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# **A SocioEconomic Profile**

## **Sandoval County, New Mexico, Bernalillo CCD**

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

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## 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](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org)).

For technical questions about EPSC, contact Jeff van den Noort at [jeff@headwaterseconomics.org](mailto:jeff@headwaterseconomics.org).



[www.headwaterseconomics.org](http://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](http://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](http://www.sonoran.org)

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

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

## Age Breakout in 2000

- The median age in 2000 is 36.1 years.

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

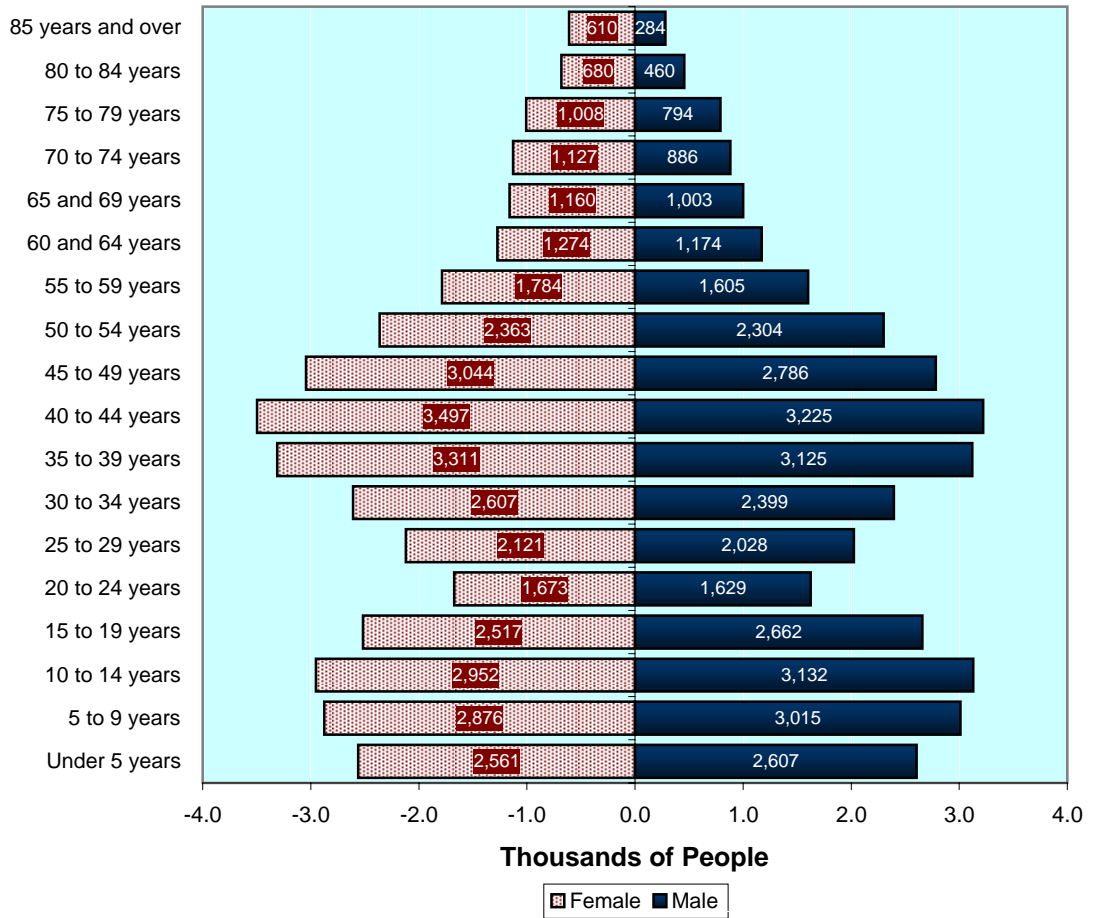
- The largest age category is 40 to 44 years old (6,722 people or 9.3% of the total).

- The population density is 175 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
<b>Total</b>	51% / 49%	37,165	100%	35,118	100%	72,283	100%
<b>Under 20 years</b>	49% / 51%	10,906	29%	11,416	33%	22,322	31%
<b>65 years and over</b>	57% / 43%	4,585	12%	3,427	10%	8,012	11%
<b>Median Age</b>		37.1		35.1		36.1	

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.

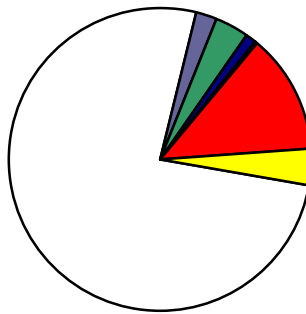
Total Population by Race		% of Total	
White	55,096	76.2%	
Black or African American	1,510	2.1%	
American Indian & Alaska Native	2,576	3.6%	
Asian	866	1.2%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	92	0.1%	
Some other race	9,317	12.9%	
Two or more races	2,826	3.9%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (76.2%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (12.9%).

2000 Race Breakout



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

**Ethnicity**

- 32.3% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (52.5% of the Hispanic population).

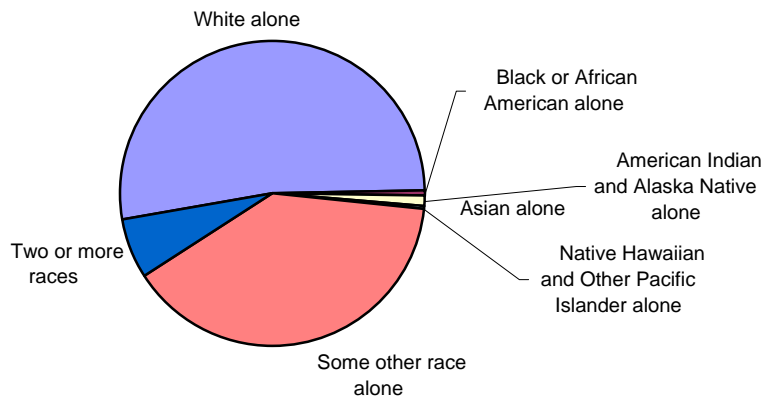
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	23,367	32.3%	100.0%
White alone	12,279	17.0%	52.5%
Black or African American alone	112	0.2%	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	280	0.4%	1.2%
Asian alone	35	0.0%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	11	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	9,128	12.6%	39.1%
Two or more races	1,522	2.1%	6.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	48,916	67.7%	
Total:	72,283	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (39.1% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



## Housing

- 93.6% of the housing units are occupied.
- 79.2% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 18.2% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 0.8% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

