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A SocioEconomic Profile

Tulare County, 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

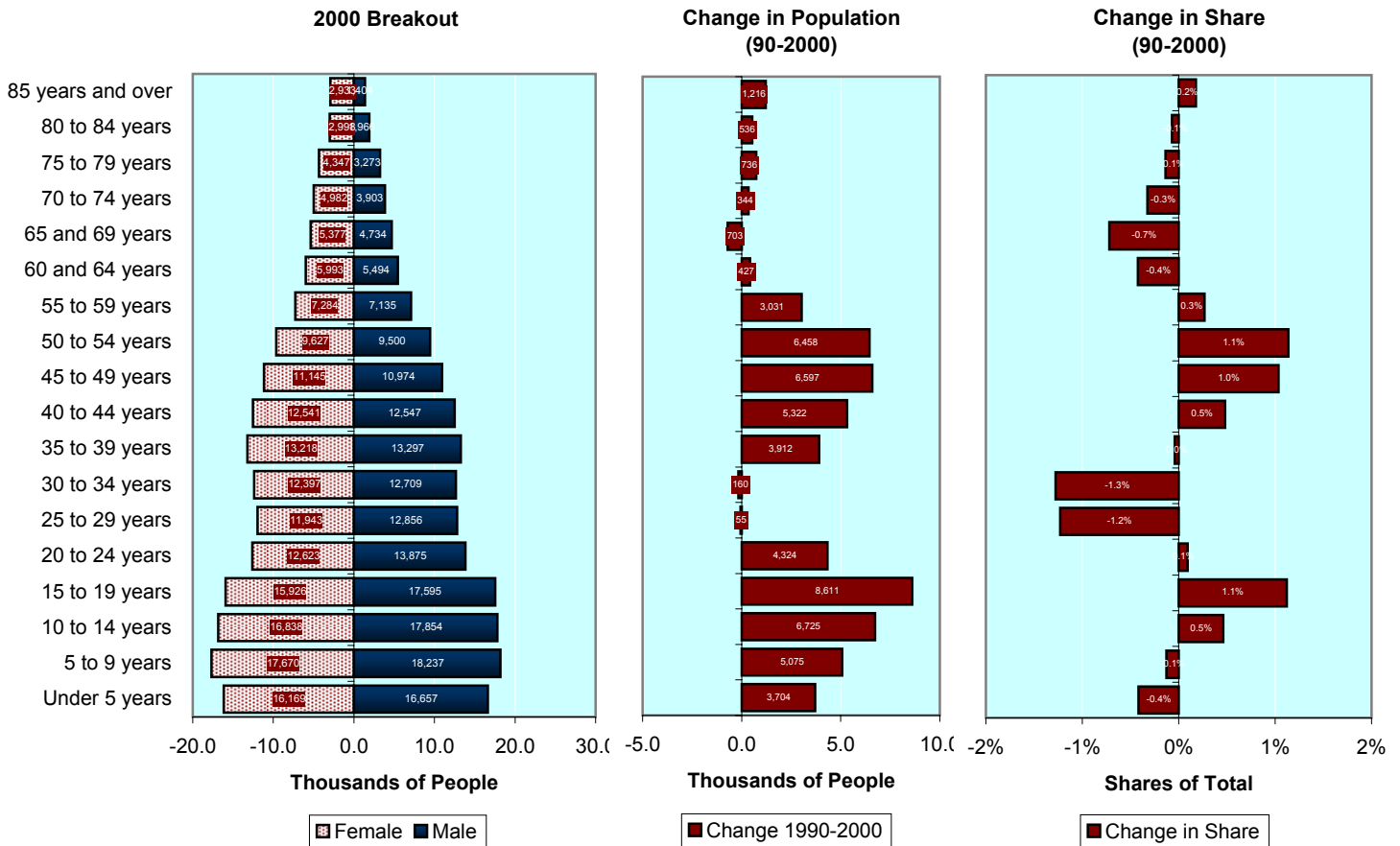
- The age of the population has remained roughly unchanged since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 29.2 years.
- The largest age category is 5 to 9 years old (35,907 people or 9.8% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 368,021 people, up 18% from 311,921 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 6,458 people. Their share of total rose by 1.1%

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	368,021	136,946	37%	66,334	18%	35,917	10%	29.2	76
1990	311,921	112,831	36%	47,957	15%	33,788	11%	29.2	65
10 Yr. Change	56,100	24,115	1%	18,377	3%	2,129	-1%	-	12
10 Yr. % Change	18%	21%		38%		6%		0%	18%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	184,010	70,343	38%	33,021	18%	15,280	8%	28.0	
Female	184,011	66,603	36%	33,313	18%	20,637	11%	30.3	
Male/Female Split	50% / 50%	51% / 49%		50% / 50%		43% / 57%			

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.

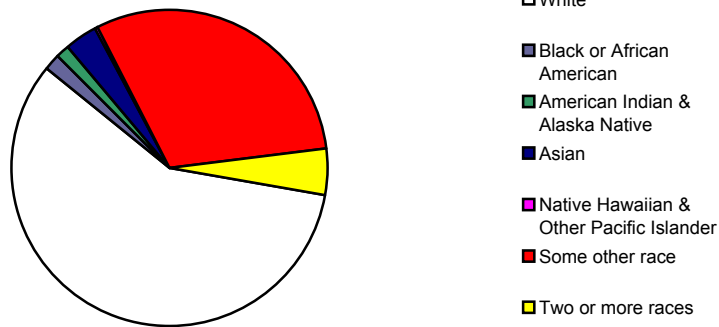
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	213,751	58.1%
Black or African American	5,852	1.6%
American Indian & Alaska Native	5,737	1.6%
Asian	12,018	3.3%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	408	0.1%
Some other race	113,317	30.8%
Two or more races	16,938	4.6%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (58.1%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (30.8%).

2000 Race Breakout



Ethnicity

- 50.8% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "Some other race alone" (60.4% of the Hispanic population).

