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ECONOMICS

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A SocioEconomic Profile

Santa Fe city, New Mexico

Produced by the
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)
April 12, 2007

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

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

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

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

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

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

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



www.headwaterseconomics.org

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



www.blm.gov

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



www.sonoran.org

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

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

Age Breakout in 2000

- The median age in 2000 is 39.8 years.

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

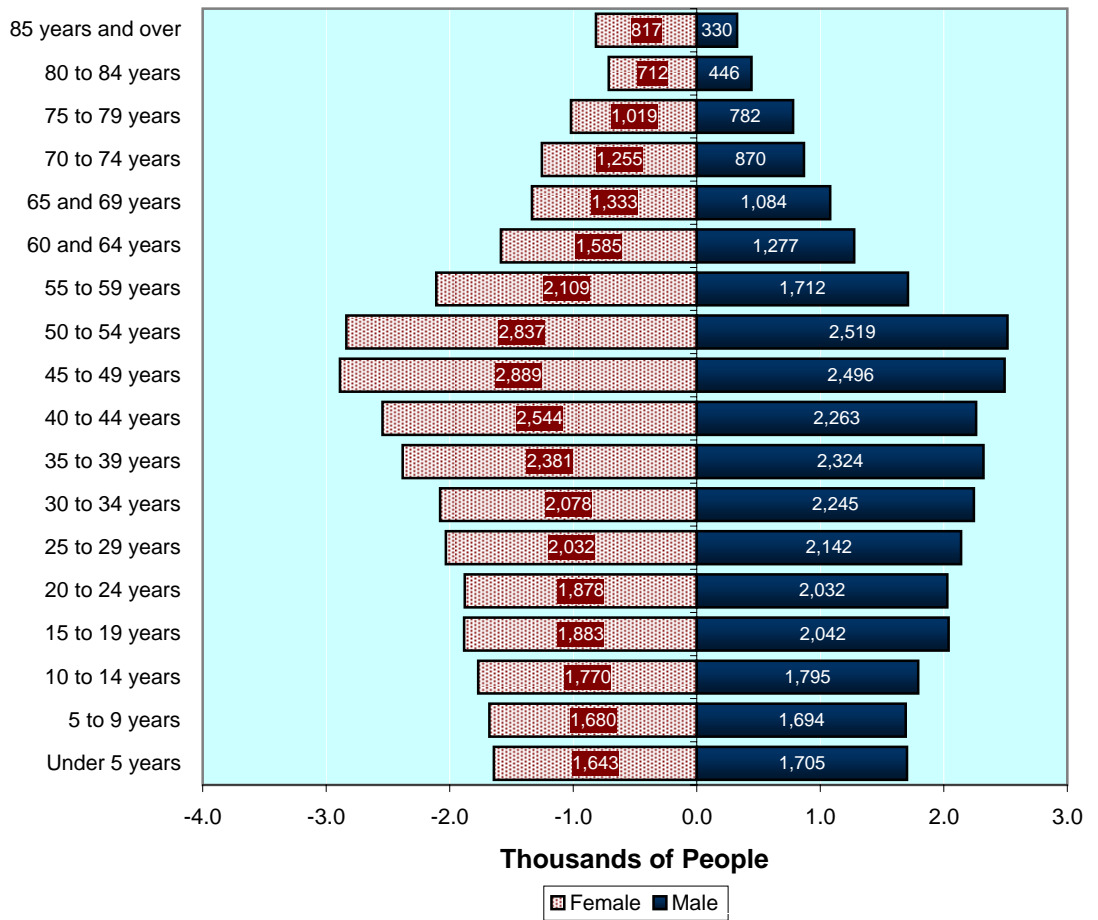
- The largest age category is 45 to 49 years old (5,385 people or 8.7% of the total).

- The population density is 1666 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
Total	52% / 48%	32,445	100%	29,758	100%	62,203	100%
Under 20 years	49% / 51%	6,976	22%	7,236	24%	14,212	23%
65 years and over	59% / 41%	5,136	16%	3,512	12%	8,648	14%
Median Age		41.8		37.6		39.8	

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.

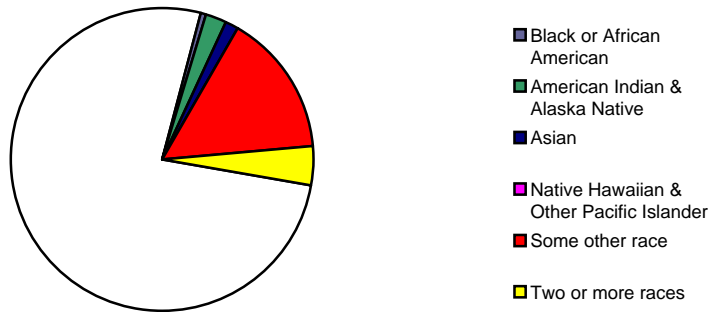
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	47,459	76.3%
Black or African American	409	0.7%
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,373	2.2%
Asian	791	1.3%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	49	0.1%
Some other race	9,508	15.3%
Two or more races	2,614	4.2%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (76.3%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (15.3%).

2000 Race Breakout



Ethnicity

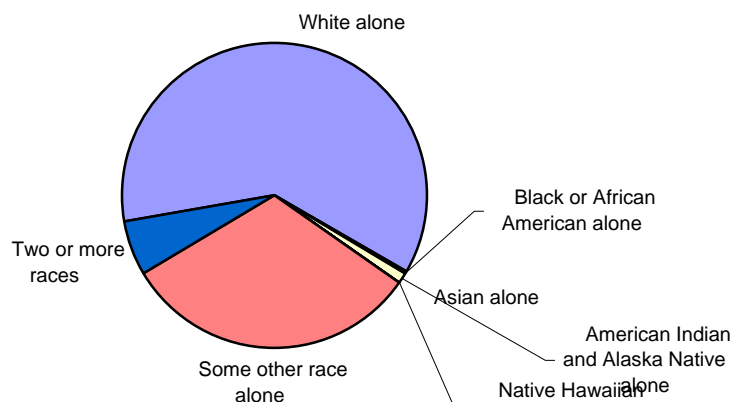
- 47.8% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (61.1% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	29,744	47.8%	100.0%
White alone	18,159	29.2%	61.1%
Black or African American alone	68	0.1%	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	354	0.6%	1.2%
Asian alone	30	0.0%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	13	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	9,410	15.1%	31.6%
Two or more races	1,710	2.7%	5.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	32,459	52.2%	
Total:	62,203	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

Hispanic by Race



- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (31.6% of the Hispanic population).

