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A SocioEconomic Profile

New Mexico

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 and Population

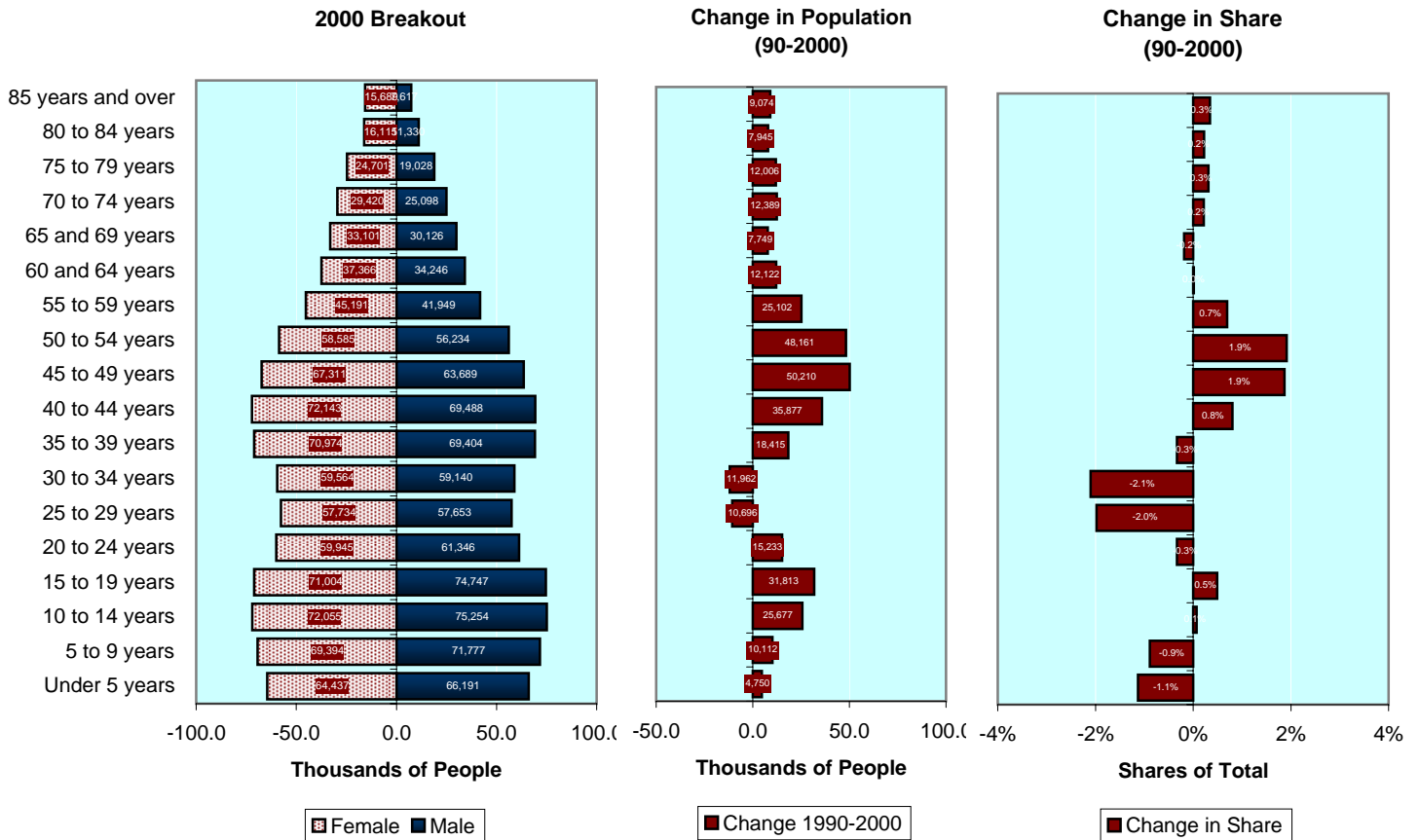
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 34.6 years, up from 31.2 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 10 to 14 years old (147,309 people or 8.1% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 1,819,046 people, up 20% from 1,515,069 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 48,161 people. Their share of total rose by 1.9%

Population by Age and Sex

	Total Number	Under 20 years		40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000)		65 years and over		Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
		Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share		
Total Population									
2000	1,819,046	564,859	31%	387,450	21%	212,225	12%	34.6	15
1990	1,515,069	492,507	33%	253,202	17%	163,062	11%	31.2	12
10 Yr. Change	303,977	72,352	-1%	134,248	5%	49,163	1%	3.4	3
10 Yr. % Change	20%	15%		53%		30%		11%	20%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	894,317	287,969	32%	189,411	21%	93,199	10%	33.4	
Female	924,729	276,890	30%	198,039	21%	119,026	13%	35.6	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	51% / 49%		49% / 51%		44% / 56%			

2000 Table SF1 - P12 & 1990 SF1 Table P05 & P12

In the graphs below, changes in population by age are shown two ways. The "Change in Population" graph illustrates how each age bracket has changed in the last 10 years. The "Change in Share" graph illustrates how each category has changed as a share of total. Note that an age bracket can have an increase in population while declining as a share of total. The "Change in Share" graph usually demonstrates how the baby boom has caused a demographic shift in the population.



