



HEADWATERS
ECONOMICS

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A SocioEconomic Profile

Mora County, New Mexico, Mora CCD

Produced by the
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)
April 6, 2007

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

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

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

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

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

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

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



www.headwaterseconomics.org

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



www.blm.gov

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



www.sonoran.org

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

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

Age Breakout in 2000

- The median age in 2000 is 39.1 years.

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

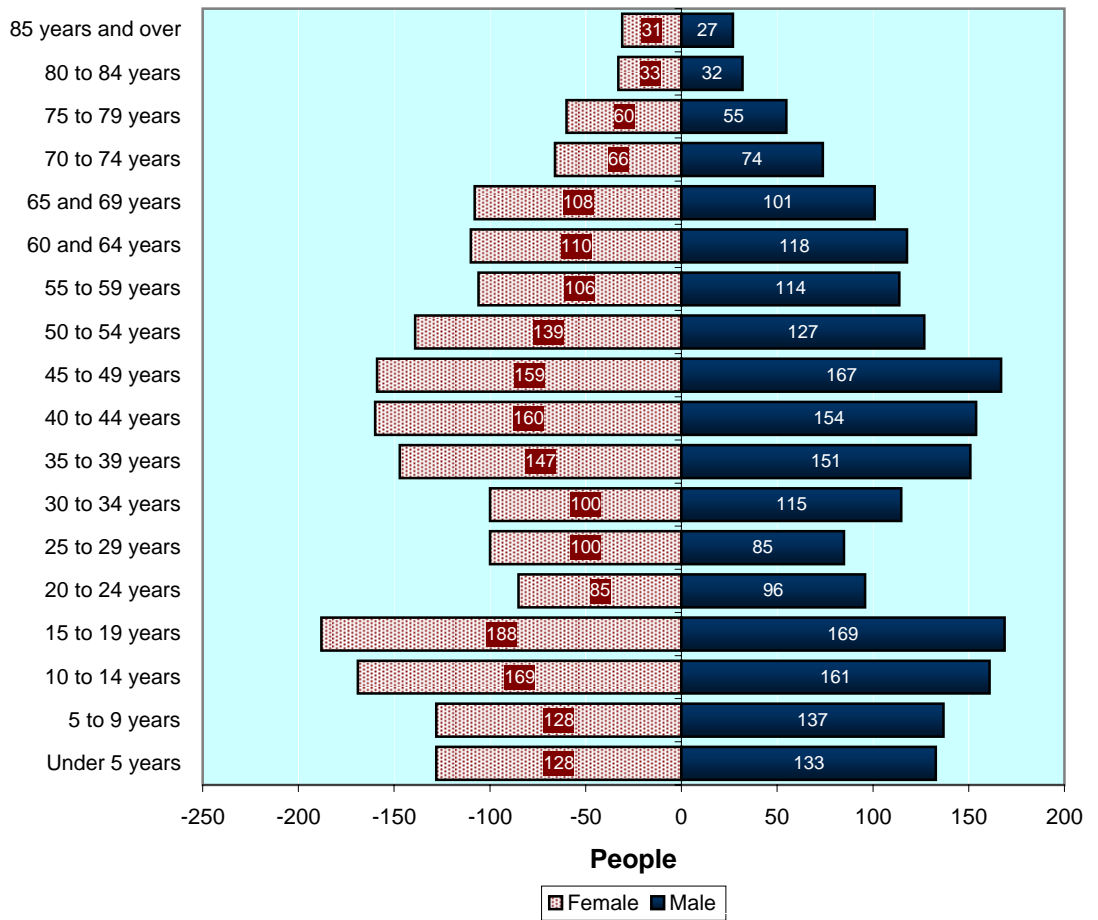
- The largest age category is 15 to 19 years old (357 people or 8.9% of the total).

- The population density is 8 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
Total	50% / 50%	2,017	100%	2,016	100%	4,033	100%
Under 20 years	51% / 49%	613	30%	600	30%	1,213	30%
65 years and over	51% / 49%	298	15%	289	14%	587	15%
Median Age		39.2		38.9		39.1	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P12



Race

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

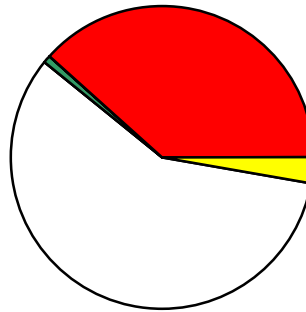
Total Population by Race		% of Total	
White	2,338	58.0%	
Black or African American	4	0.1%	
American Indian & Alaska Native	32	0.8%	
Asian	6	0.1%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	
Some other race	1,541	38.2%	
Two or more races	112	2.8%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (58.0%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (38.2%).

2000 Race Breakout



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

Ethnicity

- 85.4% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (52.0% of the Hispanic population).

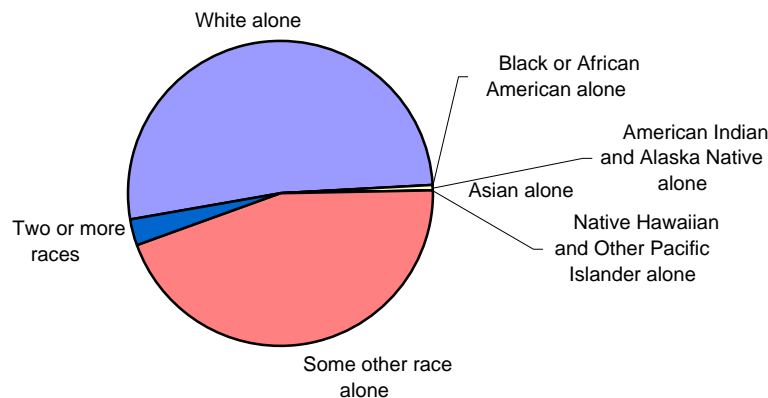
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total		% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3,444	85.4%		100.0%
White alone	1,792	44.4%		52.0%
Black or African American alone	-	0.0%		0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	14	0.3%		0.4%
Asian alone	4	0.1%		0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	-	0.0%		0.0%
Some other race alone	1,537	38.1%		44.6%
Two or more races	97	2.4%		2.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	589	14.6%		
Total:	4,033	100.0%		

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (44.6% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 67.2% of the housing units are occupied.
- 56.9% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 11.3% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 16.0% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

