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A SocioEconomic Profile

California

Produced by the
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)
October 13, 2008

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.

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

Age and Population

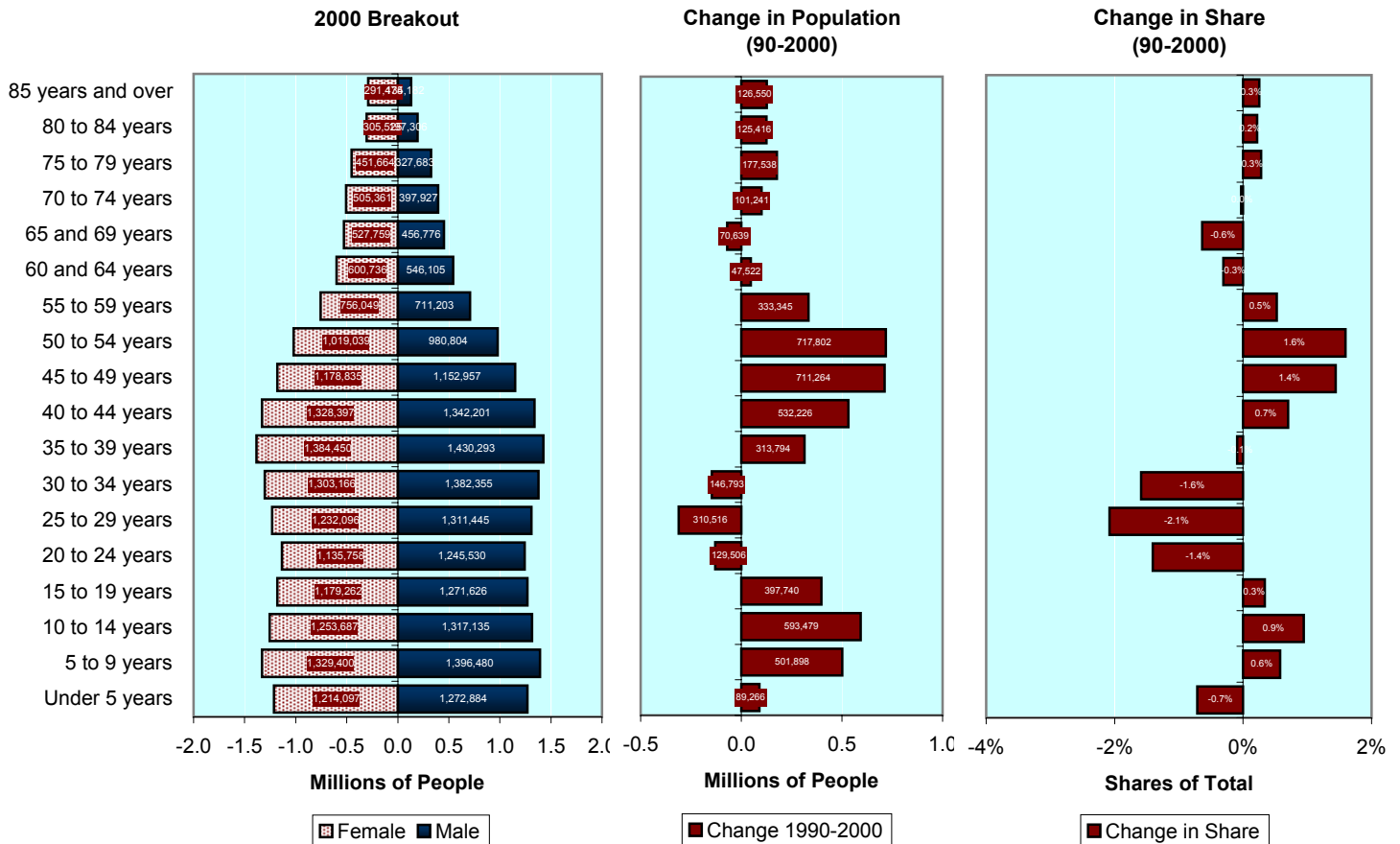
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 33.3 years, up from 31.4 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 35 to 39 years old (2,814,743 people or 8.3% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 33,871,648 people, up 14% from 29,760,021 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 717,802 people. Their share of total rose by 1.6%

Population by Age and Sex

	Total Number	Under 20 years		40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000)		65 years and over		Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
		Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share		
Total Population									
2000	33,871,648	#####	30%	7,002,233	21%	3,595,658	11%	33.3	217
1990	29,760,021	8,652,188	29%	5,040,941	17%	3,135,552	11%	31.4	191
10 Yr. Change	4,111,627	1,582,383	1%	1,961,292	4%	460,106	0%	1.9	26
10 Yr. % Change	14%	18%		39%		15%		6%	14%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	16,874,892	5,258,125	31%	3,475,962	21%	1,513,874	9%	32.2	
Female	16,996,756	4,976,446	29%	3,526,271	21%	2,081,784	12%	34.4	
Male/Female Split	50% / 50%	51% / 49%		50% / 50%		42% / 58%			

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.

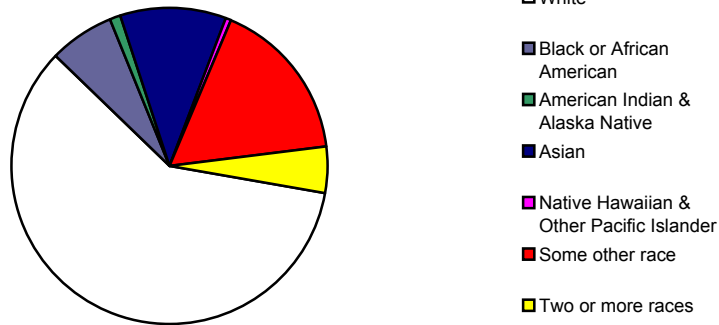
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	20,170,059	59.5%
Black or African American	2,263,882	6.7%
American Indian & Alaska Native	333,346	1.0%
Asian	3,697,513	10.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	116,961	0.3%
Some other race	5,682,241	16.8%
Two or more races	1,607,646	4.7%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (59.5%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (16.8%).

