HEADWATERS
ECONOMICS

A SocioEconomic Profile

Mora County, New Mexico

Introduction

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

www.headwaterseconomics.org

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

www.blm.gov

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

www.sonoran.org

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

Table of Contents

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.
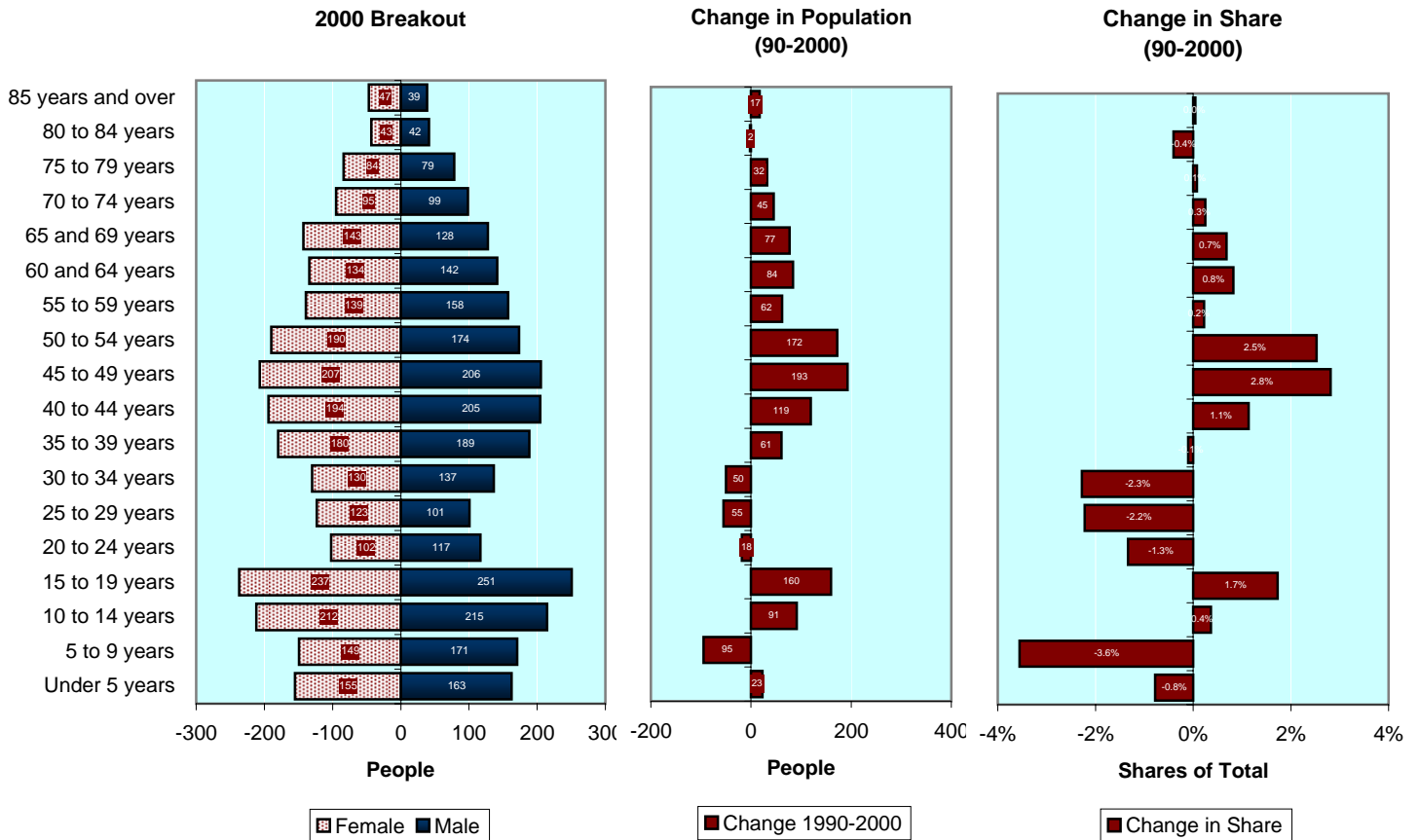
Age and Population

- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 39.6 years, up from 33.8 years in 1990.

- The largest age category is 15 to 19 years old (488 people or 9.4% of the total).

- Total Population in 2000 was 5,180 people, up 21% from 4,264 in 1990.

- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 45 to 49 years , up 193 people. Their share of total rose by 2.8%

Population by Age and Sex

	Total	Under 20 years		40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000)		65 years and over		Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
	Number	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share		
Total Population									
2000	5,180	1,553	30%	1,176	23%	799	15%	39.6	3
1990	4,264	1,374	32%	692	16%	630	15%	33.8	2
10 Yr. Change	916	179	-2%	484	6%	169	1%	5.8	0
10 Yr. % Change	21%	13%		70%		27%		17%	21%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	2,616	800	31%	585	22%	387	15%	39.3	
Female	2,564	753	29%	591	23%	412	16%	39.9	
Male/Female Split	51% / 49%	52% / 48%		50% / 50%		48% / 52%			

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.

2000 Breakout / **Change in Population (90-2000)** / **Change in Share (90-2000)**

Mora County, New Mexico

Race

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

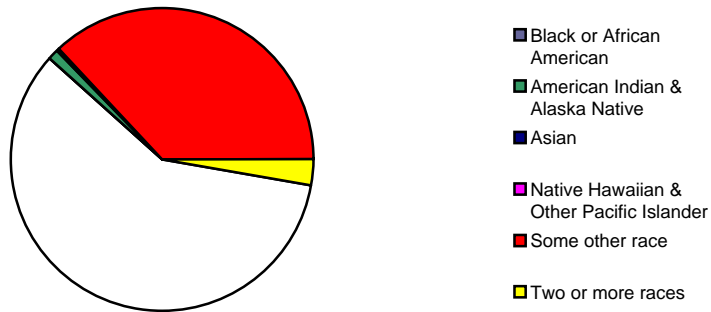- The largest number of residents are "White" (58.9%).

- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (37.0%).

Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	3,050	58.9%
Black or African American	5	0.1%
American Indian & Alaska Native	59	1.1%
Asian	6	0.1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some other race	1,915	37.0%
Two or more races	145	2.8%

Universe: Total population   Table SF1 - P7

2000 Race Breakout

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

Ethnicity

- 81.6% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (51.4% of the Hispanic population).
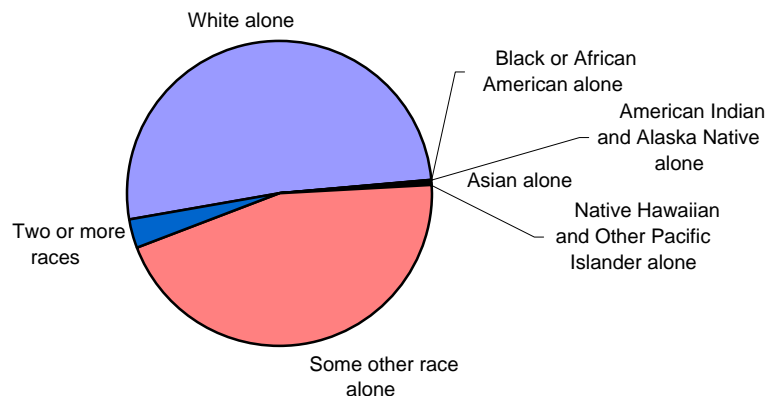
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (45.2% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4,229	81.6%	100.0%
White alone	2,173	41.9%	51.4%
Black or African American alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	16	0.3%	0.4%
Asian alone	4	0.1%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	1,911	36.9%	45.2%
Two or more races	125	2.4%	3.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	951	18.4%	
Total:	5,180	100.0%	

Universe: Total population   Table SF1 - P8

Hispanic by Race

White alone

Black or African American alone

American Indian and Alaska Native alone

Asian alone

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone

Two or more races

Some other race alone

Housing

- 67.8% of the housing units are occupied.