Housing

- 90.3% of the housing units are occupied.
- 53.5% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 39.9% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 5.2% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

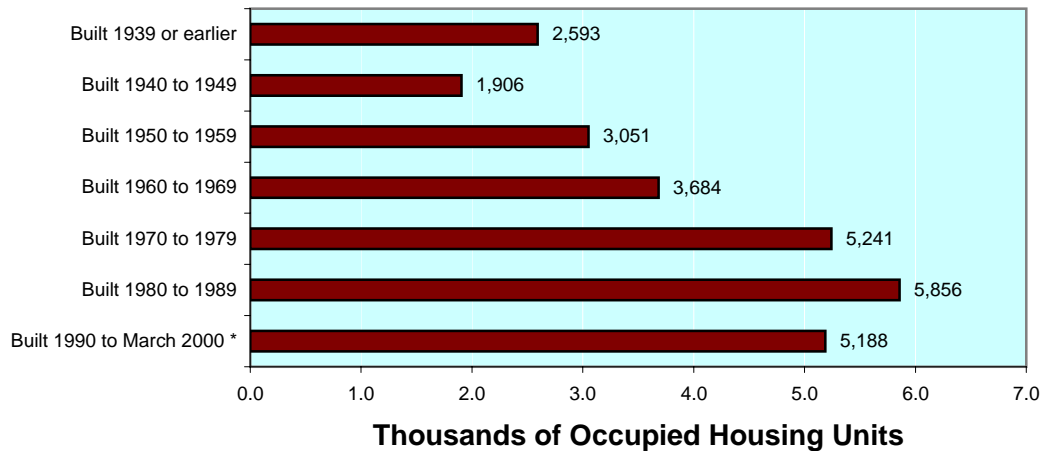
Housing in 2000		% of Total	
Total Housing Units	30,533		
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1			
Occupied	27,569	90.3%	
Vacant Units - Total	2,964		
Vacancy Rate (%)	9.7%		
Average Household Size	2.2		
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12			
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total	
Owner Occupied	16,052	52.6%	
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	278		
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.7%		
Average Household Size	2.3		
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12			
Rental Units		% of Total	
Renter Occupied	11,517	37.7%	
Vacant Units - For Rent	667		
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	5.5%		
Average Household Size	2.1		
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12			
Vacant Units		% of Total	
For rent	667	2.2%	
For sale only	278	0.9%	
Rented or sold, not occupied	74	0.2%	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1,580	5.2%	
For migrant workers	1	0.0%	
Other vacant	364	1.2%	
Total Vacant	2,964	9.7%	
Universe: Vacant housing units SF1 - H5			

Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1980 to 1989.

* 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

- 29% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

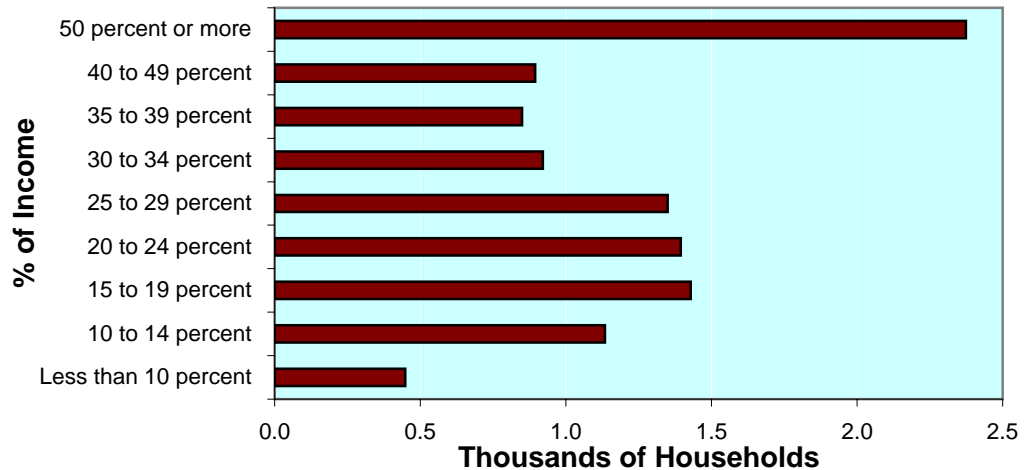
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$ 707
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999	29%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 21% of the households that pay rent, spend more than 50% of their household income in gross rent (incl. utilities).



Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 96, which suggests that the median family can not afford the median house*.

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

2000	
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for Inflation)	\$ 182,800
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	26%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 51,654
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	96

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units SF3 - H76

Income in:

1999	
Per capita income	\$ 25,454
Median household income	\$ 40,392
Median family income	\$ 49,705

Universe: Total population, Households, Families SF3 - P82,P53,P77

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

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	6,120	19%	33%/67%
2) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	4,834	15%	54%/46%
3) Retail trade	4,045	12%	47%/53%
4) Public administration	3,912	12%	50%/50%
5) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	3,865	12%	56%/44%
6) Construction	2,487	8%	89%/11%
7) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	2,082	6%	43%/57%
8) Other services (except public administration)	1,799	6%	50%/50%
9) Manufacturing	1,026	3%	67%/33%
10) Information	932	3%	58%/42%
Total of Top 10	31,102	96%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	135	1%	84	1%	219	1%	62%/38%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	112	1%	84	1%	196	1%	57%/43%
Mining	23	0%	-	0%	23	0%	100%/0%
Construction	2,209	13%	278	2%	2,487	8%	89%/11%
Manufacturing	691	4%	335	2%	1,026	3%	67%/33%
Wholesale trade	338	2%	230	1%	568	2%	60%/40%
Retail trade	1,911	11%	2,134	14%	4,045	12%	47%/53%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	434	3%	138	1%	572	2%	76%/24%
Transportation and warehousing	300	2%	98	1%	398	1%	75%/25%
Utilities	134	1%	40	0%	174	1%	77%/23%
Information	538	3%	394	3%	932	3%	58%/42%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	904	5%	1,178	8%	2,082	6%	43%/57%
Finance and insurance	371	2%	766	5%	1,137	4%	33%/67%
Real estate and rental and leasing	533	3%	412	3%	945	3%	56%/44%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	2,160	13%	1,705	11%	3,865	12%	56%/44%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,587	9%	1,368	9%	2,955	9%	54%/46%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	573	3%	337	2%	910	3%	63%/37%
Educational, health and social services:	1,997	12%	4,123	26%	6,120	19%	33%/67%
Educational services	1,223	7%	2,094	13%	3,317	10%	37%/63%
Health care and social assistance	774	5%	2,029	13%	2,803	9%	28%/72%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	2,624	16%	2,210	14%	4,834	15%	54%/46%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	609	4%	711	5%	1,320	4%	46%/54%
Accommodation and food services	2,015	12%	1,499	10%	3,514	11%	57%/43%
Other services (except public administration)	908	5%	891	6%	1,799	6%	50%/50%
Public administration	1,965	12%	1,947	12%	3,912	12%	50%/50%
Total	16,814		15,647		32,461		52%/48%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P49