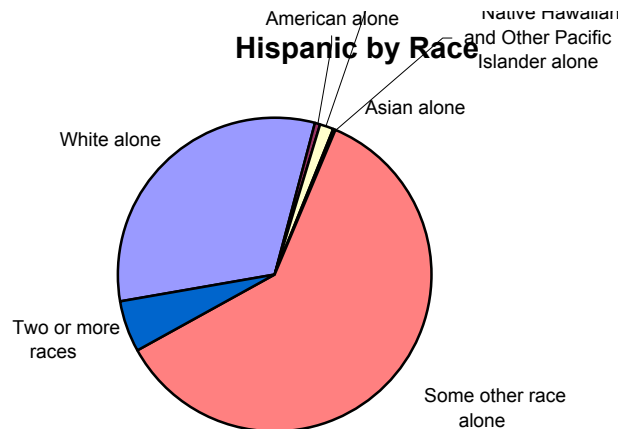
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	186,846	50.8%	100.0%
White alone	59,835	16.3%	32.0%
Black or African American alone	730	0.2%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,726	0.7%	1.5%
Asian alone	561	0.2%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	151	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race alone	112,873	30.7%	60.4%
Two or more races	9,970	2.7%	5.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	181,175	49.2%	
Total:	368,021	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "White alone" (32.0% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 92.3% of the housing units are occupied.
- 57.8% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 37.7% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 2.3% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

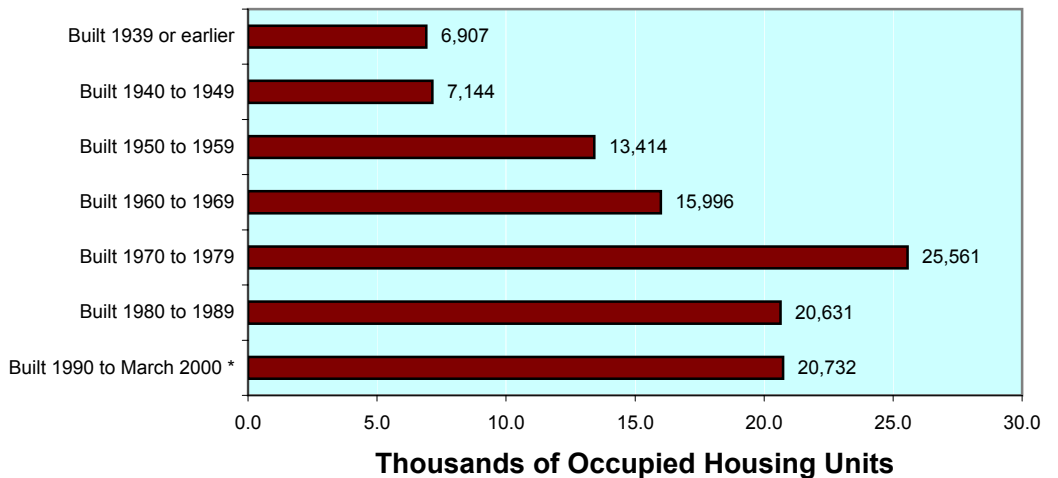
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	119,639	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	110,385	92.3%
Vacant Units - Total	9,254	
Vacancy Rate (%)	7.7%	
Average Household Size	3.3	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12		
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	67,913	56.8%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	1,277	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.8%	
Average Household Size	3.2	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	42,472	35.5%
Vacant Units - For Rent	2,592	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	5.8%	
Average Household Size	3.4	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	2,592	2.2%
For sale only	1,277	1.1%
Rented or sold, not occupied	546	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2,775	2.3%
For migrant workers	51	0.0%
Other vacant	2,013	1.7%
Total Vacant	9,254	7.7%
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

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

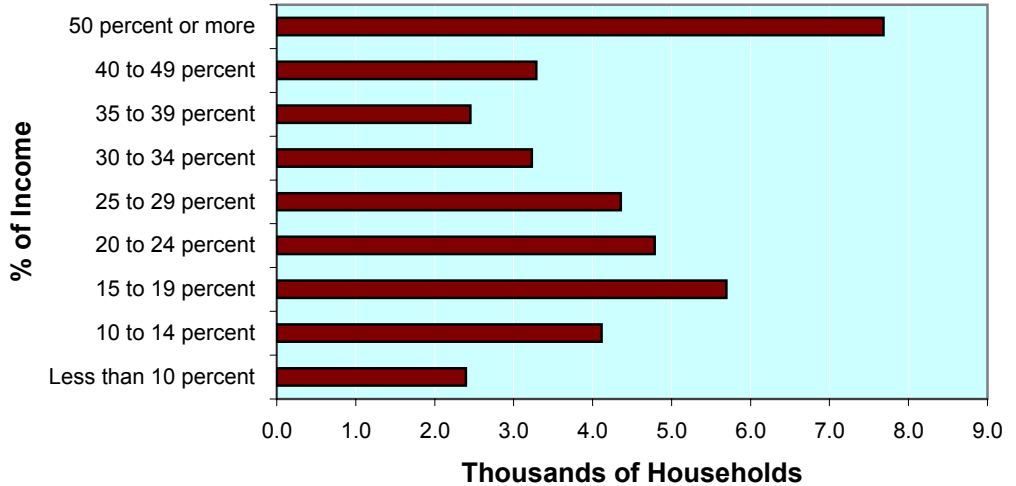
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	516
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		27%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 19% 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 131, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjus	\$ 96,706	\$ 97,800
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	23%	19%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 32,616	\$ 27,635
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	108	131

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 14,006
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 32,213	\$ 33,983
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 35,174	\$ 36,297

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:	27,691	21%	25%/75%
2) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	20,383	15%	81%/19%
3) Retail trade	14,317	11%	54%/46%
4) Manufacturing	12,610	9%	68%/32%
5) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	8,542	6%	47%/53%
6) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	8,219	6%	57%/43%
7) Wholesale trade	8,209	6%	61%/39%
8) Public administration	7,701	6%	55%/45%
9) Construction	7,106	5%	89%/11%
10) Other services (except public administration)	6,977	5%	55%/45%
Total of Top 10	121,755	91%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	16,542	22%	3,841	7%	20,383	15%	81%/19%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16,399	22%	3,815	6%	20,214	15%	81%/19%
Mining	143	0%	26	0%	169	0%	85%/15%
Construction	6,348	8%	758	1%	7,106	5%	89%/11%
Manufacturing	8,603	11%	4,007	7%	12,610	9%	68%/32%
Wholesale trade	5,015	7%	3,194	5%	8,209	6%	61%/39%
Retail trade	7,689	10%	6,628	11%	14,317	11%	54%/46%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	4,409	6%	1,261	2%	5,670	4%	78%/22%
Transportation and warehousing	3,622	5%	1,086	2%	4,708	4%	77%/23%
Utilities	787	1%	175	0%	962	1%	82%/18%
Information	915	1%	713	1%	1,628	1%	56%/44%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	2,031	3%	3,010	5%	5,041	4%	40%/60%
Finance and insurance	1,051	1%	2,259	4%	3,310	2%	32%/68%
Real estate and rental and leasing	980	1%	751	1%	1,731	1%	57%/43%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	4,677	6%	3,542	6%	8,219	6%	57%/43%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,605	2%	1,761	3%	3,366	3%	48%/52%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	3,072	4%	1,781	3%	4,853	4%	63%/37%
Educational, health and social services:	6,967	9%	20,724	35%	27,691	21%	25%/75%
Educational services	3,981	5%	8,822	15%	12,803	10%	31%/69%
Health care and social assistance	2,986	4%	11,902	20%	14,888	11%	20%/80%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	4,045	5%	4,497	8%	8,542	6%	47%/53%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	897	1%	536	1%	1,433	1%	63%/37%
Accommodation and food services	3,148	4%	3,961	7%	7,109	5%	44%/56%
Other services (except public administration)	3,854	5%	3,123	5%	6,977	5%	55%/45%
Public administration	4,267	6%	3,434	6%	7,701	6%	55%/45%
Total	75,362		58,732		134,094		56%/44%