- 56.4% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.

- 12.5% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.

- 14.4% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.
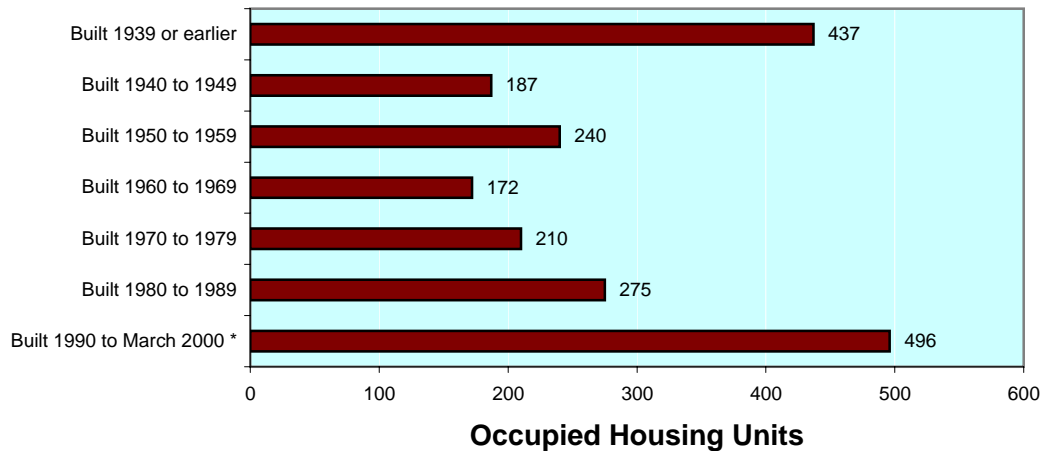
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	2,973	
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H1
Occupied	2,017	67.8%
Vacant Units - Total	956	
Vacancy Rate (%)	32.2%	
Average Household Size	2.5	
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H3, H12

Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	1,663	55.9%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	15	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	0.9%	
Average Household Size	2.6	
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12

Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	354	11.9%
Vacant Units - For Rent	19	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	5.1%	
Average Household Size	2.3	
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12

Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	19	0.6%
For sale only	15	0.5%
Rented or sold, not occupied	82	2.8%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	428	14.4%
For migrant workers	1	0.0%
Other vacant	411	13.8%
Total Vacant	956	32.2%
Universe: Vacant housing units		SF1 - H5

Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1990 to march 2000 *.

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

Home Construction by Decade

Decade	Occupied Housing Units
Built 1939 or earlier	437
Built 1940 to 1949	187
Built 1950 to 1959	240
Built 1960 to 1969	172
Built 1970 to 1979	210
Built 1980 to 1989	275
Built 1990 to March 2000 *	496

Occupied Housing Units

Universe: Occupied housing units   SF3 - H36

Housing Affordability - Rentals

- 32% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).
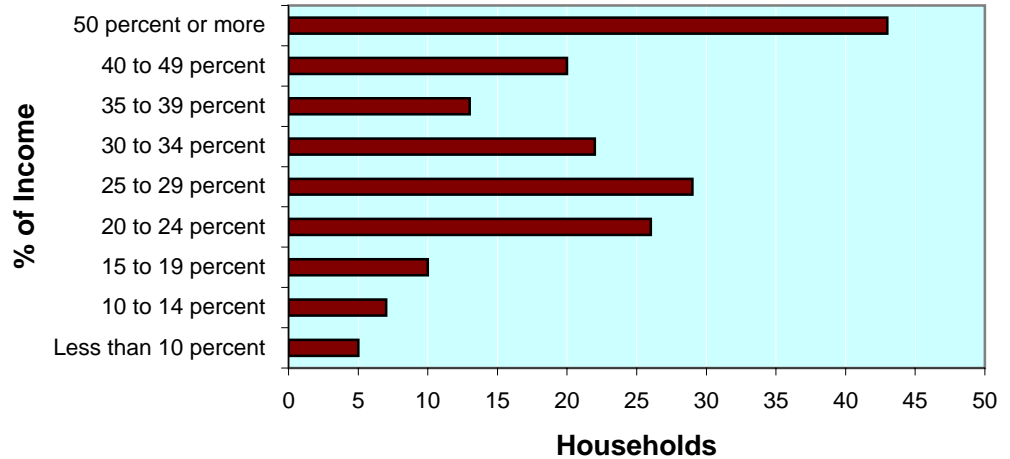
Rental Affordability		
Median gross rent	$	357
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		32%

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

- 14% of the households that pay rent, spend more than 50% of their household income in gross rent (incl. utilities).

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units   SF3 - H69

Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 129, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adju	$ 42,161	$ 75,900
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	15%	19%
Income required to qualify for the median house	$ 14,220	$ 21,447
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	165	129

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units   SF3 - H76

Income in:	1989	1999
Per capita income		$ 12,340
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 $'s)	$ 17,119	$ 24,518
Median family income (Adj.for Inflation in 2000 $'s)	$ 23,522	$ 27,648

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

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

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

Employment by Industry (NAICS*) - SF3

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Split
1) Educational, health and social services:	475	28%	19%/81%
2) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	218	13%	87%/13%
3) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	198	12%	53%/47%
4) Construction	173	10%	95%/5%
5) Public administration	142	8%	46%/54%
6) Retail trade	118	7%	58%/42%
7) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	107	6%	64%/36%
8) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	64	4%	44%/56%
9) Other services (except public administration)	59	3%	88%/12%
10) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	49	3%	43%/57%
Total of Top 10	1,603	95%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	190	21%	28	4%	218	13%	87%/13%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	172	19%	28	4%	200	12%	86%/14%
Mining	18	2%	-	0%	18	1%	100%/0%
Construction	164	18%	9	1%	173	10%	95%/5%
Manufacturing	21	2%	18	2%	39	2%	54%/46%
Wholesale trade	8	1%	9	1%	17	1%	47%/53%
Retail trade	69	8%	49	6%	118	7%	58%/42%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	68	8%	39	5%	107	6%	64%/36%
Transportation and warehousing	43	5%	30	4%	73	4%	59%/41%
Utilities	25	3%	9	1%	34	2%	74%/26%
Information	15	2%	12	2%	27	2%	56%/44%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	21	2%	28	4%	49	3%	43%/57%
Finance and insurance	10	1%	8	1%	18	1%	56%/44%
Real estate and rental and leasing	11	1%	20	3%	31	2%	35%/65%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	28	3%	36	5%	64	4%	44%/56%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	22	2%	17	2%	39	2%	56%/44%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	6	1%	19	2%	25	1%	24%/76%
Educational, health and social services:	92	10%	383	49%	475	28%	19%/81%
Educational services	56	6%	180	23%	236	14%	24%/76%
Health care and social assistance	36	4%	203	26%	239	14%	15%/85%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	105	12%	93	12%	198	12%	53%/47%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	33	4%	4	1%	37	2%	89%/11%
Accommodation and food services	72	8%	89	11%	161	10%	45%/55%
Other services (except public administration)	52	6%	7	1%	59	3%	88%/12%
Public administration	65	7%	77	10%	142	8%	46%/54%
Total	**898**		**788**		**1,686**		**53%/47%**

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 916 compared to 789 in the United States. A more diverse economy has a lower index value.