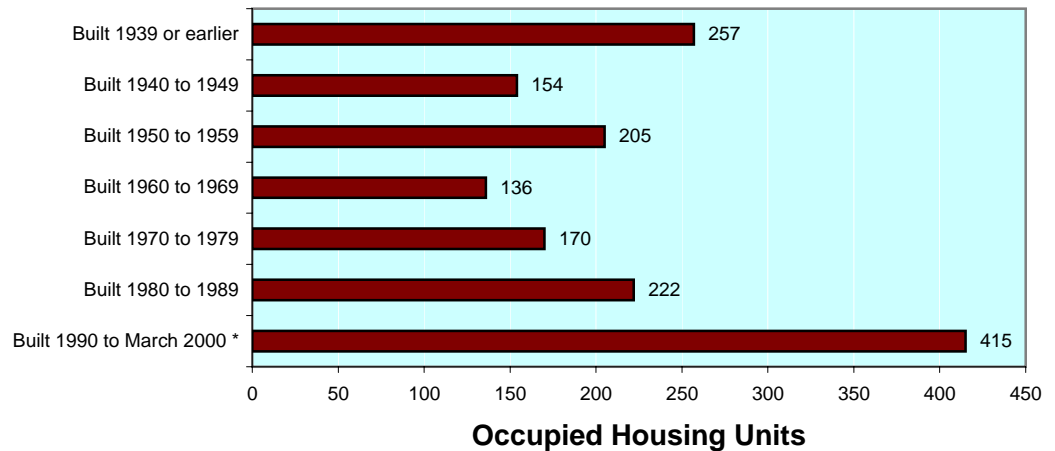
Housing in 2000		% of Total	
Total Housing Units	2,320		
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1			
Occupied	1,559	67.2%	
Vacant Units - Total	761		
Vacancy Rate (%)	32.8%		
Average Household Size	2.6		
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12			
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total	
Owner Occupied	1,308	56.4%	
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	11		
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	0.8%		
Average Household Size	2.6		
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12			
Rental Units		% of Total	
Renter Occupied	251	10.8%	
Vacant Units - For Rent	12		
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	4.6%		
Average Household Size	2.4		
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12			
Vacant Units		% of Total	
For rent	12	0.5%	
For sale only	11	0.5%	
Rented or sold, not occupied	69	3.0%	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	371	16.0%	
For migrant workers	-	0.0%	
Other vacant	298	12.8%	
Total Vacant	761	32.8%	
Universe: Vacant housing units SF1 - H5			

Home Construction

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

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

Home Construction by Decade



Universe: Occupied housing units

SF3 - H36

Housing Affordability - Rentals

- 32% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

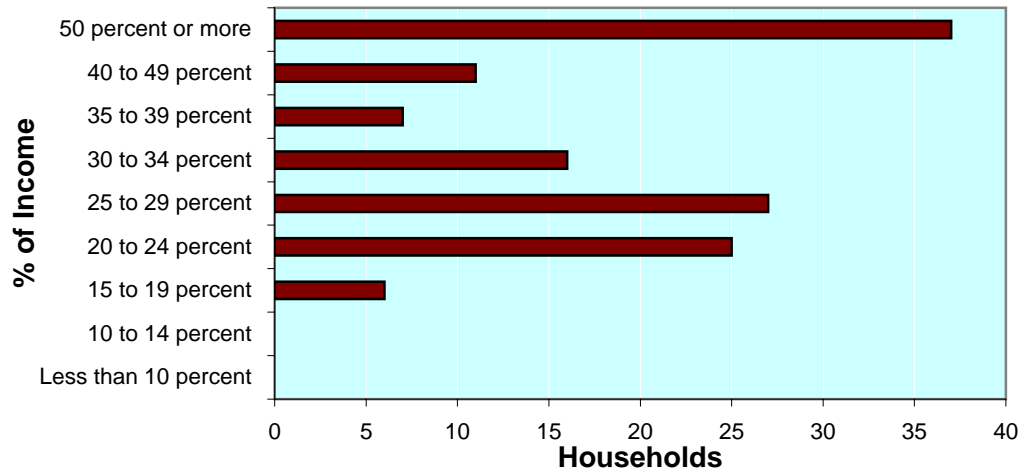
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	347
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		32%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 17% 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 119, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

		2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for Inflation)	\$	82,500
% of median income necessary to buy the median house		21%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$	23,312
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*		119