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 840 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:	20,832	16%	36%/64%
2) Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	17,643	13%	75%/25%
3) Office and administrative support occupations	17,532	13%	22%/78%
4) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	13,060	10%	62%/38%
5) Sales and related occupations	12,915	10%	53%/47%
6) Production occupations	9,880	7%	66%/34%
7) Transportation and material moving occupations:	9,228	7%	86%/14%
8) Food preparation and serving related occupations	5,813	4%	42%/58%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,693	4%	96%/4%
10) Construction and extraction occupations:	5,603	4%	97%/3%
Total of Top 10	118,199	88%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	15,648	21%	18,244	31%	33,892	25%	46%/54%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	8,137	11%	4,923	8%	13,060	10%	62%/38%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	4,437	6%	2,786	5%	7,223	5%	61%/39%
Farmers and farm managers	2,563	3%	306	1%	2,869	2%	89%/11%
Business and financial operations occupations:	1,137	2%	1,831	3%	2,968	2%	38%/62%
Business operations specialists	708	1%	898	2%	1,606	1%	44%/56%
Financial specialists	429	1%	933	2%	1,362	1%	31%/69%
Professional and related occupations:	7,511	10%	13,321	23%	20,832	16%	36%/64%
Computer and mathematical occupations	439	1%	203	0%	642	0%	68%/32%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	853	1%	134	0%	987	1%	86%/14%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	490	1%	49	0%	539	0%	91%/9%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	363	0%	85	0%	448	0%	81%/19%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	443	1%	236	0%	679	1%	65%/35%
Community and social services occupations	1,144	2%	1,316	2%	2,460	2%	47%/53%
Legal occupations	315	0%	540	1%	855	1%	37%/63%
Education, training, and library occupations	2,266	3%	6,633	11%	8,899	7%	25%/75%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	667	1%	535	1%	1,202	1%	55%/45%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	1,384	2%	3,724	6%	5,108	4%	27%/73%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	922	1%	2,106	4%	3,028	2%	30%/70%
Health technologists and technicians	462	1%	1,618	3%	2,080	2%	22%/78%
Service occupations:	10,411	14%	11,297	19%	21,708	16%	48%/52%
Healthcare support occupations	389	1%	2,689	5%	3,078	2%	13%/87%
Protective service occupations:	2,889	4%	454	1%	3,343	2%	86%/14%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	2,315	3%	317	1%	2,632	2%	88%/12%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	574	1%	137	0%	711	1%	81%/19%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2,417	3%	3,396	6%	5,813	4%	42%/58%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3,923	5%	1,618	3%	5,541	4%	71%/29%
Personal care and service occupations	793	1%	3,140	5%	3,933	3%	20%/80%
Sales and office occupations:	10,627	14%	19,820	34%	30,447	23%	35%/65%
Sales and related occupations	6,812	9%	6,103	10%	12,915	10%	53%/47%
Office and administrative support occupations	3,815	5%	13,717	23%	17,532	13%	22%/78%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13,196	18%	4,447	8%	17,643	13%	75%/25%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	10,944	15%	352	1%	11,296	8%	97%/3%
Construction and extraction occupations:	5,461	7%	142	0%	5,603	4%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	733	1%	56	0%	789	1%	93%/7%
Construction trades workers	4,633	6%	74	0%	4,707	4%	98%/2%
Extraction workers	95	0%	12	0%	107	0%	89%/11%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,483	7%	210	0%	5,693	4%	96%/4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	14,536	19%	4,572	8%	19,108	14%	76%/24%
Production occupations	6,569	9%	3,311	6%	9,880	7%	66%/34%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	7,967	11%	1,261	2%	9,228	7%	86%/14%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	156	0%	35	0%	191	0%	82%/18%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	41	0%	-	0%	41	0%	100%/0%
Motor vehicle operators	4,235	6%	434	1%	4,669	3%	91%/9%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	170	0%	21	0%	191	0%	89%/11%
Material moving workers	3,365	4%	771	1%	4,136	3%	81%/19%
Total	75,362		58,732		134,094		56%/44%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

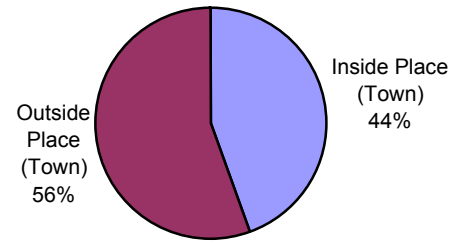
SF3 - P50

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

Place of Work

- 100% of residents worked in state.
- 88% of residents worked in the county.
- 44% of residents worked in town.

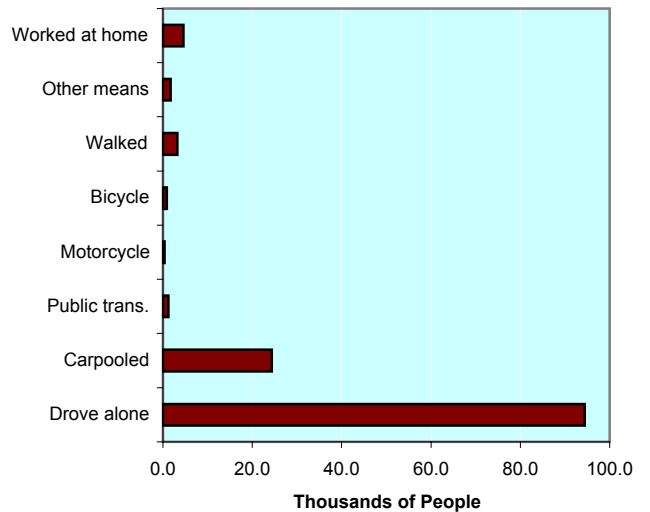
State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	130,270	100%
Outside State	474	0%
County of Work:		
In County	115,300	88%
Outside County	14,970	11%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	44,653	44%
Outside Place (Town)	55,753	56%
Total	130,744	100%
Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P26 & P27 years and over		



Method of Commute

- 3.5% of residents worked at home.
- 3.1% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.9% of residents took public transportation.
- 72% of residents drove alone.