Employment by Occupation (SOC*) - SF3

Top 10 (of the Second Tier Categories)

	Both Sexes Number	%	M/F Split
1) Professional and related occupations:	320	19%	28%/72%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	212	13%	13%/87%
3) Construction and extraction occupations:	189	11%	99%/1%
4) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	156	9%	44%/56%
5) Food preparation and serving related occupations	140	8%	16%/84%
6) Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	109	6%	93%/7%
7) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	95	6%	100%/0%
8) Sales and related occupations	93	6%	33%/67%
9) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	87	5%	69%/31%
10) Transportation and material moving occupations:	71	4%	93%/7%
Total of Top 10	1,472	87%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)

	Male Number	%	Female Number	%	Both Sexes Number	%	M/F Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	157	17%	319	40%	476	28%	33%/67%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	68	8%	88	11%	156	9%	44%/56%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	21	2%	56	7%	77	5%	27%/73%
Farmers and farm managers	47	5%	6	1%	53	3%	89%/11%
Business and financial operations occupations:	-	0%	26	3%	26	2%	0%/100%
Business operations specialists	-	0%	11	1%	11	1%	0%/100%
Financial specialists	-	0%	15	2%	15	1%	0%/100%
Professional and related occupations:	89	10%	231	29%	320	19%	28%/72%
Computer and mathematical occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Architecture and engineering occupations:	25	3%	-	0%	25	1%	100%/0%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	25	3%	-	0%	25	1%	100%/0%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	19	2%	19	2%	38	2%	50%/50%
Community and social services occupations	8	1%	53	7%	61	4%	13%/87%
Legal occupations	10	1%	9	1%	19	1%	53%/47%
Education, training, and library occupations	13	1%	121	15%	134	8%	10%/90%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	2	0%	2	0%	4	0%	50%/50%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	12	1%	27	3%	39	2%	31%/69%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	12	1%	11	1%	23	1%	52%/48%
Health technologists and technicians	-	0%	16	2%	16	1%	0%/100%
Service occupations:	178	20%	201	26%	379	22%	47%/53%
Healthcare support occupations	16	2%	30	4%	46	3%	35%/65%
Protective service occupations:	65	7%	1	0%	66	4%	98%/2%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	43	5%	-	0%	43	3%	100%/0%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	22	2%	1	0%	23	1%	96%/4%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	23	3%	117	15%	140	8%	16%/84%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	60	7%	27	3%	87	5%	69%/31%
Personal care and service occupations	14	2%	26	3%	40	2%	35%/65%
Sales and office occupations:	59	7%	246	31%	305	18%	19%/81%
Sales and related occupations	31	3%	62	8%	93	6%	33%/67%
Office and administrative support occupations	28	3%	184	23%	212	13%	13%/87%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	101	11%	8	1%	109	6%	93%/7%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	282	31%	2	0%	284	17%	99%/1%
Construction and extraction occupations:	187	21%	2	0%	189	11%	99%/1%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	49	5%	-	0%	49	3%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	132	15%	2	0%	134	8%	99%/1%
Extraction workers	6	1%	-	0%	6	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	95	11%	-	0%	95	6%	100%/0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	121	13%	12	2%	133	8%	91%/9%
Production occupations	55	6%	7	1%	62	4%	89%/11%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	66	7%	5	1%	71	4%	93%/7%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	11	1%	-	0%	11	1%	100%/0%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operators	37	4%	5	1%	42	2%	88%/12%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Material moving workers	18	2%	-	0%	18	1%	100%/0%
Total	898		788		1,686		53%/47%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

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

Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.

- 55% of residents worked in the county.

- 42% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:

	# of People	%
In State	1,656	99%
Outside State	19	1%

County of Work:

In County	917	55%
Outside County	739	44%

Place of Work:

Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	44	42%
Outside Place (Town)	61	58%
Total	1,675	100%

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

Inside Place (Town) 42%

Outside Place (Town) 58%
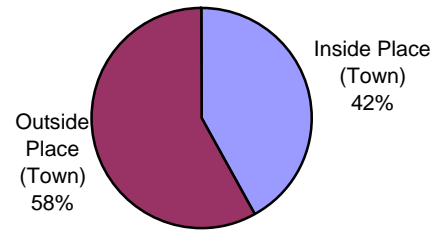
Method of Commute

- 4.2% of residents worked at home.

- 7.3% of residents walked or biked to work.

- 0.8% of residents took public transportation.

- 61% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute

Car, truck, or van:	1,421	85%
Drove alone	1,030	61%
Carpooled	391	23%
Public transportation:	14	1%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	14	1%
Motorcycle	-	0%
Bicycle	-	0%
Walked	122	7%
Other means	47	3%
Worked at home	71	4%
Total:	**1,675**	**100%**

Universe: Workers 16 years and over   SF3 - P30
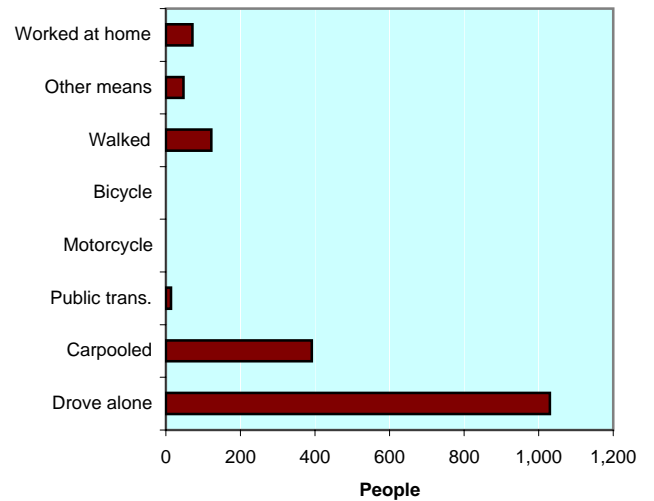
Commute Time

- 40% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time

Worked at home	71	4%
Less that 20 Minutes	662	40%
20-45 Minutes	374	22%
45-59 Minutes	251	15%
60 Minutes or More	317	19%
Total	1,675	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over   SF3 - P31

Mora County, New Mexico
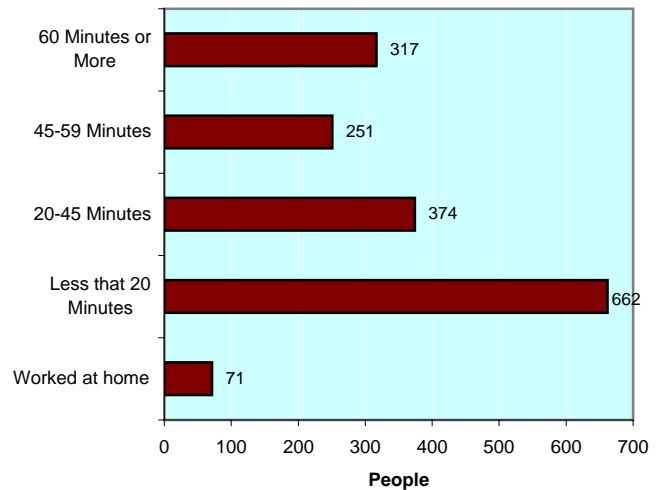
Place of Birth

- 78.0% of residents were born in state.