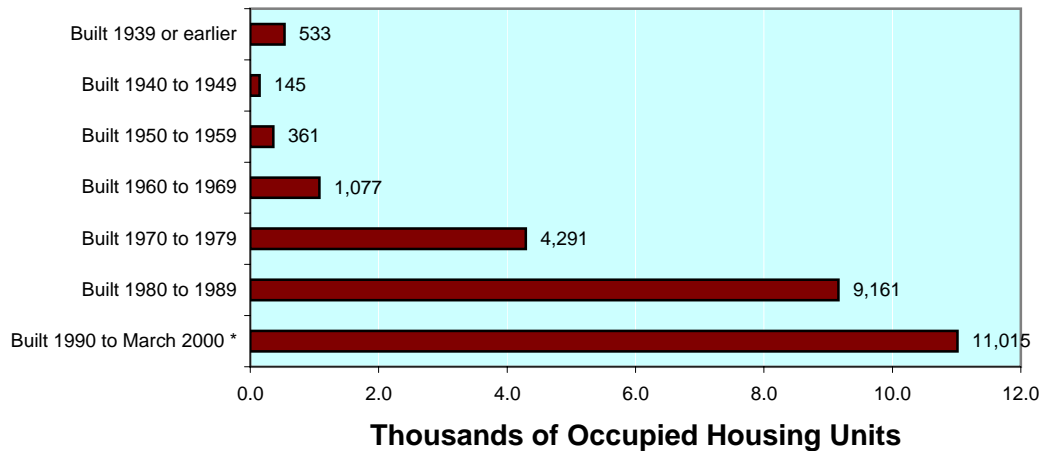
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	28,390	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	26,577	93.6%
Vacant Units - Total	1,813	
Vacancy Rate (%)	6.4%	
Average Household Size	2.7	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12		
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	21,996	77.5%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	492	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	2.2%	
Average Household Size	2.7	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	4,581	16.1%
Vacant Units - For Rent	573	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	11.1%	
Average Household Size	2.5	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	573	2.0%
For sale only	492	1.7%
Rented or sold, not occupied	131	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	219	0.8%
For migrant workers	-	0.0%
Other vacant	398	1.4%
Total Vacant	1,813	6.4%
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

- 27% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

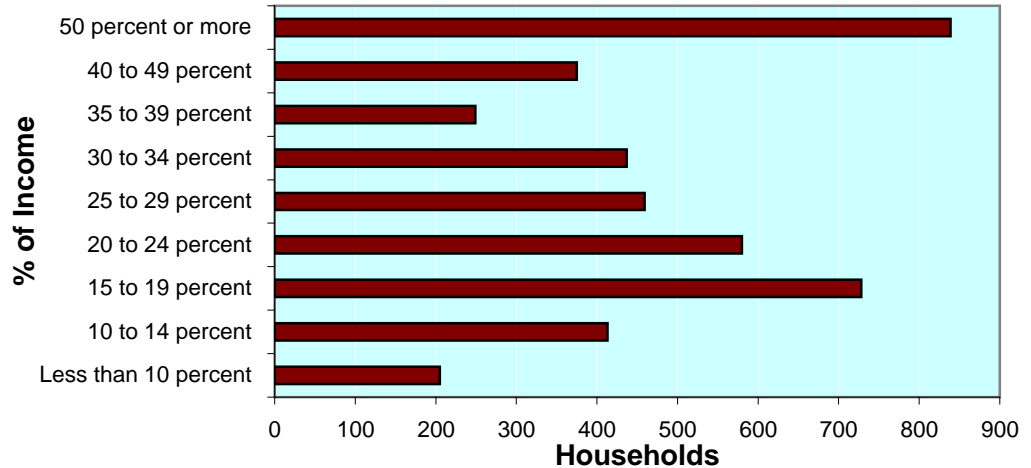
### Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	759
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		27%

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

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

- 18% 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 156, 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)	\$ 118,400
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	16%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 33,456
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	156

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

### Income in:

1999	
Per capita income	\$ 21,292
Median household income	\$ 47,077
Median family income	\$ 52,311

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.

# Employment by Industry (NAICS\*) - SF3

## Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	<b>5,688</b>	<b>17%</b>	24%/76%
2) Manufacturing	<b>4,728</b>	<b>14%</b>	70%/30%
3) Retail trade	<b>4,414</b>	<b>13%</b>	49%/51%
4) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	<b>3,701</b>	<b>11%</b>	58%/42%
5) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	3,063	9%	47%/53%
6) Construction	2,651	8%	85%/15%
7) Public administration	2,277	7%	56%/44%
8) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	2,080	6%	35%/65%
9) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	1,644	5%	79%/21%
10) Other services (except public administration)	1,538	4%	53%/47%
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>31,784</b>	<b>93%</b>	

## Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	159	1%	35	0%	194	1%	82%/18%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	138	1%	32	0%	170	0%	81%/19%
Mining	21	0%	3	0%	24	0%	88%/13%
Construction	<b>2,243</b>	<b>12%</b>	408	3%	2,651	8%	85%/15%
Manufacturing	<b>3,308</b>	<b>18%</b>	1,420	9%	<b>4,728</b>	<b>14%</b>	70%/30%
Wholesale trade	696	4%	362	2%	1,058	3%	66%/34%
Retail trade	<b>2,147</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>13%</b>	49%/51%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	1,295	7%	349	2%	1,644	5%	79%/21%
Transportation and warehousing	1,029	6%	290	2%	1,319	4%	78%/22%
Utilities	266	1%	59	0%	325	1%	82%/18%
Information	566	3%	629	4%	1,195	3%	47%/53%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	720	4%	1,360	8%	2,080	6%	35%/65%
Finance and insurance	323	2%	1,107	7%	1,430	4%	23%/77%
Real estate and rental and leasing	397	2%	253	2%	650	2%	61%/39%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	<b>2,164</b>	<b>12%</b>	1,537	10%	<b>3,701</b>	<b>11%</b>	58%/42%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,354	7%	1,040	6%	2,394	7%	57%/43%
Management of companies and enterprises	21	0%	-	0%	21	0%	100%/0%
Administrative and support and waste management services	789	4%	497	3%	1,286	4%	61%/39%
Educational, health and social services:	1,384	8%	<b>4,304</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>17%</b>	24%/76%
Educational services	696	4%	<b>1,724</b>	<b>11%</b>	2,420	7%	29%/71%
Health care and social assistance	688	4%	<b>2,580</b>	<b>16%</b>	3,268	10%	21%/79%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	1,440	8%	<b>1,623</b>	<b>10%</b>	3,063	9%	47%/53%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	421	2%	397	2%	818	2%	51%/49%
Accommodation and food services	1,019	6%	1,226	8%	2,245	7%	45%/55%
Other services (except public administration)	815	4%	723	5%	1,538	4%	53%/47%
Public administration	1,282	7%	995	6%	2,277	7%	56%/44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,219</b>		<b>16,012</b>		<b>34,231</b>		<b>53%/47%</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 793 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:	<b>7,852</b>	<b>23%</b>	49%/51%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	<b>5,538</b>	<b>16%</b>	24%/76%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	<b>4,661</b>	<b>14%</b>	52%/48%
4) Sales and related occupations	<b>4,222</b>	<b>12%</b>	52%/48%
5) Production occupations	1,946	6%	67%/33%
6) Construction and extraction occupations:	1,801	5%	97%/3%
7) Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,625	5%	46%/54%
8) Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,616	5%	81%/19%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,585	5%	91%/9%
10) Protective service occupations:	1,032	3%	83%/17%
Total of Top 10	31,878	93%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	<b>6,298</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>6,215</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>12,513</b>	<b>37%</b>	50%/50%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	<b>2,421</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>14%</b>	52%/48%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	1,846	10%	1,338	8%	3,184	9%	58%/42%
Farmers and farm managers	20	0%	14	0%	34	0%	59%/41%
Business and financial operations occupations:	555	3%	888	6%	1,443	4%	38%/62%
Business operations specialists	313	2%	474	3%	787	2%	40%/60%
Financial specialists	242	1%	414	3%	656	2%	37%/63%
Professional and related occupations:	<b>3,877</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>7,852</b>	<b>23%</b>	49%/51%
Computer and mathematical occupations	652	4%	271	2%	923	3%	71%/29%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	1,478	8%	334	2%	1,812	5%	82%/18%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	676	4%	136	1%	812	2%	83%/17%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	802	4%	198	1%	1,000	3%	80%/20%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	219	1%	142	1%	361	1%	61%/39%
Community and social services occupations	179	1%	299	2%	478	1%	37%/63%
Legal occupations	197	1%	224	1%	421	1%	47%/53%
Education, training, and library occupations	380	2%	1,224	8%	1,604	5%	24%/76%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	397	2%	339	2%	736	2%	54%/46%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	375	2%	1,142	7%	1,517	4%	25%/75%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	304	2%	816	5%	1,120	3%	27%/73%
Health technologists and technicians	71	0%	326	2%	397	1%	18%/82%
Service occupations:	<b>2,554</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>14%</b>	51%/49%
Healthcare support occupations	77	0%	443	3%	520	2%	15%/85%
Protective service occupations:	852	5%	180	1%	1,032	3%	83%/17%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	496	3%	60	0%	556	2%	89%/11%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	356	2%	120	1%	476	1%	75%/25%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	751	4%	<b>874</b>	<b>5%</b>	1,625	5%	46%/54%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	608	3%	239	1%	847	2%	72%/28%
Personal care and service occupations	266	1%	672	4%	938	3%	28%/72%
Sales and office occupations:	<b>3,529</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>9,760</b>	<b>29%</b>	36%/64%
Sales and related occupations	<b>2,177</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>12%</b>	52%/48%
Office and administrative support occupations	1,352	7%	<b>4,186</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>16%</b>	24%/76%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45	0%	3	0%	48	0%	94%/6%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	<b>3,187</b>	<b>17%</b>	199	1%	3,386	10%	94%/6%
Construction and extraction occupations:	<b>1,741</b>	<b>10%</b>	60	0%	1,801	5%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	397	2%	-	0%	397	1%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	<b>1,333</b>	<b>7%</b>	60	0%	1,393	4%	96%/4%
Extraction workers	11	0%	-	0%	11	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,446	8%	139	1%	1,585	5%	91%/9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	<b>2,606</b>	<b>14%</b>	956	6%	3,562	10%	73%/27%
Production occupations	1,295	7%	651	4%	1,946	6%	67%/33%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,311	7%	305	2%	1,616	5%	81%/19%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	63	0%	5	0%	68	0%	93%/7%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	82	0%	23	0%	105	0%	78%/22%
Motor vehicle operators	795	4%	173	1%	968	3%	82%/18%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	39	0%	13	0%	52	0%	75%/25%
Material moving workers	332	2%	91	1%	423	1%	78%/22%
Total	18,219		16,012		34,231		53%/47%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

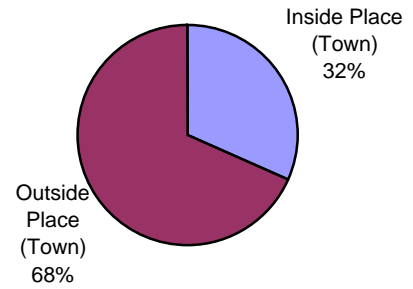
\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

## Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.
- 39% of residents worked in the county.
- 32% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	33,424	99%
Outside State	422	1%
County of Work:		
In County	13,173	39%
Outside County	20,251	60%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	10,380	32%
Outside Place (Town)	22,369	68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,846</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

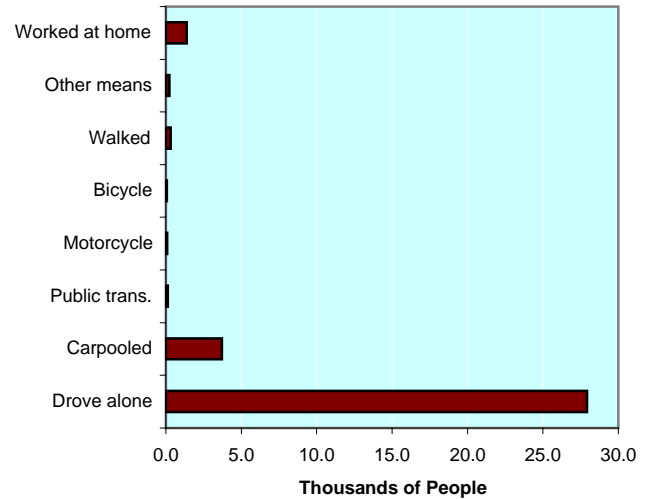


## Method of Commute

- 4.1% of residents worked at home.
- 1.1% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.4% of residents took public transportation.
- 82% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	31,626	93%
Drove alone	27,914	82%
Carpooled	3,712	11%
Public transportation:	134	0%
Taxicab	9	0%
Other	125	0%
Motorcycle	90	0%
Bicycle	63	0%
Walked	311	1%
Other means	243	1%
Worked at home	1,379	4%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>33,846</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