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

		1999
Per capita income	\$	12,124
Median household income	\$	25,359
Median family income	\$	27,781

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

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

Employment by Industry (NAICS*) - SF3

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	347	26%	19%/81%
2) Construction	159	12%	94%/6%
3) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	149	11%	50%/50%
4) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	147	11%	88%/12%
5) Public administration	108	8%	37%/63%
6) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	99	7%	66%/34%
7) Retail trade	87	7%	56%/44%
8) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	58	4%	48%/52%
9) Other services (except public administration)	54	4%	91%/9%
10) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	42	3%	38%/62%
Total of Top 10	1,250	94%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	130	18%	17	3%	147	11%	88%/12%
Mining	112	16%	17	3%	129	10%	87%/13%
Mining	18	3%	-	0%	18	1%	100%/0%
Construction	150	21%	9	1%	159	12%	94%/6%
Manufacturing	18	3%	18	3%	36	3%	50%/50%
Wholesale trade	6	1%	9	1%	15	1%	40%/60%
Retail trade	49	7%	38	6%	87	7%	56%/44%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:							
Transportation and warehousing	65	9%	34	5%	99	7%	66%/34%
Utilities	40	6%	25	4%	65	5%	62%/38%
Utilities	25	4%	9	1%	34	3%	74%/26%
Information	15	2%	12	2%	27	2%	56%/44%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:							
Finance and insurance	16	2%	26	4%	42	3%	38%/62%
Finance and insurance	10	1%	8	1%	18	1%	56%/44%
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	1%	18	3%	24	2%	25%/75%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:							
Professional, scientific, and technical services	28	4%	30	5%	58	4%	48%/52%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	22	3%	15	2%	37	3%	59%/41%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	6	1%	15	2%	21	2%	29%/71%
Educational, health and social services:							
Educational services	65	9%	282	45%	347	26%	19%/81%
Educational services	31	4%	119	19%	150	11%	21%/79%
Health care and social assistance	34	5%	163	26%	197	15%	17%/83%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:							
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	74	10%	75	12%	149	11%	50%/50%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14	2%	-	0%	14	1%	100%/0%
Accommodation and food services	60	9%	75	12%	135	10%	44%/56%
Other services (except public administration)	49	7%	5	1%	54	4%	91%/9%
Public administration	40	6%	68	11%	108	8%	37%/63%
Total	705		623		1,328		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 876 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:	248	19%	27%/73%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	174	13%	15%/85%
3) Construction and extraction occupations:	154	12%	100%/0%
4) Food preparation and serving related occupations	121	9%	15%/85%
5) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	100	8%	34%/66%
6) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	90	7%	100%/0%
7) Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	81	6%	94%/6%
8) Sales and related occupations	74	6%	31%/69%
9) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	67	5%	64%/36%
10) Production occupations	59	4%	88%/12%
Total of Top 10	1,168	88%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	100	14%	248	40%	348	26%	29%/71%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	34	5%	66	11%	100	8%	34%/66%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	15	2%	42	7%	57	4%	26%/74%
Farmers and farm managers	19	3%	-	0%	19	1%	100%/0%
Business and financial operations occupations:	-	0%	24	4%	24	2%	0%/100%
Business operations specialists	-	0%	9	1%	9	1%	0%/100%
Financial specialists	-	0%	15	2%	15	1%	0%/100%
Professional and related occupations:	66	9%	182	29%	248	19%	27%/73%
Computer and mathematical occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Architecture and engineering occupations:	25	4%	-	0%	25	2%	100%/0%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	25	4%	-	0%	25	2%	100%/0%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	14	2%	19	3%	33	2%	42%/58%
Community and social services occupations	8	1%	51	8%	59	4%	14%/86%
Legal occupations	10	1%	7	1%	17	1%	59%/41%
Education, training, and library occupations	-	0%	84	13%	84	6%	0%/100%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	9	1%	21	3%	30	2%	30%/70%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	9	1%	5	1%	14	1%	64%/36%
Health technologists and technicians	-	0%	16	3%	16	1%	0%/100%
Service occupations:	136	19%	164	26%	300	23%	45%/55%
Healthcare support occupations	16	2%	15	2%	31	2%	52%/48%
Protective service occupations:	45	6%	-	0%	45	3%	100%/0%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	28	4%	-	0%	28	2%	100%/0%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	17	2%	-	0%	17	1%	100%/0%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	18	3%	103	17%	121	9%	15%/85%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	43	6%	24	4%	67	5%	64%/36%
Personal care and service occupations	14	2%	22	4%	36	3%	39%/61%
Sales and office occupations:	49	7%	199	32%	248	19%	20%/80%
Sales and related occupations	23	3%	51	8%	74	6%	31%/69%
Office and administrative support occupations	26	4%	148	24%	174	13%	15%/85%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	76	11%	5	1%	81	6%	94%/6%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	244	35%	-	0%	244	18%	100%/0%
Construction and extraction occupations:	154	22%	-	0%	154	12%	100%/0%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	48	7%	-	0%	48	4%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	100	14%	-	0%	100	8%	100%/0%
Extraction workers	6	1%	-	0%	6	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	90	13%	-	0%	90	7%	100%/0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	100	14%	7	1%	107	8%	93%/7%
Production occupations	52	7%	7	1%	59	4%	88%/12%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	48	7%	-	0%	48	4%	100%/0%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	8	1%	-	0%	8	1%	100%/0%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operators	32	5%	-	0%	32	2%	100%/0%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Material moving workers	8	1%	-	0%	8	1%	100%/0%
Total	705		623		1,328		53%/47%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

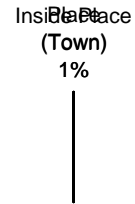
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.
- 53% of residents worked in the county.
- #DIV/0!

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	1,308	99%
Outside State	17	1%
County of Work:		
In County	703	53%
Outside County	605	46%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	-	#DIV/0!
Outside Place (Town)	-	#DIV/0!
Total	1,325	100%

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

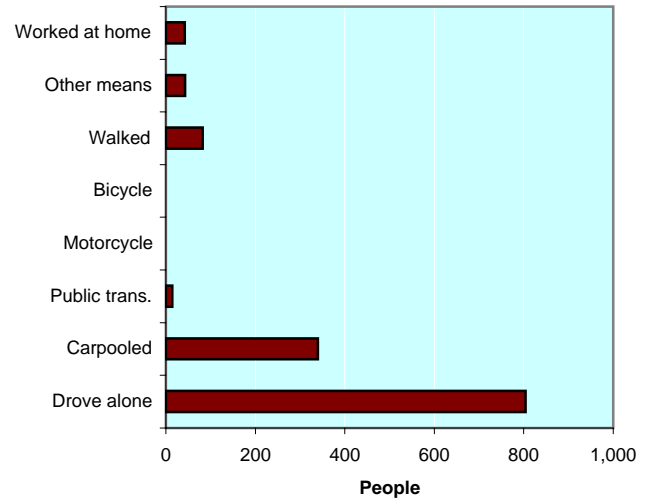


Method of Commute

- 3.2% of residents worked at home.
- 6.2% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 1.1% of residents took public transportation.
- 61% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	1,144	86%
Drove alone	804	61%
Carpooled	340	26%
Public transportation:	14	1%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	14	1%
Motorcycle	-	0%
Bicycle	-	0%
Walked	82	6%
Other means	43	3%
Worked at home	42	3%
Total:	1,325	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

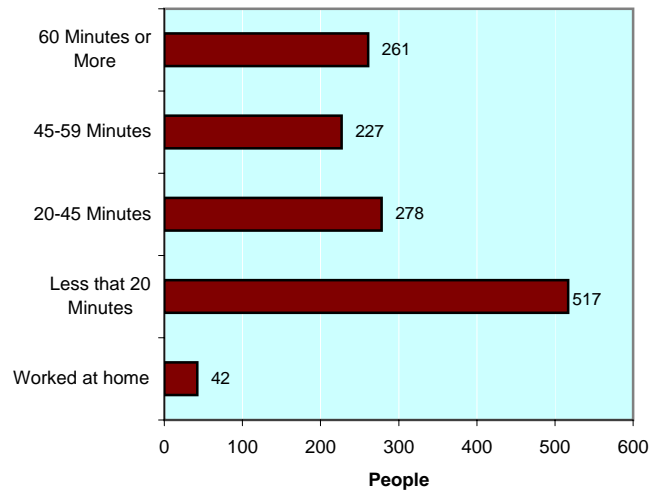


Commute Time

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

Commute Time		
Worked at home	42	3%
Less than 20 Minutes	517	39%
20-45 Minutes	278	21%
45-59 Minutes	227	17%
60 Minutes or More	261	20%
Total	1,325	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