2000 Race Breakout



Ethnicity

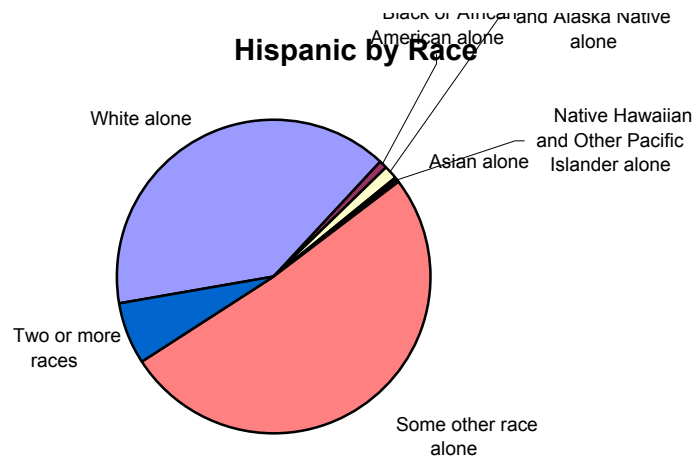
- 32.4% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "Some other race alone" (51.2% of the Hispanic population).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "White alone" (39.7% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		10,966,556	32.4%
White alone	4,353,269	12.9%	39.7%
Black or African American alone	81,956	0.2%	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	154,362	0.5%	1.4%
Asian alone	48,653	0.1%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	13,225	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race alone	5,610,560	16.6%	51.2%
Two or more races	704,531	2.1%	6.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino		22,905,092	67.6%
Total:		33,871,648	100.0%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 94.2% of the housing units are occupied.
- 54.3% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 42.1% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 1.9% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

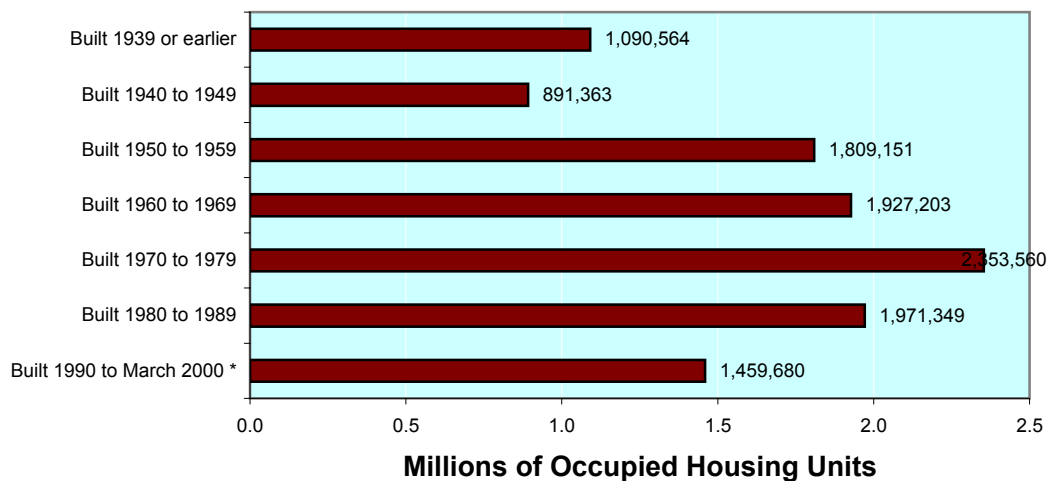
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	12,214,549	
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H1
Occupied	11,502,870	94.2%
Vacant Units - Total	711,679	
Vacancy Rate (%)	5.8%	
Average Household Size	2.9	
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H3, H12
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	6,546,334	53.6%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	92,197	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.4%	
Average Household Size	2.9	
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	4,956,536	40.6%
Vacant Units - For Rent	190,321	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	3.7%	
Average Household Size	2.8	
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	190,321	1.6%
For sale only	92,197	0.8%
Rented or sold, not occupied	50,846	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	236,857	1.9%
For migrant workers	2,205	0.0%
Other vacant	139,253	1.1%
Total Vacant	711,679	5.8%
Universe: Vacant housing units		SF1 - H5

Home Construction

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

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

Home Construction by Decade



Universe: Occupied housing units

SF3 - H36

Housing Affordability - Rentals

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

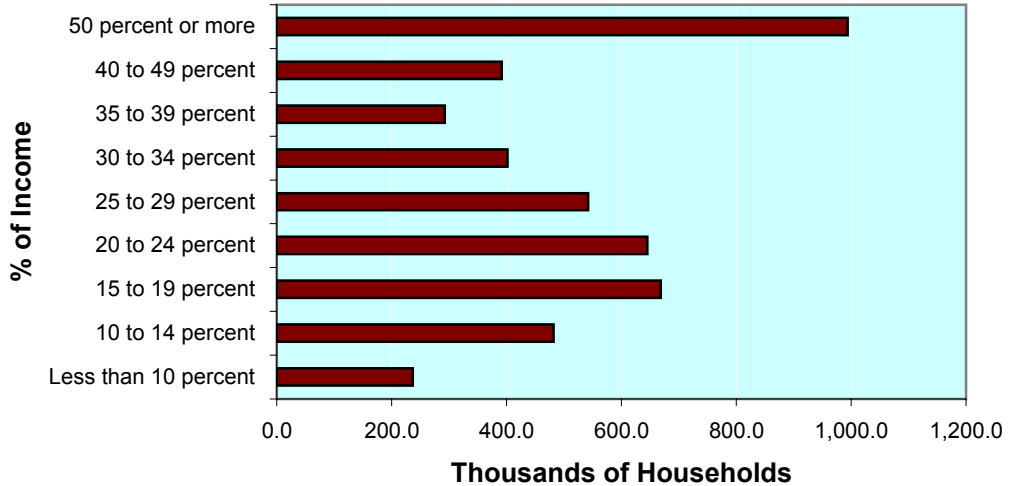
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	747
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 89, 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 (Adjus	\$ 255,994	\$ 211,500
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	40%	28%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 86,340	\$ 59,763
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	62	89

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units SF3 - H76

Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 22,711
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 47,165	\$ 47,493
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 53,437	\$ 53,025

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

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

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

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	2,723,928	19%	28%/72%
2) Manufacturing	1,930,141	13%	66%/34%
3) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	1,711,625	12%	58%/42%
4) Retail trade	1,641,243	11%	54%/46%
5) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	1,204,211	8%	53%/47%
6) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	1,016,916	7%	45%/55%
7) Construction	915,023	6%	90%/10%
8) Other services (except public administration)	761,154	5%	50%/50%
9) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	689,387	5%	74%/26%
10) Public administration	668,811	5%	54%/46%
Total of Top 10	13,262,439	90%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	221,256	3%	61,461	1%	282,717	2%	78%/22%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	202,209	3%	58,213	1%	260,422	2%	78%/22%
Mining	19,047	0%	3,248	0%	22,295	0%	85%/15%
Construction	821,716	10%	93,307	1%	915,023	6%	90%/10%
Manufacturing	#####	16%	648,314	10%	1,930,141	13%	66%/34%
Wholesale trade	401,441	5%	194,868	3%	596,309	4%	67%/33%
Retail trade	880,463	11%	760,780	11%	1,641,243	11%	54%/46%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	508,914	6%	180,473	3%	689,387	5%	74%/26%
Transportation and warehousing	429,658	5%	153,438	2%	583,096	4%	74%/26%
Utilities	79,256	1%	27,035	0%	106,291	1%	75%/25%
Information	336,941	4%	240,522	4%	577,463	4%	58%/42%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	454,002	6%	562,914	8%	1,016,916	7%	45%/55%
Finance and insurance	278,344	3%	403,565	6%	681,909	5%	41%/59%
Real estate and rental and leasing	175,658	2%	159,349	2%	335,007	2%	52%/48%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	988,700	12%	722,925	11%	1,711,625	12%	58%/42%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	599,773	7%	485,444	7%	1,085,217	7%	55%/45%
Management of companies and enterprises	2,319	0%	3,478	0%	5,797	0%	40%/60%
Administrative and support and waste management services	386,608	5%	234,003	4%	620,611	4%	62%/38%
Educational, health and social services:	766,676	10%	1,957,252	29%	2,723,928	19%	28%/72%
Educational services	408,062	5%	846,204	13%	1,254,266	9%	33%/67%
Health care and social assistance	358,614	4%	1,111,048	17%	1,469,662	10%	24%/76%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	640,972	8%	563,239	8%	1,204,211	8%	53%/47%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	176,356	2%	130,911	2%	307,267	2%	57%/43%
Accommodation and food services	464,616	6%	432,328	6%	896,944	6%	52%/48%
Other services (except public administration)	380,519	5%	380,635	6%	761,154	5%	50%/50%
Public administration	361,923	4%	306,888	5%	668,811	5%	54%/46%
Total	#####		6,673,578		#####		55%/45%