Race

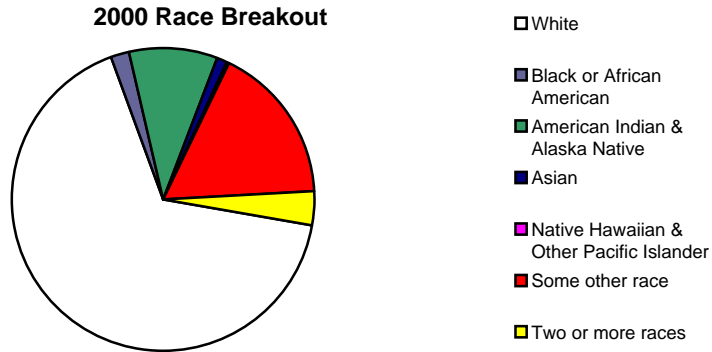
- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	1,214,253	66.8%
Black or African American	34,343	1.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	173,483	9.5%
Asian	19,255	1.1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	1,503	0.1%
Some other race	309,882	17.0%
Two or more races	66,327	3.6%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (66.8%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (17.0%).



Ethnicity

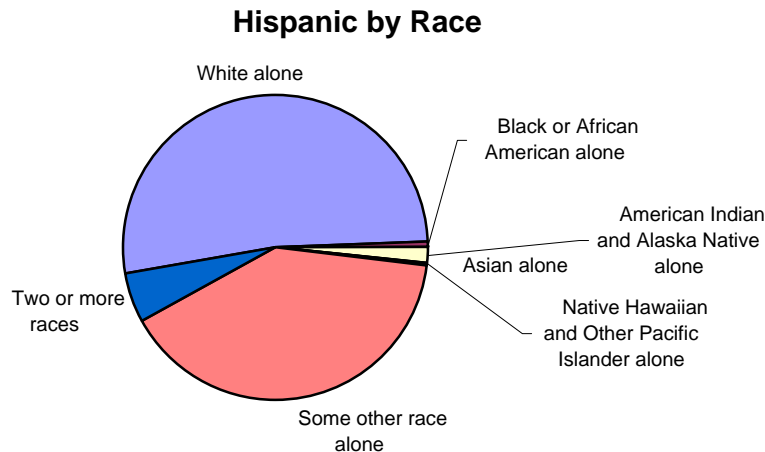
- 42.1% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (52.4% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	765,386	42.1%	100.0%
White alone	400,758	22.0%	52.4%
Black or African American alone	3,689	0.2%	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	12,023	0.7%	1.6%
Asian alone	998	0.1%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	511	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race alone	306,873	16.9%	40.1%
Two or more races	40,534	2.2%	5.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,053,660	57.9%	
Total:	1,819,046	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (40.1% of the Hispanic population).



Housing

- 86.9% of the housing units are occupied.
- 62.2% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 29.5% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 4.1% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

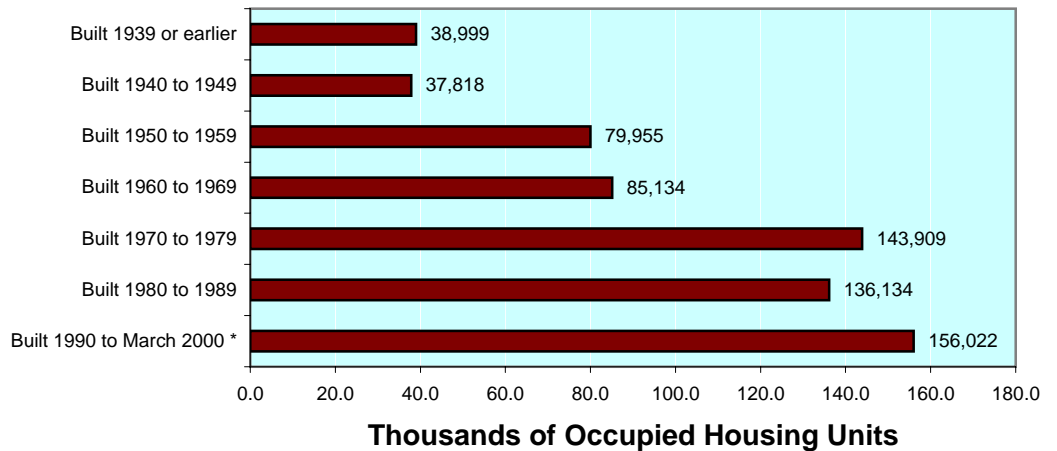
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	780,579	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	677,971	86.9%
Vacant Units - Total	102,608	
Vacancy Rate (%)	13.1%	
Average Household Size	2.6	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12		
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	474,445	60.8%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	10,693	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	2.2%	
Average Household Size	2.7	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	203,526	26.1%
Vacant Units - For Rent	26,697	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	11.6%	
Average Household Size	2.4	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	26,697	3.4%
For sale only	10,693	1.4%
Rented or sold, not occupied	4,738	0.6%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	31,990	4.1%
For migrant workers	332	0.0%
Other vacant	28,158	3.6%
Total Vacant	102,608	13.1%
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

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

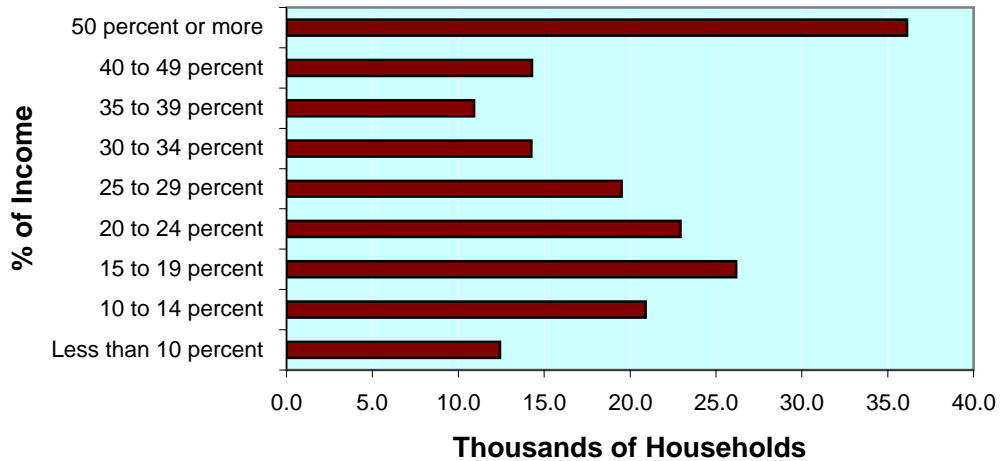
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	503
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		27%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 18% 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 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 (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 91,963	\$ 108,100
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	21%	19%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 31,016	\$ 30,546
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	117	129