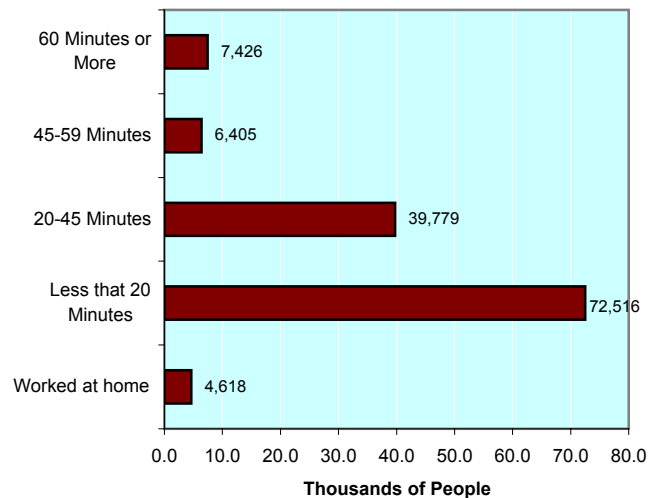
Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:		
Drove alone	94,396	72%
Carpooled	24,391	19%
Public transportation:		
Taxicab	114	0%
Other	1,086	1%
Motorcycle	349	0%
Bicycle	853	1%
Walked	3,204	2%
Other means	1,733	1%
Worked at home	4,618	4%
Total:	130,744	100%
Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P30 years and over		



Commute Time

- 55% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	4,618	4%
Less than 20 Minutes	72,516	55%
20-45 Minutes	39,779	30%
45-59 Minutes	6,405	5%
60 Minutes or More	7,426	6%
Total	130,744	100%
Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P31 years and over		

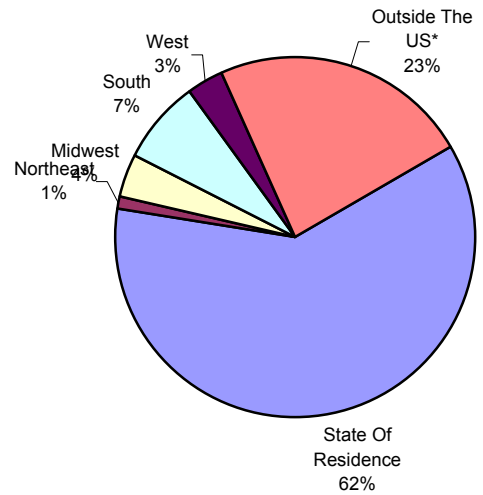


Place of Birth

- 60.8% of residents were born in state.
- 39.2% of residents were born in a different state.
- 23.3% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	223,851	61%
Northeast	4,241	1%
Midwest	14,465	4%
South	27,223	7%
West	12,647	3%
Outside The US*	85,594	23%
Total:	368,021	100%

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

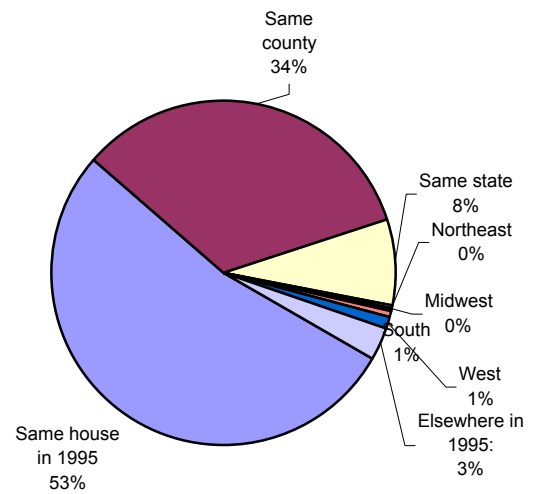


New Residents Since 1995

- 10% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 2% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 3% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	178,117	53%
Different house in 1995:	157,278	47%
In United States in 1995:		
Same county	112,647	34%
Different county:	34,413	10%
Same state	27,001	8%
Different state:	7,412	2%
Northeast	471	0%
Midwest	1,215	0%
South	2,292	1%
West	3,434	1%
Elsewhere in 1995:		3%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	40	0%
Foreign country or at sea	10,178	3%
Total:	335,395	100%

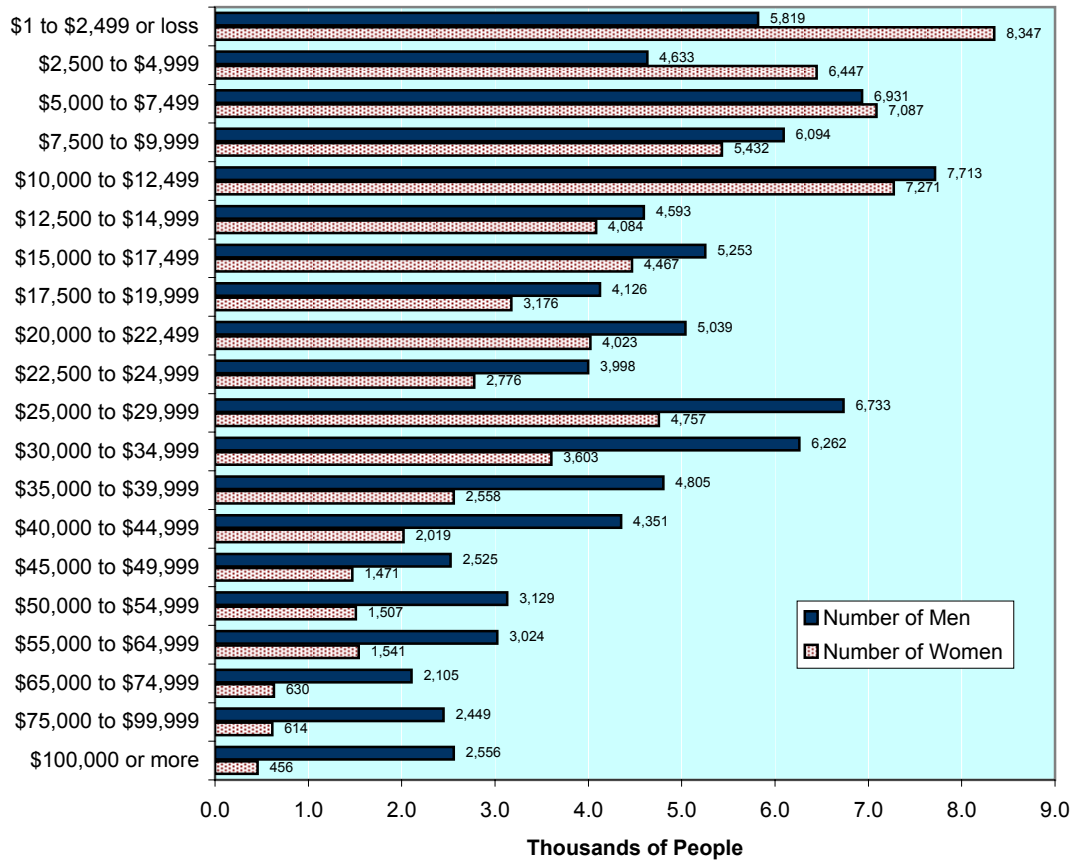
Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