- 22.0% of residents were born in a different state.

- 2.5% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	4,039	78%
Northeast	86	2%
Midwest	153	3%
South	209	4%
West	562	11%
Outside The US*	131	3%
Total:	5,180	100%

Universe: Total population   SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands
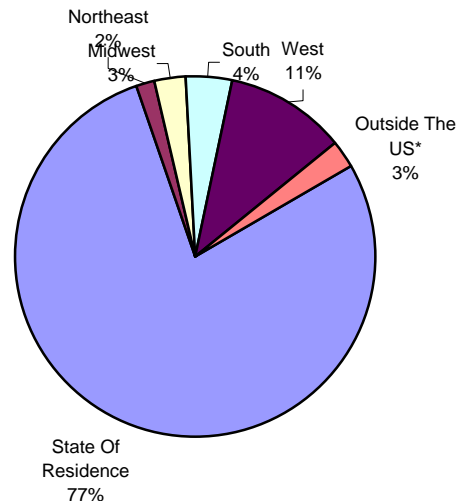
New Residents Since 1995

- 20% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.

- 8% lived in a different state in 1995.

- 0% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	3,364	69%
Different house in 1995:	1,493	31%
In United States in 1995:	1,470	30%
Same county	482	10%
Different county:	988	20%
Same state	601	12%
Different state:	387	8%
Northeast	5	0%
Midwest	29	1%
South	105	2%
West	248	5%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	-	0%
Foreign country or at sea	23	0%
Total:	4,857	100%

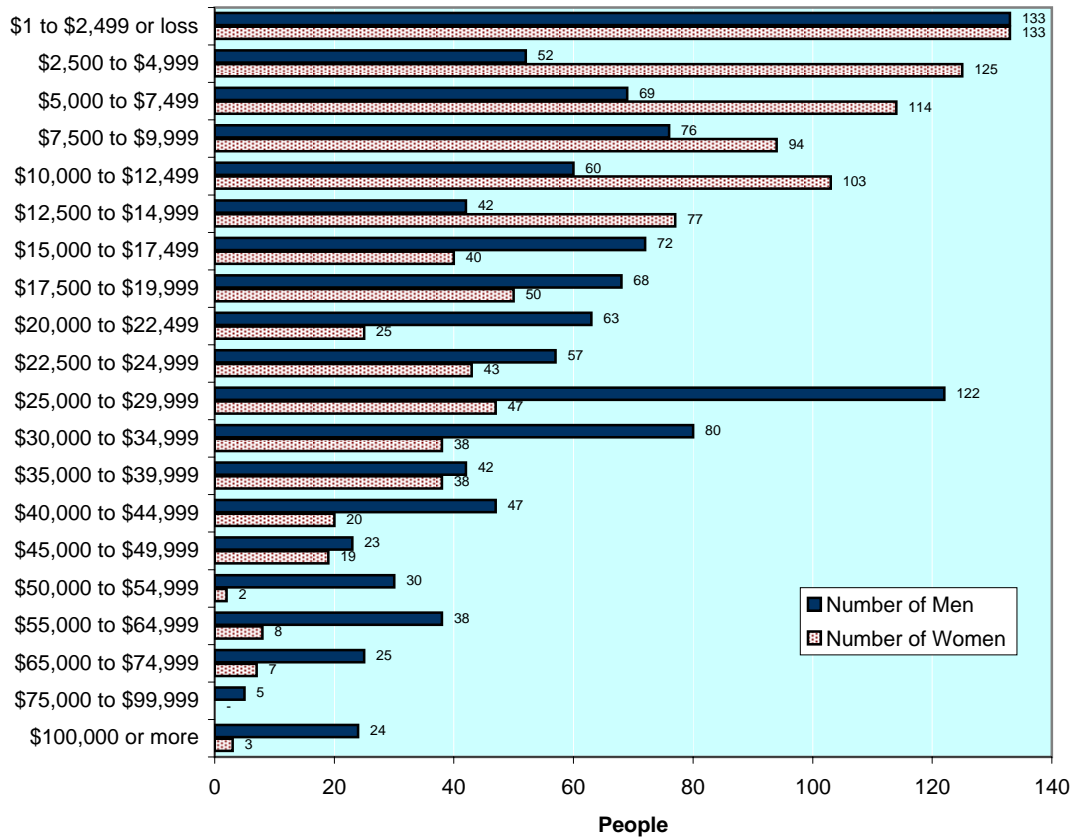Universe: Population 5 years and over   SF3 - P24

Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3
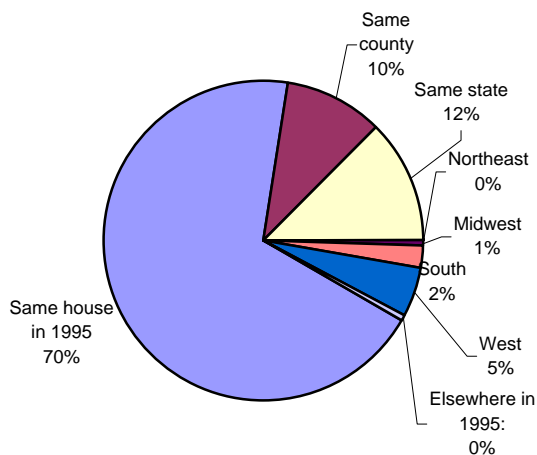
Income Distribution

- 79% of the individuals earned less than $30K. *

- 1% of individuals earned more than $100K. *

Horizontal bar chart comparing Number of Men and Number of Women by income bracket.