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 746 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:	#####	21%	49%/51%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	#####	15%	28%/72%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	#####	15%	57%/43%
4) Sales and related occupations	#####	11%	53%/47%
5) Production occupations	#####	7%	67%/33%
6) Transportation and material moving occupations:	796,485	5%	85%/15%
7) Construction and extraction occupations:	719,976	5%	97%/3%
8) Food preparation and serving related occupations	652,139	4%	51%/49%
9) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	531,761	4%	63%/37%
10) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	519,184	4%	95%/5%
Total of Top 10	#####	92%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	M/F	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% Split	
Management, professional, and related occupations:	#####	34%	#####	38%	#####	36%	52%/48%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	#####	15%	930,409	14%	#####	15%	57%/43%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	867,778	11%	547,655	8%	#####	10%	61%/39%
Farmers and farm managers	34,929	0%	6,534	0%	41,463	0%	84%/16%
Business and financial operations occupations:	312,779	4%	376,220	6%	688,999	5%	45%/55%
Business operations specialists	157,308	2%	184,845	3%	342,153	2%	46%/54%
Financial specialists	155,471	2%	191,375	3%	346,846	2%	45%/55%
Professional and related occupations:	#####	19%	#####	24%	#####	21%	49%/51%
Computer and mathematical occupations	315,350	4%	120,589	2%	435,939	3%	72%/28%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	311,263	4%	53,743	1%	365,006	2%	85%/15%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	244,231	3%	36,285	1%	280,516	2%	87%/13%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	67,032	1%	17,458	0%	84,490	1%	79%/21%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	89,389	1%	70,157	1%	159,546	1%	56%/44%
Community and social services occupations	83,650	1%	122,958	2%	206,608	1%	40%/60%
Legal occupations	97,000	1%	90,608	1%	187,608	1%	52%/48%
Education, training, and library occupations	236,979	3%	584,667	9%	821,646	6%	29%/71%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	226,976	3%	173,766	3%	400,742	3%	57%/43%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	183,846	2%	388,233	6%	572,079	4%	32%/68%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	137,157	2%	270,190	4%	407,347	3%	34%/66%
Health technologists and technicians	46,689	1%	118,043	2%	164,732	1%	28%/72%
Service occupations:	#####	13%	#####	17%	#####	15%	48%/52%
Healthcare support occupations	37,859	0%	211,034	3%	248,893	2%	15%/85%
Protective service occupations:	233,195	3%	54,799	1%	287,994	2%	81%/19%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	135,782	2%	26,975	0%	162,757	1%	83%/17%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	97,413	1%	27,824	0%	125,237	1%	78%/22%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	331,671	4%	320,468	5%	652,139	4%	51%/49%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	335,902	4%	195,859	3%	531,761	4%	63%/37%
Personal care and service occupations	98,183	1%	354,904	5%	453,087	3%	22%/78%
Sales and office occupations:	#####	19%	#####	36%	#####	27%	38%/62%
Sales and related occupations	881,910	11%	790,842	12%	#####	11%	53%/47%
Office and administrative support occupations	630,663	8%	#####	25%	#####	15%	28%/72%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	148,003	2%	48,692	1%	196,695	1%	75%/25%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	#####	15%	45,435	1%	#####	8%	96%/4%
Construction and extraction occupations:	700,848	9%	19,128	0%	719,976	5%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	90,805	1%	2,767	0%	93,572	1%	97%/3%
Construction trades workers	604,471	8%	16,122	0%	620,593	4%	97%/3%
Extraction workers	5,572	0%	239	0%	5,811	0%	96%/4%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	492,877	6%	26,307	0%	519,184	4%	95%/5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	#####	17%	480,447	7%	#####	13%	74%/26%
Production occupations	720,136	9%	358,126	5%	#####	7%	67%/33%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	674,164	8%	122,321	2%	796,485	5%	85%/15%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	22,003	0%	4,275	0%	26,278	0%	84%/16%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	13,757	0%	1,276	0%	15,033	0%	92%/8%
Motor vehicle operators	340,792	4%	39,866	1%	380,658	3%	90%/10%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	31,413	0%	4,143	0%	35,556	0%	88%/12%
Material moving workers	266,199	3%	72,761	1%	338,960	2%	79%/21%
Total	#####		#####		#####		55%/45%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

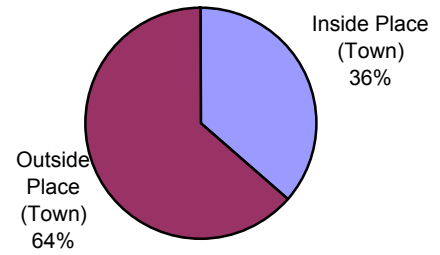
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.
- 83% of residents worked in the county.
- 36% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	14,444,733	99%
Outside State	80,589	1%
County of Work:		
In County	12,043,885	83%
Outside County	2,400,848	17%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	4,887,905	36%
Outside Place (Town)	8,542,318	64%
Total	14,525,322	100%

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

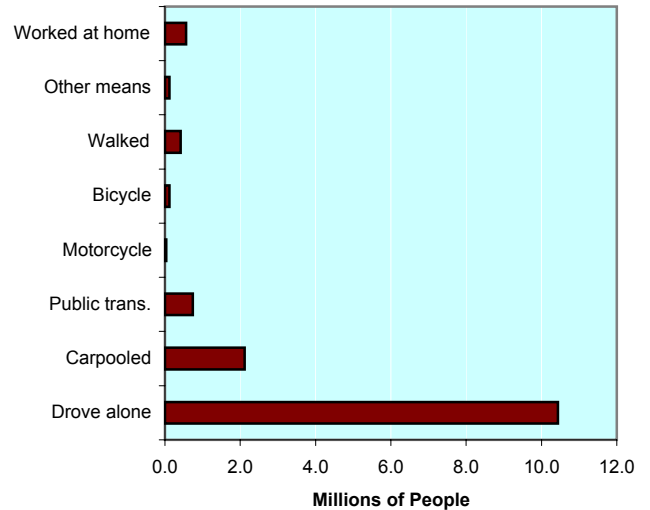


Method of Commute

- 3.8% of residents worked at home.
- 3.7% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 5.1% of residents took public transportation.
- 72% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	12,545,775	86%
Drove alone	10,432,462	72%
Carpooled	2,113,313	15%
Public transportation:	736,037	5%
Taxicab	9,890	0%
Other	726,147	5%
Motorcycle	36,262	0%
Bicycle	120,567	1%
Walked	414,581	3%
Other means	115,064	1%
Worked at home	557,036	4%
Total:	14,525,322	100%