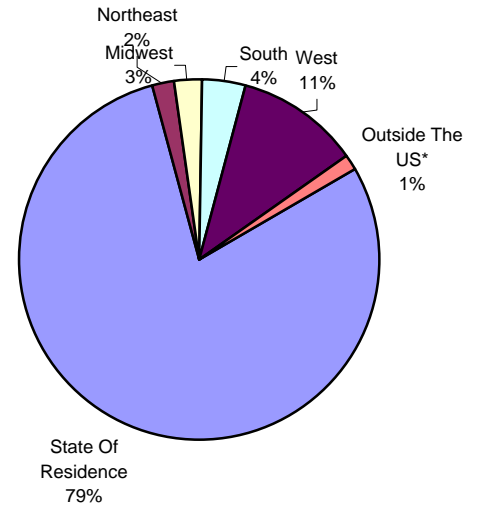
Place of Birth

- 79.2% of residents were born in state.
- 20.8% of residents were born in a different state.
- 1.3% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	3,196	79%
Northeast	74	2%
Midwest	103	3%
South	159	4%
West	448	11%
Outside The US*	53	1%
Total:	4,033	100%

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



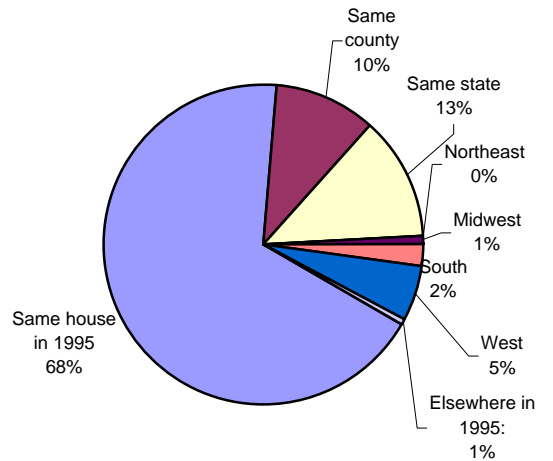
New Residents Since 1995

- 21% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 8% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 1% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	2,563	68%
Different house in 1995:	1,198	32%
In United States in 1995:	1,175	31%
Same county	384	10%
Different county:	791	21%
Same state	472	13%
Different state:	319	8%
Northeast	-	0%
Midwest	29	1%
South	84	2%
West	206	5%
Elsewhere in 1995:	1	1%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	-	0%
Foreign country or at sea	23	1%
Total:	3,761	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

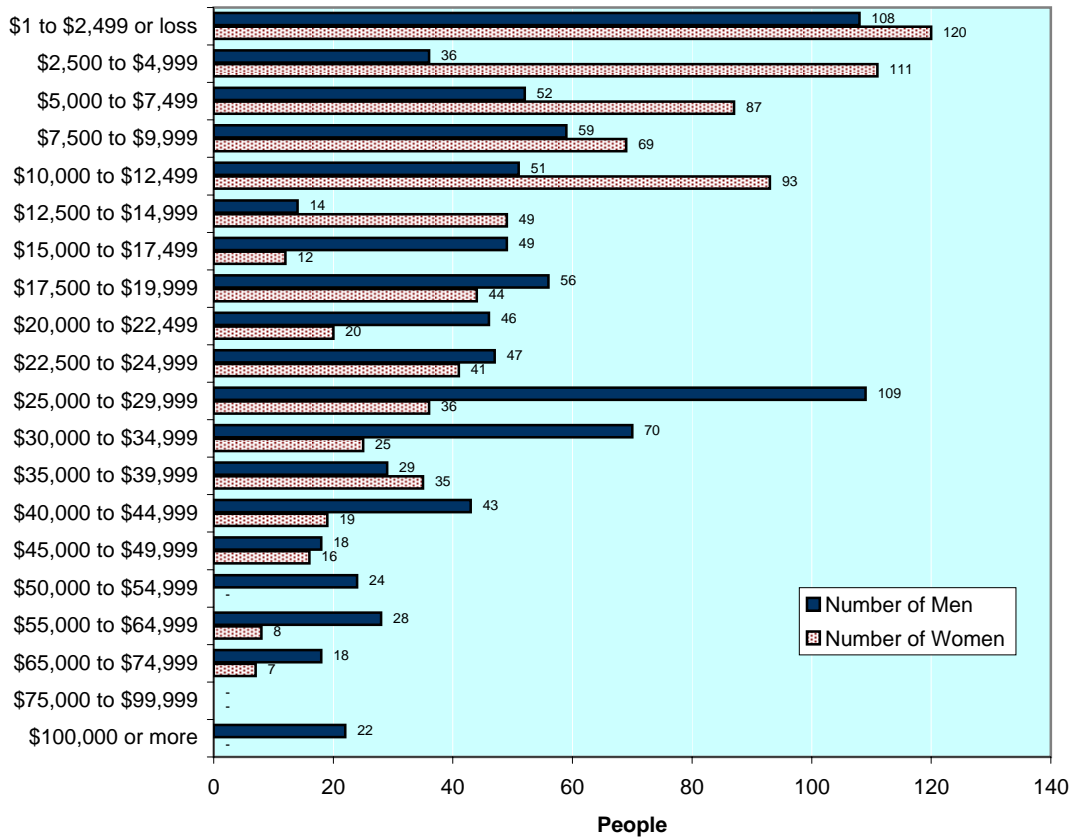
SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

- 78% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 1% 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	108	120	228	14%	14%	100%	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	36	111	147	9%	22%	86%	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	52	87	139	8%	31%	78%	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	59	69	128	8%	38%	69%	
\$10,000 to \$12,499	51	93	144	9%	47%	62%	
\$12,500 to \$14,999	14	49	63	4%	51%	53%	
\$15,000 to \$17,499	49	12	61	4%	54%	49%	
\$17,500 to \$19,999	56	44	100	6%	60%	46%	
\$20,000 to \$22,499	46	20	66	4%	64%	40%	
\$22,500 to \$24,999	47	41	88	5%	70%	36%	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	109	36	145	9%	78%	30%	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	70	25	95	6%	84%	22%	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	29	35	64	4%	88%	16%	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	43	19	62	4%	92%	12%	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	18	16	34	2%	94%	8%	
\$50,000 to \$54,999	24	-	24	1%	95%	6%	
\$55,000 to \$64,999	28	8	36	2%	97%	5%	
\$65,000 to \$74,999	18	7	25	1%	99%	3%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	0%	99%	1%	
\$100,000 or more	22	-	22	1%	100%	1%	
Total:	879	792	1,671	100%			

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

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$12,124.