Income bracket	Number of Men	Number of Women
$1 to $2,499 or loss	133	133
$2,500 to $4,999	52	125
$5,000 to $7,499	69	114
$7,500 to $9,999	76	94
$10,000 to $12,499	60	103
$12,500 to $14,999	42	77
$15,000 to $17,499	72	40
$17,500 to $19,999	68	50
$20,000 to $22,499	63	25
$22,500 to $24,999	57	43
$25,000 to $29,999	122	47
$30,000 to $34,999	80	38
$35,000 to $39,999	42	38
$40,000 to $44,999	47	20
$45,000 to $49,999	23	19
$50,000 to $54,999	30	2
$55,000 to $64,999	38	8
$65,000 to $74,999	25	7
$75,000 to $99,999	5	-
$100,000 or more	24	3

People

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "$1 to $2,499 or loss". *

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	133	133	266	13%	13%	100%
$2,500 to $4,999	52	125	177	8%	21%	87%
$5,000 to $7,499	69	114	183	9%	30%	79%
$7,500 to $9,999	76	94	170	8%	38%	70%
$10,000 to $12,499	60	103	163	8%	45%	62%
$12,500 to $14,999	42	77	119	6%	51%	55%
$15,000 to $17,499	72	40	112	5%	56%	49%
$17,500 to $19,999	68	50	118	6%	62%	44%
$20,000 to $22,499	63	25	88	4%	66%	38%
$22,500 to $24,999	57	43	100	5%	71%	34%
$25,000 to $29,999	122	47	169	8%	79%	29%
$30,000 to $34,999	80	38	118	6%	84%	21%
$35,000 to $39,999	42	38	80	4%	88%	16%
$40,000 to $44,999	47	20	67	3%	91%	12%
$45,000 to $49,999	23	19	42	2%	93%	9%
$50,000 to $54,999	30	2	32	2%	95%	7%
$55,000 to $64,999	38	8	46	2%	97%	5%
$65,000 to $74,999	25	7	32	2%	98%	3%
$75,000 to $99,999	5	-	5	0%	99%	2%
$100,000 or more	24	3	27	1%	100%	1%
Total:	1,128	986	2,114	100%		

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was $12,340.

Income Distribution (Households) -
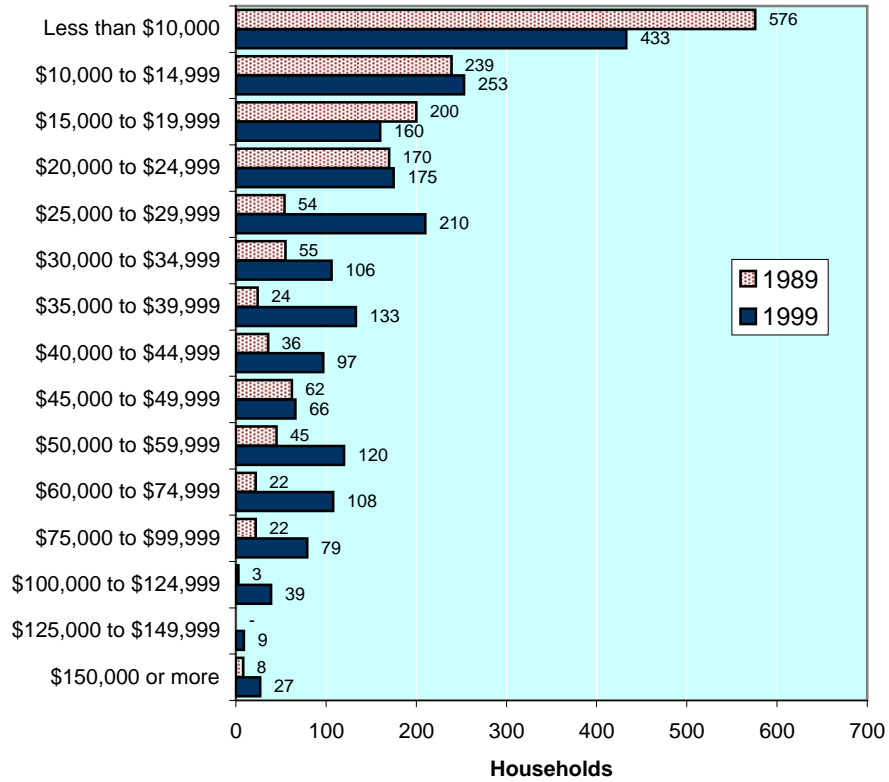
Income Distribution

- In 1999, 61% of households earned less than $30K, down from 82% of households in 1989. *

- In 1999, 4% of households earned more than $100K, up from 1% 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 $24,518 in 1999, 40.5% more than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).*

- Median Household Income In 1989 was $12,993 ($17,457 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	576	38%	433	21%	21%	100%	-25%	(143)
$10,000 to $14,999	239	16%	253	13%	34%	79%	6%	14
$15,000 to $19,999	200	13%	160	8%	42%	66%	-20%	(40)
$20,000 to $24,999	170	11%	175	9%	51%	58%	3%	5
$25,000 to $29,999	54	4%	210	10%	61%	49%	289%	156
$30,000 to $34,999	55	4%	106	5%	66%	39%	93%	51
$35,000 to $39,999	24	2%	133	7%	73%	34%	454%	109
$40,000 to $44,999	36	2%	97	5%	78%	27%	169%	61
$45,000 to $49,999	62	4%	66	3%	81%	22%	6%	4
$50,000 to $59,999	45	3%	120	6%	87%	19%	167%	75
$60,000 to $74,999	22	1%	108	5%	92%	13%	391%	86
$75,000 to $99,999	22	1%	79	4%	96%	8%	259%	57
$100,000 to $124,999	3	0%	39	2%	98%	4%	1200%	36
$125,000 to $149,999	-	0%	9	0%	99%	2%	#DIV/0!	9
$150,000 or more	8	1%	27	1%	100%	1%	238%	19
Total:	1,516	100%	2,015	100%			33%	499

Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

- 58.7% of income was derived from wage or salary income.

- 8.1% of income was derived from self-employment income.

- 66.7% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).

- 26.0% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*

- 0.7% of income was derived from public assistance income.
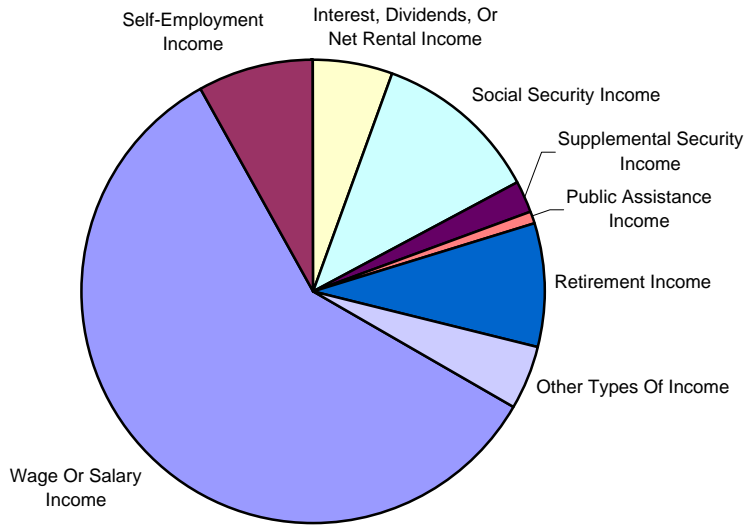
Income Distribution			% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	$	37,498,100	58.7%
Self-Employment Income	$	5,158,700	8.1%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	$	3,502,100	5.5%
Social Security Income	$	7,496,900	11.7%
Supplemental Security Income	$	1,445,700	2.3%
Public Assistance Income	$	434,200	0.7%
Retirement Income	$	5,621,600	8.8%
Other Types Of Income	$	2,776,600	4.3%
Total*	$	63,933,900	