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P30
years and over

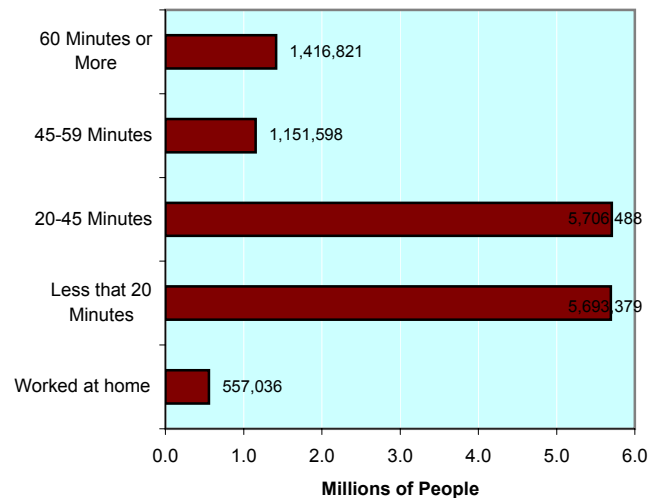


Commute Time

- 39% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	557,036	4%
Less than 20 Minutes	5,693,379	39%
20-45 Minutes	5,706,488	39%
45-59 Minutes	1,151,598	8%
60 Minutes or More	1,416,821	10%
Total	14,525,322	100%

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P31
years and over

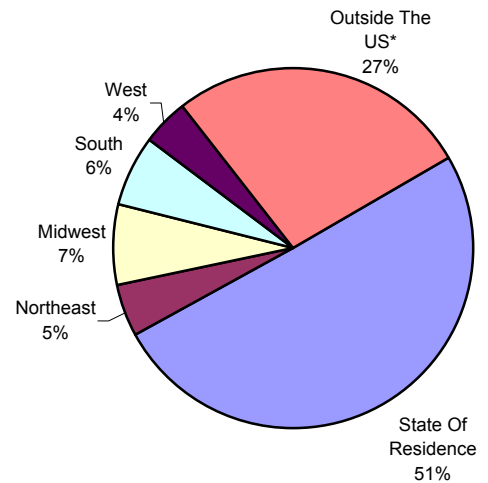


Place of Birth

- 50.2% of residents were born in state.
- 49.8% of residents were born in a different state.
- 27.3% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	17,019,097	50%
Northeast	1,612,380	5%
Midwest	2,489,648	7%
South	2,087,408	6%
West	1,425,187	4%
Outside The US*	9,237,928	27%
Total:	33,871,648	100%

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

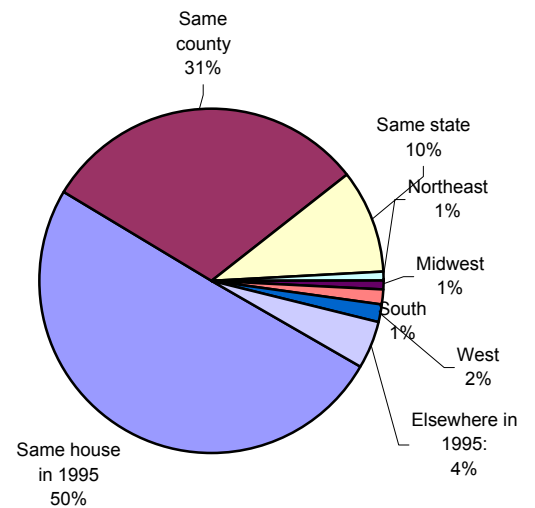


New Residents Since 1995

- 14% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 5% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 4% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	15,757,539	50%
Different house in 1995:	15,659,090	50%
In United States in 1995:	14,251,432	45%
Same county	9,714,481	31%
Different county:	4,536,951	14%
Same state	3,087,987	10%
Different state:	1,448,964	5%
Northeast	251,506	1%
Midwest	267,664	1%
South	419,140	1%
West	510,654	2%
Elsewhere in 1995:	4%	
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	17,935	0%
Foreign country or at sea	1,389,723	4%
Total:	31,416,629	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24

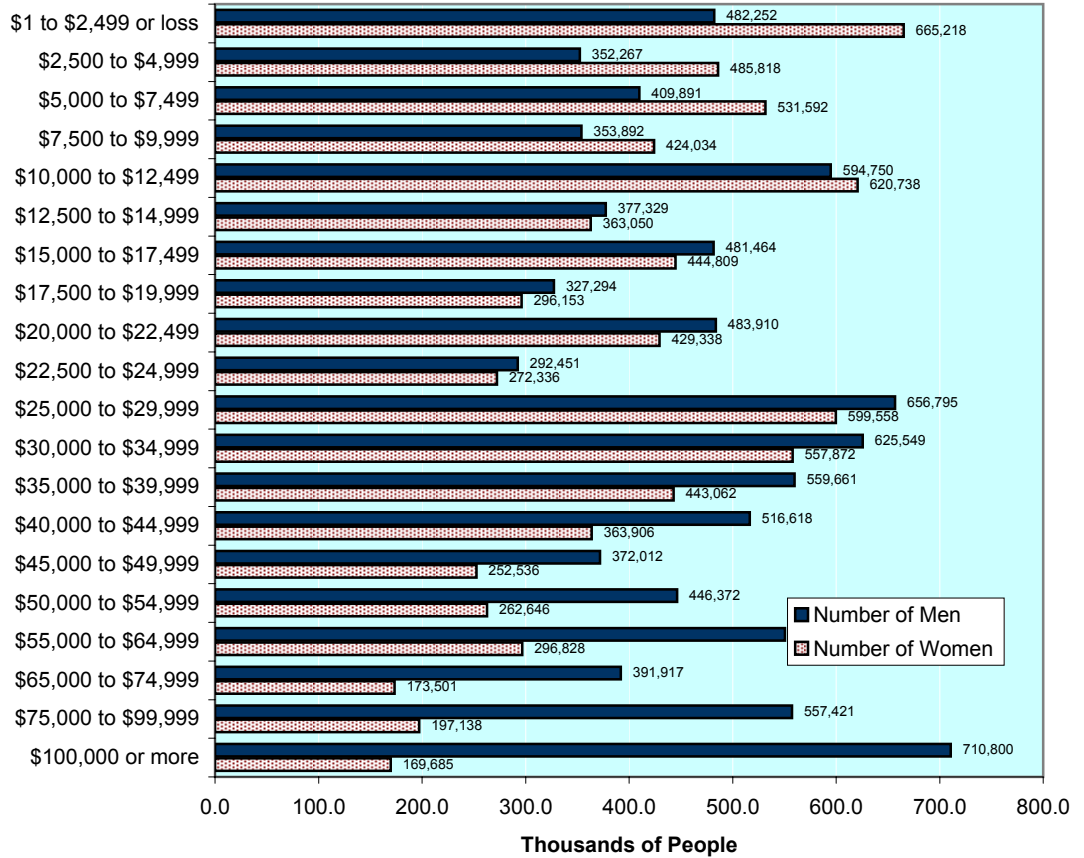


Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3

Income Distribution

- 57% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 5% of individuals earned more than \$100K. *



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

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$22,711.

