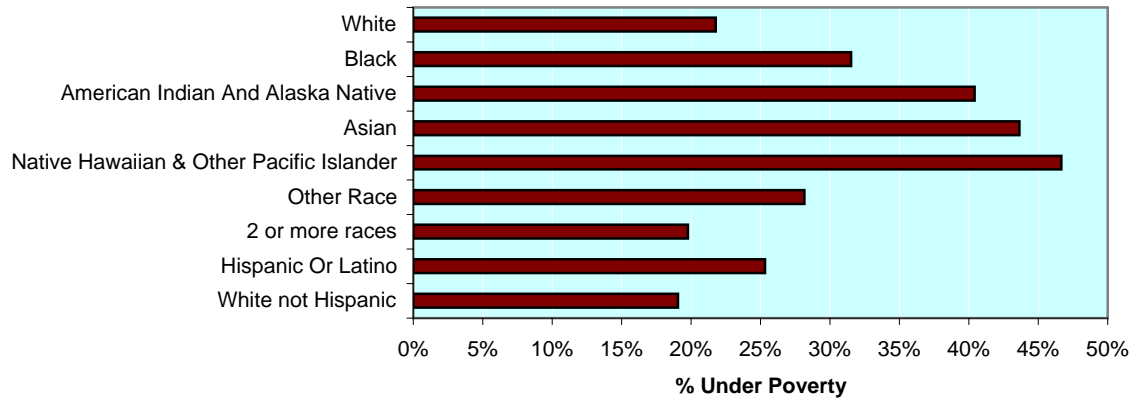
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (47% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "2 or more races" (20% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		3,581	22%
Black		52	32%
American Indian And Alaska Native		137	40%
Asian		24	44%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		7	47%
Other Race		3,078	28%
2 or more races		231	20%
Hispanic Or Latino		5,831	25%
White not Hispanic		1,031	19%

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 "Male - No Wife - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years" (73% 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	47	14%	44	30%	123	53%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	129	20%	48	73%	149	53%
5 to 17 years only	154	10%	123	42%	297	37%
No related children under 18 years	218	9%	68	33%	106	17%
Total	548	11%	283	40%	675	35%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			1,506	20%		

Universe: Families

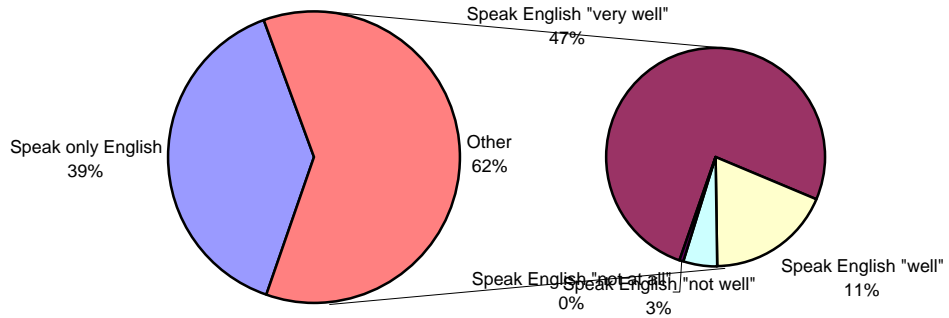
Table P90

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

Language

- 39% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 76.1% 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

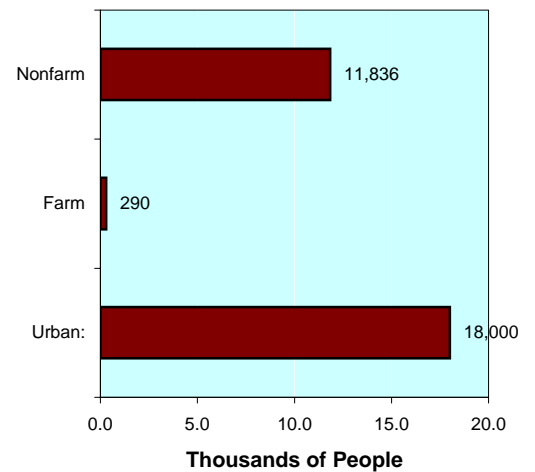
- 59.7% of residents of San Miguel County, New Mexico live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	30,126	
Urban:	18,000	60%
Rural:	12,126	40%
Farm	290	1%
Nonfarm	11,836	39%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	18,000	60%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



Military / Civilian

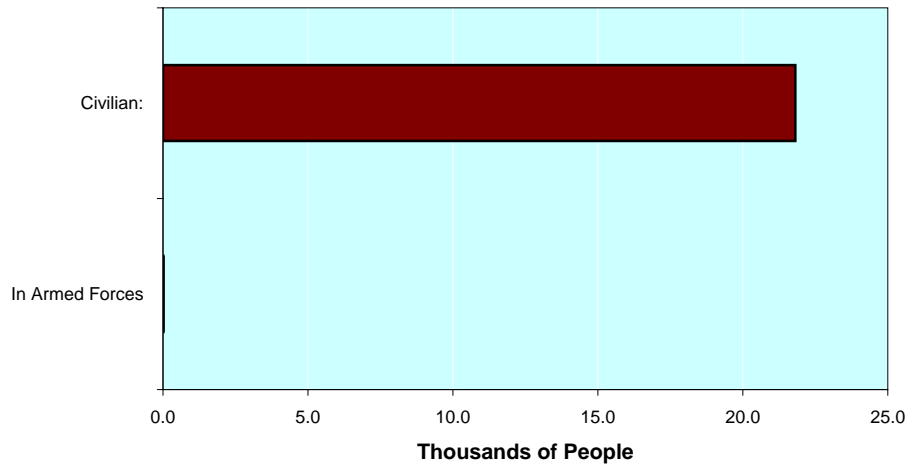
- 0.0% of San Miguel County, New Mexico are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	7	0.0%
Civilian:	21,815	100.0%
Veteran	2,824	12.9%
Nonveteran	18,991	87.0%
Total	21,822	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.