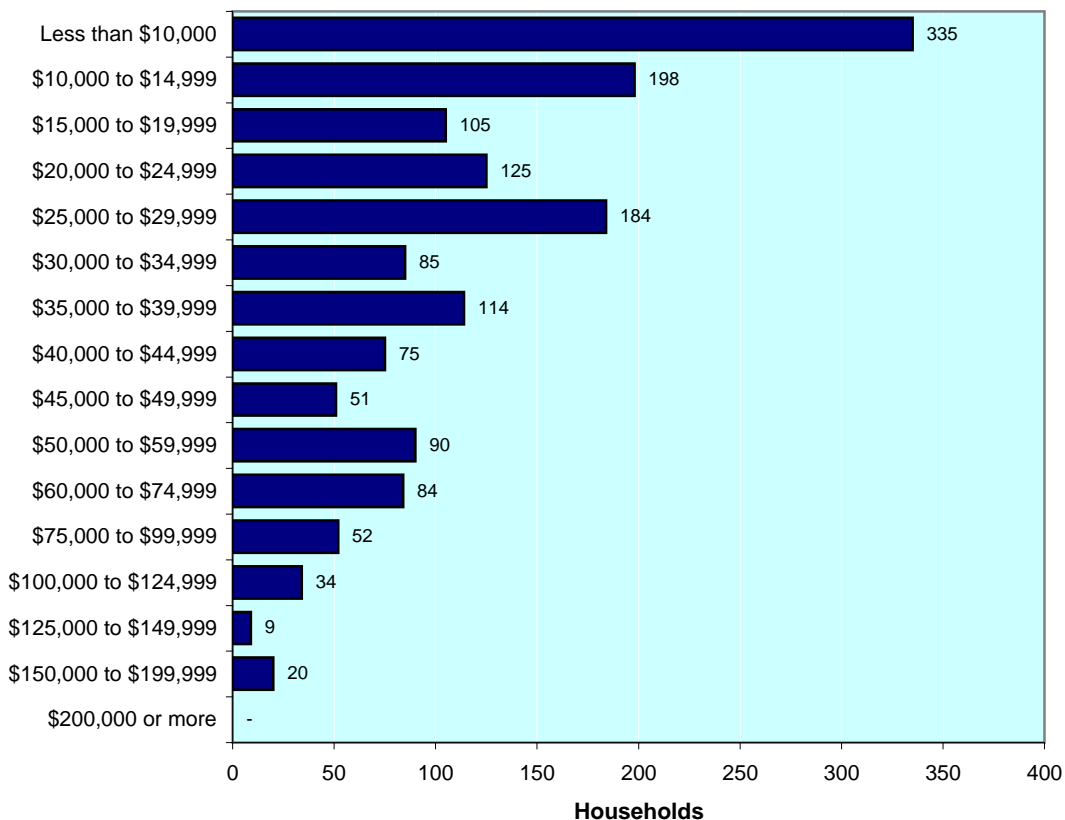
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 61% of households in Mora County, New Mexico, Mora CCD earned less than \$30K. *
- In 1999, 4% of households earned more than \$100K. *
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 15.0 households that made under 30K.
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "Less than \$10,000". *



Median Income

- Median Household Income In 1999 was \$25,359.*

Income Distribution				
	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	335	21%	21%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	198	13%	34%	79%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	105	7%	41%	66%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	125	8%	49%	59%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	184	12%	61%	51%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	85	5%	66%	39%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	114	7%	73%	34%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	75	5%	78%	27%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	51	3%	81%	22%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	90	6%	87%	19%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	84	5%	93%	13%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	52	3%	96%	7%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	34	2%	98%	4%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	9	1%	99%	2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	20	1%	100%	1%
\$200,000 or more	-	0%	100%	0%
Total:	1,561	100%		

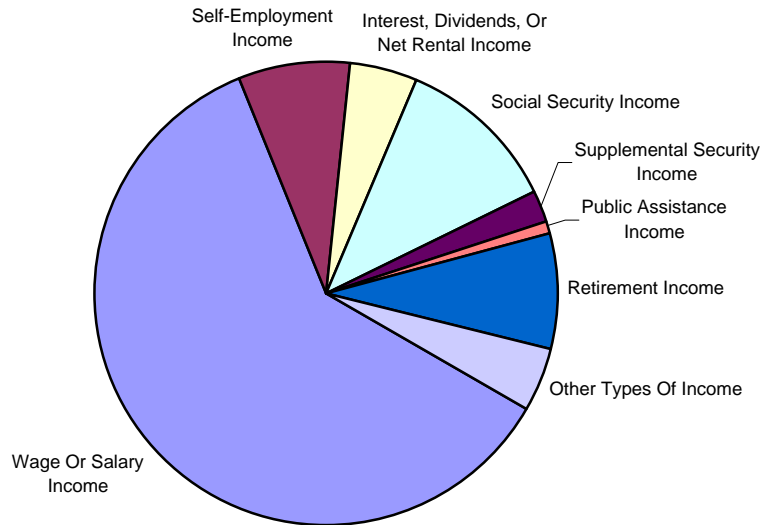
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

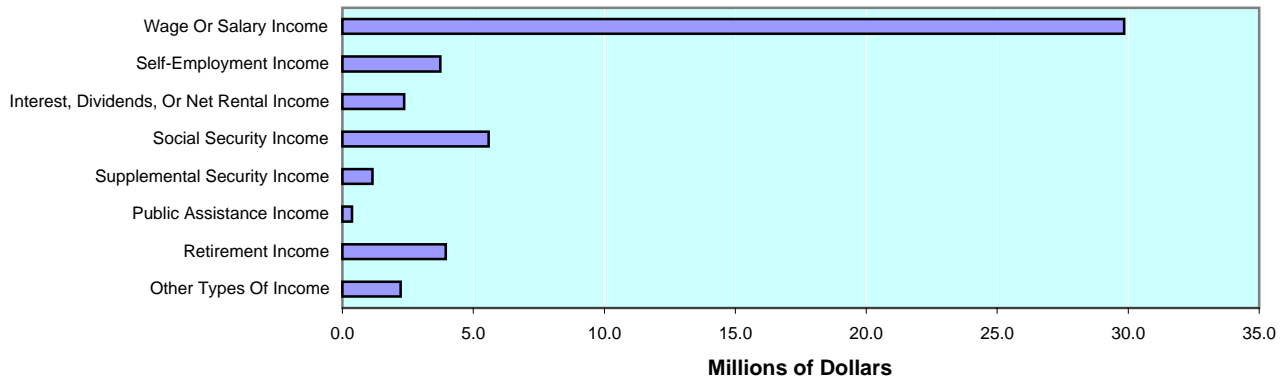
- 60.7% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 7.6% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 68.3% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 24.1% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.7% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 29,842,700	60.7%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 3,739,000	7.6%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 2,354,800	4.8%
Social Security Income	\$ 5,578,000	11.3%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 1,152,500	2.3%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 367,900	0.7%
Retirement Income	\$ 3,943,600	8.0%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 2,220,200	4.5%
Total*	\$ 49,198,700	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