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

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

The index of industrial specialization was 838 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:	8,844	27%	48%/52%
2) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	5,124	16%	49%/51%
3) Office and administrative support occupations	4,308	13%	27%/73%
4) Sales and related occupations	4,191	13%	46%/54%
5) Food preparation and serving related occupations	2,273	7%	59%/41%
6) Construction and extraction occupations:	2,014	6%	97%/3%
7) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,182	4%	57%/43%
8) Personal care and service occupations	1,005	3%	36%/64%
9) Production occupations	978	3%	66%/34%
10) Transportation and material moving occupations:	813	3%	85%/15%
Total of Top 10	30,732	95%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	6,799	40%	7,169	46%	13,968	43%	49%/51%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	2,533	15%	2,591	17%	5,124	16%	49%/51%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	1,744	10%	1,563	10%	3,307	10%	53%/47%
Farmers and farm managers	26	0%	14	0%	40	0%	65%/35%
Business and financial operations occupations:	763	5%	1,014	6%	1,777	5%	43%/57%
Business operations specialists	377	2%	551	4%	928	3%	41%/59%
Financial specialists	386	2%	463	3%	849	3%	45%/55%
Professional and related occupations:	4,266	25%	4,578	29%	8,844	27%	48%/52%
Computer and mathematical occupations	513	3%	269	2%	782	2%	66%/34%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	610	4%	165	1%	775	2%	79%/21%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	444	3%	117	1%	561	2%	79%/21%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	166	1%	48	0%	214	1%	78%/22%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	573	3%	230	1%	803	2%	71%/29%
Community and social services occupations	160	1%	342	2%	502	2%	32%/68%
Legal occupations	488	3%	494	3%	982	3%	50%/50%
Education, training, and library occupations	788	5%	1,407	9%	2,195	7%	36%/64%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	714	4%	721	5%	1,435	4%	50%/50%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	420	2%	950	6%	1,370	4%	31%/69%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	370	2%	735	5%	1,105	3%	33%/67%
Health technologists and technicians	50	0%	215	1%	265	1%	19%/81%
Service occupations:	2,959	18%	2,468	16%	5,427	17%	55%/45%
Healthcare support occupations	86	1%	325	2%	411	1%	21%/79%
Protective service occupations:	500	3%	56	0%	556	2%	90%/10%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	305	2%	18	0%	323	1%	94%/6%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	195	1%	38	0%	233	1%	84%/16%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,335	8%	938	6%	2,273	7%	59%/41%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	676	4%	506	3%	1,182	4%	57%/43%
Personal care and service occupations	362	2%	643	4%	1,005	3%	36%/64%
Sales and office occupations:	3,089	18%	5,410	35%	8,499	26%	36%/64%
Sales and related occupations	1,941	12%	2,250	14%	4,191	13%	46%/54%
Office and administrative support occupations	1,148	7%	3,160	20%	4,308	13%	27%/73%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	39	0%	39	0%	78	0%	50%/50%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	2,594	15%	104	1%	2,698	8%	96%/4%
Construction and extraction occupations:	1,957	12%	57	0%	2,014	6%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	309	2%	11	0%	320	1%	97%/3%
Construction trades workers	1,645	10%	46	0%	1,691	5%	97%/3%
Extraction workers	3	0%	-	0%	3	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	637	4%	47	0%	684	2%	93%/7%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	1,334	8%	457	3%	1,791	6%	74%/26%
Production occupations	647	4%	331	2%	978	3%	66%/34%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	687	4%	126	1%	813	3%	85%/15%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	25	0%	15	0%	40	0%	63%/38%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operators	328	2%	51	0%	379	1%	87%/13%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	107	1%	9	0%	116	0%	92%/8%
Material moving workers	227	1%	51	0%	278	1%	82%/18%
Total	16,814		15,647		32,461		52%/48%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

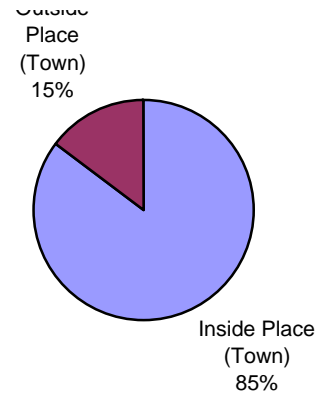
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.
- 92% of residents worked in the county.
- 85% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	31,558	99%
Outside State	335	1%
County of Work:		
In County	29,500	92%
Outside County	2,058	6%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	27,211	85%
Outside Place (Town)	4,682	15%
Total	31,893	100%

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

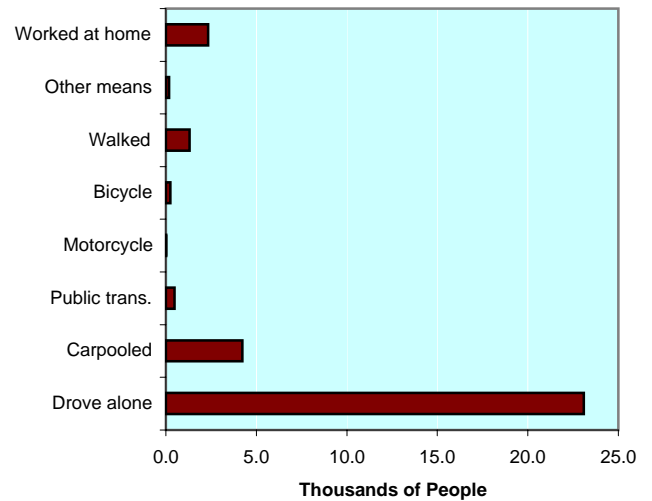


Method of Commute

- 7.3% of residents worked at home.
- 4.9% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 1.5% of residents took public transportation.
- 72% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:		
Drove alone	23,099	72%
Carpooled	4,227	13%
Public transportation:		
Taxicab	52	0%
Other	421	1%
Motorcycle	25	0%
Bicycle	254	1%
Walked	1,312	4%
Other means	172	1%
Worked at home	2,331	7%
Total:	31,893	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