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 17,261
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 31,735	\$ 34,133
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 36,394	\$ 39,425

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

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

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

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	165,897	22%	28%/72%
2) Retail trade	92,766	12%	50%/50%
3) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	74,789	10%	46%/54%
4) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	71,715	9%	57%/43%
5) Public administration	61,382	8%	57%/43%
6) Construction	60,602	8%	90%/10%
7) Manufacturing	49,728	7%	70%/30%
8) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	41,649	5%	38%/62%
9) Other services (except public administration)	38,988	5%	53%/47%
10) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	35,710	5%	75%/25%
Total of Top 10	693,226	91%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	26,024	6%	4,505	1%	30,529	4%	85%/15%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13,147	3%	3,022	1%	16,169	2%	81%/19%
Mining	12,877	3%	1,483	0%	14,360	2%	90%/10%
Construction	54,277	13%	6,325	2%	60,602	8%	90%/10%
Manufacturing	34,643	9%	15,085	4%	49,728	7%	70%/30%
Wholesale trade	14,567	4%	6,180	2%	20,747	3%	70%/30%
Retail trade	46,753	11%	46,013	13%	92,766	12%	50%/50%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	26,619	7%	9,091	3%	35,710	5%	75%/25%
Transportation and warehousing	19,485	5%	7,016	2%	26,501	3%	74%/26%
Utilities	7,134	2%	2,075	1%	9,209	1%	77%/23%
Information	9,961	2%	8,653	2%	18,614	2%	54%/46%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	15,984	4%	25,665	7%	41,649	5%	38%/62%
Finance and insurance	7,959	2%	18,452	5%	26,411	3%	30%/70%
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,025	2%	7,213	2%	15,238	2%	53%/47%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	41,205	10%	30,510	9%	71,715	9%	57%/43%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	26,587	7%	21,102	6%	47,689	6%	56%/44%
Management of companies and enterprises	33	0%	69	0%	102	0%	32%/68%
Administrative and support and waste management services	14,585	4%	9,339	3%	23,924	3%	61%/39%
Educational, health and social services:	46,445	11%	119,452	34%	165,897	22%	28%/72%
Educational services	27,261	7%	55,806	16%	83,067	11%	33%/67%
Health care and social assistance	19,184	5%	63,646	18%	82,830	11%	23%/77%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	34,725	9%	40,064	11%	74,789	10%	46%/54%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	9,658	2%	8,309	2%	17,967	2%	54%/46%
Accommodation and food services	25,067	6%	31,755	9%	56,822	7%	44%/56%
Other services (except public administration)	20,780	5%	18,208	5%	38,988	5%	53%/47%
Public administration	34,777	9%	26,605	7%	61,382	8%	57%/43%
Total	406,760		356,356		763,116		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 741 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:	167,204	22%	45%/55%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	111,956	15%	23%/77%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	92,306	12%	56%/44%
4) Sales and related occupations	85,624	11%	48%/52%
5) Construction and extraction occupations:	54,093	7%	97%/3%
6) Food preparation and serving related occupations	43,456	6%	41%/59%
7) Transportation and material moving occupations:	42,314	6%	84%/16%
8) Production occupations	39,597	5%	70%/30%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	33,079	4%	96%/4%
10) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	28,730	4%	59%/41%
Total of Top 10	698,359	92%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	127,479	31%	132,031	37%	259,510	34%	49%/51%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	51,591	13%	40,715	11%	92,306	12%	56%/44%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	35,533	9%	23,571	7%	59,104	8%	60%/40%
Farmers and farm managers	4,538	1%	907	0%	5,445	1%	83%/17%
Business and financial operations occupations:	11,520	3%	16,237	5%	27,757	4%	42%/58%
Business operations specialists	6,025	1%	7,395	2%	13,420	2%	45%/55%
Financial specialists	5,495	1%	8,842	2%	14,337	2%	38%/62%
Professional and related occupations:	75,888	19%	91,316	26%	167,204	22%	45%/55%
Computer and mathematical occupations	9,497	2%	4,422	1%	13,919	2%	68%/32%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	17,128	4%	3,203	1%	20,331	3%	84%/16%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	11,278	3%	1,988	1%	13,266	2%	85%/15%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	5,850	1%	1,215	0%	7,065	1%	83%/17%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	7,791	2%	3,310	1%	11,101	1%	70%/30%
Community and social services occupations	5,130	1%	7,304	2%	12,434	2%	41%/59%
Legal occupations	3,933	1%	4,589	1%	8,522	1%	46%/54%
Education, training, and library occupations	14,303	4%	37,004	10%	51,307	7%	28%/72%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	7,797	2%	7,632	2%	15,429	2%	51%/49%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	10,309	3%	23,852	7%	34,161	4%	30%/70%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	7,738	2%	16,599	5%	24,337	3%	32%/68%
Health technologists and technicians	2,571	1%	7,253	2%	9,824	1%	26%/74%
Service occupations:	58,365	14%	70,984	20%	129,349	17%	45%/55%
Healthcare support occupations	2,174	1%	11,789	3%	13,963	2%	16%/84%
Protective service occupations:	15,981	4%	3,312	1%	19,293	3%	83%/17%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	9,654	2%	1,471	0%	11,125	1%	87%/13%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	6,327	2%	1,841	1%	8,168	1%	77%/23%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	17,873	4%	25,583	7%	43,456	6%	41%/59%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	16,827	4%	11,903	3%	28,730	4%	59%/41%
Personal care and service occupations	5,510	1%	18,397	5%	23,907	3%	23%/77%
Sales and office occupations:	67,026	16%	130,554	37%	197,580	26%	34%/66%
Sales and related occupations	40,935	10%	44,689	13%	85,624	11%	48%/52%
Office and administrative support occupations	26,091	6%	85,865	24%	111,956	15%	23%/77%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6,656	2%	938	0%	7,594	1%	88%/12%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	84,326	21%	2,846	1%	87,172	11%	97%/3%
Construction and extraction occupations:	52,576	13%	1,517	0%	54,093	7%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	7,512	2%	155	0%	7,667	1%	98%/2%
Construction trades workers	41,506	10%	1,292	0%	42,798	6%	97%/3%
Extraction workers	3,558	1%	70	0%	3,628	0%	98%/2%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	31,750	8%	1,329	0%	33,079	4%	96%/4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	62,908	15%	19,003	5%	81,911	11%	77%/23%
Production occupations	27,556	7%	12,041	3%	39,597	5%	70%/30%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	35,352	9%	6,962	2%	42,314	6%	84%/16%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	1,029	0%	346	0%	1,375	0%	75%/25%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	908	0%	147	0%	1,055	0%	86%/14%
Motor vehicle operators	19,299	5%	3,744	1%	23,043	3%	84%/16%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	2,107	1%	404	0%	2,511	0%	84%/16%
Material moving workers	12,009	3%	2,321	1%	14,330	2%	84%/16%
Total	406,760		356,356		763,116		53%/47%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