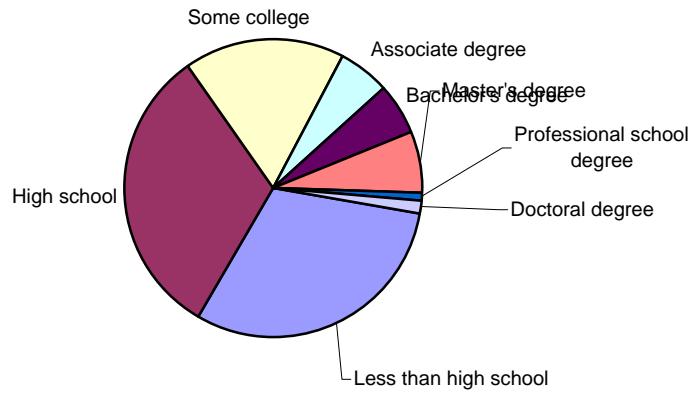
- 30% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 9% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 15% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	785	30%
High school	829	32%
Some college	451	17%
Associate degree	138	5%
Bachelor's degree	144	6%
Master's degree	177	7%
Professional school degree	21	1%
Doctoral degree	34	1%
Total	2,579	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

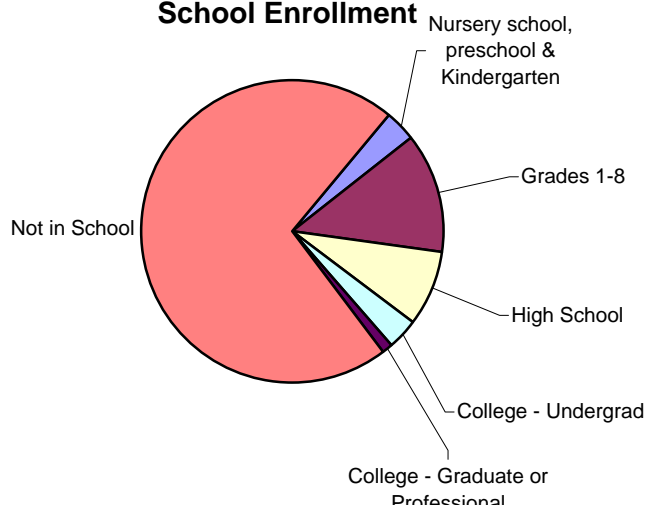
- 4% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 8% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 16% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	131	3%
Grades 1-8	492	13%
High School	308	8%
College - Undergrad	133	3%
College - Graduate or Professional	38	1%
Not in School	2,753	71%
Total	3,855	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

- 46.8% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 37.6% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

Workers by Weeks Per Year

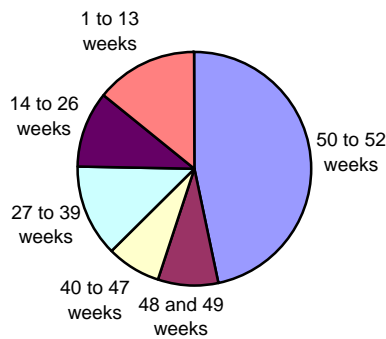
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	301	38%	481	55%	782	47%
48 and 49 weeks	72	9%	63	7%	135	8%
40 to 47 weeks	70	9%	56	6%	126	8%
27 to 39 weeks	128	16%	87	10%	215	13%
14 to 26 weeks	126	16%	50	6%	176	11%
1 to 13 weeks	95	12%	142	16%	237	14%
Total (Worked in 1999)	792	100%	879	100%	1,671	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

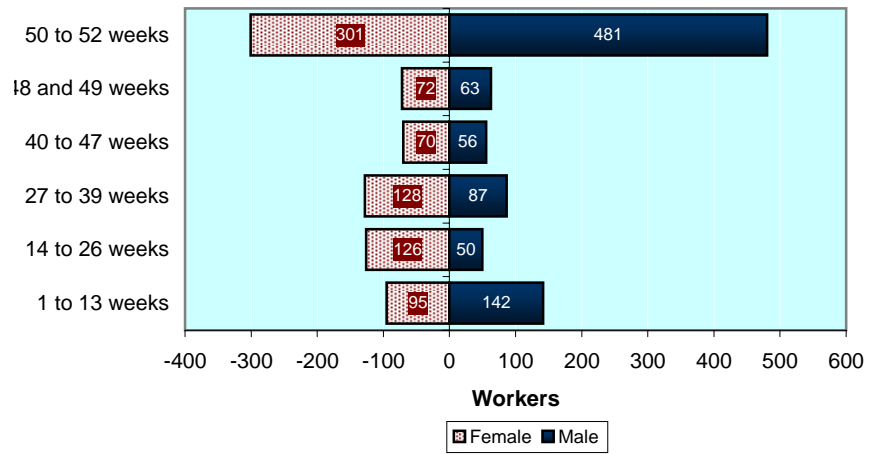
Table P47 - SF3

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

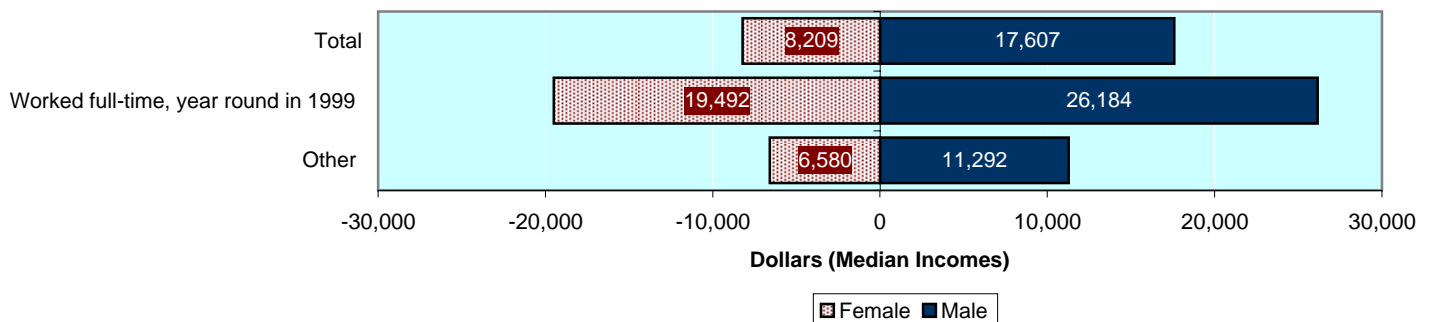
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	8,209	17,607
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	19,492	26,184
Other	6,580	11,292