- 72% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 2% 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	5,819	8,347	14,166	9%	9%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	4,633	6,447	11,080	7%	15%	91%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	6,931	7,087	14,018	9%	24%	85%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6,094	5,432	11,526	7%	31%	76%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	7,713	7,271	14,984	9%	40%	69%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	4,593	4,084	8,677	5%	45%	60%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	5,253	4,467	9,720	6%	51%	55%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	4,126	3,176	7,302	4%	56%	49%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	5,039	4,023	9,062	6%	61%	44%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	3,998	2,776	6,774	4%	65%	39%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	6,733	4,757	11,490	7%	72%	35%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6,262	3,603	9,865	6%	78%	28%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	4,805	2,558	7,363	4%	83%	22%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	4,351	2,019	6,370	4%	87%	17%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	2,525	1,471	3,996	2%	89%	13%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	3,129	1,507	4,636	3%	92%	11%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	3,024	1,541	4,565	3%	95%	8%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	2,105	630	2,735	2%	96%	5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,449	614	3,063	2%	98%	4%
\$100,000 or more	2,556	456	3,012	2%	100%	2%
Total:	92,138	72,266	164,404	100%		

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "\$10,000 to \$12,499". *

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$14,006.

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

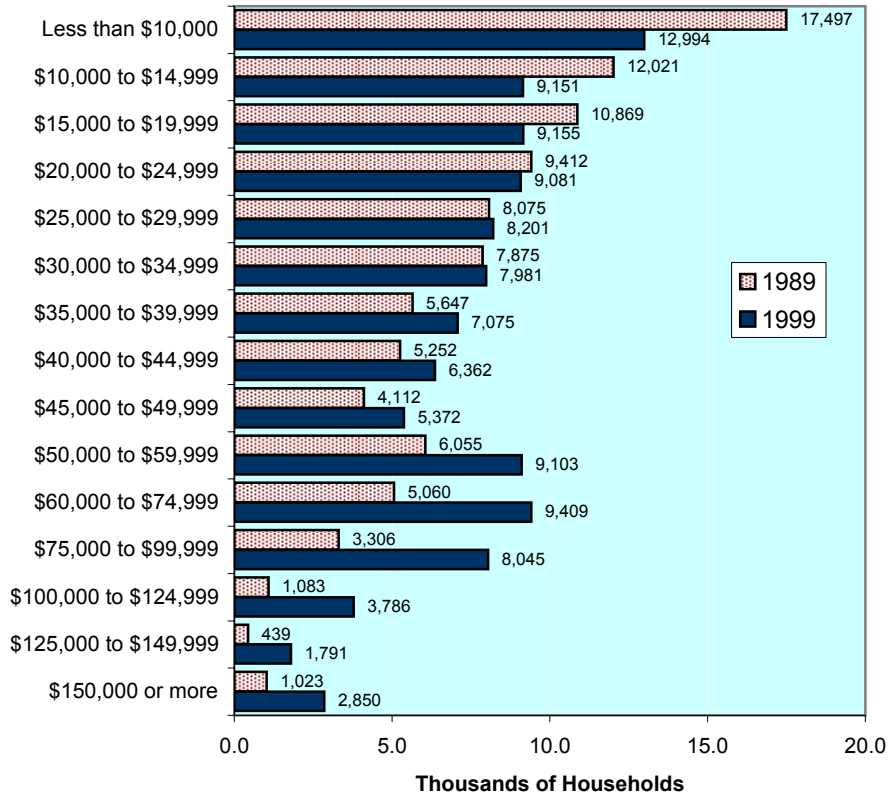
* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 44% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 59% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 8% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 3% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households was "Less than \$10,000". *
- In 1989, the largest bracket was "Less than \$10,000". *

Median Income

- Median Household Income was \$33,983 in 1999, 3.4% more than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$24,450 (\$32,850 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	17,497	18%	12,994	12%	12%	100%	-26%	(4,503)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12,021	12%	9,151	8%	20%	88%	-24%	(2,870)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10,869	11%	9,155	8%	28%	80%	-16%	(1,714)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9,412	10%	9,081	8%	37%	72%	-4%	(331)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	8,075	8%	8,201	7%	44%	63%	2%	126
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7,875	8%	7,981	7%	51%	56%	1%	106
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5,647	6%	7,075	6%	58%	49%	25%	1,428
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5,252	5%	6,362	6%	63%	42%	21%	1,110
\$45,000 to \$49,999	4,112	4%	5,372	5%	68%	37%	31%	1,260
\$50,000 to \$59,999	6,055	6%	9,103	8%	77%	32%	50%	3,048
\$60,000 to \$74,999	5,060	5%	9,409	9%	85%	23%	86%	4,349
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3,306	3%	8,045	7%	92%	15%	143%	4,739
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,083	1%	3,786	3%	96%	8%	250%	2,703
\$125,000 to \$149,999	439	0%	1,791	2%	97%	4%	308%	1,352
\$150,000 or more	1,023	1%	2,850	3%	100%	3%	179%	1,827
Total:	97,726	100%	110,356	100%			13%	12,630

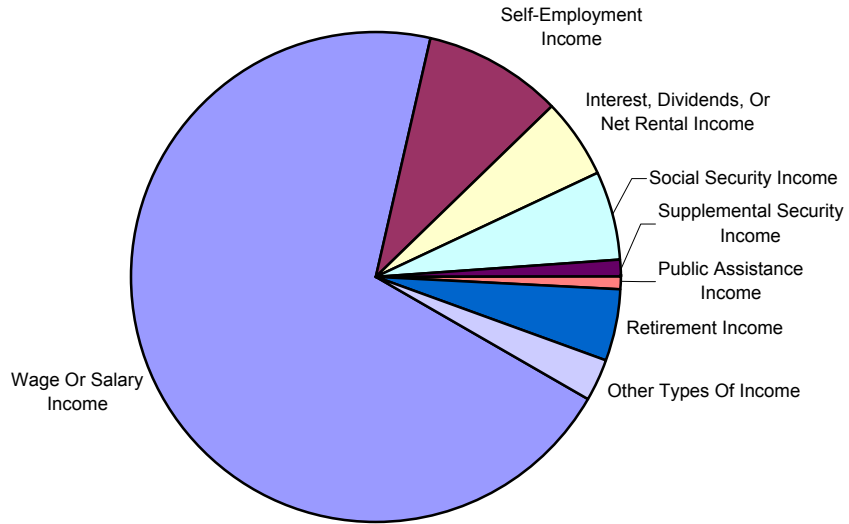
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