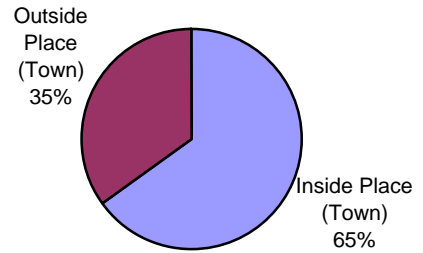
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 97% of residents worked in state.
- 85% of residents worked in the county.
- 65% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	733,907	97%
Outside State	25,270	3%
County of Work:		
In County	642,135	85%
Outside County	91,772	12%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	380,534	65%
Outside Place (Town)	203,827	35%
Total	759,177	100%

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

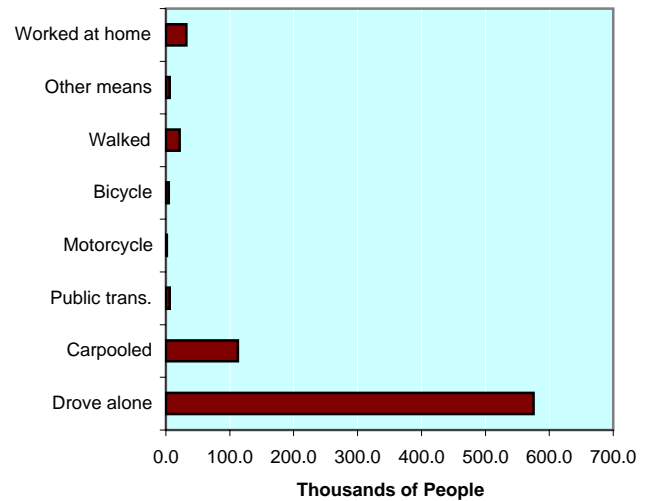


Method of Commute

- 4.2% of residents worked at home.
- 3.4% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.8% of residents took public transportation.
- 76% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	687,676	91%
Drove alone	575,187	76%
Carpooled	112,489	15%
Public transportation:	6,074	1%
Taxicab	207	0%
Other	5,867	1%
Motorcycle	1,530	0%
Bicycle	4,287	1%
Walked	21,435	3%
Other means	6,202	1%
Worked at home	31,973	4%
Total:	759,177	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

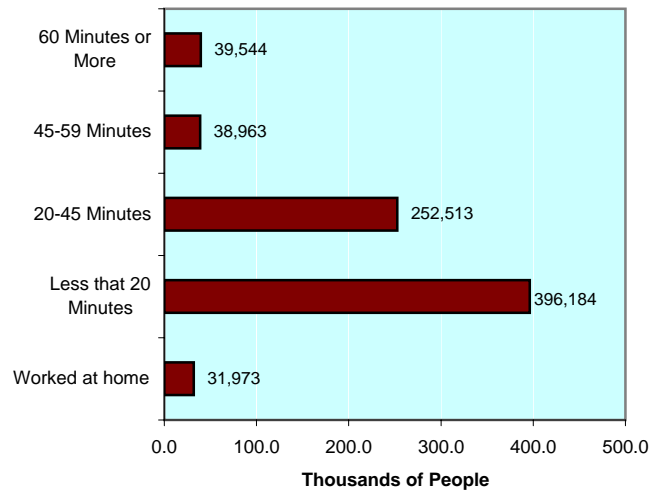


Commute Time

- 52% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	31,973	4%
Less than 20 Minutes	396,184	52%
20-45 Minutes	252,513	33%
45-59 Minutes	38,963	5%
60 Minutes or More	39,544	5%
Total	759,177	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



