



HEADWATERS  
ECONOMICS

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

# **A SocioEconomic Profile**

## **Santa Fe 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](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.

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

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

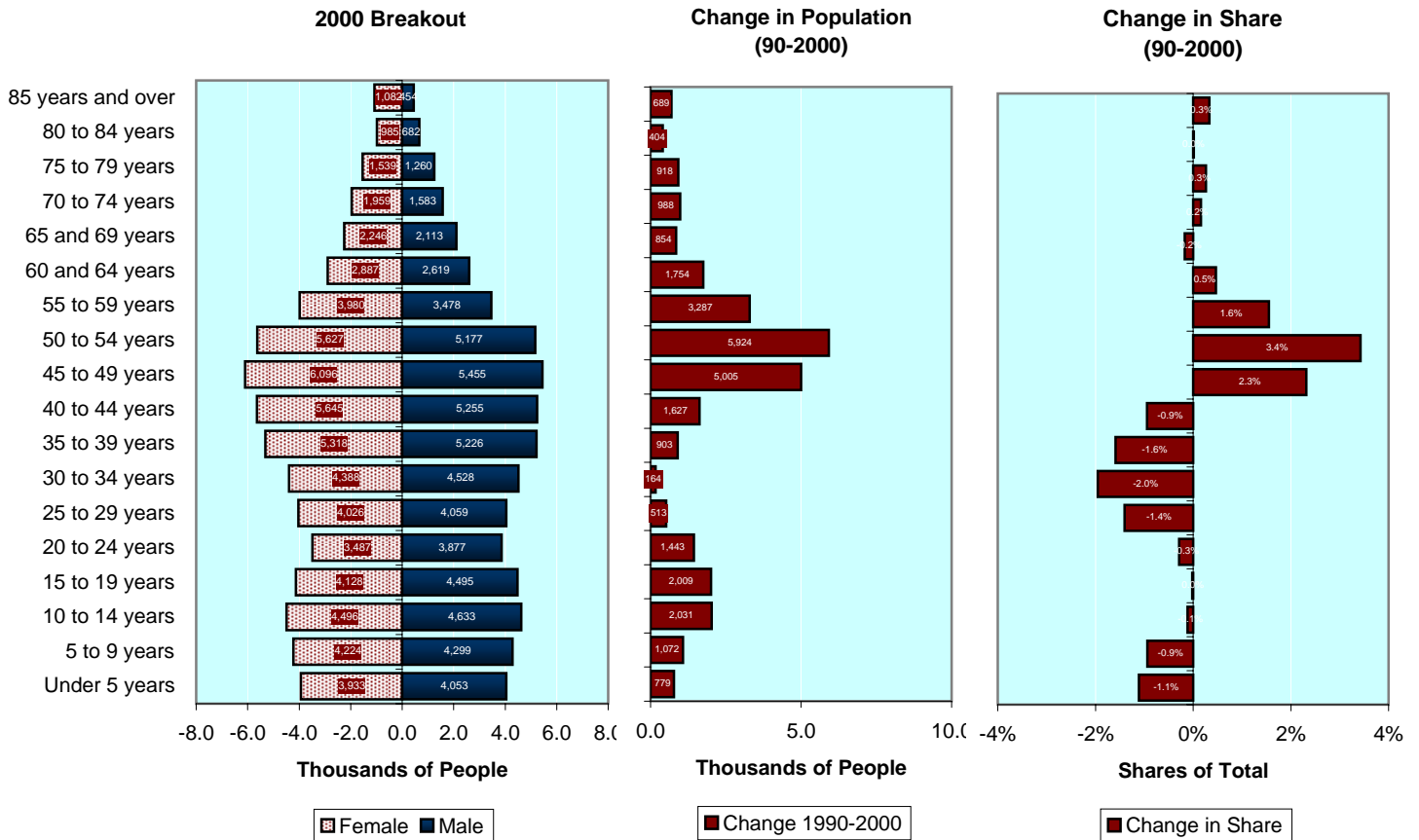
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 37.9 years, up from 34.4 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 45 to 49 years old (11,551 people or 8.9% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 129,292 people, up 31% from 98,928 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 5,924 people. Their share of total rose by 3.4%

### 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		
<b>Total Population</b>									
2000	129,292	34,261	26%	33,255	26%	13,903	11%	37.9	68
1990	98,928	28,370	29%	20,699	21%	10,050	10%	34.4	52
10 Yr. Change	30,364	5,891	-2%	12,556	5%	3,853	1%	3.5	16
10 Yr. % Change	31%	21%		61%		38%		10%	31%
<b>2000 Sex Breakout</b>									
Male	63,246	17,480	28%	15,887	25%	6,092	10%	36.6	
Female	66,046	16,781	25%	17,368	26%	7,811	12%	39.1	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	51% / 49%		48% / 52%		44% / 56%			

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.

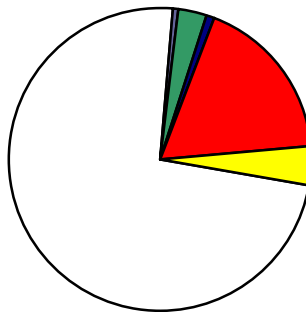
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	95,053	73.5%
Black or African American	826	0.6%
American Indian & Alaska Native	3,982	3.1%
Asian	1,133	0.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	94	0.1%
Some other race	22,936	17.7%
Two or more races	5,268	4.1%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (73.5%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (17.7%).

**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**

- 49.0% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (57.2% of the Hispanic population).

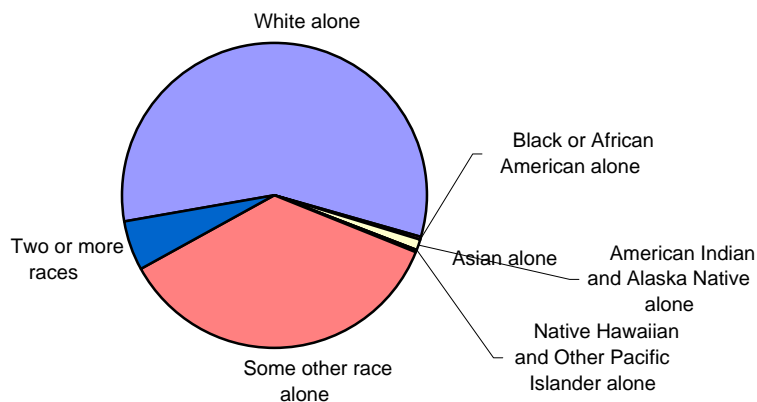
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	63,405	49.0%	100.0%
White alone	36,263	28.0%	57.2%
Black or African American alone	159	0.1%	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	764	0.6%	1.2%
Asian alone	51	0.0%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	23	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	22,728	17.6%	35.8%
Two or more races	3,417	2.6%	5.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	65,887	51.0%	
Total:	129,292	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (35.8% of the Hispanic population).