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	482,252	665,218	1,147,470	7%	7%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	352,267	485,818	838,085	5%	11%	93%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	409,891	531,592	941,483	5%	17%	89%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	353,892	424,034	777,926	4%	21%	83%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	594,750	620,738	1,215,488	7%	28%	79%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	377,329	363,050	740,379	4%	33%	72%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	481,464	444,809	926,273	5%	38%	67%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	327,294	296,153	623,447	4%	41%	62%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	483,910	429,338	913,248	5%	47%	59%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	292,451	272,336	564,787	3%	50%	53%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	656,795	599,558	1,256,353	7%	57%	50%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	625,549	557,872	1,183,421	7%	64%	43%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	559,661	443,062	1,002,723	6%	70%	36%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	516,618	363,906	880,524	5%	75%	30%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	372,012	252,536	624,548	4%	78%	25%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	446,372	262,646	709,018	4%	82%	22%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	550,519	296,828	847,347	5%	87%	18%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	391,917	173,501	565,418	3%	91%	13%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	557,421	197,138	754,559	4%	95%	9%
\$100,000 or more	710,800	169,685	880,485	5%	100%	5%
Total:	9,543,164	7,849,818	17,392,982	100%		

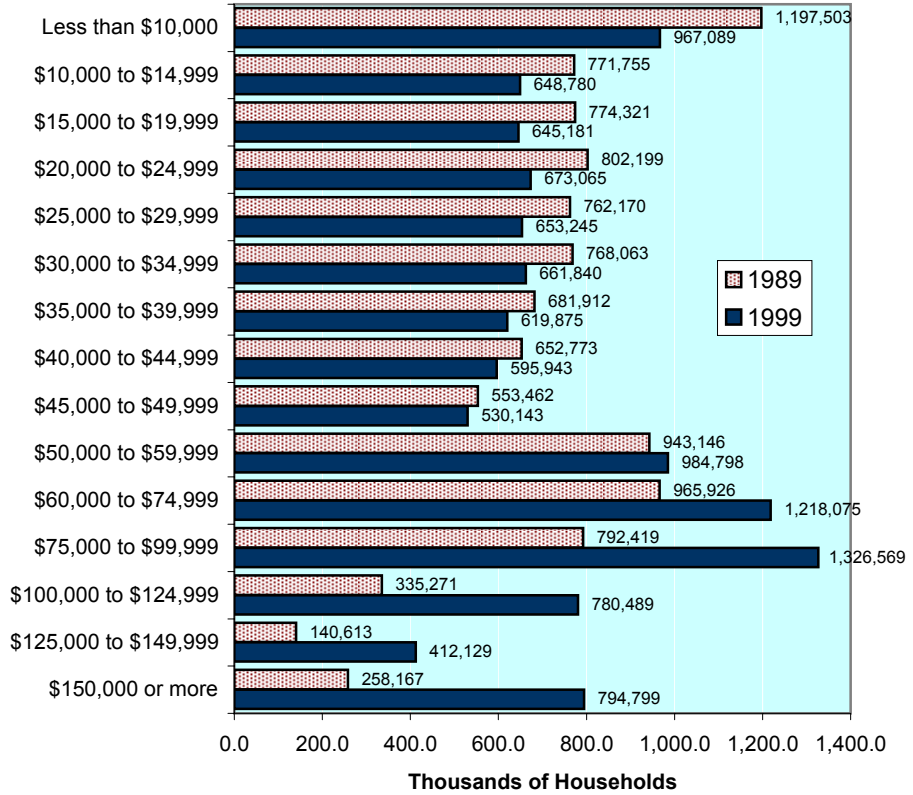
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 31% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 41% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 17% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 7% 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 \$47,493 in 1999, 1.3% less than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$35,798 (\$48,096 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	1,197,503	12%	967,089	8%	8%	100%	-19%	(230,414)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	771,755	7%	648,780	6%	14%	92%	-16%	(122,975)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	774,321	7%	645,181	6%	20%	86%	-17%	(129,140)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	802,199	8%	673,065	6%	25%	80%	-16%	(129,134)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	762,170	7%	653,245	6%	31%	75%	-14%	(108,925)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	768,063	7%	661,840	6%	37%	69%	-14%	(106,223)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	681,912	7%	619,875	5%	42%	63%	-9%	(62,037)
\$40,000 to \$44,999	652,773	6%	595,943	5%	47%	58%	-9%	(56,830)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	553,462	5%	530,143	5%	52%	53%	-4%	(23,319)
\$50,000 to \$59,999	943,146	9%	984,798	9%	61%	48%	4%	41,652
\$60,000 to \$74,999	965,926	9%	1,218,075	11%	71%	39%	26%	252,149
\$75,000 to \$99,999	792,419	8%	1,326,569	12%	83%	29%	67%	534,150
\$100,000 to \$124,999	335,271	3%	780,489	7%	90%	17%	133%	445,218
\$125,000 to \$149,999	140,613	1%	412,129	4%	93%	10%	193%	271,516
\$150,000 or more	258,167	2%	794,799	7%	100%	7%	208%	536,632
Total:	10,399,700	100%	11,512,020	100%			11%	1,112,320

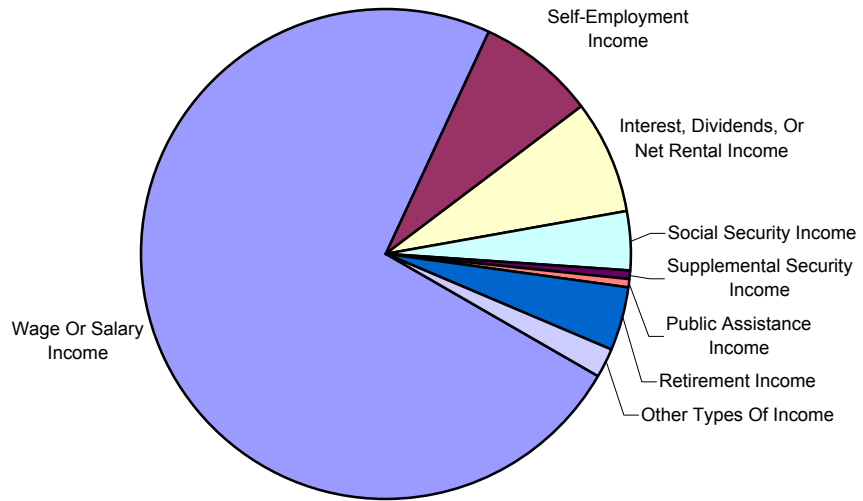
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