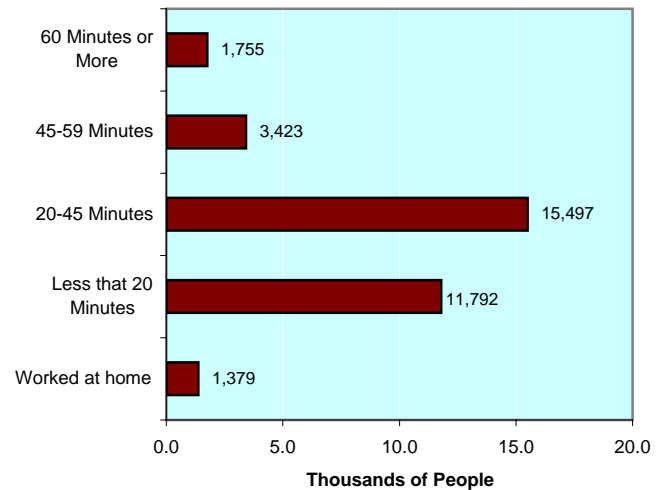


## Commute Time

- 35% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	1,379	4%
Less than 20 Minutes	11,792	35%
20-45 Minutes	15,497	46%
45-59 Minutes	3,423	10%
60 Minutes or More	1,755	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,846</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



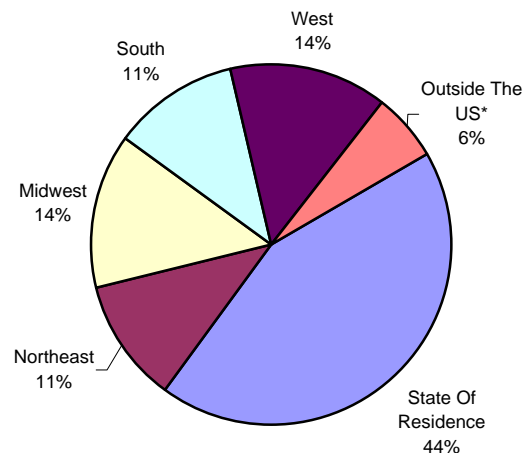
### Place of Birth

- 43.2% of residents were born in state.
- 56.8% of residents were born in a different state.
- 6.1% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	31,243	43%
Northeast	8,113	11%
Midwest	9,977	14%
South	8,293	11%
West	10,292	14%
Outside The US*	4,396	6%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>72,314</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

\* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



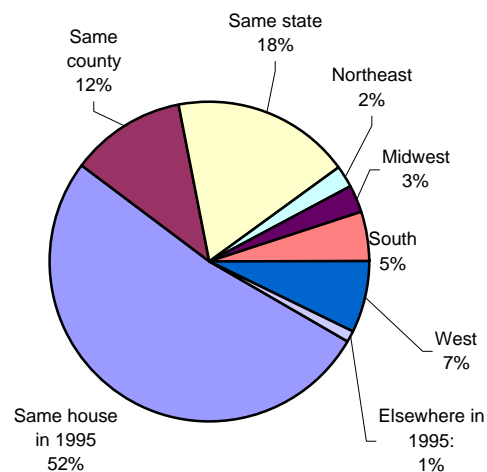
### New Residents Since 1995

- 35% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 17% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 1% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	34,965	52%
Different house in 1995:	32,210	48%
In United States in 1995:	31,393	47%
Same county	7,731	12%
Different county:	23,662	35%
Same state	12,180	18%
Different state:	11,482	17%
Northeast	1,569	2%
Midwest	1,855	3%
South	3,222	5%
West	4,836	7%
Elsewhere in 1995:	1	1%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	16	0%
Foreign country or at sea	801	1%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>67,175</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P24