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



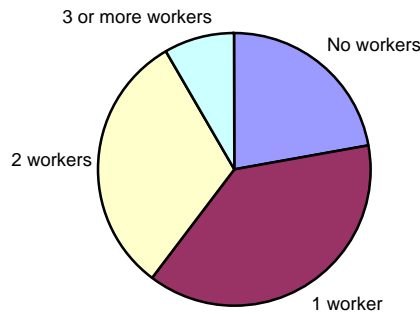
Workers per Family

- 40% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	244	22%
1 worker	421	38%
2 workers	346	31%
3 or more workers	92	8%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



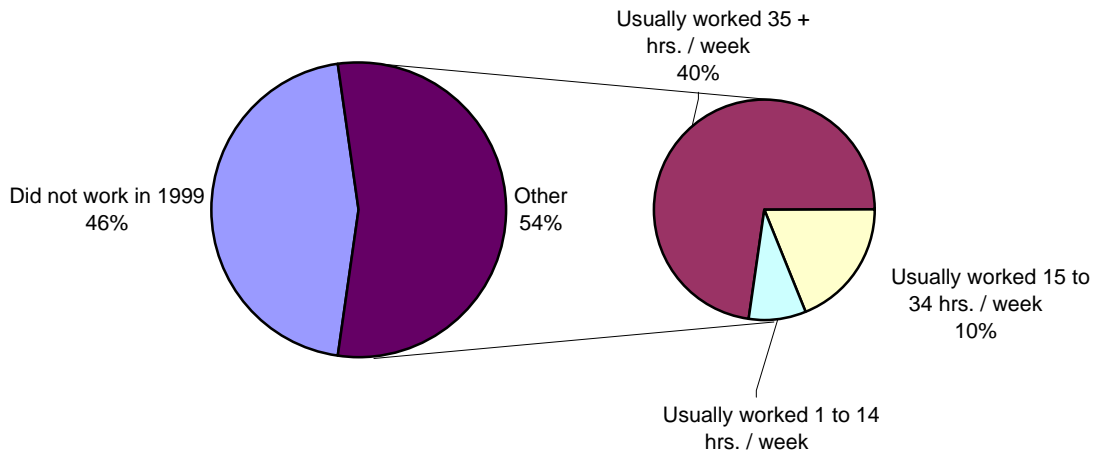
Full Time/Part Time

- 40% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 73% 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:	1,671	54%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	1,216	40%	73%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	318	10%	19%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	137	4%	8%
Did not work in 1999	1,397	46%	
Total (16 and over)	3,068	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

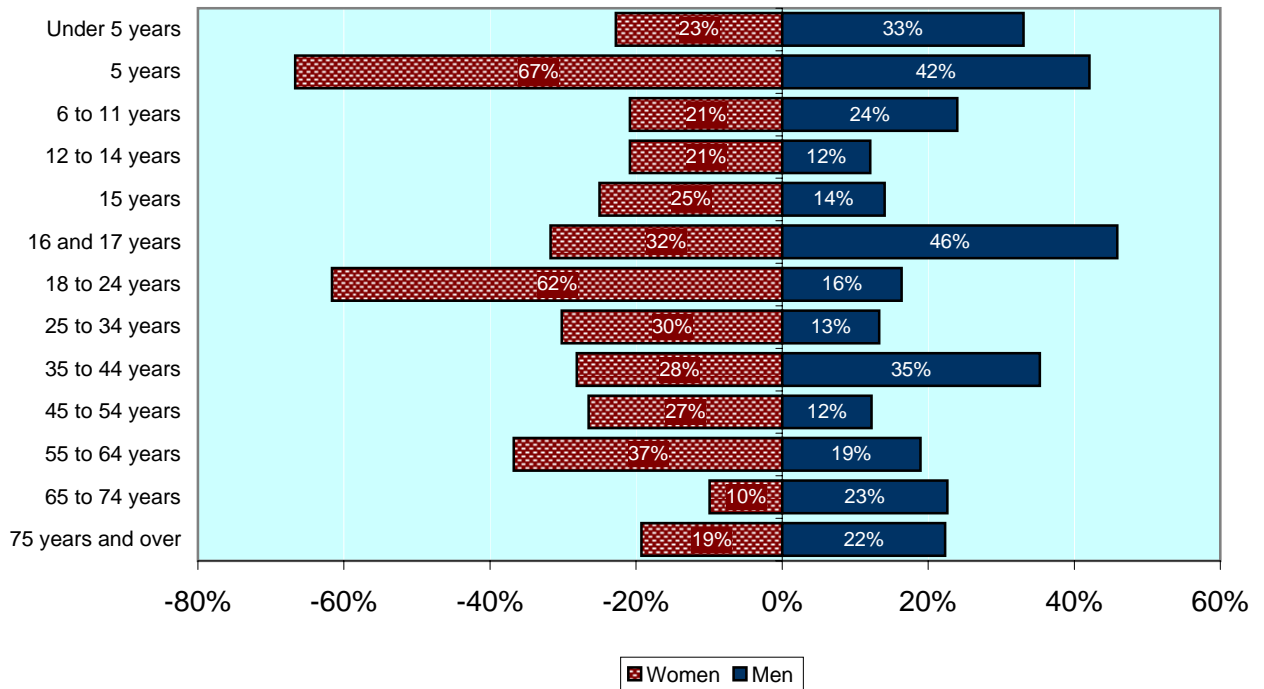
- 26% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 26% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	31	23%	45	33%	76	28%
5 years	18	67%	16	42%	34	52%
6 to 11 years	35	21%	37	24%	72	22%
12 to 14 years	20	21%	11	12%	31	17%
15 years	9	25%	9	14%	18	18%
16 and 17 years	26	32%	17	46%	43	36%
18 to 24 years	119	62%	29	16%	148	40%
25 to 34 years	64	30%	24	13%	88	22%
35 to 44 years	72	28%	124	35%	196	32%
45 to 54 years	79	27%	31	12%	110	20%
55 to 64 years	75	37%	37	19%	112	28%
65 to 74 years	14	10%	41	23%	55	17%
75 years and over	32	19%	32	22%	64	21%
Under 18 years	139	26%	135	26%	274	26%
Over 65 years	46	15%	73	23%	119	19%
Total	594	29%	453	23%	1,047	26%