**Hispanic by Race**



## Housing

- 91.0% of the housing units are occupied.
- 63.3% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 30.3% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 4.0% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

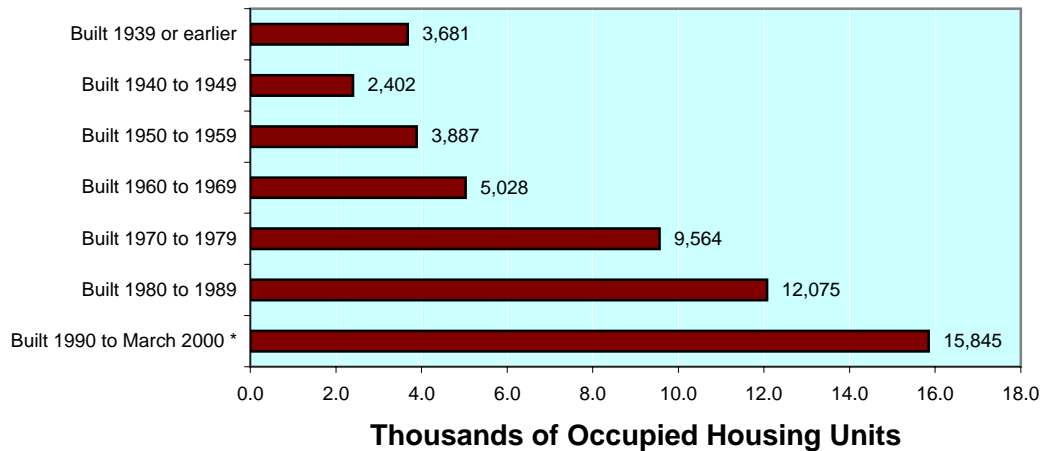
Housing in 2000		% of Total	
Total Housing Units	57,701		
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1			
Occupied	52,482	91.0%	
Vacant Units - Total	5,219		
Vacancy Rate (%)	9.0%		
Average Household Size	2.4		
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12			
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total	
Owner Occupied	35,985	62.4%	
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	535		
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.5%		
Average Household Size	2.6		
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12			
Rental Units		% of Total	
Renter Occupied	16,497	28.6%	
Vacant Units - For Rent	978		
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	5.6%		
Average Household Size	2.1		
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12			
Vacant Units		% of Total	
For rent	978	1.7%	
For sale only	535	0.9%	
Rented or sold, not occupied	180	0.3%	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2,325	4.0%	
For migrant workers	2	0.0%	
Other vacant	1,199	2.1%	
Total Vacant	5,219	9.0%	
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

- 28% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

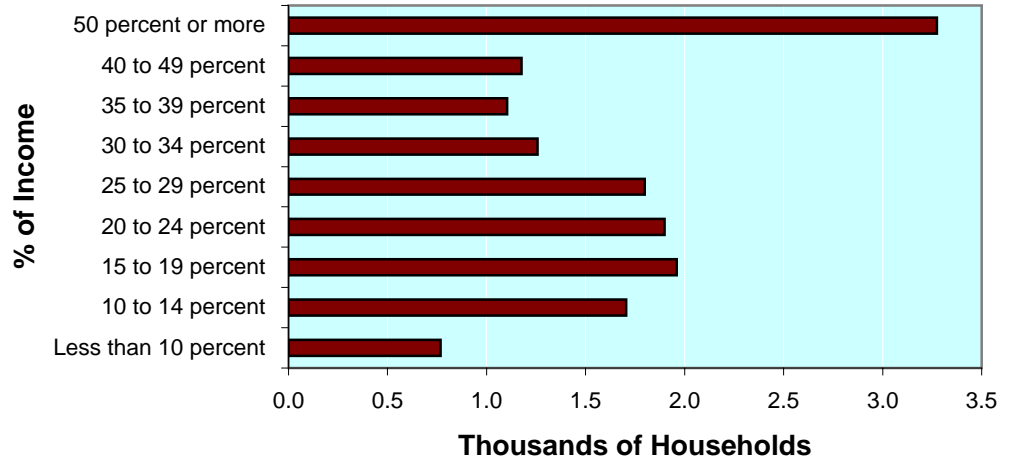
### Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	690
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		28%

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

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

- 20% 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 93, which suggests that the median family can not afford the median house\*.

### Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adj. \$)	134,651	189,400
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	25%	27%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 45,414	\$ 53,519
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	99	93

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

### Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 23,594
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 38,739	\$ 42,207
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 44,892	\$ 50,000

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

- Housing affordability has become less 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
	Number	%	Split
1) Educational, health and social services:	<b>12,080</b>	<b>19%</b>	29%/71%
2) Public administration	<b>8,399</b>	<b>13%</b>	54%/46%
3) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	<b>8,230</b>	<b>13%</b>	54%/46%
4) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	<b>7,732</b>	<b>12%</b>	55%/45%
5) Retail trade	<b>7,717</b>	<b>12%</b>	47%/53%
6) Construction	5,694	9%	89%/11%
7) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	3,972	6%	44%/56%
8) Other services (except public administration)	3,545	5%	49%/51%
9) Manufacturing	2,456	4%	71%/29%
10) Information	1,836	3%	58%/42%
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>61,661</b>	<b>95%</b>	

## Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	407	1%	198	1%	605	1%	67%/33%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	338	1%	198	1%	536	1%	63%/37%
Mining	69	0%	-	0%	69	0%	100%/0%
Construction	<b>5,088</b>	<b>15%</b>	606	2%	5,694	9%	89%/11%
Manufacturing	1,743	5%	713	2%	2,456	4%	71%/29%
Wholesale trade	755	2%	440	1%	1,195	2%	63%/37%
Retail trade	<b>3,646</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>7,717</b>	<b>12%</b>	47%/53%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	1,062	3%	407	1%	1,469	2%	72%/28%
Transportation and warehousing	715	2%	312	1%	1,027	2%	70%/30%
Utilities	347	1%	95	0%	442	1%	79%/21%
Information	1,072	3%	764	2%	1,836	3%	58%/42%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	1,755	5%	2,217	7%	3,972	6%	44%/56%
Finance and insurance	785	2%	1,376	4%	2,161	3%	36%/64%
Real estate and rental and leasing	970	3%	841	3%	1,811	3%	54%/46%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	<b>4,291</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>12%</b>	55%/45%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3,157	9%	2,701	9%	5,858	9%	54%/46%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	1,134	3%	740	2%	1,874	3%	61%/39%
Educational, health and social services:	<b>3,516</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8,564</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>19%</b>	29%/71%
Educational services	2,187	6%	<b>3,894</b>	<b>13%</b>	6,081	9%	36%/64%
Health care and social assistance	1,329	4%	<b>4,670</b>	<b>15%</b>	5,999	9%	22%/78%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	<b>4,407</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8,230</b>	<b>13%</b>	54%/46%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,381	4%	1,303	4%	2,684	4%	51%/49%
Accommodation and food services	3,026	9%	2,520	8%	5,546	9%	55%/45%
Other services (except public administration)	1,738	5%	1,807	6%	3,545	5%	49%/51%
Public administration	<b>4,522</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>8,399</b>	<b>13%</b>	54%/46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,002</b>		<b>30,928</b>		<b>64,930</b>		<b>52%/48%</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 816 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:	16,713	26%	48%/52%
2) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	10,357	16%	54%/46%
3) Office and administrative support occupations	9,089	14%	25%/75%
4) Sales and related occupations	7,476	12%	46%/54%
5) Construction and extraction occupations:	4,557	7%	97%/3%
6) Food preparation and serving related occupations	3,647	6%	53%/47%
7) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	2,557	4%	52%/48%
8) Production occupations	2,260	3%	69%/31%
9) Personal care and service occupations	2,020	3%	35%/65%
10) Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,914	3%	85%/15%
Total of Top 10	60,590	93%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	13,550	40%	13,520	44%	27,070	42%	50%/50%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	5,609	16%	4,748	15%	10,357	16%	54%/46%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	3,935	12%	2,758	9%	6,693	10%	59%/41%
Farmers and farm managers	151	0%	56	0%	207	0%	73%/27%
Business and financial operations occupations:	1,523	4%	1,934	6%	3,457	5%	44%/56%
Business operations specialists	780	2%	1,059	3%	1,839	3%	42%/58%
Financial specialists	743	2%	875	3%	1,618	2%	46%/54%
Professional and related occupations:	7,941	23%	8,772	28%	16,713	26%	48%/52%
Computer and mathematical occupations	1,083	3%	441	1%	1,524	2%	71%/29%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	1,424	4%	322	1%	1,746	3%	82%/18%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	1,046	3%	200	1%	1,246	2%	84%/16%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	378	1%	122	0%	500	1%	76%/24%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,092	3%	447	1%	1,539	2%	71%/29%
Community and social services occupations	329	1%	638	2%	967	1%	34%/66%
Legal occupations	664	2%	857	3%	1,521	2%	44%/56%
Education, training, and library occupations	1,304	4%	2,595	8%	3,899	6%	33%/67%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1,337	4%	1,345	4%	2,682	4%	50%/50%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	708	2%	2,127	7%	2,835	4%	25%/75%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	613	2%	1,575	5%	2,188	3%	28%/72%
Health technologists and technicians	95	0%	552	2%	647	1%	15%/85%
Service occupations:	5,373	16%	5,281	17%	10,654	16%	50%/50%
Healthcare support occupations	125	0%	800	3%	925	1%	14%/86%
Protective service occupations:	1,278	4%	227	1%	1,505	2%	85%/15%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	798	2%	104	0%	902	1%	88%/12%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	480	1%	123	0%	603	1%	80%/20%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,944	6%	1,703	6%	3,647	6%	53%/47%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,324	4%	1,233	4%	2,557	4%	52%/48%
Personal care and service occupations	702	2%	1,318	4%	2,020	3%	35%/65%
Sales and office occupations:	5,699	17%	10,866	35%	16,565	26%	34%/66%
Sales and related occupations	3,418	10%	4,058	13%	7,476	12%	46%/54%
Office and administrative support occupations	2,281	7%	6,808	22%	9,089	14%	25%/75%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	98	0%	63	0%	161	0%	61%/39%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	6,099	18%	207	1%	6,306	10%	97%/3%
Construction and extraction occupations:	4,431	13%	126	0%	4,557	7%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	591	2%	33	0%	624	1%	95%/5%
Construction trades workers	3,806	11%	93	0%	3,899	6%	98%/2%
Extraction workers	34	0%	-	0%	34	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,668	5%	81	0%	1,749	3%	95%/5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	3,183	9%	991	3%	4,174	6%	76%/24%
Production occupations	1,550	5%	710	2%	2,260	3%	69%/31%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,633	5%	281	1%	1,914	3%	85%/15%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	64	0%	40	0%	104	0%	62%/38%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	22	0%	-	0%	22	0%	100%/0%
Motor vehicle operators	849	2%	149	0%	998	2%	85%/15%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	159	0%	17	0%	176	0%	90%/10%
Material moving workers	539	2%	75	0%	614	1%	88%/12%
Total	34,002		30,928		64,930		52%/48%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

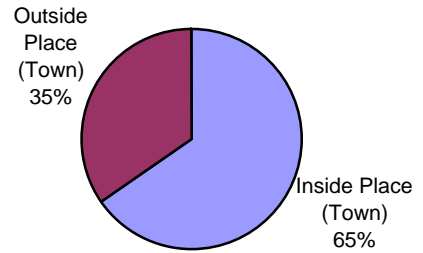
\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

## Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.
- 83% of residents worked in the county.
- 65% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	63,024	99%
Outside State	629	1%
County of Work:		
In County	52,947	83%
Outside County	10,077	16%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	29,181	65%
Outside Place (Town)	15,432	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,653</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

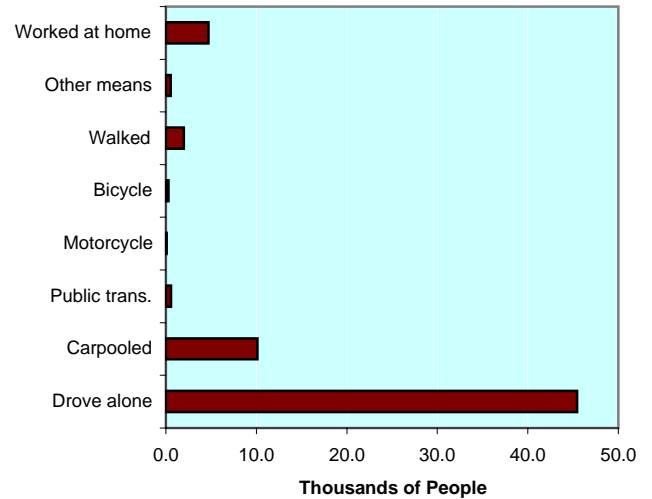


## Method of Commute

- 7.4% of residents worked at home.
- 3.6% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.9% of residents took public transportation.
- 71% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:		
Drove alone	45,449	71%
Carpooled	10,111	16%
Public transportation:		
Taxicab	67	0%
Other	495	1%
Motorcycle	56	0%
Bicycle	296	0%
Walked	1,974	3%
Other means	518	1%
Worked at home	4,687	7%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>63,653</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