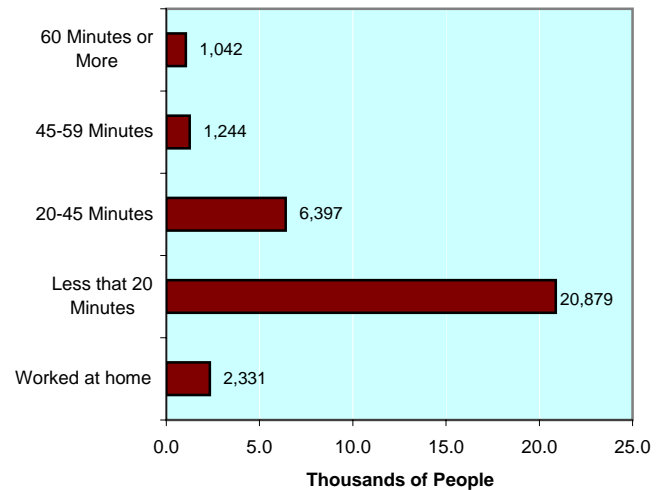


Commute Time

- 65% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	2,331	7%
Less than 20 Minutes	20,879	65%
20-45 Minutes	6,397	20%
45-59 Minutes	1,244	4%
60 Minutes or More	1,042	3%
Total	31,893	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



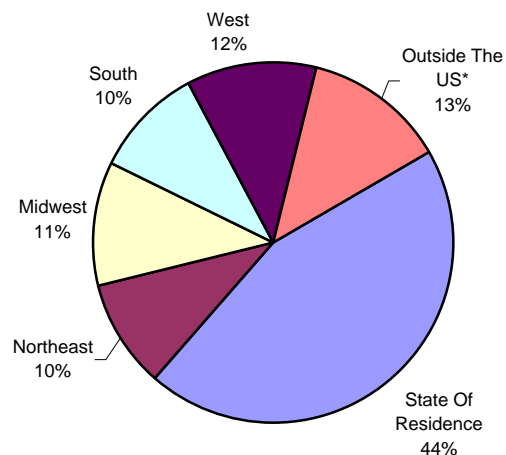
Place of Birth

- 44.8% of residents were born in state.
- 55.2% of residents were born in a different state.
- 12.8% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	27,708	45%
Northeast	6,003	10%
Midwest	6,841	11%
South	6,214	10%
West	7,150	12%
Outside The US*	7,889	13%
Total:	61,805	100%

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



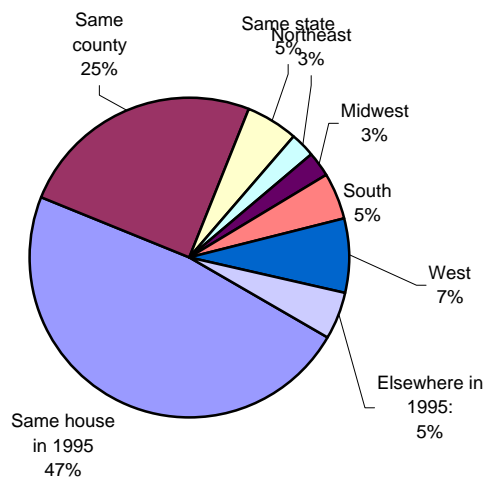
New Residents Since 1995

- 22% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 17% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 5% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	27,885	48%
Different house in 1995:	30,566	52%
In United States in 1995:	27,756	47%
Same county	14,728	25%
Different county:	13,028	22%
Same state	2,968	5%
Different state:	10,060	17%
Northeast	1,554	3%
Midwest	1,473	3%
South	2,743	5%
West	4,290	7%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	70	0%
Foreign country or at sea	2,740	5%
Total:	58,451	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P24