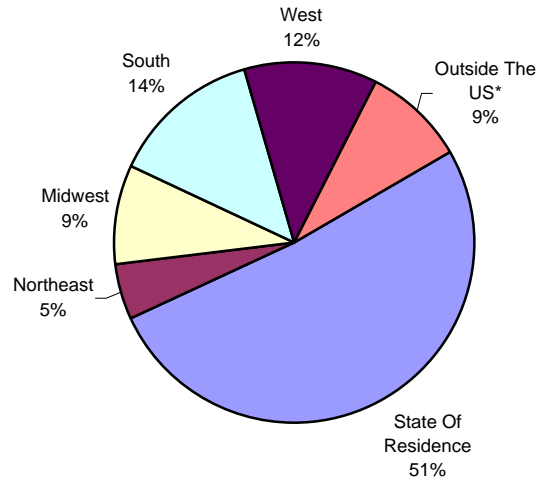
Place of Birth

- 51.5% of residents were born in state.
- 48.5% of residents were born in a different state.
- 9.2% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	937,212	52%
Northeast	86,374	5%
Midwest	161,512	9%
South	249,621	14%
West	216,089	12%
Outside The US*	168,238	9%
Total:	1,819,046	100%

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



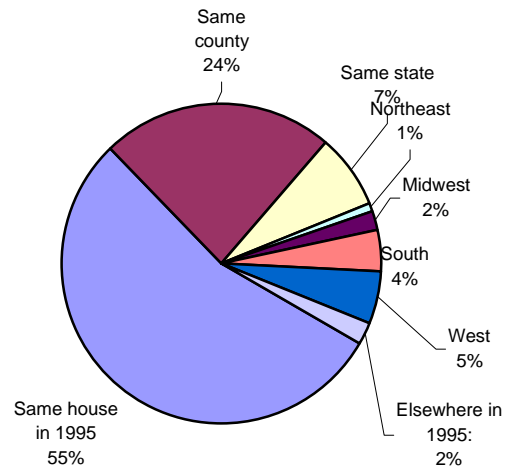
New Residents Since 1995

- 20% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 12% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 2% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	919,717	54%
Different house in 1995:	770,194	46%
In United States in 1995:	731,488	43%
Same county	400,128	24%
Different county:	331,360	20%
Same state	126,093	7%
Different state:	205,267	12%
Northeast	15,329	1%
Midwest	29,457	2%
South	72,497	4%
West	87,984	5%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	919	0%
Foreign country or at sea	37,787	2%
Total:	1,689,911	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P24

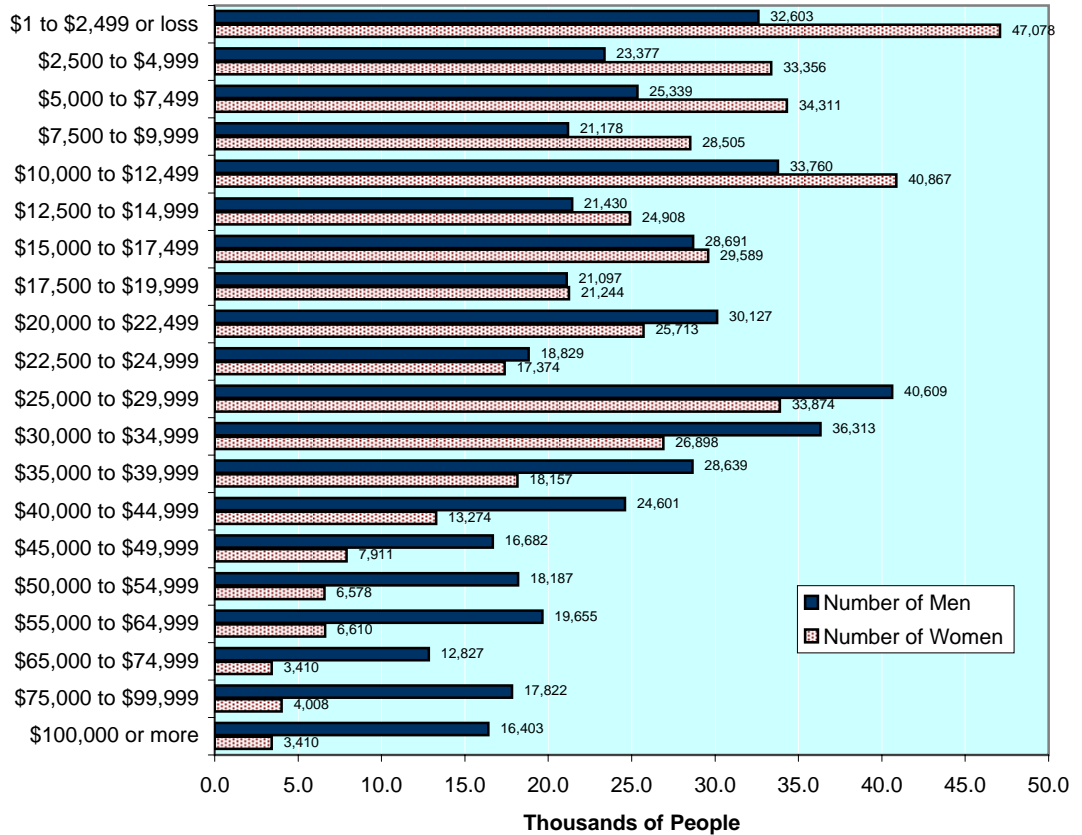


Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3

Income Distribution

- 69% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 2% of individuals earned more than \$100K. *