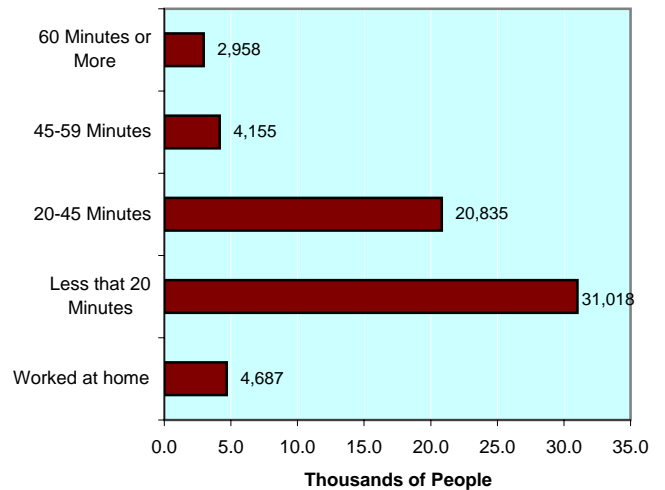


## Commute Time

- 49% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	4,687	7%
Less than 20 Minutes	31,018	49%
20-45 Minutes	20,835	33%
45-59 Minutes	4,155	7%
60 Minutes or More	2,958	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,653</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



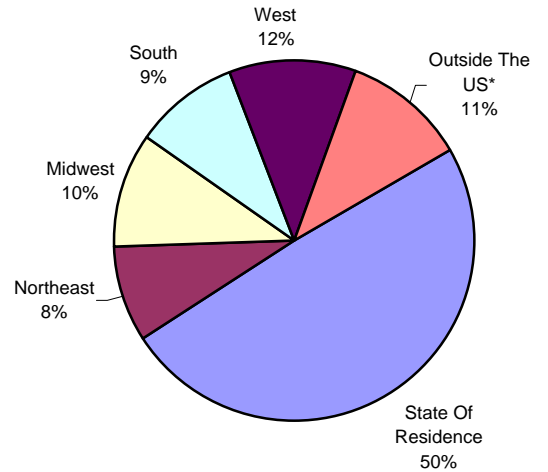
### Place of Birth

- 49.2% of residents were born in state.
- 50.8% of residents were born in a different state.
- 11.2% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	63,622	49%
Northeast	10,971	8%
Midwest	13,268	10%
South	12,163	9%
West	14,740	11%
Outside The US*	14,528	11%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>129,292</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

\* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



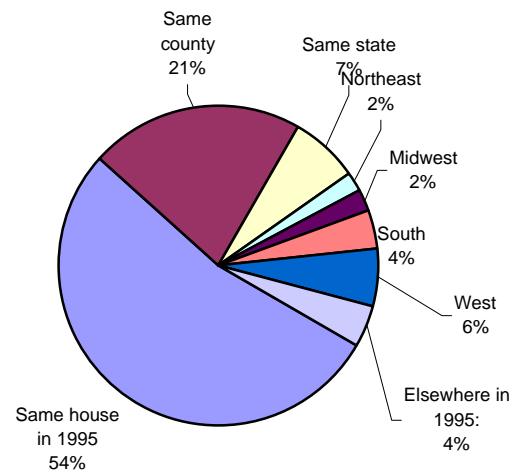
### New Residents Since 1995

- 21% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 14% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 4% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	64,899	53%
Different house in 1995:	56,658	47%
<b>In United States in 1995:</b>	<b>51,510</b>	<b>42%</b>
Same county	26,104	21%
Different county:	25,406	21%
Same state	8,453	7%
Different state:	16,953	14%
Northeast	2,500	2%
Midwest	2,689	2%
South	4,791	4%
West	6,973	6%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	77	0%
Foreign country or at sea	5,071	4%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>121,557</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 5 years and over