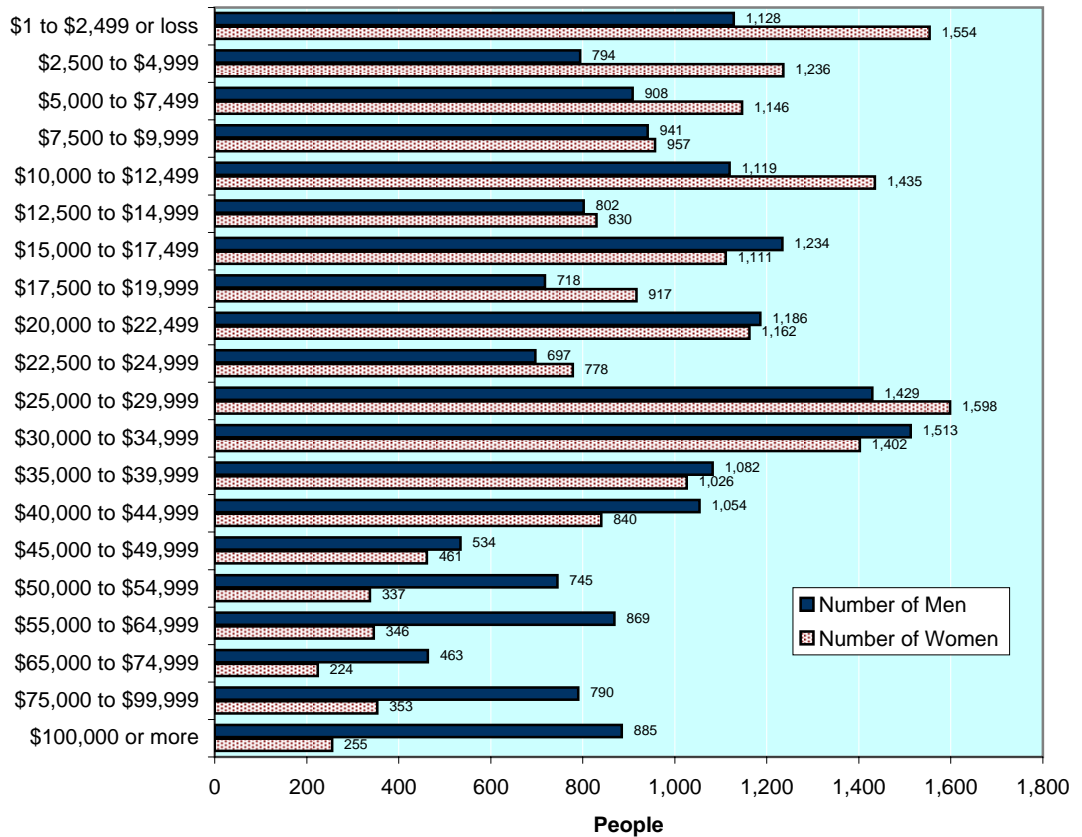


Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3

Income Distribution

- 64% 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	1,128	1,554	2,682	7%	7%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	794	1,236	2,030	6%	13%	93%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	908	1,146	2,054	6%	18%	87%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	941	957	1,898	5%	24%	82%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	1,119	1,435	2,554	7%	30%	76%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	802	830	1,632	4%	35%	70%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	1,234	1,111	2,345	6%	41%	65%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	718	917	1,635	4%	46%	59%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	1,186	1,162	2,348	6%	52%	54%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	697	778	1,475	4%	56%	48%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,429	1,598	3,027	8%	64%	44%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,513	1,402	2,915	8%	72%	36%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,082	1,026	2,108	6%	78%	28%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,054	840	1,894	5%	83%	22%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	534	461	995	3%	86%	17%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	745	337	1,082	3%	89%	14%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	869	346	1,215	3%	92%	11%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	463	224	687	2%	94%	8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	790	353	1,143	3%	97%	6%
\$100,000 or more	885	255	1,140	3%	100%	3%
Total:	18,891	17,968	36,859	100%		

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

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$25,454.

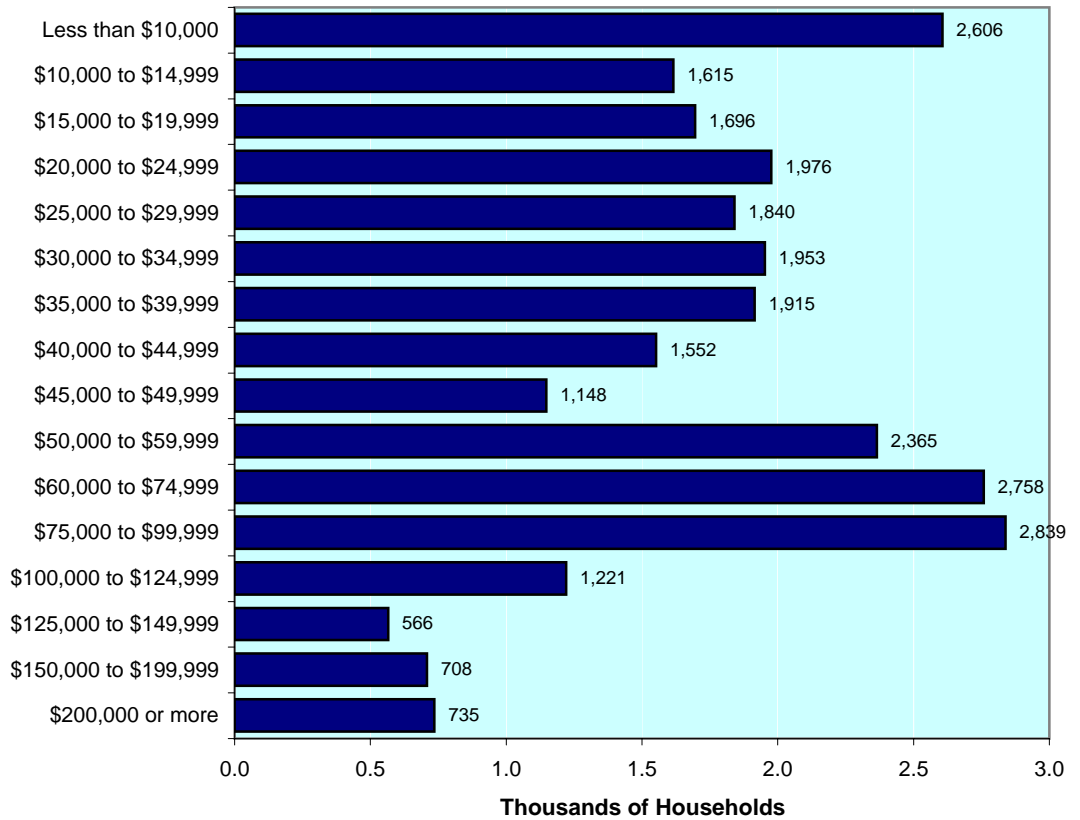
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 35% of households in Santa Fe city, New Mexico earned less than \$30K. *
- In 1999, 12% of households earned more than \$100K. *
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 3.0 households that made under 30K. *
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "\$75,000 to \$99,999". *



Median Income

- Median Household Income In 1999 was \$40,392. *

Income Distribution				
Income Bracket	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	2,606	9%	9%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,615	6%	15%	91%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,696	6%	22%	85%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,976	7%	29%	78%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,840	7%	35%	71%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,953	7%	43%	65%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,915	7%	49%	57%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,552	6%	55%	51%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,148	4%	59%	45%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2,365	9%	68%	41%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	2,758	10%	78%	32%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,839	10%	88%	22%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,221	4%	93%	12%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	566	2%	95%	7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	708	3%	97%	5%
\$200,000 or more	735	3%	100%	3%
Total:	27,493	100%		

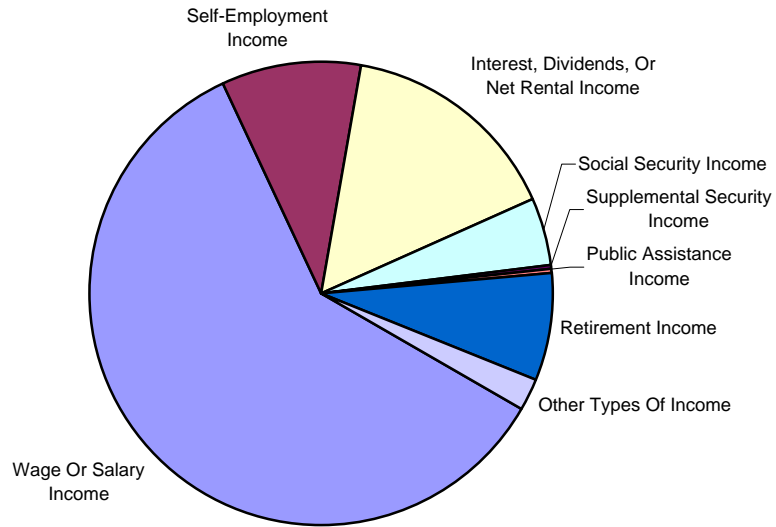
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