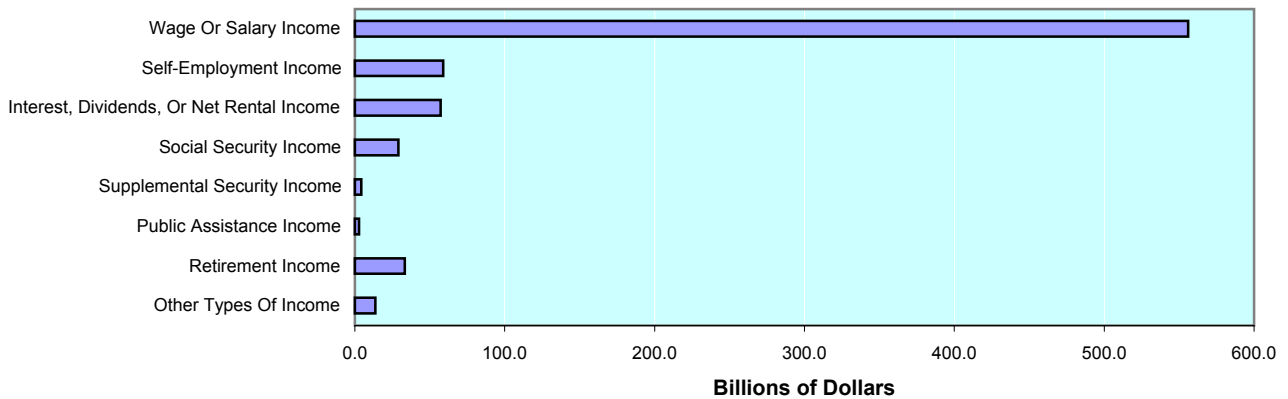
- 73.6% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 7.8% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 81.4% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 15.8% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.4% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 556,111,366,500	73.6%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 58,955,532,100	7.8%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 57,248,461,100	7.6%
Social Security Income	\$ 29,065,528,500	3.8%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 4,243,529,500	0.6%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 2,715,114,100	0.4%
Retirement Income	\$ 33,405,475,900	4.4%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 13,761,915,900	1.8%
Total*	\$ 755,506,923,600	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

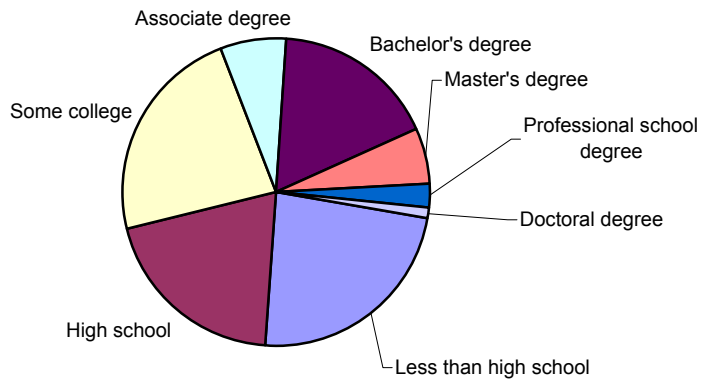
- 23% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 10% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 27% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	4,942,743	23%
High school	4,288,452	20%
Some college	4,879,336	23%
Associate degree	1,518,403	7%
Bachelor's degree	3,640,157	17%
Master's degree	1,287,844	6%
Professional school degree	492,504	2%
Doctoral degree	249,461	1%
Total	21,298,900	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

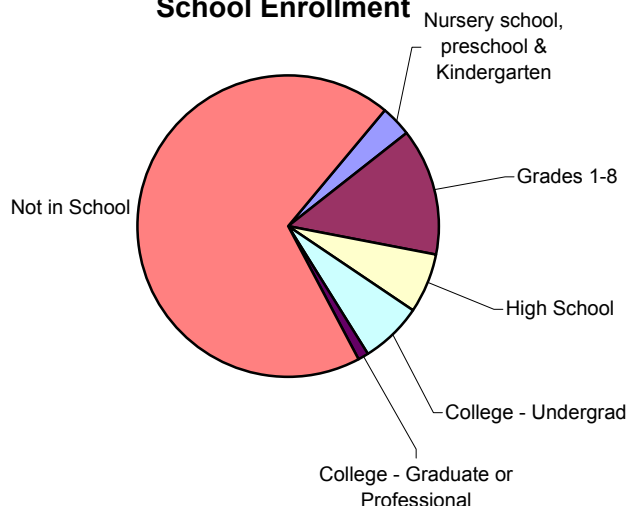
- 8% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 17% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	1,101,427	3%
Grades 1-8	4,349,867	13%
High School	2,122,098	7%
College - Undergrad	2,116,277	7%
College - Graduate or Professional	440,321	1%
Not in School	22,292,606	69%
Total	32,422,596	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

- 61.2% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 21.9% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

Workers by Weeks Per Year

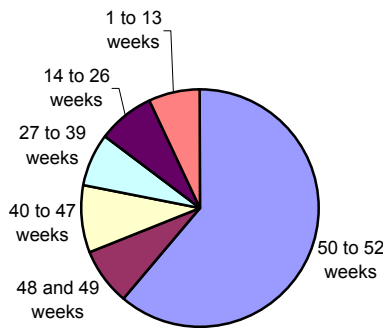
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	#####	57%	#####	65%	10,661,670	61%
48 and 49 weeks	572,237	7%	759,081	8%	1,331,318	8%
40 to 47 weeks	806,470	10%	798,625	8%	1,605,095	9%
27 to 39 weeks	636,414	8%	600,204	6%	1,236,618	7%
14 to 26 weeks	715,577	9%	647,588	7%	1,363,165	8%
1 to 13 weeks	643,736	8%	576,772	6%	1,220,508	7%
Total (Worked in 1999)	#####	100%	#####	100%	17,418,374	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