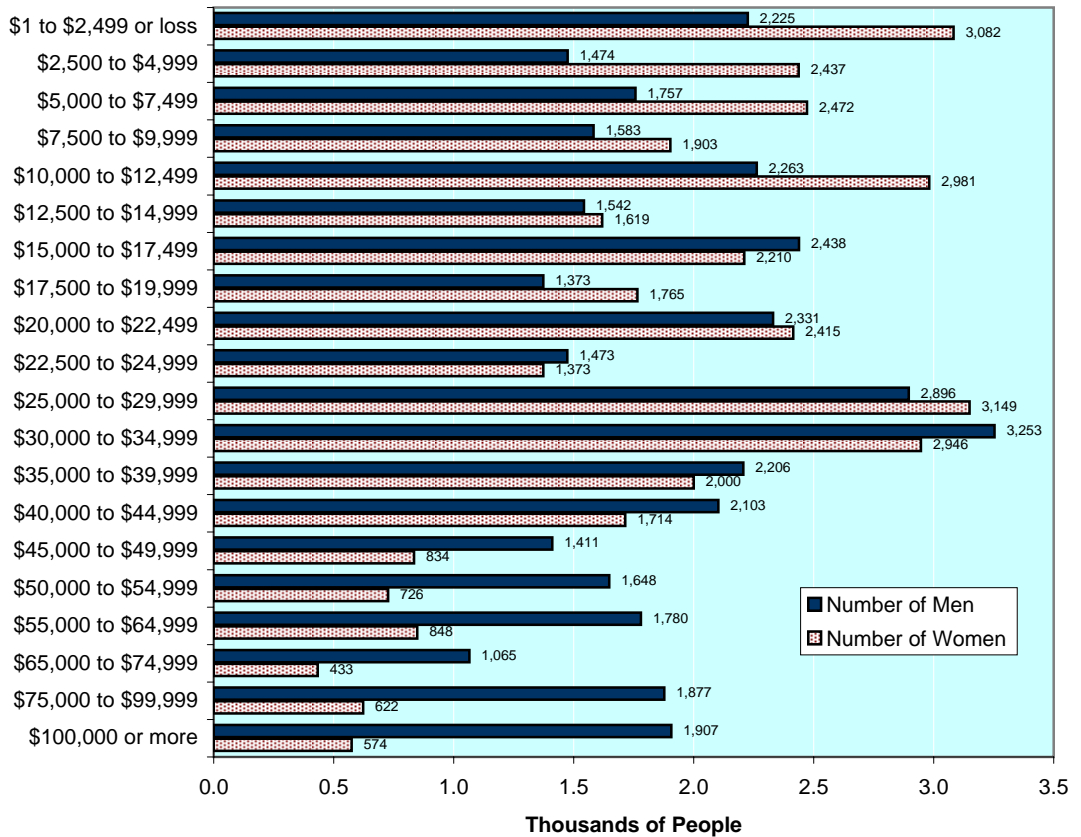
SF3 - P24



## Income Distribution

- 63% 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	2,225	3,082	5,307	7%	7%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	1,474	2,437	3,911	5%	12%	93%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1,757	2,472	4,229	6%	18%	88%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1,583	1,903	3,486	5%	23%	82%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	2,263	2,981	5,244	7%	30%	77%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	1,542	1,619	3,161	4%	34%	70%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	2,438	2,210	4,648	6%	40%	66%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	1,373	1,765	3,138	4%	44%	60%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	2,331	2,415	4,746	6%	51%	56%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	1,473	1,373	2,846	4%	55%	49%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	2,896	3,149	6,045	8%	63%	45%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	3,253	2,946	6,199	8%	71%	37%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	2,206	2,000	4,206	6%	77%	29%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	2,103	1,714	3,817	5%	82%	23%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,411	834	2,245	3%	85%	18%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	1,648	726	2,374	3%	88%	15%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	1,780	848	2,628	4%	91%	12%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	1,065	433	1,498	2%	93%	9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,877	622	2,499	3%	97%	7%
\$100,000 or more	1,907	574	2,481	3%	100%	3%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>38,605</b>	<b>36,103</b>	<b>74,708</b>	<b>100%</b>		

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "\$30,000 to \$34,999". \*

## Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$23,594.

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

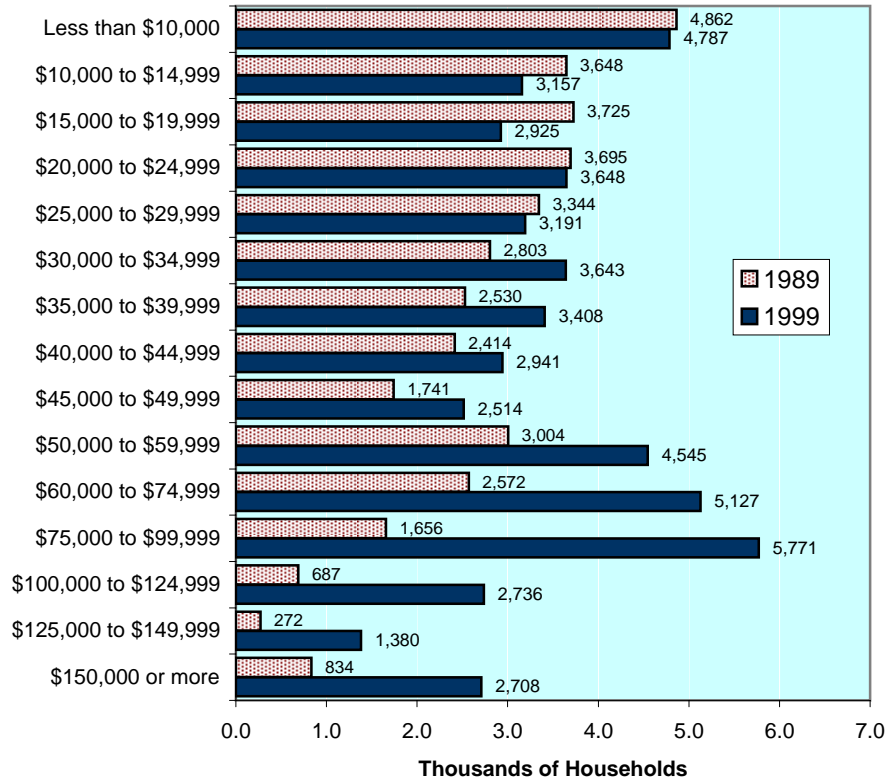
\* Includes full and part-time.

## Income Distribution

- In 1999, 34% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 51% of households in 1989. \*
- In 1999, 13% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 5% of households in 1989. \*
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households was "\$75,000 to \$99,999". \*
- In 1989, the largest bracket was "Less than \$10,000". \*

## Median Income

- Median Household Income was \$42,207 in 1999, 6.8% more than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).\*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$29,403 (\$39,504 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	4,862	13%	4,787	9%	9%	100%	-2%	(75)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,648	10%	3,157	6%	15%	91%	-13%	(491)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3,725	10%	2,925	6%	21%	85%	-21%	(800)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3,695	10%	3,648	7%	28%	79%	-1%	(47)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	3,344	9%	3,191	6%	34%	72%	-5%	(153)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	2,803	7%	3,643	7%	41%	66%	30%	840
\$35,000 to \$39,999	2,530	7%	3,408	6%	47%	59%	35%	878
\$40,000 to \$44,999	2,414	6%	2,941	6%	53%	53%	22%	527
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,741	5%	2,514	5%	58%	47%	44%	773
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3,004	8%	4,545	9%	66%	42%	51%	1,541
\$60,000 to \$74,999	2,572	7%	5,127	10%	76%	34%	99%	2,555
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,656	4%	5,771	11%	87%	24%	248%	4,115
\$100,000 to \$124,999	687	2%	2,736	5%	92%	13%	298%	2,049
\$125,000 to \$149,999	272	1%	1,380	3%	95%	8%	407%	1,108
\$150,000 or more	834	2%	2,708	5%	100%	5%	225%	1,874
<b>Total:</b>	<b>37,787</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52,481</b>	<b>100%</b>			<b>39%</b>	<b>14,694</b>

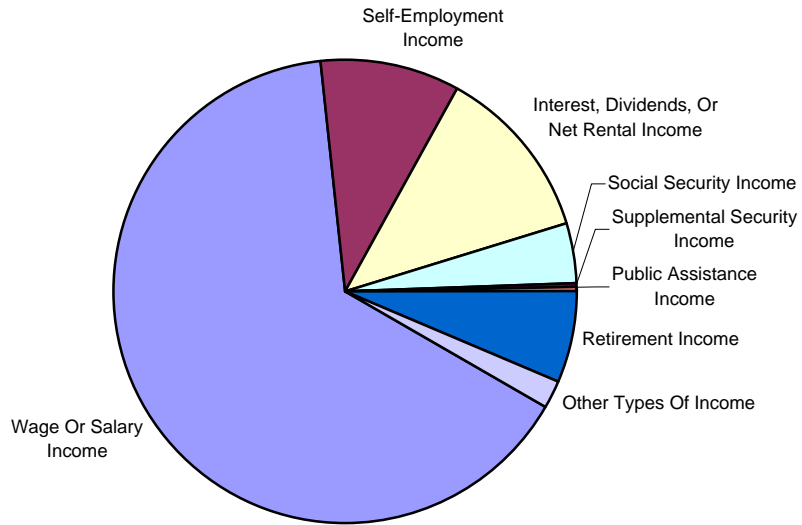
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Sources of Income