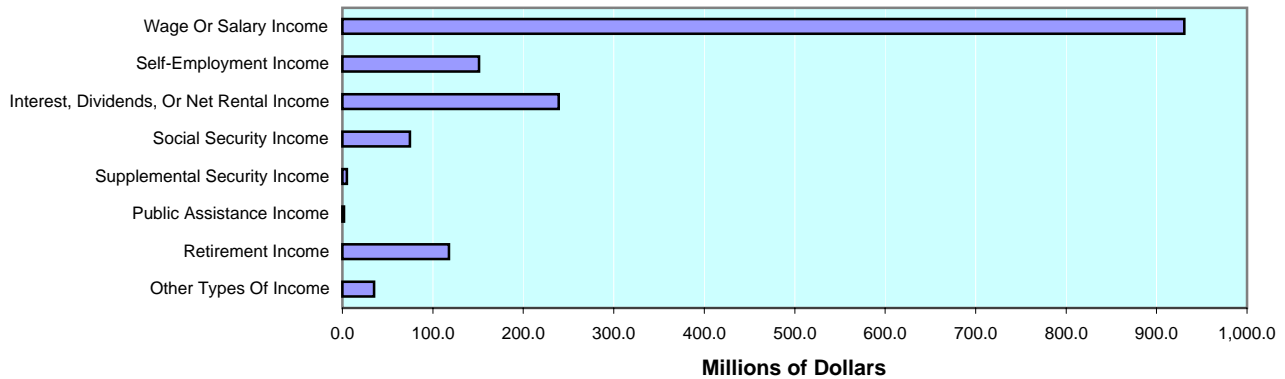
- 59.8% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 9.7% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 69.5% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 27.8% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.1% of income was derived from public assistance income.*



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 930,684,500	59.8%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 150,928,000	9.7%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 239,247,700	15.4%
Social Security Income	\$ 74,672,200	4.8%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 5,067,900	0.3%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 1,826,300	0.1%
Retirement Income	\$ 117,791,200	7.6%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 35,145,200	2.3%
Total*	\$ 1,555,363,000	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

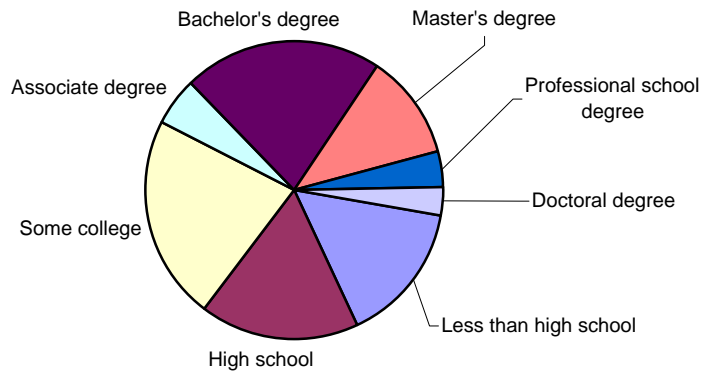
- 15% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 18% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 40% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	6,769	15%
High school	7,556	17%
Some college	9,739	22%
Associate degree	2,323	5%
Bachelor's degree	9,513	22%
Master's degree	5,000	11%
Professional school degree	1,808	4%
Doctoral degree	1,289	3%
Total	43,997	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

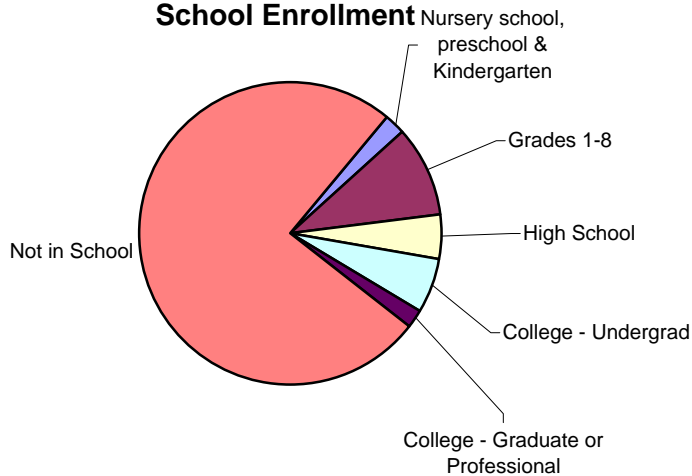
- 8% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 5% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 12% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	1,406	2%
Grades 1-8	5,700	10%
High School	2,824	5%
College - Undergrad	3,519	6%
College - Graduate or Professional	1,162	2%
Not in School	45,106	76%
Total	59,717	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

- 61.3% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 22.2% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

Workers by Weeks Per Year

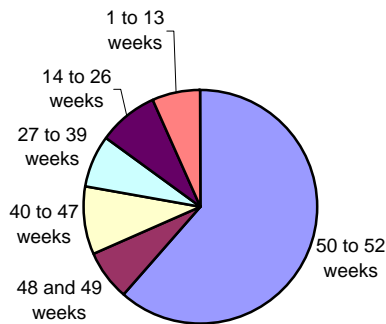
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	10,479	58%	12,146	64%	22,625	61%
48 and 49 weeks	1,268	7%	1,313	7%	2,581	7%
40 to 47 weeks	1,797	10%	1,746	9%	3,543	10%
27 to 39 weeks	1,382	8%	1,272	7%	2,654	7%
14 to 26 weeks	1,666	9%	1,352	7%	3,018	8%
1 to 13 weeks	1,428	8%	1,084	6%	2,512	7%
Total (Worked in 1999)	18,020	100%	18,913	100%	36,933	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