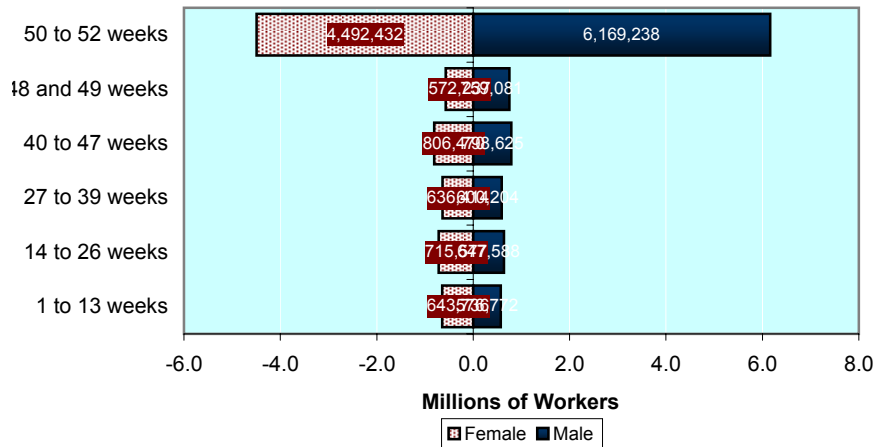
Table P47 - SF3

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

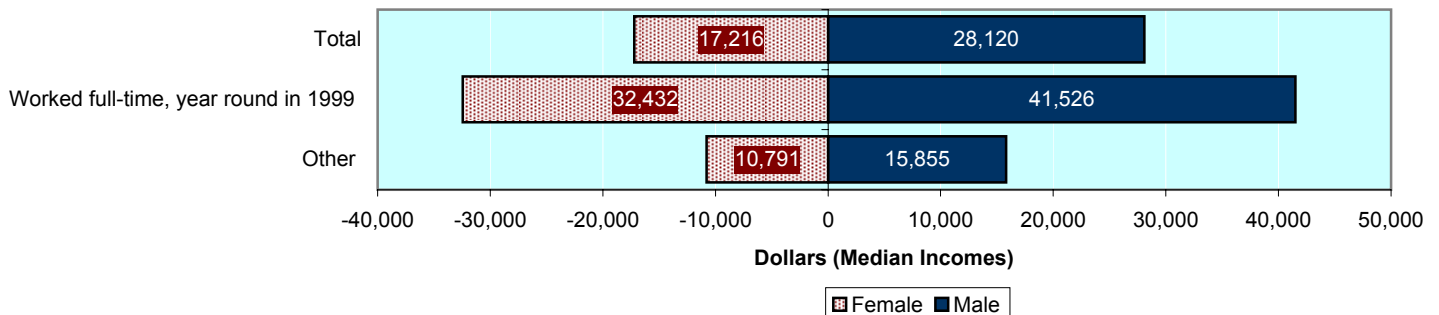
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	17,216	28,120
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	32,432	41,526
Other	10,791	15,855

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	941,938	12%
1 worker	2,551,462	32%
2 workers	3,406,964	43%
3 or more workers	1,085,125	14%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



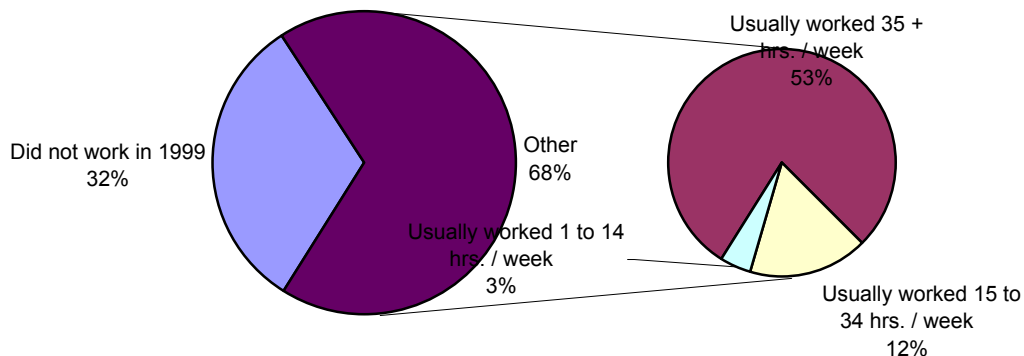
Full Time/Part Time

- 53% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 79% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week			
	Number	% of total 16+	% of those who worked
Worked in 1999:	17,418,374	68%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	13,687,903	53%	79%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	2,976,200	12%	17%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	754,271	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	8,177,770	32%	
Total (16 and over)	25,596,144	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 14% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

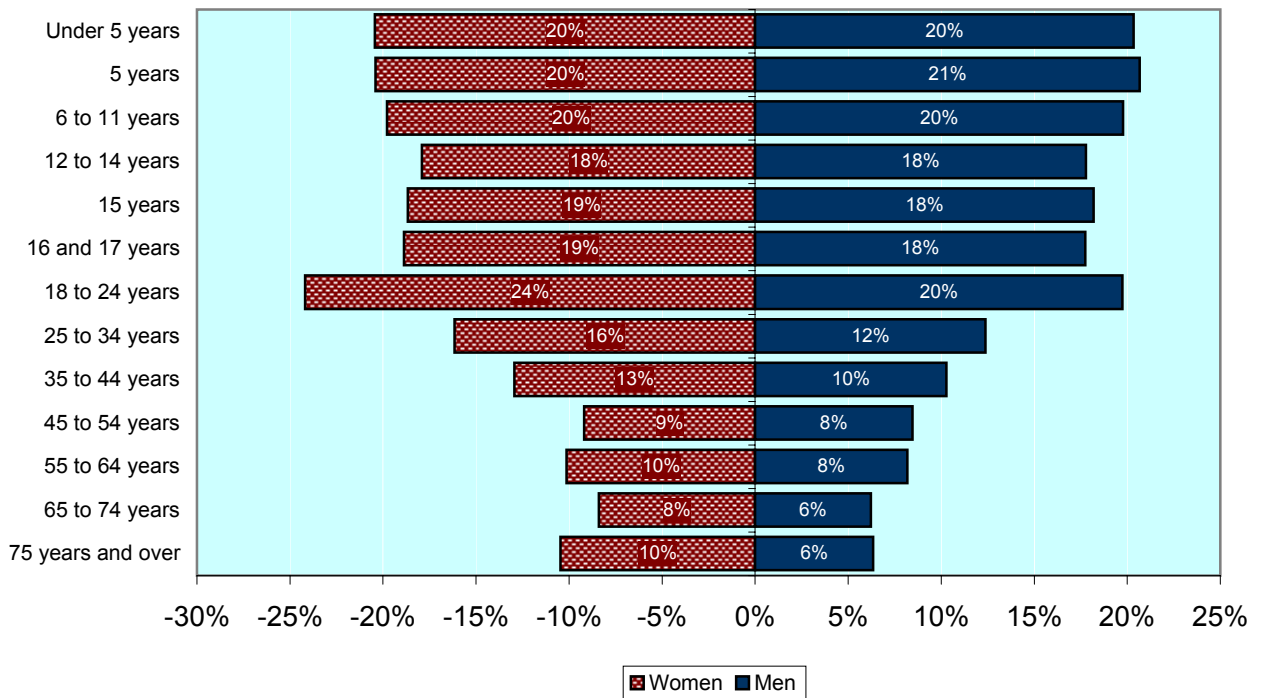
- 19% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	238,997	20%	250,259	20%	489,256	20%
5 years	51,806	20%	55,703	21%	107,509	21%
6 to 11 years	311,222	20%	326,233	20%	637,455	20%
12 to 14 years	128,877	18%	135,039	18%	263,916	18%
15 years	43,359	19%	44,460	18%	87,819	18%
16 and 17 years	85,691	19%	85,454	18%	171,145	18%
18 to 24 years	369,018	24%	317,239	20%	686,257	22%
25 to 34 years	404,798	16%	316,986	12%	721,784	14%
35 to 44 years	361,289	13%	284,264	10%	645,553	12%
45 to 54 years	200,821	9%	177,327	8%	378,148	9%
55 to 64 years	136,141	10%	100,736	8%	236,877	9%
65 to 74 years	86,764	8%	52,773	6%	139,537	7%
75 years and over	101,172	10%	39,702	6%	140,874	9%
Under 18 years	859,952	20%	897,148	19%	1,757,100	19%
Over 65 years	187,936	9%	92,475	6%	280,411	8%
Total	2,519,955	15%	2,186,175	13%	4,706,130	14%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