Income Distribution						
	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total	% of Total	% that make less than...	% that make more than...
\$1 to \$2,499 or loss	32,603	47,078	79,681	9%	9%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	23,377	33,356	56,733	6%	15%	91%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	25,339	34,311	59,650	7%	21%	85%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	21,178	28,505	49,683	5%	27%	79%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	33,760	40,867	74,627	8%	35%	73%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	21,430	24,908	46,338	5%	40%	65%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	28,691	29,589	58,280	6%	46%	60%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	21,097	21,244	42,341	5%	51%	54%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	30,127	25,713	55,840	6%	57%	49%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	18,829	17,374	36,203	4%	61%	43%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	40,609	33,874	74,483	8%	69%	39%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	36,313	26,898	63,211	7%	76%	31%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	28,639	18,157	46,796	5%	81%	24%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	24,601	13,274	37,875	4%	85%	19%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	16,682	7,911	24,593	3%	88%	15%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	18,187	6,578	24,765	3%	91%	12%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	19,655	6,610	26,265	3%	94%	9%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	12,827	3,410	16,237	2%	95%	6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17,822	4,008	21,830	2%	98%	5%
\$100,000 or more	16,403	3,410	19,813	2%	100%	2%
Total:	488,169	427,075	915,244	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 \$17,261.

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

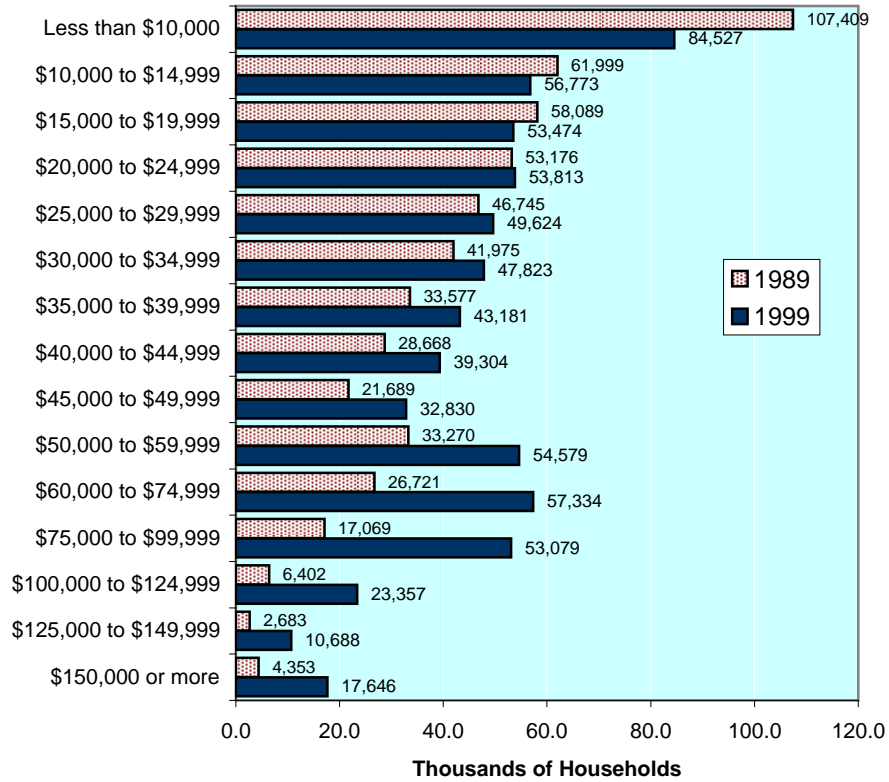
* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 44% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 60% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 8% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 2% 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 \$34,133 in 1999, 5.5% more than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$24,087 (\$32,362 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	107,409	20%	84,527	12%	12%	100%	-21%	(22,882)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61,999	11%	56,773	8%	21%	88%	-8%	(5,226)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	58,089	11%	53,474	8%	29%	79%	-8%	(4,615)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	53,176	10%	53,813	8%	37%	71%	1%	637
\$25,000 to \$29,999	46,745	9%	49,624	7%	44%	63%	6%	2,879
\$30,000 to \$34,999	41,975	8%	47,823	7%	51%	56%	14%	5,848
\$35,000 to \$39,999	33,577	6%	43,181	6%	57%	49%	29%	9,604
\$40,000 to \$44,999	28,668	5%	39,304	6%	63%	43%	37%	10,636
\$45,000 to \$49,999	21,689	4%	32,830	5%	68%	37%	51%	11,141
\$50,000 to \$59,999	33,270	6%	54,579	8%	76%	32%	64%	21,309
\$60,000 to \$74,999	26,721	5%	57,334	8%	85%	24%	115%	30,613
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17,069	3%	53,079	8%	92%	15%	211%	36,010
\$100,000 to \$124,999	6,402	1%	23,357	3%	96%	8%	265%	16,955
\$125,000 to \$149,999	2,683	0%	10,688	2%	97%	4%	298%	8,005
\$150,000 or more	4,353	1%	17,646	3%	100%	3%	305%	13,293
Total:	543,825	100%	678,032	100%			25%	134,207

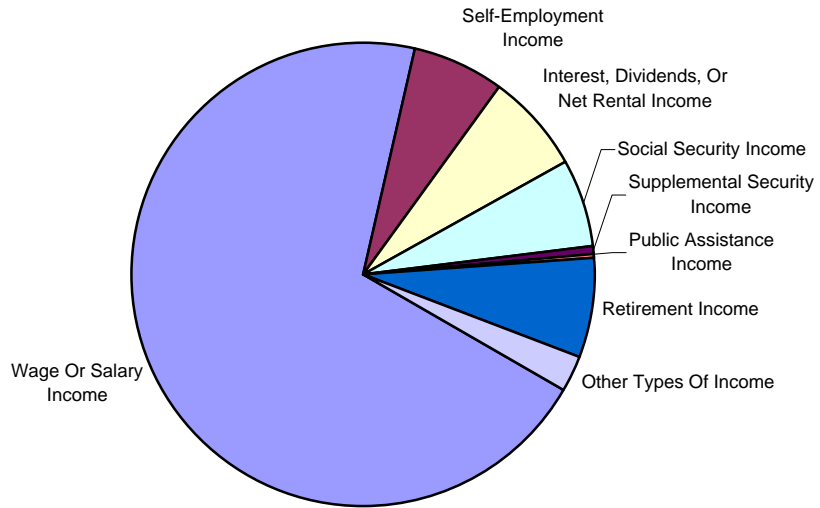
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