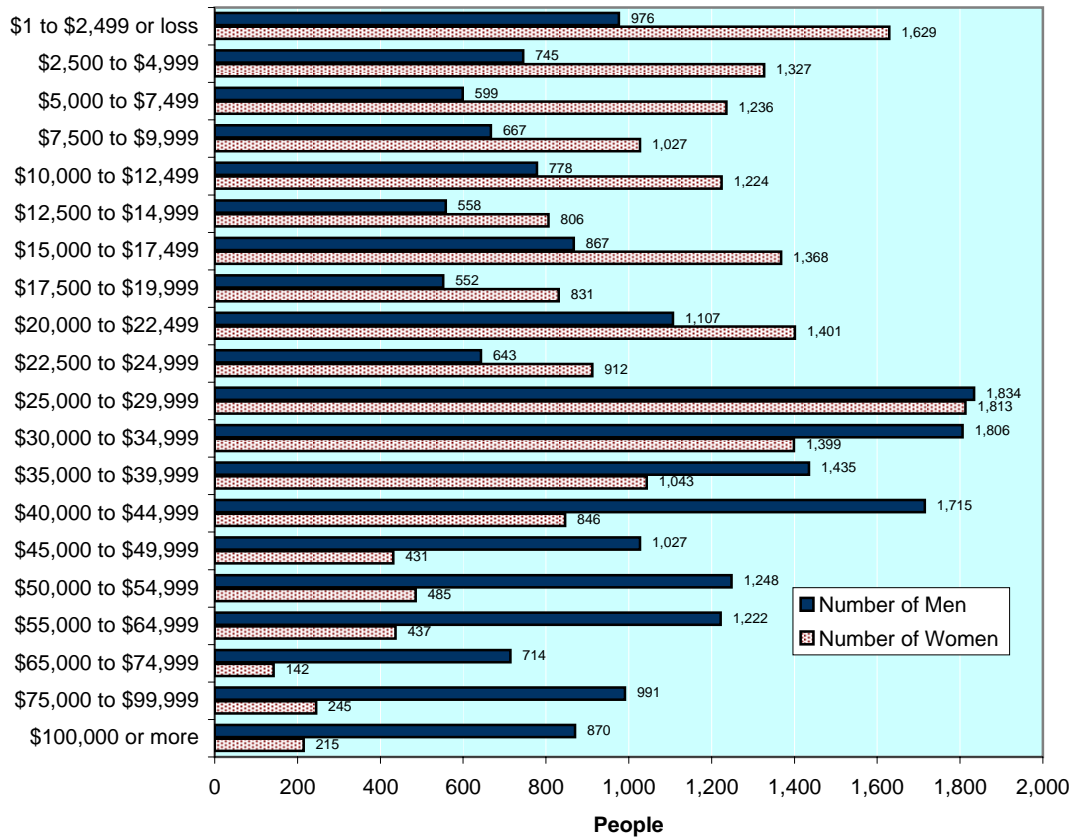


# Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3

## Income Distribution

- 58% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. \*

- 3% 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 loss	976	1,629	2,605	7%	7%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	745	1,327	2,072	5%	12%	93%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	599	1,236	1,835	5%	17%	88%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	667	1,027	1,694	4%	21%	83%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	778	1,224	2,002	5%	26%	79%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	558	806	1,364	3%	30%	74%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	867	1,368	2,235	6%	35%	70%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	552	831	1,383	4%	39%	65%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	1,107	1,401	2,508	6%	45%	61%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	643	912	1,555	4%	49%	55%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,834	1,813	3,647	9%	58%	51%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,806	1,399	3,205	8%	67%	42%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,435	1,043	2,478	6%	73%	33%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,715	846	2,561	7%	80%	27%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,027	431	1,458	4%	83%	20%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	1,248	485	1,733	4%	88%	17%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	1,222	437	1,659	4%	92%	12%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	714	142	856	2%	94%	8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	991	245	1,236	3%	97%	6%
\$100,000 or more	870	215	1,085	3%	100%	3%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>20,354</b>	<b>18,817</b>	<b>39,171</b>	<b>100%</b>		

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

## Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$21,292.

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

\* Includes full and part-time.

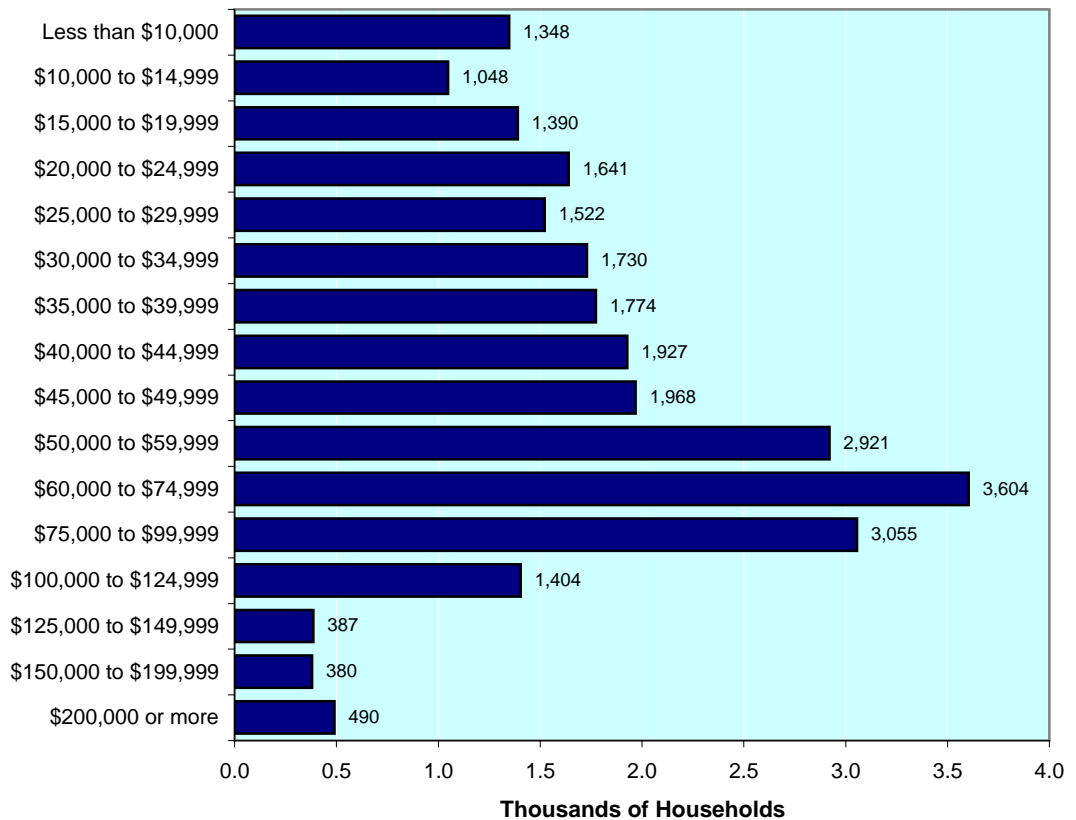
## Income Distribution

- In 1999, 26% of households in Sandoval County, New Mexico, Bernalillo CCD earned less than \$30K. \*

- In 1999, 10% of households earned more than \$100K. \*

- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 2.6 households that made under 30K.

- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "\$60,000 to \$74,999". \*



## Median Income

- Median Household Income in 1999 was \$47,077.\*

Income Distribution				
	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	1,348	5%	5%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,048	4%	9%	95%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,390	5%	14%	91%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,641	6%	20%	86%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,522	6%	26%	80%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,730	7%	33%	74%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,774	7%	39%	67%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,927	7%	47%	61%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,968	7%	54%	53%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2,921	11%	65%	46%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	3,604	14%	79%	35%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3,055	11%	90%	21%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,404	5%	95%	10%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	387	1%	97%	5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	380	1%	98%	3%
\$200,000 or more	490	2%	100%	2%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>26,589</b>	<b>100%</b>		

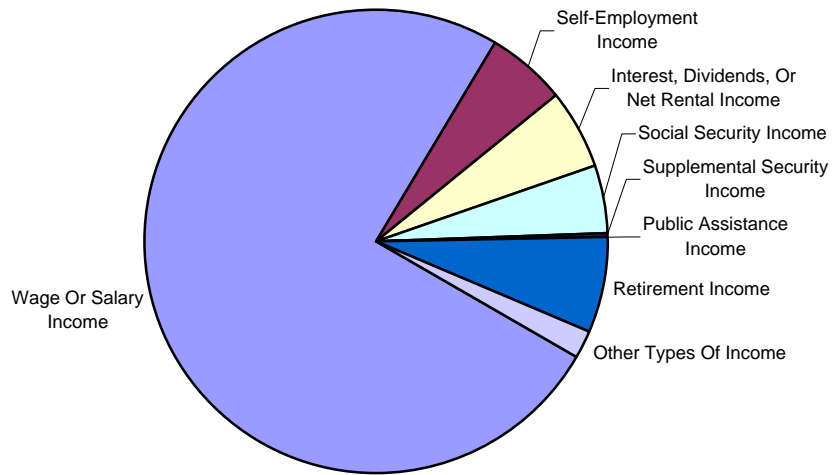
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Sources of Income