Universe: Households   SF3-P68-75
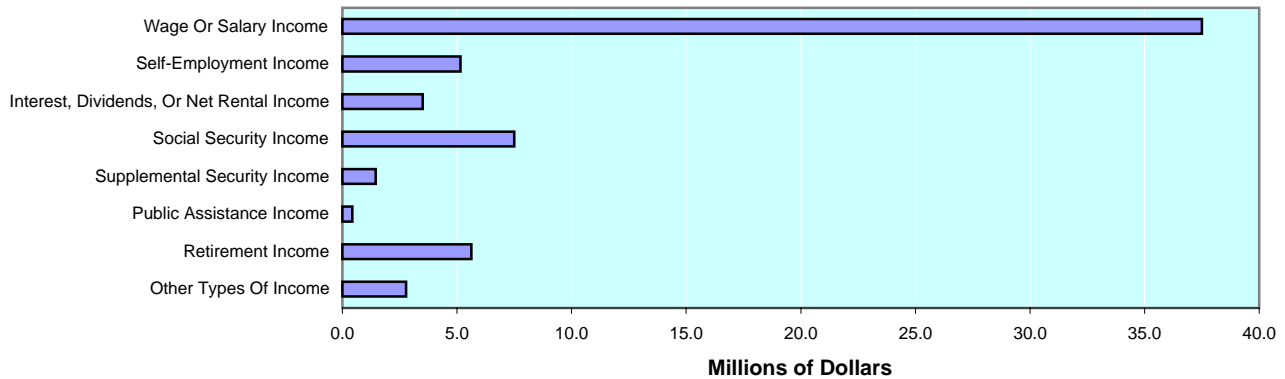
* Note: Income does not include capital gains. See glossary for more information.

Educational Attainment

- 30% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.

- 9% of residents have an advanced college degree.

- 16% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	1,011	30%
High school	1,061	32%
Some college	602	18%
Associate degree	154	5%
Bachelor's degree	228	7%
Master's degree	232	7%
Professional school degree	24	1%
Doctoral degree	36	1%
Total	3,348	

Universe: Population 25 years and over   Table P37

Educational Attainment
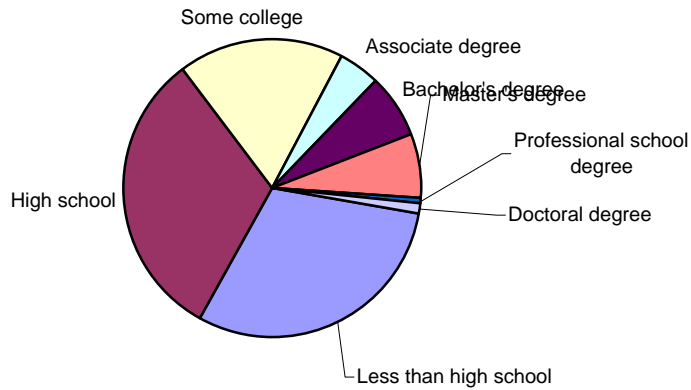
School Enrollment

- 4% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.

- 9% of residents were enrolled in high school.

- 15% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	154	3%
Grades 1-8	615	12%
High School	437	9%
College - Undergrad	171	3%
College - Graduate or Professional	41	1%
Not in School	3,558	72%
Total	4,976	

Universe: Population 3 years and over   Table P36

School Enrollment
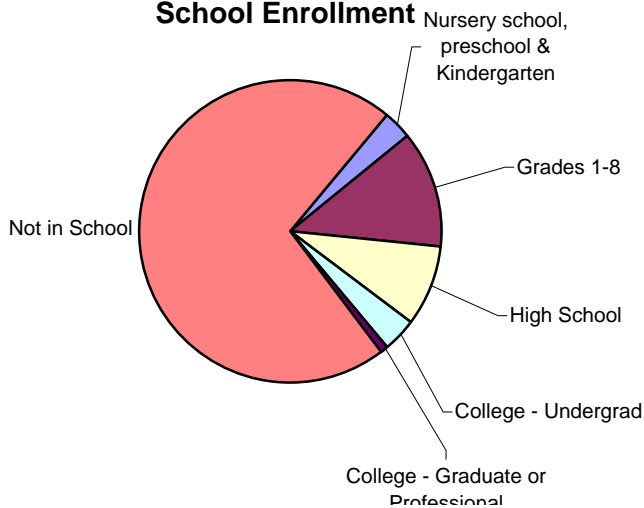
Seasonal Workers

- 49.6% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 36.1% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.
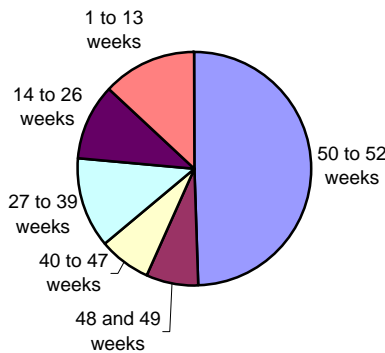
Workers by Weeks Per Year

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	406	41%	644	57%	1,050	50%
48 and 49 weeks	75	8%	75	7%	150	7%
40 to 47 weeks	77	8%	78	7%	155	7%
27 to 39 weeks	171	17%	95	8%	266	13%
14 to 26 weeks	149	15%	71	6%	220	10%
1 to 13 weeks	110	11%	168	15%	278	13%
Total (Worked in 1999)	988	100%	1,131	100%	2,119	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
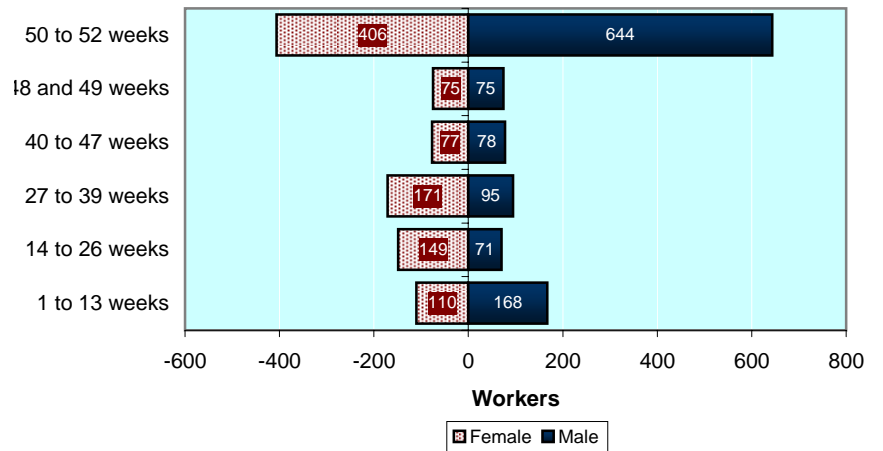
Income by Work Status

- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	8,701	16,766
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	19,451	25,116
Other	6,875	10,980