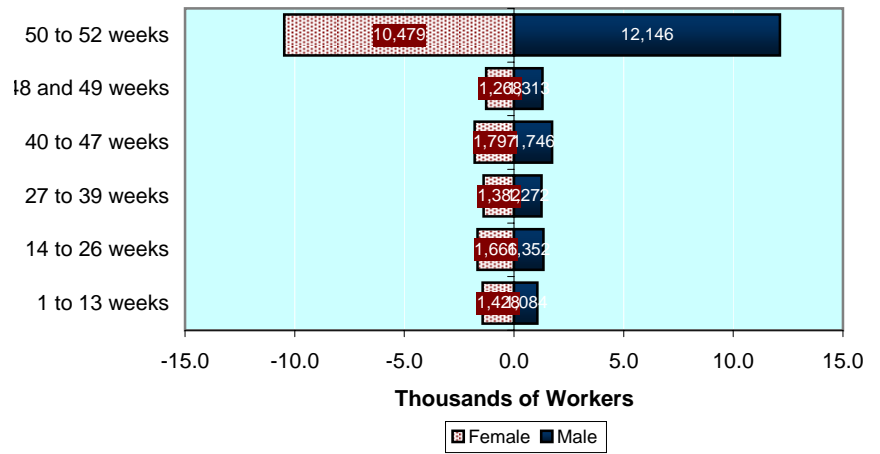
Table P47 - SF3

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

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year



Income by Work Status

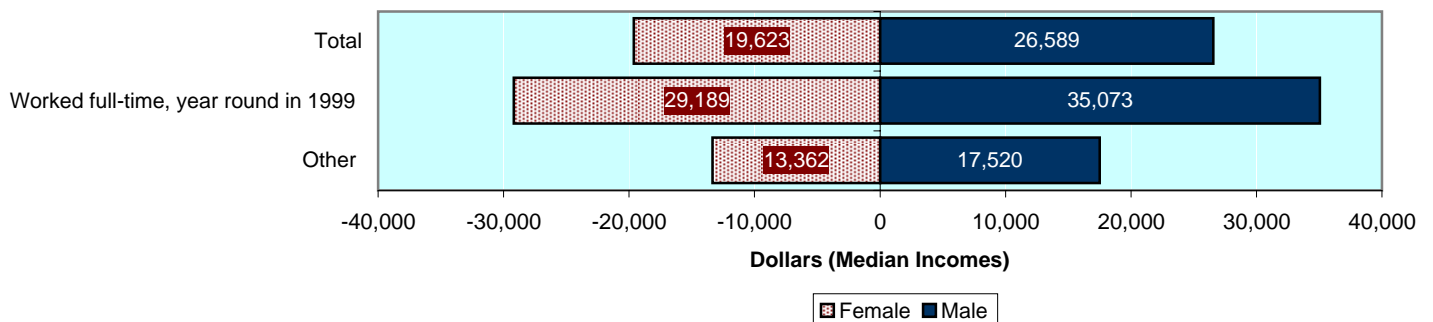
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	19,623	26,589
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	29,189	35,073
Other	13,362	17,520

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



Workers per Family

- 56% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	1,912	13%
1 worker	4,741	32%
2 workers	6,751	45%
3 or more workers	1,605	11%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



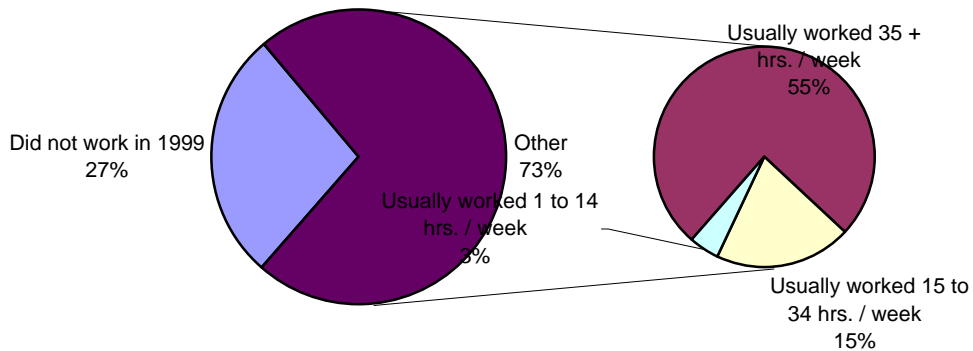
Full Time/Part Time

- 55% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 76% 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:	36,933	73%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	27,909	55%	76%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	7,419	15%	20%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	1,605	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	13,991	27%	
Total (16 and over)	50,924	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

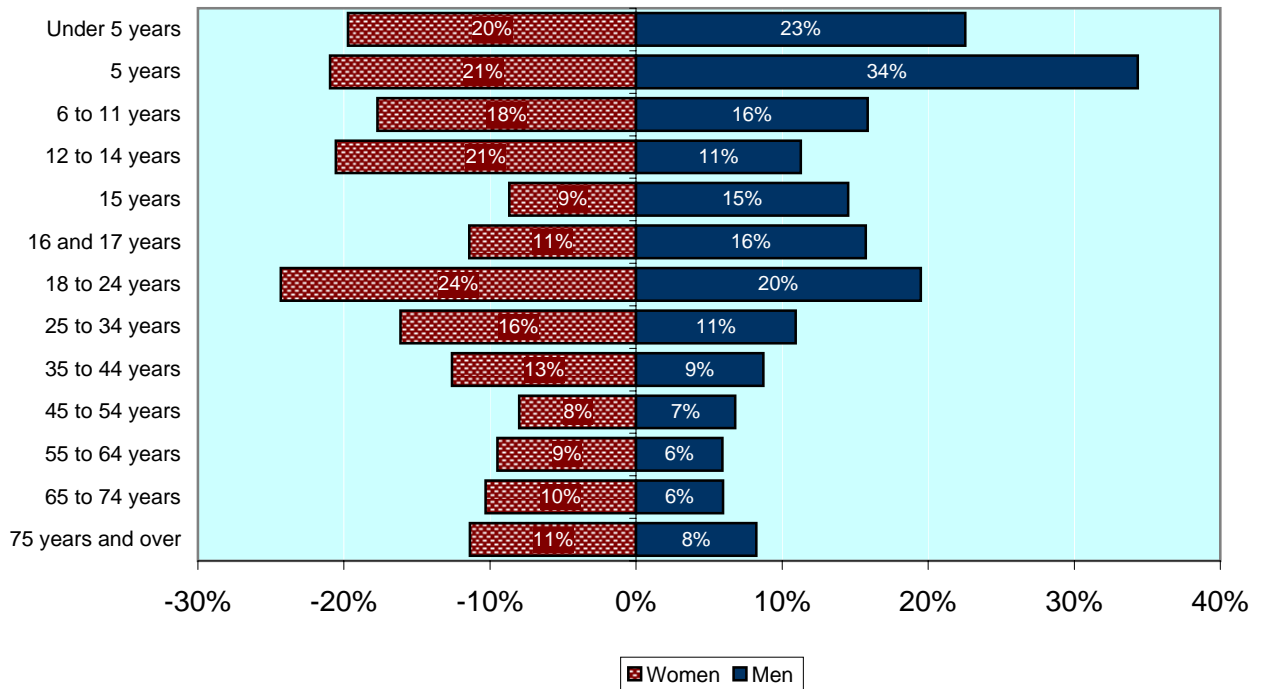
- 12% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 18% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	335	20%	362	23%	697	21%
5 years	70	21%	89	34%	159	27%
6 to 11 years	359	18%	328	16%	687	17%
12 to 14 years	229	21%	118	11%	347	16%
15 years	19	9%	58	15%	77	12%
16 and 17 years	89	11%	116	16%	205	14%
18 to 24 years	579	24%	457	20%	1,036	22%
25 to 34 years	630	16%	474	11%	1,104	13%
35 to 44 years	630	13%	411	9%	1,041	11%
45 to 54 years	453	8%	339	7%	792	7%
55 to 64 years	349	9%	171	6%	520	8%
65 to 74 years	263	10%	119	6%	382	8%
75 years and over	275	11%	117	8%	392	10%
Under 18 years	1,101	18%	1,071	18%	2,172	18%
Over 65 years	538	11%	236	7%	774	9%
Total	4,280	13%	3,159	11%	7,439	12%