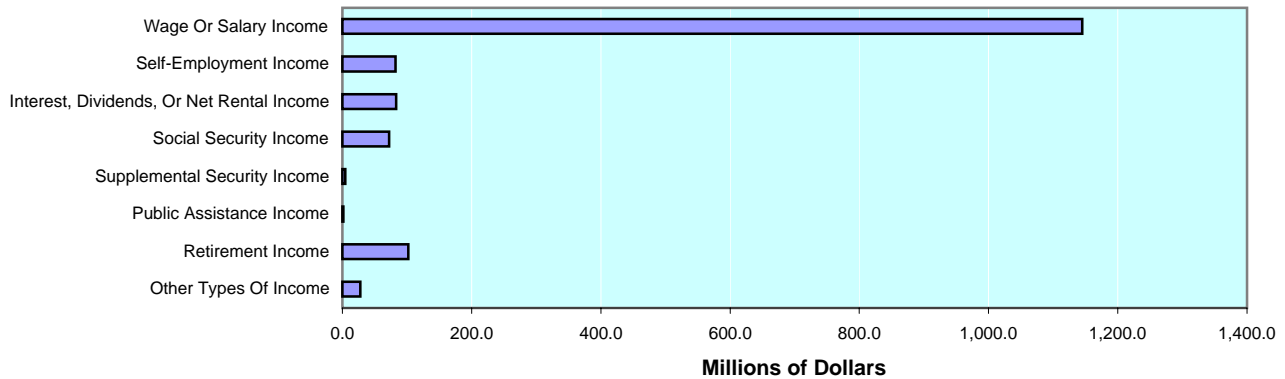
- 75.4% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 5.4% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 80.8% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 16.9% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.\*
- 0.1% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 1,145,090,500	75.4%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 82,225,000	5.4%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 83,024,300	5.5%
Social Security Income	\$ 72,164,400	4.8%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 4,569,800	0.3%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 1,610,100	0.1%
Retirement Income	\$ 102,159,600	6.7%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 27,846,900	1.8%
Total*	\$ 1,518,690,600	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

### Educational Attainment

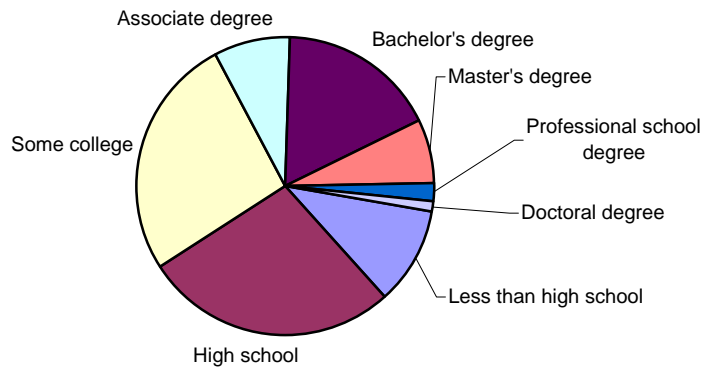
- 10% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 10% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 27% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	4,868	10%
High school	12,837	28%
Some college	12,365	27%
Associate degree	3,854	8%
Bachelor's degree	7,998	17%
Master's degree	3,306	7%
Professional school degree	890	2%
Doctoral degree	500	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,618</b>	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

### Educational Attainment



### School Enrollment

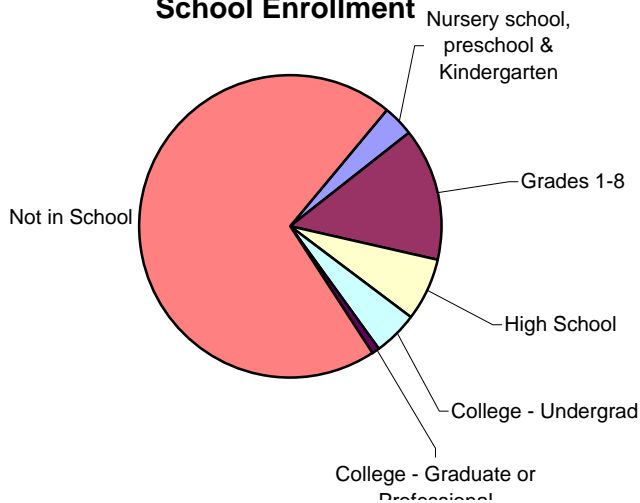
- 6% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 18% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	2,238	3%
Grades 1-8	9,939	14%
High School	4,619	7%
College - Undergrad	3,187	5%
College - Graduate or Professional	706	1%
Not in School	48,607	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,296</b>	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

### School Enrollment



**Seasonal Workers**

- 69.3% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 19.9% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

**Workers by Weeks Per Year**

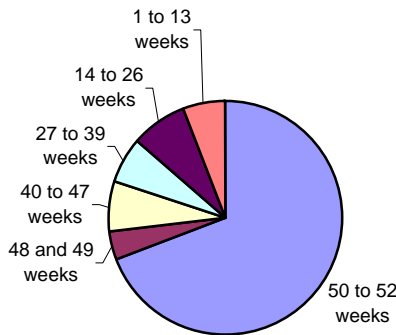
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	11,840	63%	15,331	75%	27,171	69%
48 and 49 weeks	688	4%	807	4%	1,495	4%
40 to 47 weeks	1,500	8%	1,248	6%	2,748	7%
27 to 39 weeks	1,498	8%	919	5%	2,417	6%
14 to 26 weeks	1,961	10%	1,108	5%	3,069	8%
1 to 13 weeks	1,366	7%	950	5%	2,316	6%
<b>Total (Worked in 1999)</b>	<b>18,853</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>39,216</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 16 years and over