SF3 - PCT75A-I

Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age



For more information about how the Census measures poverty:
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>
 or the poverty threshold in 1999:
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html>

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

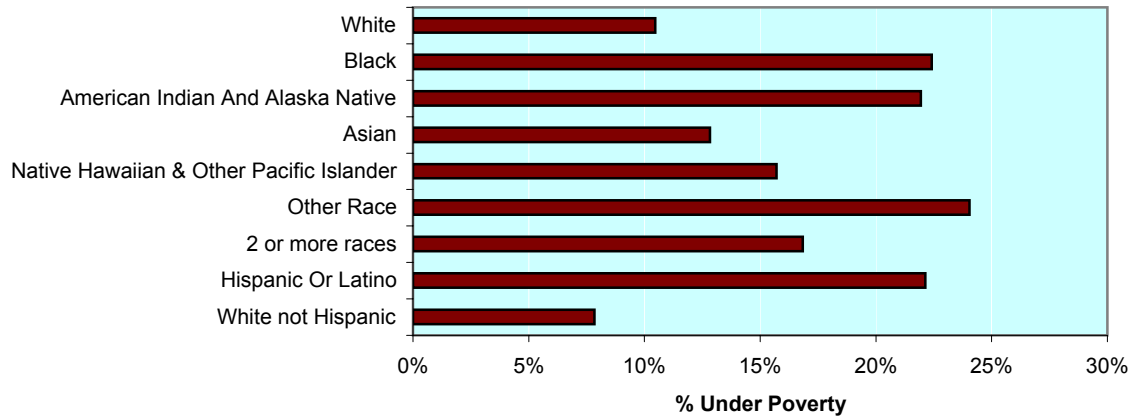
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Other Race" (24% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "White" (10% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	2,059,640		10%
Black	470,155		22%
American Indian And Alaska Native	66,635		22%
Asian	466,431		13%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	17,484		16%
Other Race	1,345,522		24%
2 or more races	280,263		17%
Hispanic Or Latino	2,377,589		22%
White not Hispanic	1,209,577		8%

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" (50% 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	318628	10%	69998	20%	310533	33%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	50674	8%	15729	21%	49562	35%
5 to 17 years only	131626	16%	20600	30%	98338	50%
No related children under 18 years	136328	8%	33669	16%	162633	26%
No related children under 18 years	89009	3%	18218	8%	39605	9%
Total	407637	7%	88216	15%	350138	25%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			845,991	11%		

Universe: Families

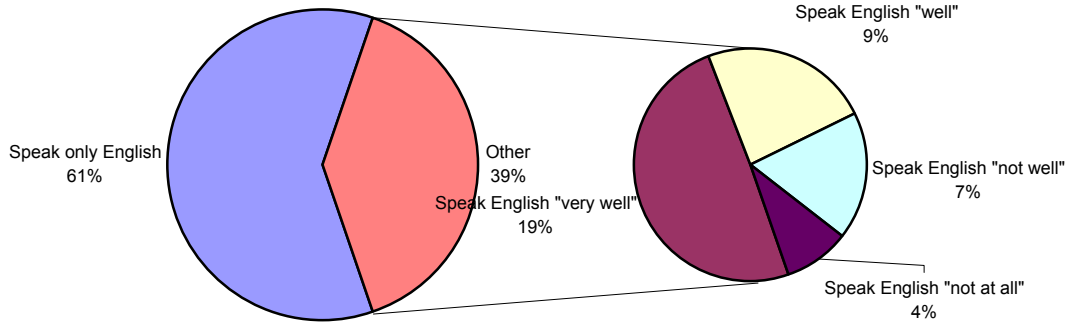
Table P90

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

Language

- 61% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 49.4% 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

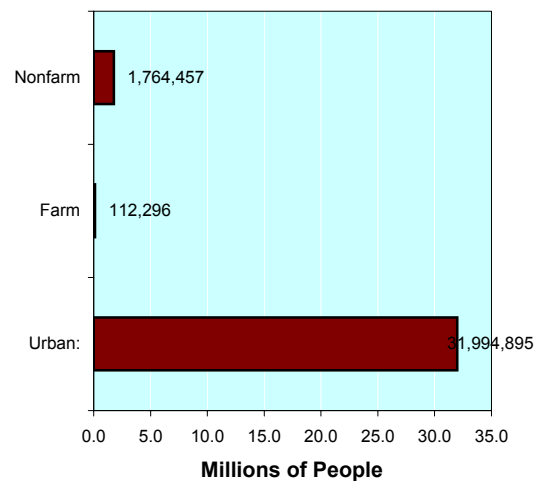
- 94.5% of residents of California live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	33,871,648	
Urban:	31,994,895	94%
Rural:	1,876,753	6%
Farm	112,296	0%
Nonfarm	1,764,457	5%
Inside urbanized areas	29,953,439	88%
Inside urban clusters	2,041,456	6%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



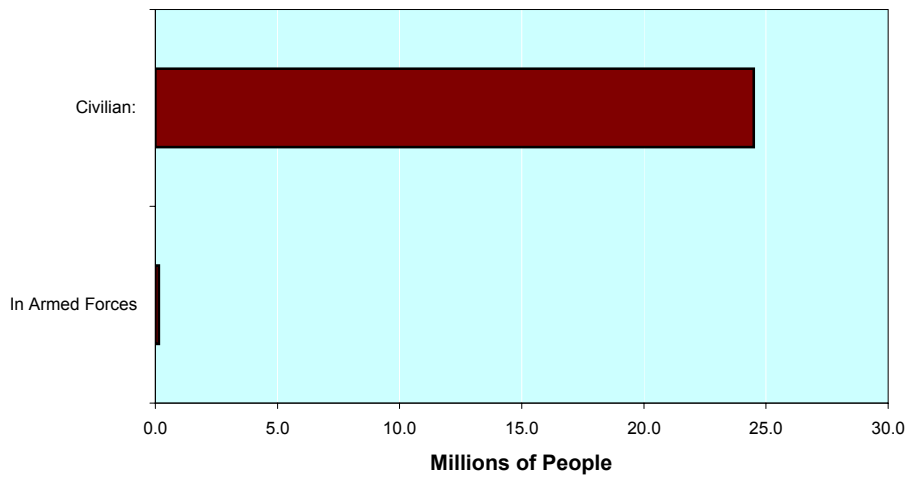
Military / Civilian

- 0.6% of California are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	148,244	0.6%
Civilian:	24,501,941	99.4%
Veteran	2,569,340	10.4%
Nonveteran	21,932,601	89.0%
Total	24,650,185	100.0%

Universe: Population 18 years and over SF3 - P39

Military Breakout



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCOME IN 1999

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

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

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

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

Income Type in 1999

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

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

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

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

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

Industry Codes (on pages 5 and 6)

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

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

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

Occupation (SOC)

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

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