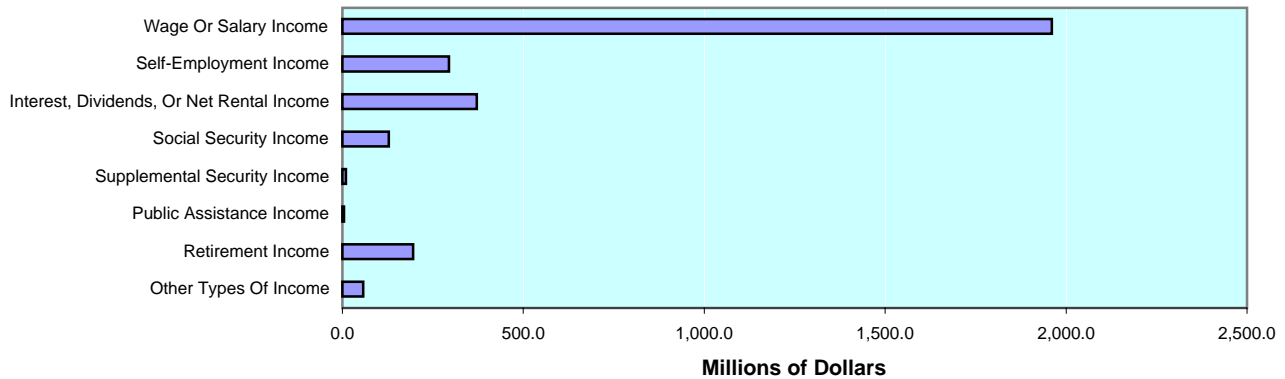
- 64.9% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 9.8% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 74.6% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 23.0% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.\*
- 0.1% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 1,960,506,900	64.9%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 294,754,100	9.8%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 371,537,100	12.3%
Social Security Income	\$ 128,123,600	4.2%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 9,847,000	0.3%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 4,236,900	0.1%
Retirement Income	\$ 195,138,600	6.5%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 57,226,900	1.9%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>\$ 3,021,371,100</b>	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

**Educational Attainment**

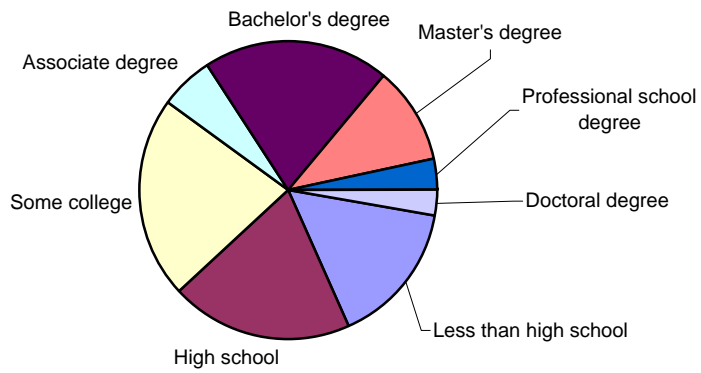
- 16% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 17% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 37% of residents have a college degree or greater.

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Less than high school	13,630	16%
High school	17,308	20%
Some college	19,421	22%
Associate degree	5,068	6%
Bachelor's degree	17,840	20%
Master's degree	9,163	10%
Professional school degree	3,031	3%
Doctoral degree	2,409	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,870</b>	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

**Educational Attainment**



**School Enrollment**

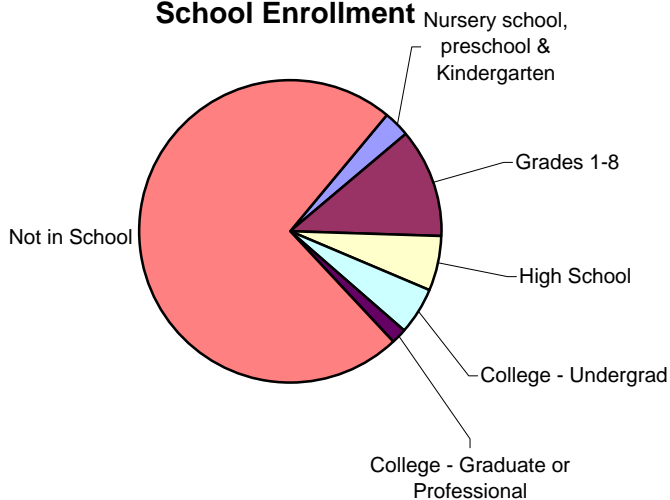
- 7% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 6% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 14% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

<b>School Enrollment</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	3,341	3%
Grades 1-8	14,699	12%
High School	7,152	6%
College - Undergrad	6,249	5%
College - Graduate or Professional	2,045	2%
Not in School	91,252	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,738</b>	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

**School Enrollment**



**Seasonal Workers Workers by Weeks Per Year**

- 62.8% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 21.9% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

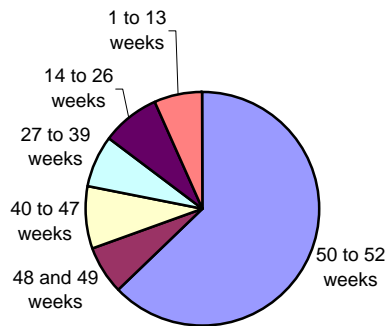
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	21,501	59%	25,495	66%	46,996	63%
48 and 49 weeks	2,331	6%	2,594	7%	4,925	7%
40 to 47 weeks	3,342	9%	3,147	8%	6,489	9%
27 to 39 weeks	2,950	8%	2,524	7%	5,474	7%
14 to 26 weeks	3,269	9%	2,644	7%	5,913	8%
1 to 13 weeks	2,787	8%	2,240	6%	5,027	7%
<b>Total (Worked in 1999)</b>	<b>36,180</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38,644</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>74,824</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 16 years and over