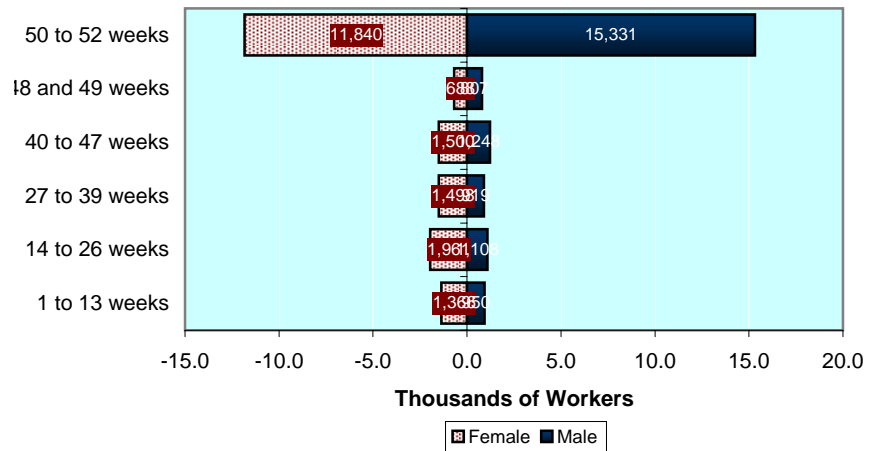
Table P47 - SF3

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**

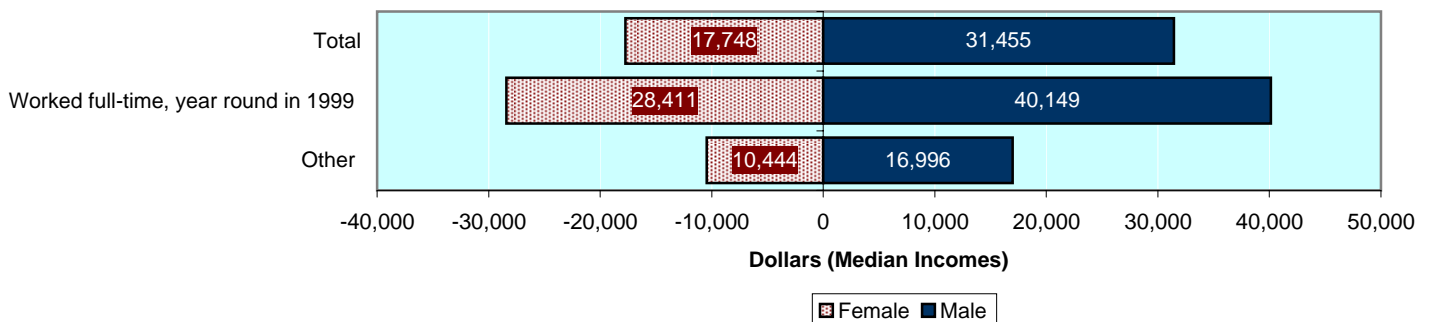
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

**Median Income by Work Status**

	Female	Male
Total	17,748	31,455
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	28,411	40,149
Other	10,444	16,996

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



### Workers per Family

- 60% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	2,166	11%
1 worker	5,731	29%
2 workers	9,652	49%
3 or more workers	2,323	12%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



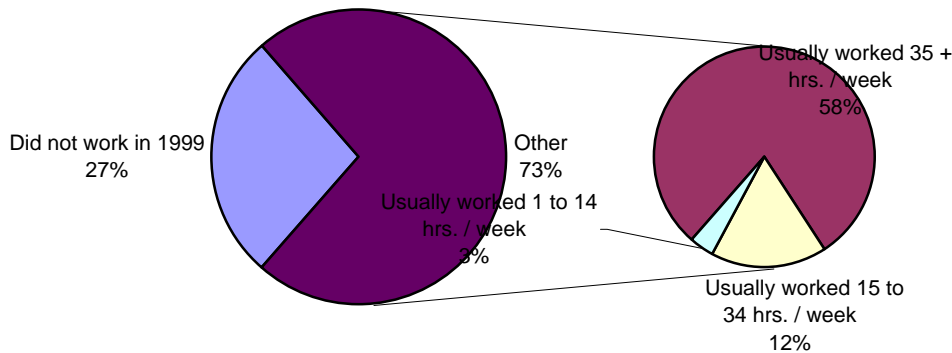
### Full Time/Part Time

- 58% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 79% 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:	39,216	73%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	31,161	58%	79%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	6,661	12%	17%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	1,394	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	14,658	27%	
<b>Total (16 and over)</b>	<b>53,874</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



**Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)**

- 7% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

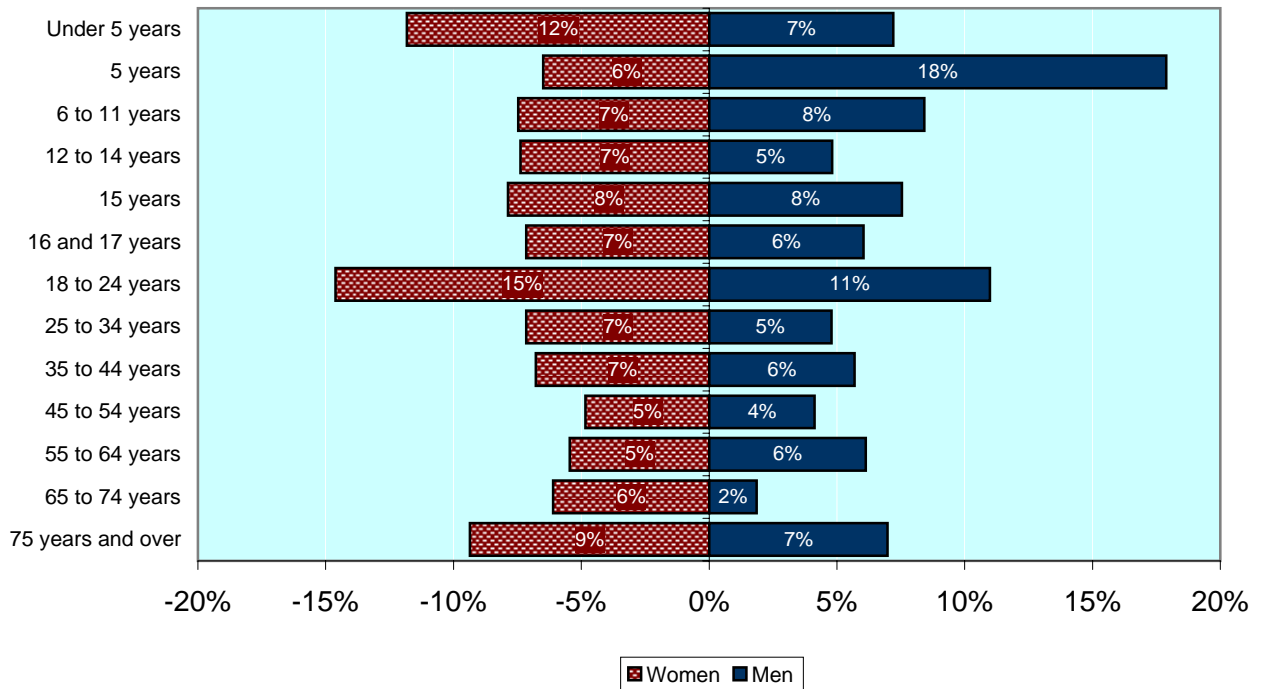
- 8% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	316	12%	175	7%	491	10%
5 years	33	6%	109	18%	142	13%
6 to 11 years	255	7%	310	8%	565	8%
12 to 14 years	139	7%	91	5%	230	6%
15 years	54	8%	35	8%	89	8%
16 and 17 years	74	7%	70	6%	144	7%
18 to 24 years	356	15%	289	11%	645	13%
25 to 34 years	338	7%	193	5%	531	6%
35 to 44 years	474	7%	378	6%	852	6%
45 to 54 years	265	5%	207	4%	472	5%
55 to 64 years	167	5%	167	6%	334	6%
65 to 74 years	138	6%	36	2%	174	4%
75 years and over	201	9%	100	7%	301	8%
Under 18 years	871	9%	790	8%	1,661	8%
Over 65 years	339	8%	136	4%	475	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>7%</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)