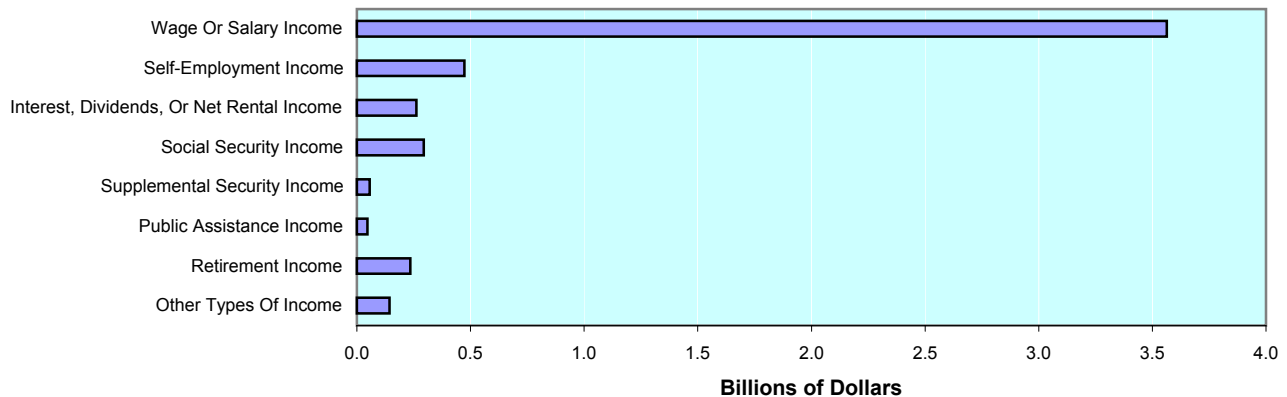
- 70.2% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 9.3% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 79.6% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 15.6% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.9% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 3,564,061,000	70.2%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 472,875,700	9.3%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 261,500,500	5.2%
Social Security Income	\$ 294,680,400	5.8%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 55,754,100	1.1%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 45,902,700	0.9%
Retirement Income	\$ 234,478,200	4.6%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 144,227,800	2.8%
Total*	\$ 5,073,480,400	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

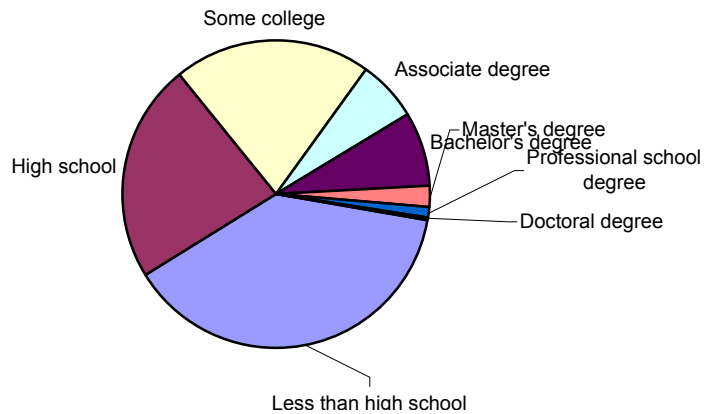
- 38% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 4% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 11% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	78,512	38%
High school	47,004	23%
Some college	42,886	21%
Associate degree	12,926	6%
Bachelor's degree	15,956	8%
Master's degree	4,941	2%
Professional school degree	2,090	1%
Doctoral degree	573	0%
Total	204,888	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

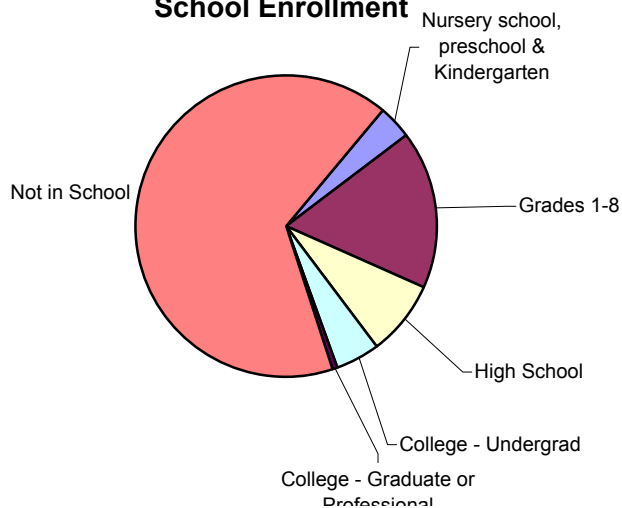
- 5% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 8% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 20% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	12,726	4%
Grades 1-8	58,484	17%
High School	28,896	8%
College - Undergrad	15,843	5%
College - Graduate or Professional	2,116	1%
Not in School	230,672	66%
Total	348,737	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

- 51.7% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 30.5% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

Workers by Weeks Per Year

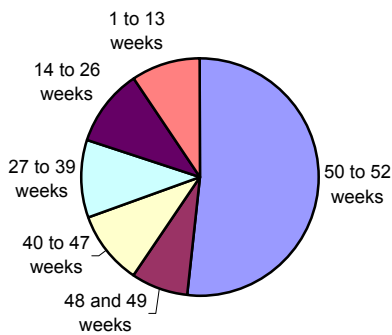
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	34,526	48%	50,695	55%	85,221	52%
48 and 49 weeks	4,965	7%	7,565	8%	12,530	8%
40 to 47 weeks	7,920	11%	8,862	10%	16,782	10%
27 to 39 weeks	8,095	11%	9,193	10%	17,288	10%
14 to 26 weeks	9,058	12%	8,485	9%	17,543	11%
1 to 13 weeks	7,943	11%	7,438	8%	15,381	9%
Total (Worked in 1999)	72,507	100%	92,238	100%	164,745	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