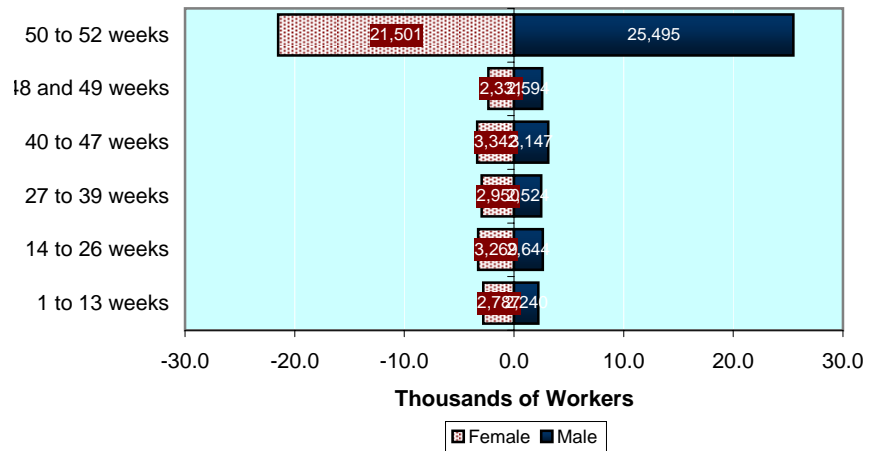
Table P47 - SF3

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**

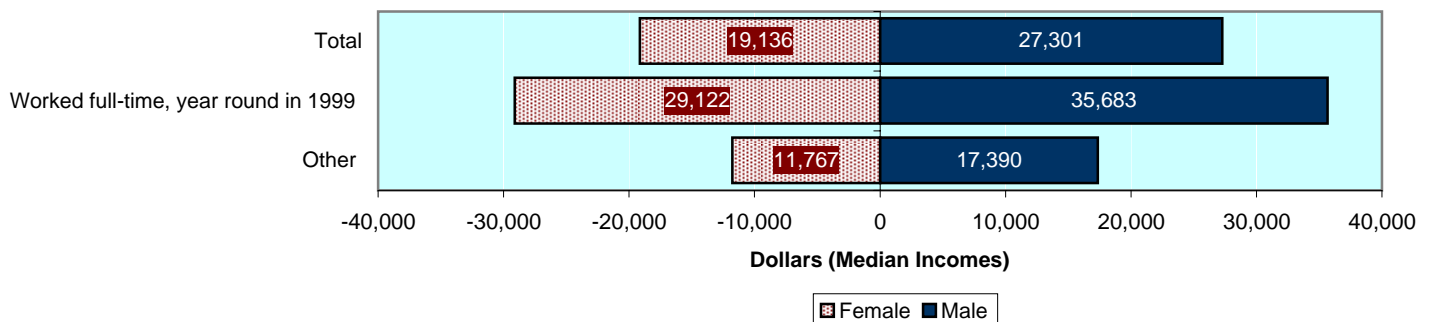
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

**Median Income by Work Status**

	Female	Male
Total	19,136	27,301
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	29,122	35,683
Other	11,767	17,390

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



### Workers per Family

- 58% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	3,744	11%
1 worker	10,067	31%
2 workers	15,406	47%
3 or more workers	3,783	11%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



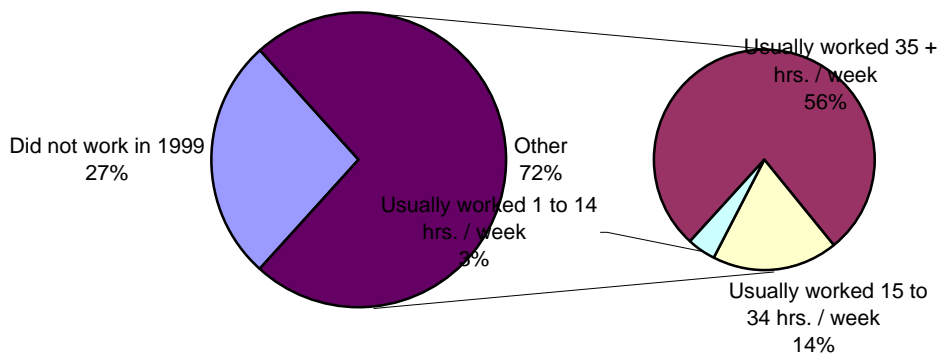
### Full Time/Part Time

- 57% 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:	74,824	73%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	57,897	57%	77%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	13,888	14%	19%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	3,039	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	27,128	27%	
<b>Total (16 and over)</b>	<b>101,952</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



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

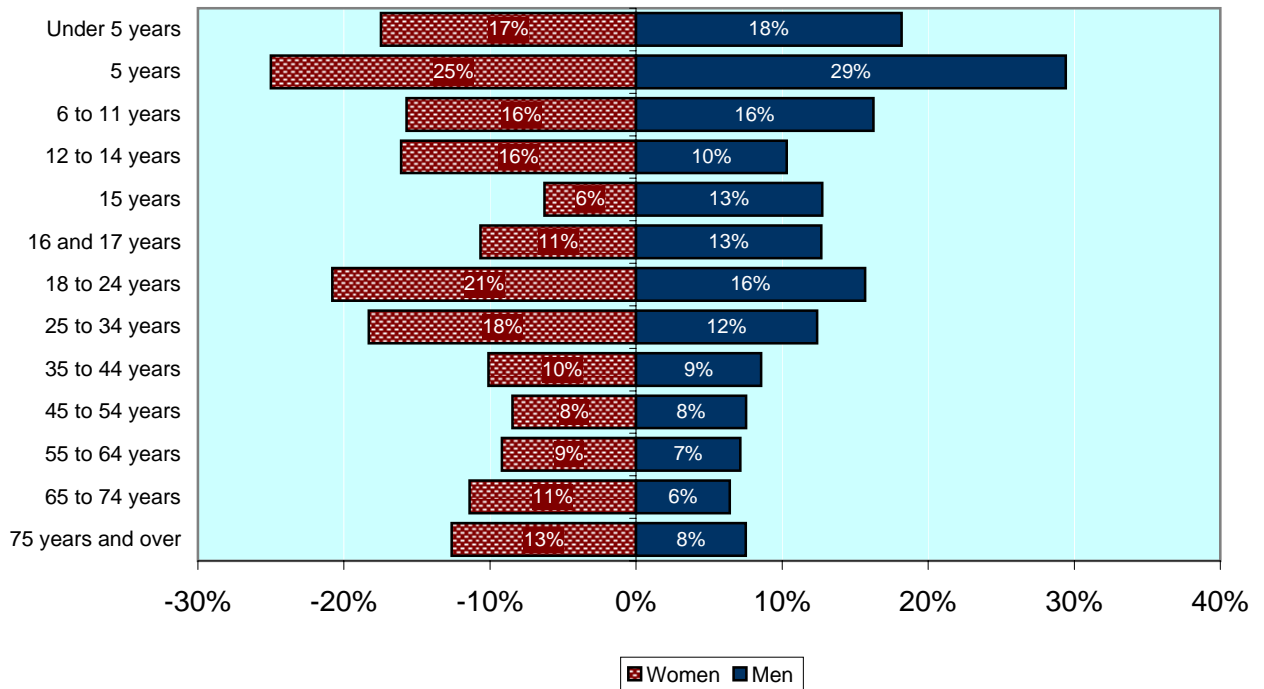
- 12% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 16% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	665	17%	692	18%	1,357	18%
5 years	185	25%	227	29%	412	27%
6 to 11 years	796	16%	895	16%	1,691	16%
12 to 14 years	442	16%	300	10%	742	13%
15 years	50	6%	113	13%	163	10%
16 and 17 years	190	11%	235	13%	425	12%
18 to 24 years	1,005	21%	745	16%	1,750	18%
25 to 34 years	1,467	18%	1,022	12%	2,489	15%
35 to 44 years	1,131	10%	912	9%	2,043	9%
45 to 54 years	992	8%	805	8%	1,797	8%
55 to 64 years	629	9%	427	7%	1,056	8%
65 to 74 years	478	11%	232	6%	710	9%
75 years and over	437	13%	169	8%	606	11%
Under 18 years	2,328	16%	2,462	16%	4,790	16%
Over 65 years	915	12%	401	7%	1,316	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,467</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>15,241</b>	<b>12%</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)