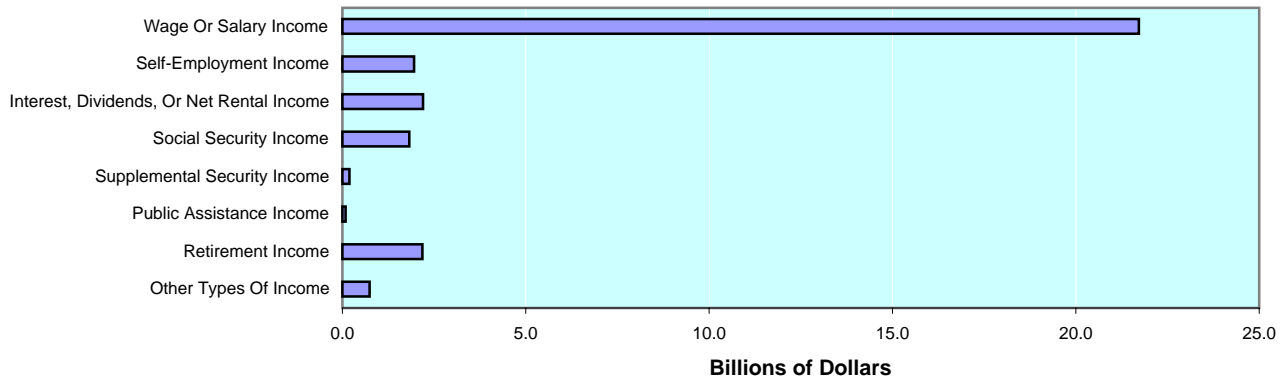
- 70.3% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 6.3% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 76.6% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 20.1% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.3% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 21,718,544,800	70.3%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 1,953,107,100	6.3%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 2,200,720,100	7.1%
Social Security Income	\$ 1,827,432,400	5.9%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 194,131,100	0.6%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 90,901,300	0.3%
Retirement Income	\$ 2,182,566,900	7.1%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 743,230,200	2.4%
Total*	\$ 30,910,633,900	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

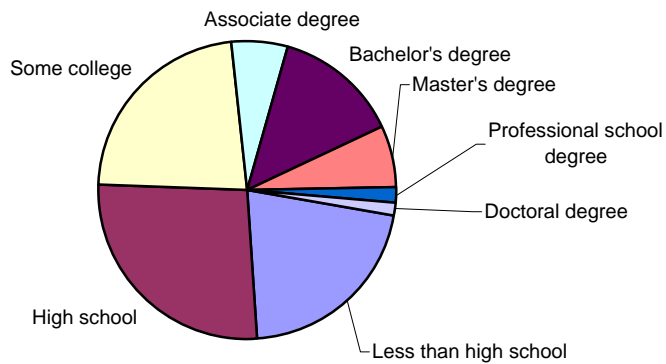
- 21% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 10% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 23% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	239,981	21%
High school	301,746	27%
Some college	259,924	23%
Associate degree	67,001	6%
Bachelor's degree	154,372	14%
Master's degree	76,028	7%
Professional school degree	19,432	2%
Doctoral degree	16,317	1%
Total	1,134,801	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

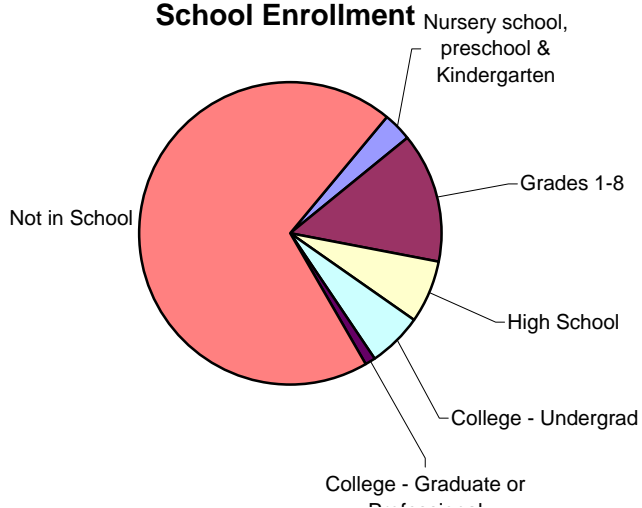
- 7% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 17% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	55,628	3%
Grades 1-8	238,669	14%
High School	119,224	7%
College - Undergrad	99,558	6%
College - Graduate or Professional	20,707	1%
Not in School	1,208,269	69%
Total	1,742,055	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers Workers by Weeks Per Year