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)

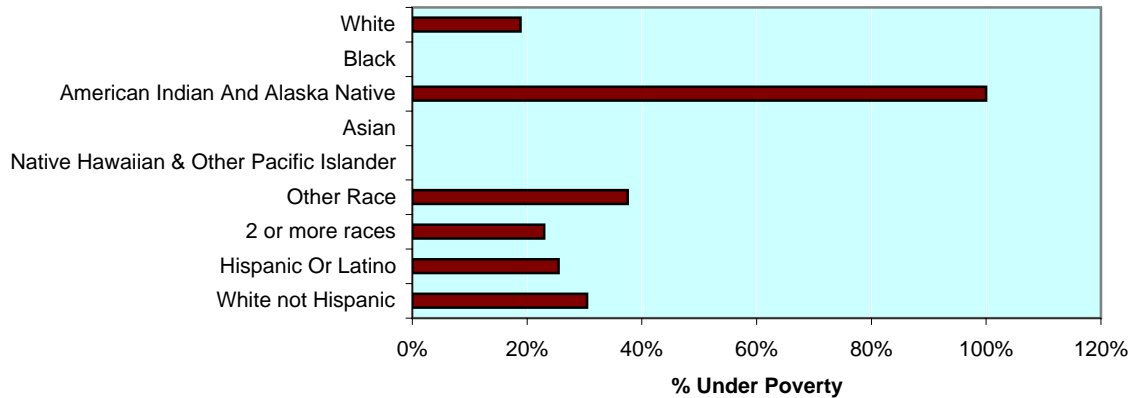
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (100% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Black" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		450	19%
Black		-	0%
American Indian And Alaska Native		20	100%
Asian		-	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		-	
Other Race		540	38%
2 or more races		37	23%
Hispanic Or Latino		873	25%
White not Hispanic		174	30%

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 "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		Male - No Wife		Female - No Husband	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With related children under 18 years:						
Under 5 years only	4	27%	3	7%	16	52%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	12	23%	8	67%	11	39%
5 to 17 years only	23	11%	30	56%	43	42%
No related children under 18 years	76	17%	5	11%	15	27%
Total	115	16%	46	30%	85	39%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			246	22%		

Universe: Families

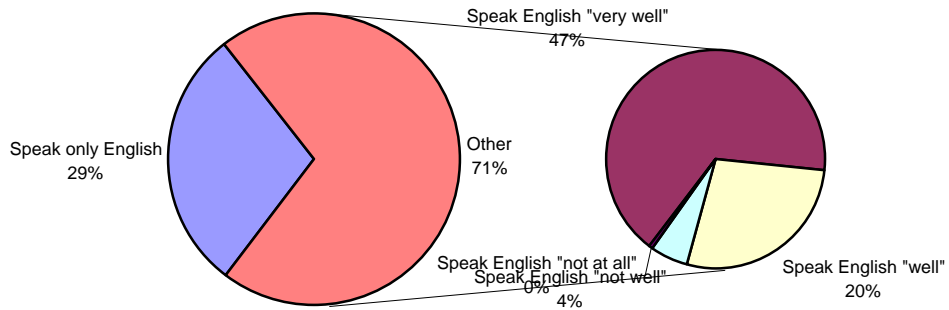
Table P90

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

Language

- 29% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 66.4% of the population that speaks something other than English, speaks English "Very Well".

Language English/NonEnglish with NonEnglish Breakout



Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P19

Urban/Rural

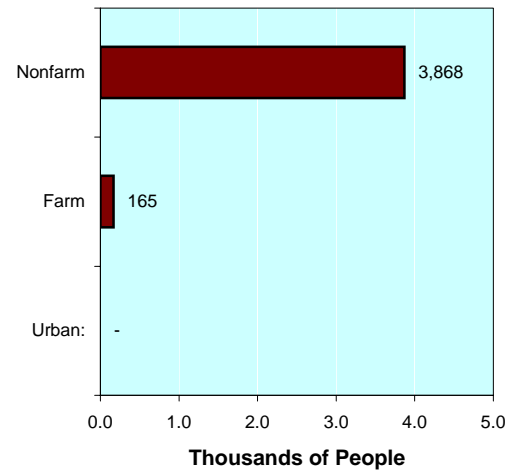
- 0.0% of residents of Mora County, New Mexico, Mora CCD live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	4,033	
Urban:	-	0%
Rural:	4,033	100%
Farm	165	4%
Nonfarm	3,868	96%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	-	0%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



Military / Civilian

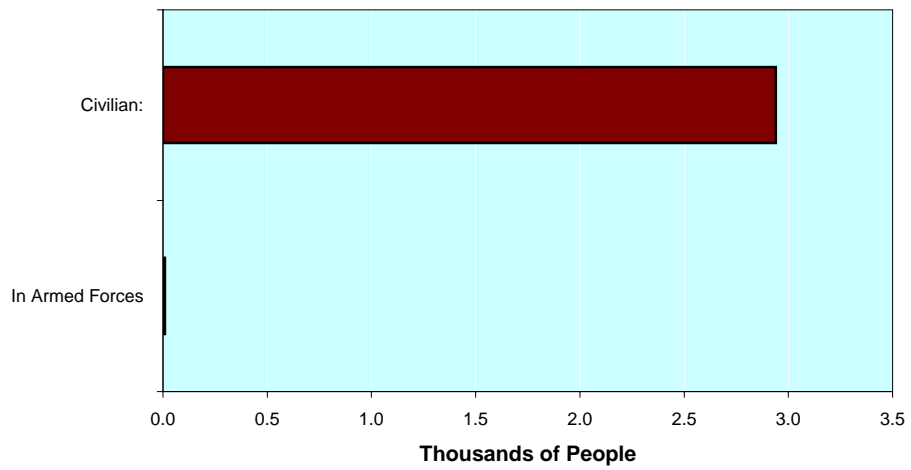
- 0.3% of Mora County, New Mexico, Mora CCD are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	9	0.3%
Civilian:	2,940	99.7%
Veteran	413	14.0%
Nonveteran	2,527	85.7%
Total	2,949	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.