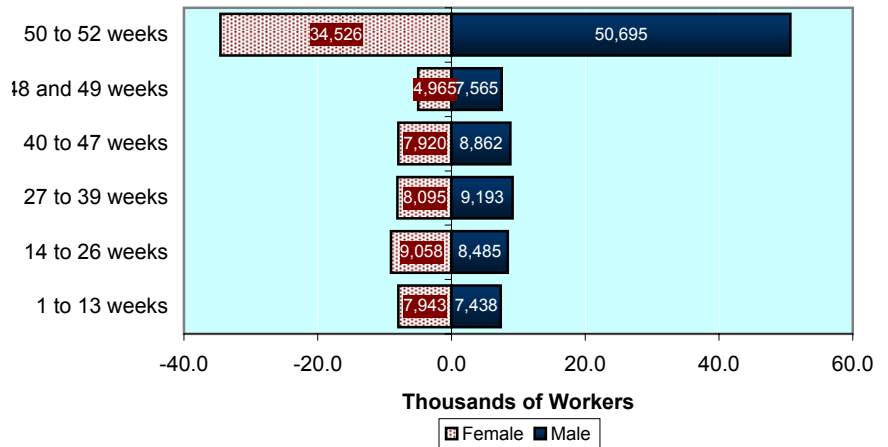
Table P47 - SF3

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

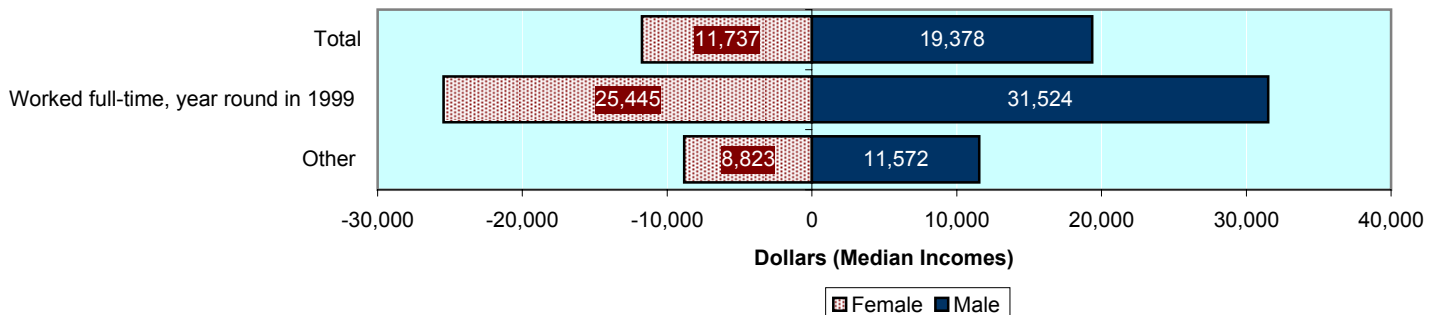
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	11,737	19,378
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	25,445	31,524
Other	8,823	11,572

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



Workers per Family

- 53% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	11,994	14%
1 worker	28,800	33%
2 workers	35,079	40%
3 or more workers	11,839	13%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



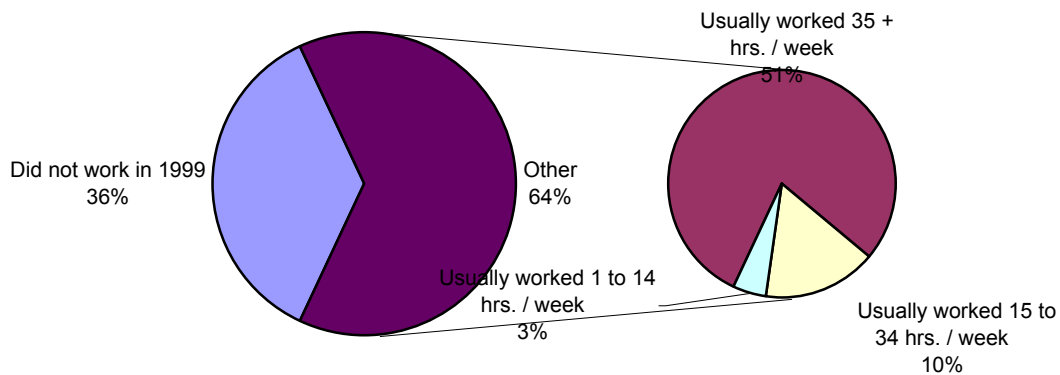
Full Time/Part Time

- 51% 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:	164,745	64%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	130,471	51%	79%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	26,533	10%	16%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	7,741	3%	5%
Did not work in 1999	92,575	36%	
Total (16 and over)	257,320	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 24% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

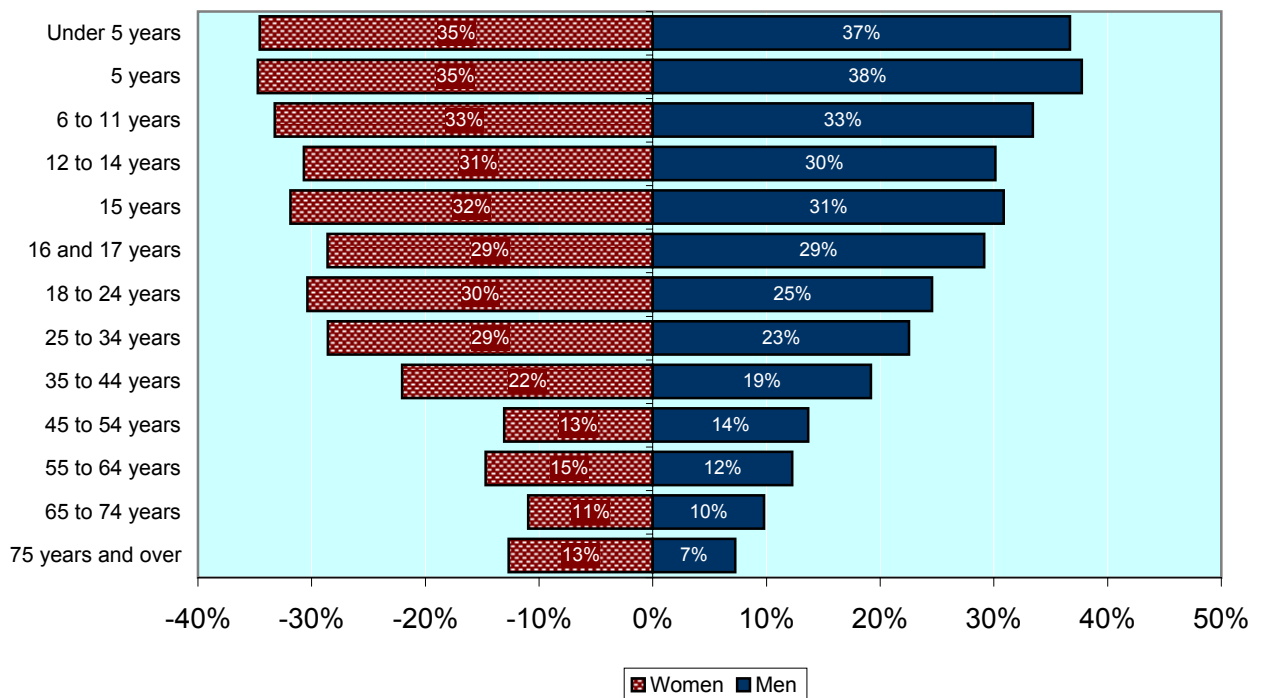
- 33% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	5,530	35%	5,866	37%	11,396	36%
5 years	1,160	35%	1,343	38%	2,503	36%
6 to 11 years	6,939	33%	7,156	33%	14,095	33%
12 to 14 years	3,090	31%	3,148	30%	6,238	30%
15 years	1,101	32%	1,091	31%	2,192	31%
16 and 17 years	1,839	29%	2,008	29%	3,847	29%
18 to 24 years	5,588	30%	4,942	25%	10,530	27%
25 to 34 years	6,941	29%	5,535	23%	12,476	26%
35 to 44 years	5,809	22%	5,015	19%	10,824	21%
45 to 54 years	2,704	13%	2,731	14%	5,435	13%
55 to 64 years	1,923	15%	1,536	12%	3,459	14%
65 to 74 years	1,137	11%	833	10%	1,970	10%
75 years and over	1,146	13%	461	7%	1,607	10%
Under 18 years	19,659	33%	20,612	33%	40,271	33%
Over 65 years	2,283	12%	1,294	9%	3,577	10%
Total	44,907	25%	41,665	23%	86,572	24%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