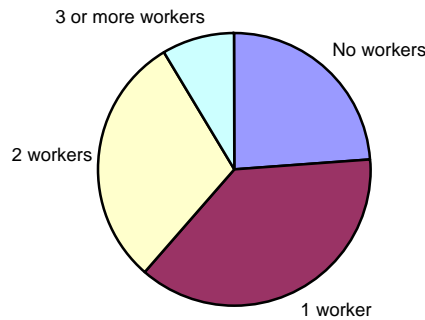Universe: Population 15 years and over with income in 1999.   Table PCT45 - SF3
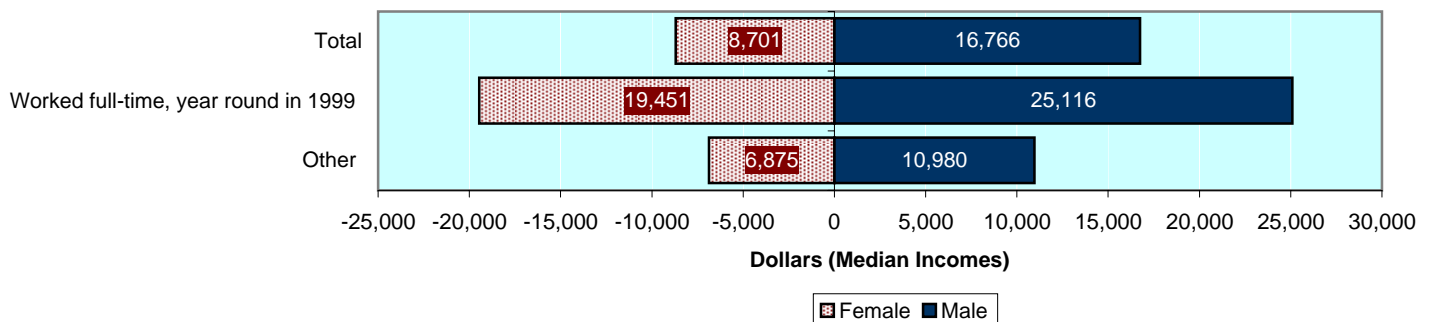
Workers per Family

- 39% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family

	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	335	24%
1 worker	524	37%
2 workers	423	30%
3 or more workers	119	8%

Universe: Families   SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family

Full Time/Part Time

- 40% of residents aged 16 and over that 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:	2,119	53%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	1,570	40%	74%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	394	10%	19%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	155	4%	7%
Did not work in 1999	1,848	47%	
Total (16 and over)	3,967	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over   SF3 - P47

- Of those who worked, 74% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked

Poverty - SF3
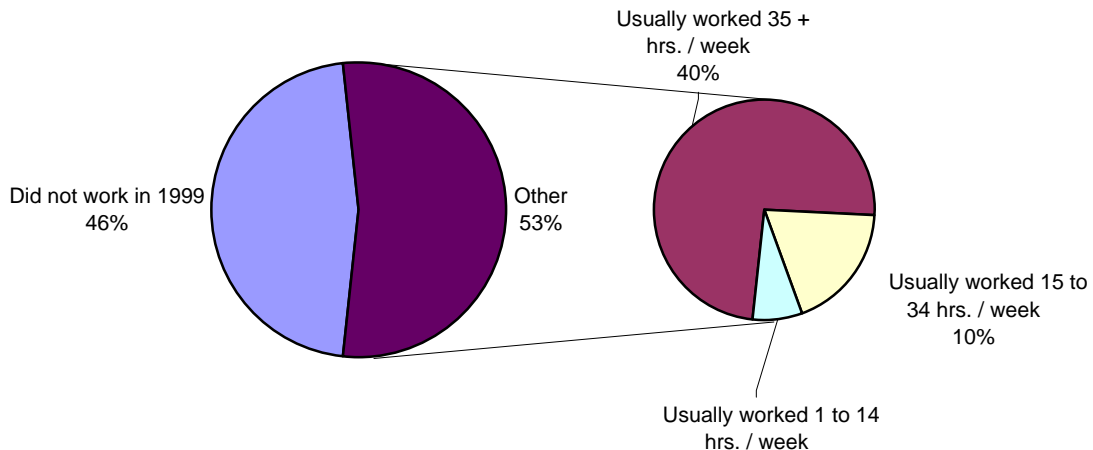
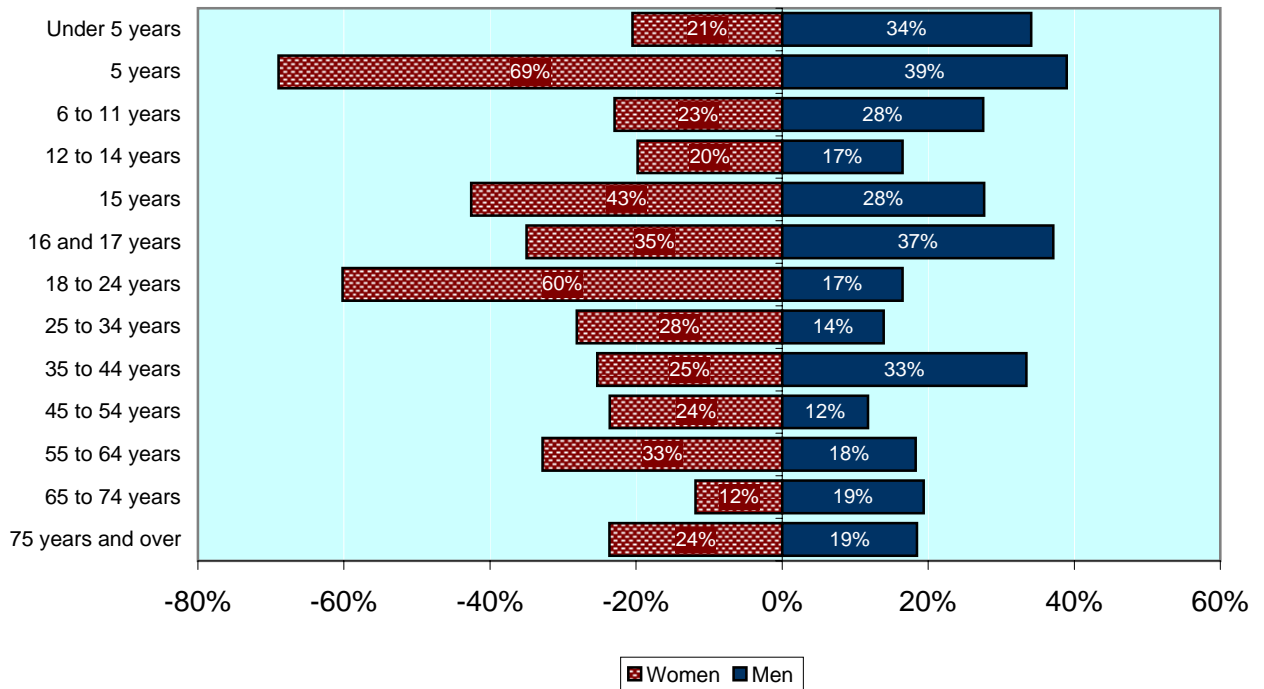## Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 25% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

- 28% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

Income in 1999 below poverty level:	Women Number	%	Men Number	%	Total Number	%
Under 5 years	32	21%	57	34%	89	28%
5 years	20	69%	16	39%	36	51%
6 to 11 years	45	23%	59	28%	104	25%
12 to 14 years	21	20%	19	17%	40	18%
15 years	23	43%	28	28%	51	33%
16 and 17 years	35	35%	29	37%	64	36%
18 to 24 years	127	60%	38	17%	165	37%
25 to 34 years	79	28%	28	14%	107	22%
35 to 44 years	82	25%	148	33%	230	30%
45 to 54 years	90	24%	40	12%	130	18%
55 to 64 years	80	33%	46	18%	126	25%
65 to 74 years	26	12%	47	19%	73	16%
75 years and over	53	24%	37	19%	90	21%
Under 18 years	176	27%	208	29%	384	28%
Over 65 years	79	18%	84	19%	163	18%
Total	713	28%	592	23%	1,305	25%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