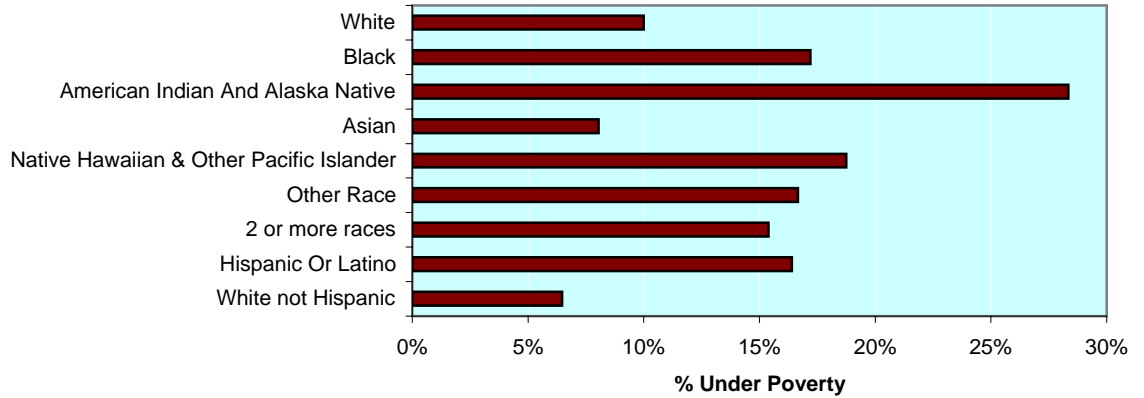
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (28% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Asian" (8% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		9,340	10%
Black		151	17%
American Indian And Alaska Native		1,074	28%
Asian		76	8%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		15	19%
Other Race		3,789	17%
2 or more races		796	15%
Hispanic Or Latino		10,243	16%
White not Hispanic		3,733	6%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

### Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



### Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years" (49% 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	91	5%	100	21%	267	44%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	334	14%	70	29%	311	49%
5 to 17 years only	361	5%	186	17%	619	21%
No related children under 18 years	530	4%	93	11%	153	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Total (Married, Male and Female)</b>			<b>3,115</b>	<b>9%</b>		

Universe: Families

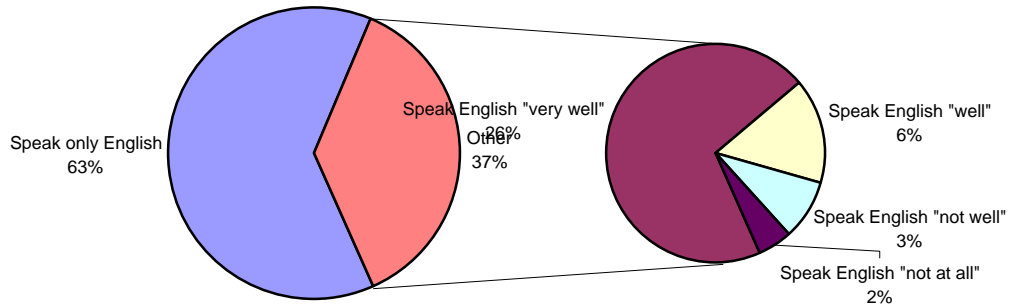
Table P90

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

## Language

- 63% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 70.6% 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

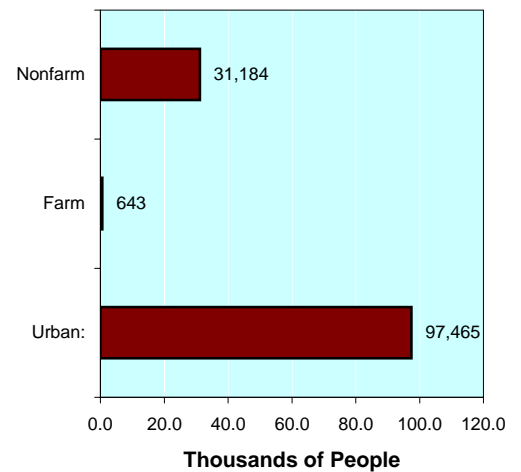
- 75.4% of residents of Santa Fe County, New Mexico live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	129,292	
Urban:	97,465	75%
Rural:	31,827	25%
Farm	643	0%
Nonfarm	31,184	24%
Inside urbanized areas	80,509	62%
Inside urban clusters	16,956	13%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

## Rural / Urban Breakout



**Military / Civilian**

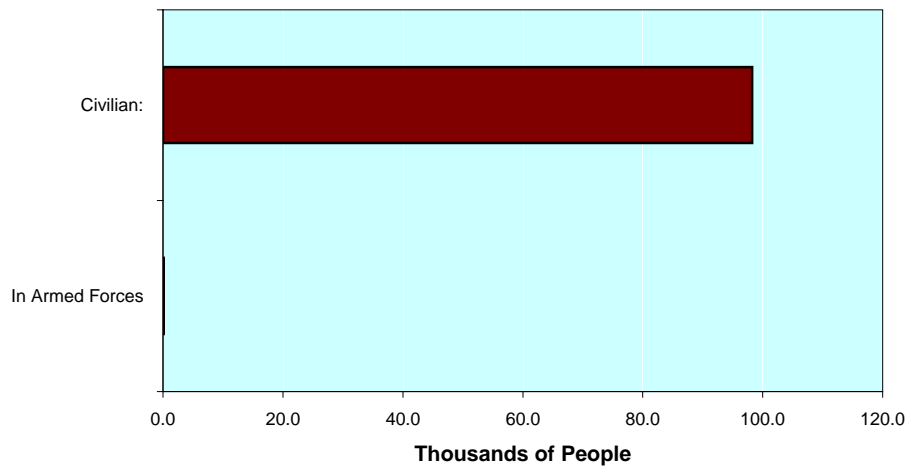
- 0.1% of Santa Fe County, New Mexico are in the Armed Forces.

<b>Military / Civilian</b>		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	101	0.1%
Civilian:	98,204	99.9%
Veteran	12,348	12.6%
Nonveteran	85,856	87.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,305</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.