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)

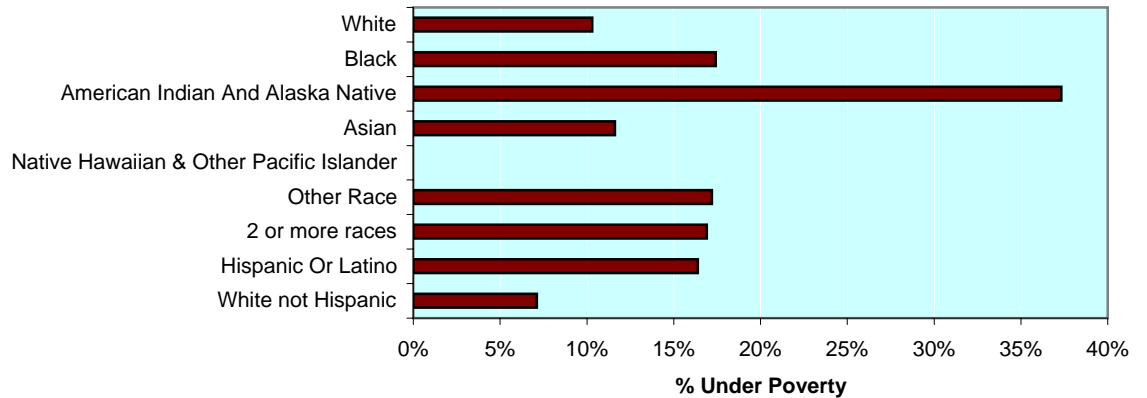
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (37% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		4,773	10%
Black		66	17%
American Indian And Alaska Native		489	37%
Asian		64	12%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		-	0%
Other Race		1,554	17%
2 or more races		493	17%
Hispanic Or Latino		4,757	16%
White not Hispanic		2,040	7%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



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

Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years" (58% 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	61	7%	69	32%	148	46%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	172	19%	11	15%	169	58%
5 to 17 years only	92	3%	39	9%	337	22%
No related children under 18 years	166	3%	78	17%	83	8%
Total	491	5%	197	17%	737	23%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			1,425		9%	

Universe: Families

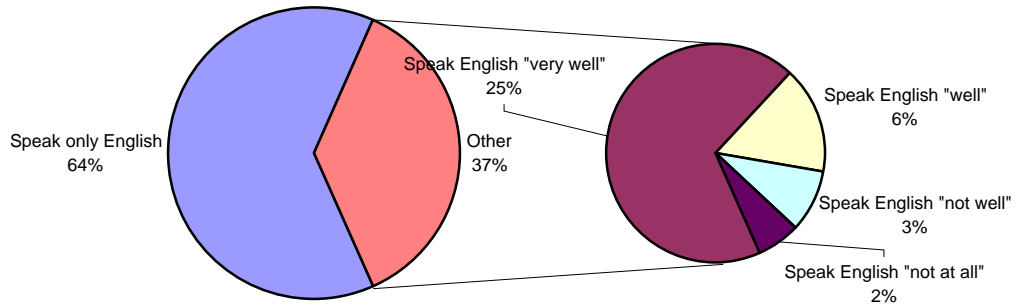
Table P90

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.
- 68.6% 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

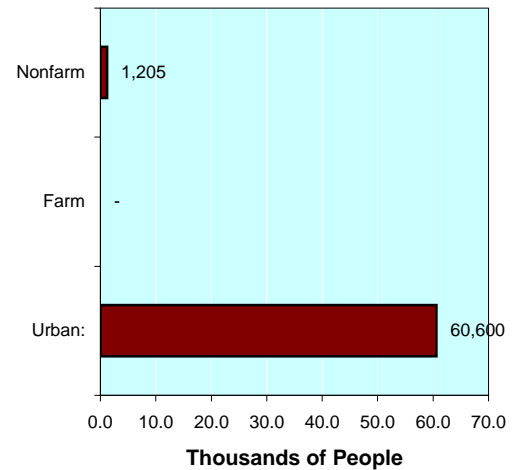
- Santa Fe city, New Mexico has virtually no rural areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	61,805	
Urban:	60,600	98%
Rural:	1,205	2%
Farm	-	0%
Nonfarm	1,205	2%
Inside urbanized areas	60,600	98%
Inside urban clusters	-	0%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



Military / Civilian

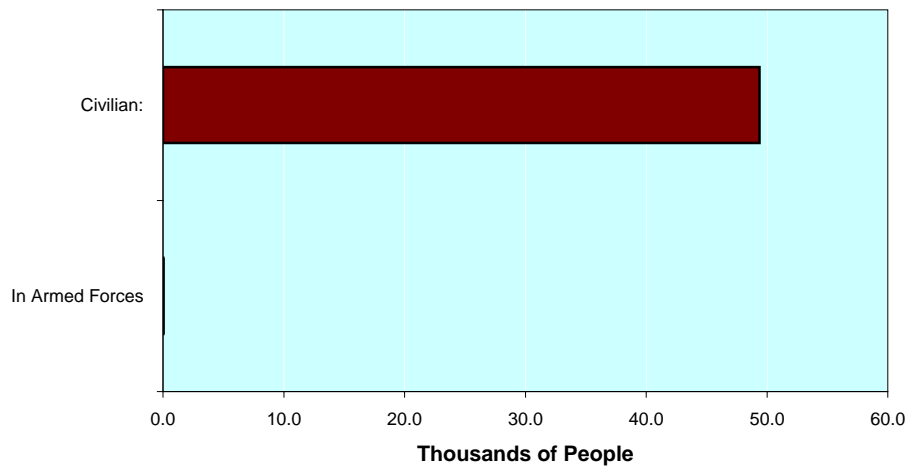
- 0.1% of Santa Fe city, New Mexico are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	30	0.1%
Civilian:	49,365	99.9%
Veteran	6,265	12.7%
Nonveteran	43,100	87.3%
Total	49,395	100.0%

Universe: Population 18 years and over

SF3 - P39

Military Breakout



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCOME IN 1999

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

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

"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.