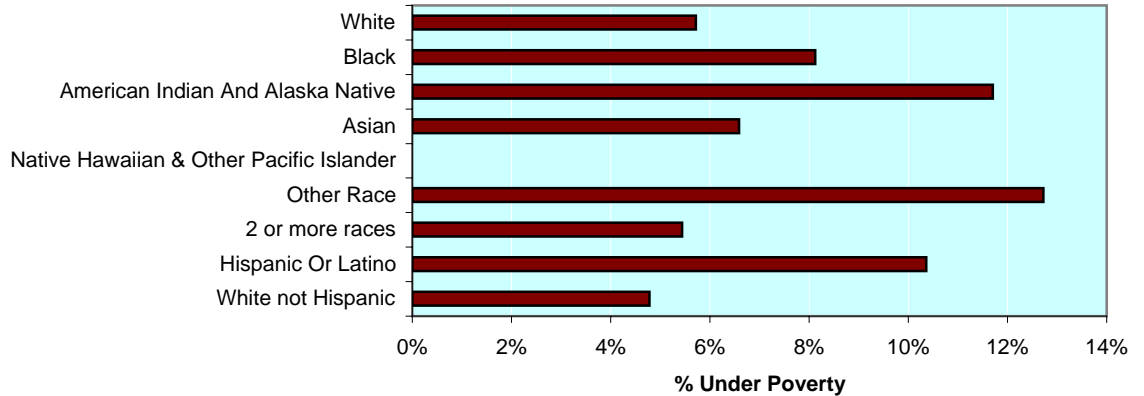
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Other Race" (13% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		3,127	6%
Black		107	8%
American Indian And Alaska Native		323	12%
Asian		46	7%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		-	0%
Other Race		1,216	13%
2 or more races		151	5%
Hispanic Or Latino		2,420	10%
White not Hispanic		2,031	5%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

### Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



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

### Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years" (37% 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	66	5%	11	5%	79	27%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	55	3%	19	17%	103	37%
5 to 17 years only	151	3%	38	9%	220	16%
No related children under 18 years	155	2%	10	3%	58	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Total (Married, Male and Female)</b>			<b>965</b>	<b>5%</b>		

Universe: Families

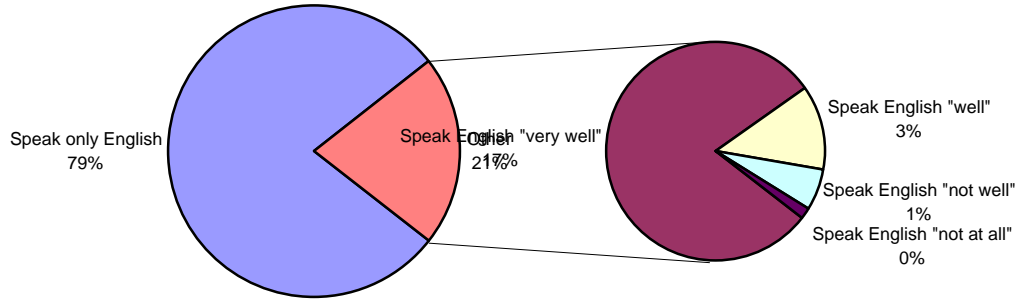
Table P90

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

### Language

- 79% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 79.7% 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

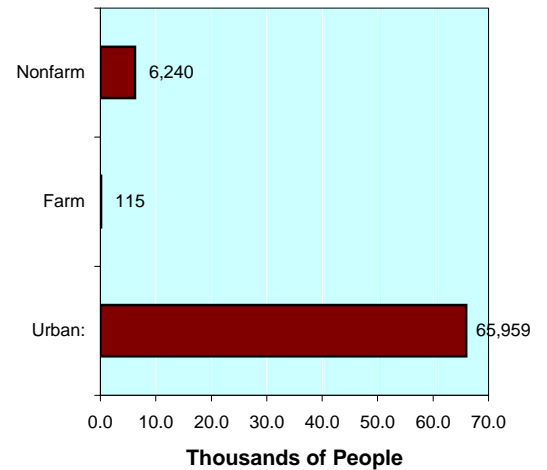
- 91.2% of residents of Sandoval County, New Mexico, Bernalillo CCD live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	72,314	
Urban:	65,959	91%
Rural:	6,355	9%
Farm	115	0%
Nonfarm	6,240	9%
Inside urbanized areas	65,959	91%
Inside urban clusters	-	0%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

### Rural / Urban Breakout



**Military / Civilian**

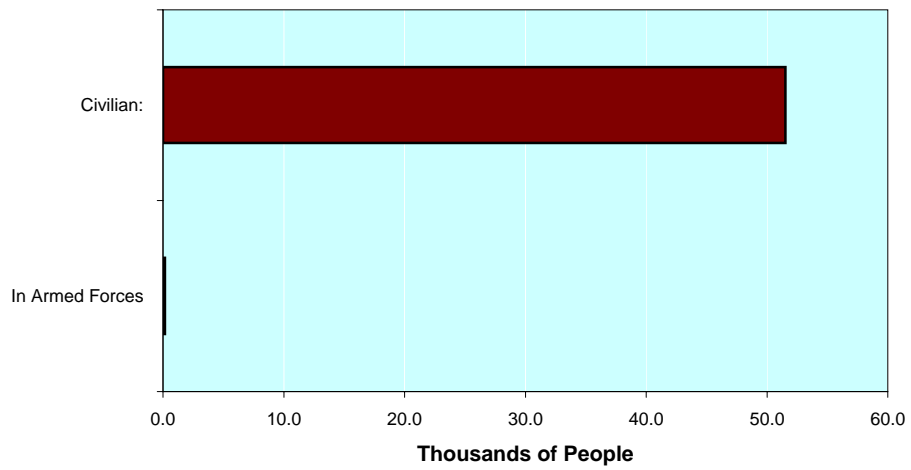
- 0.3% of Sandoval County, New Mexico, Bernalillo CCD are in the Armed Forces.

<b>Military / Civilian</b>		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	160	0.3%
Civilian:	51,522	99.7%
Veteran	8,880	17.2%
Nonveteran	42,642	82.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,682</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.