SF3 - PCT75A-I

Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age



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

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

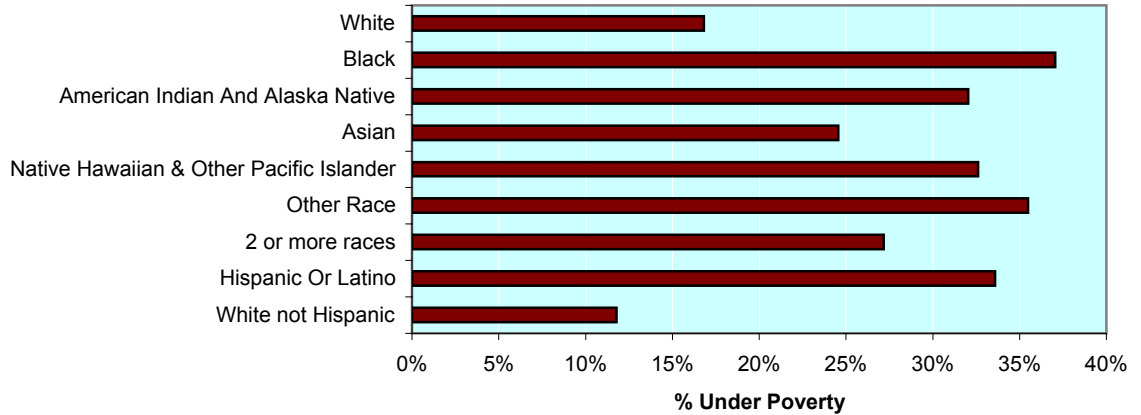
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Black" (37% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "White" (17% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	35,182		17%
Black	2,118		37%
American Indian And Alaska Native	1,498		32%
Asian	3,019		25%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	89		33%
Other Race	40,094		35%
2 or more races	4,572		27%
<hr/>			
Hispanic Or Latino	62,011		34%
White not Hispanic	17,688		12%

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" (66% 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	1104	18%	368	36%	725	50%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	3313	29%	491	40%	2055	66%
5 to 17 years only	3034	15%	794	29%	2708	39%
No related children under 18 years	1228	5%	223	11%	459	12%
Total	8679	13%	1876	27%	5947	39%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			16,502	19%		

Universe: Families

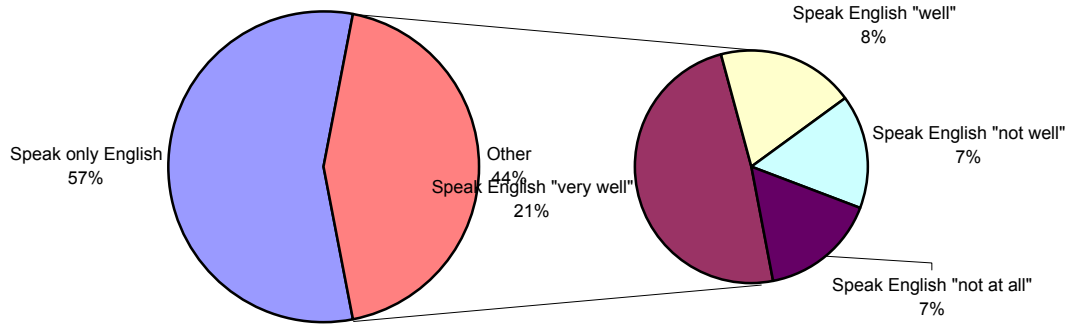
Table P90

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

Language

- 56% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 48.8% 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

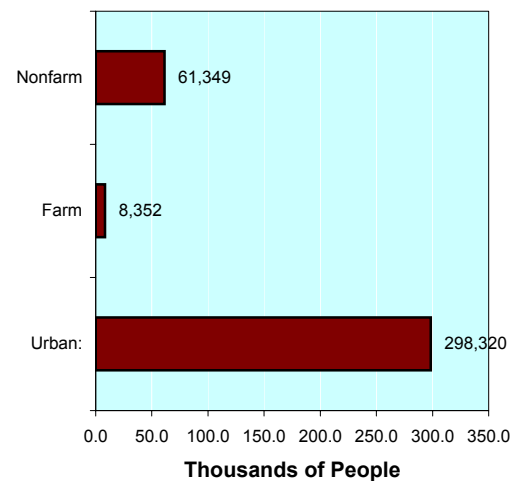
- 81.1% of residents of Tulare County, California live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	368,021	
Urban:	298,320	81%
Rural:	69,701	19%
Farm	8,352	2%
Nonfarm	61,349	17%
Inside urbanized areas	179,925	49%
Inside urban clusters	118,395	32%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



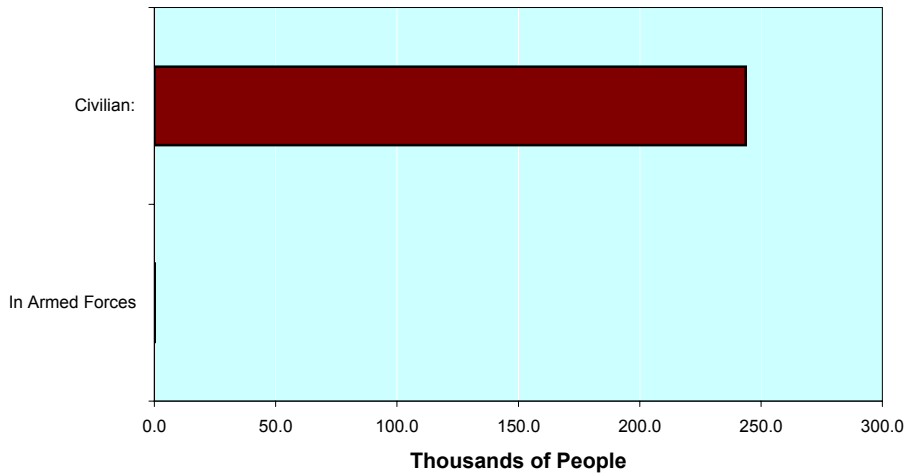
Military / Civilian

- 0.0% of Tulare County, California are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	118	0.0%
Civilian:	243,715	100.0%
Veteran	23,325	9.6%
Nonveteran	220,390	90.4%
Total	243,833	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.