SF3 - PCT75A-I

Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age

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

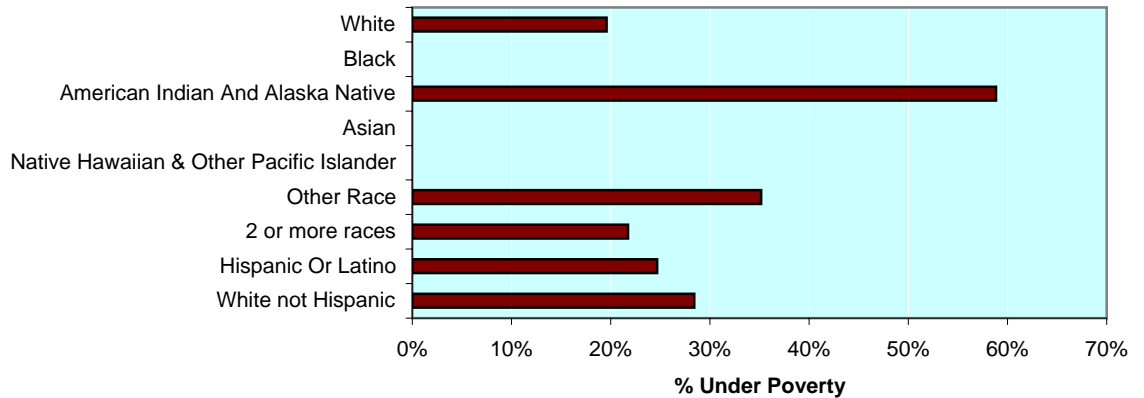## Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (59% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Black" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

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

Poverty by Race (Individuals)

	Number	% of Total %
White	605	20%
Black	-	0%
American Indian And Alaska Native	20	59%
Asian	-	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-	
Other Race	635	35%
2 or more races	45	22%
Hispanic Or Latino	1,040	25%
White not Hispanic	257	28%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.   Table PCT075A-I

Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic

Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Male - No Wife - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years " (67% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Families Under Poverty by Household Type

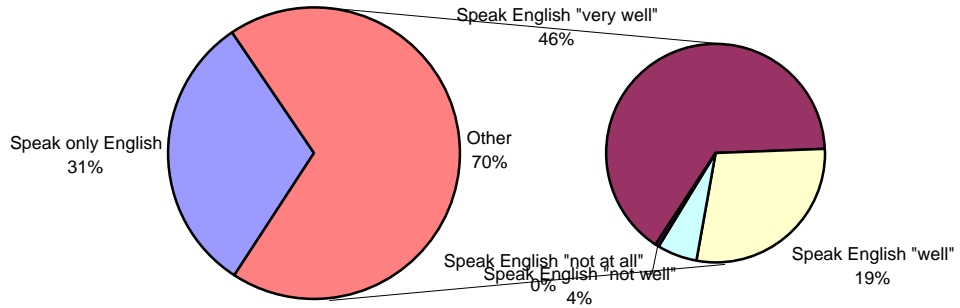|	Married Number	%	Male - No Wife Number	%	Female - No Husband Number	%
With related children under 18 years:	56	15%	43	39%	88	44%
Under 5 years only	6	24%	3	7%	18	55%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	17	25%	8	67%	16	33%
5 to 17 years only	33	12%	32	57%	54	45%
No related children under 18 years	83	14%	5	11%	18	25%
Total	139	14%	48	31%	106	39%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			293	21%		

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

- 31% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.

- 65.2% of the population that speaks something other than English, speaks English "Very Well".

Language English/NonEnglish with NonEnglish Breakout

Speak English "very well" 46%

Speak only English 31%

Other 70%

Speak English "not at all" 0%

Speak English "not well" 4%

Speak English "well" 19%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P19

Urban/Rural

- 0.0% of residents of Mora County, New Mexico live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout

	Population	Percent
Total:	5,180	
Urban:	-	0%
Rural:	5,180	100%
Farm	296	6%
Nonfarm	4,884	94%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	-	0%

Universe: Total population   SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout

Nonfarm — 4,884

Farm — 296

Urban: — -

Thousands of People
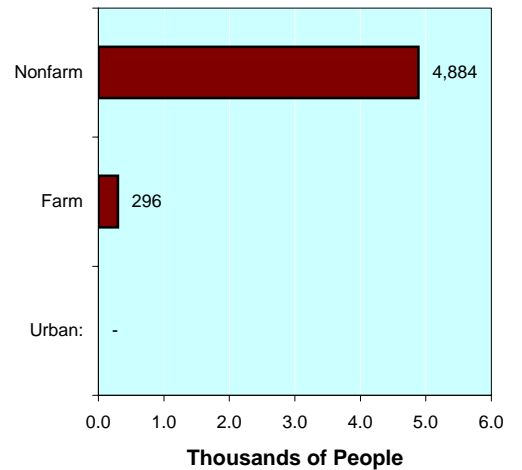
Military / Civilian

- 0.2% of Mora County, New Mexico are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian

	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	9	0.2%
Civilian:	3,780	99.8%
Veteran	570	15.0%
Nonveteran	3,210	84.7%
Total	3,789	100.0%

Universe: Population 18 years and over   SF3 - P39

Military Breakout

Thousands of People
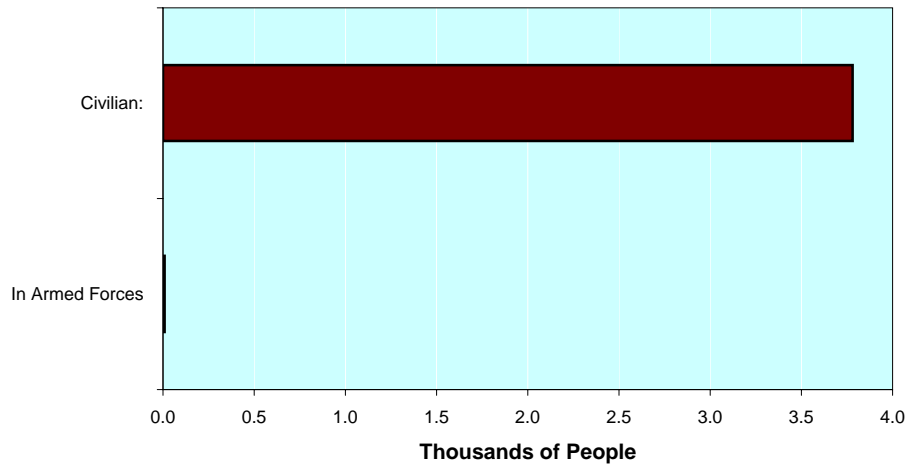
The following describes the differences between the two data sources in this profile and has been copied from the U.S. Census website.
http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sf3compnote.html

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 exerpts 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.

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.