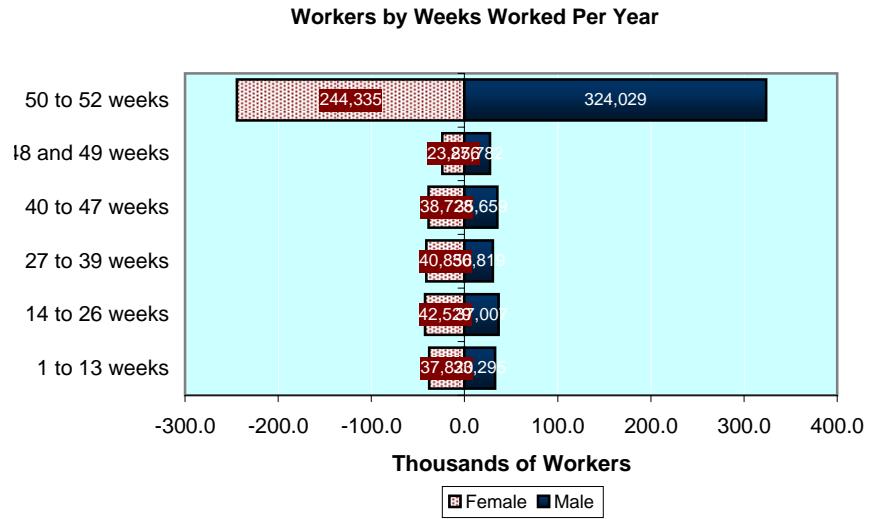
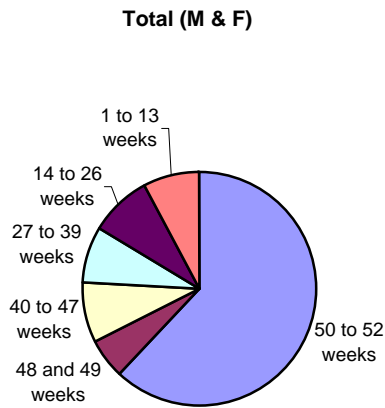
- 62.0% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 24.3% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	244,335	57%	324,029	66%	568,364	62%
48 and 49 weeks	23,856	6%	27,782	6%	51,638	6%
40 to 47 weeks	38,728	9%	35,659	7%	74,387	8%
27 to 39 weeks	40,856	10%	30,819	6%	71,675	8%
14 to 26 weeks	42,529	10%	37,007	8%	79,536	9%
1 to 13 weeks	37,820	9%	33,295	7%	71,115	8%
Total (Worked in 1999)	428,124	100%	488,591	100%	916,715	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.



Income by Work Status

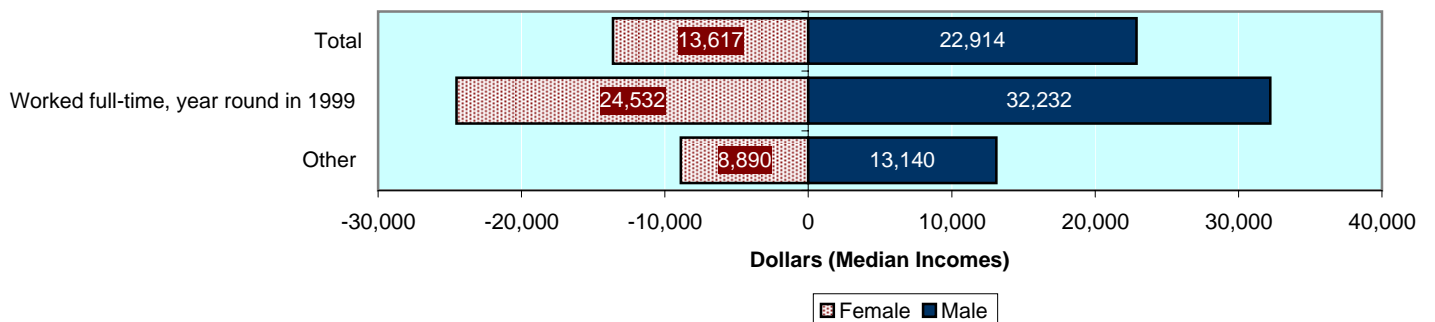
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	13,617	22,914
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	24,532	32,232
Other	8,890	13,140

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



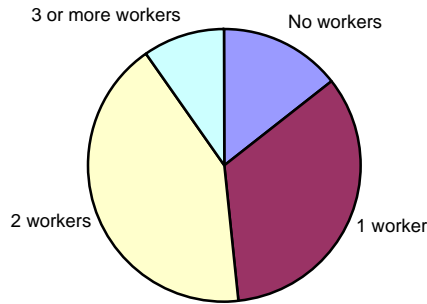
Workers per Family

- 52% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	67,779	14%
1 worker	159,352	34%
2 workers	196,022	42%
3 or more workers	45,746	10%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



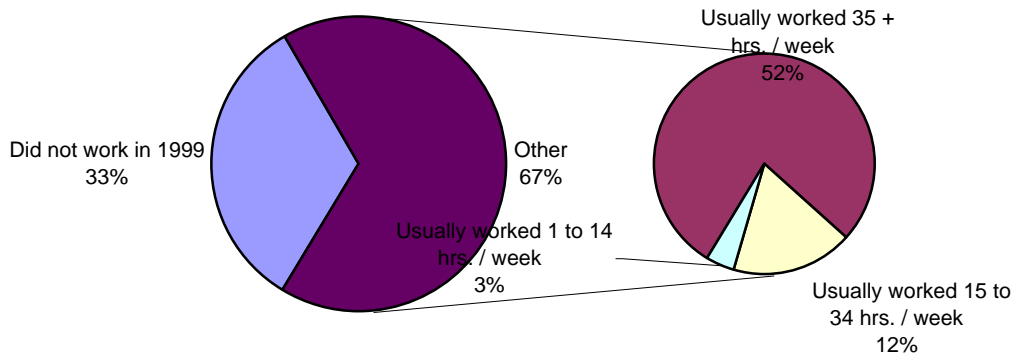
Full Time/Part Time

- 52% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 78% 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:	916,715	67%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	715,181	52%	78%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	162,922	12%	18%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	38,612	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	452,461	33%	
Total (16 and over)	1,369,176	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

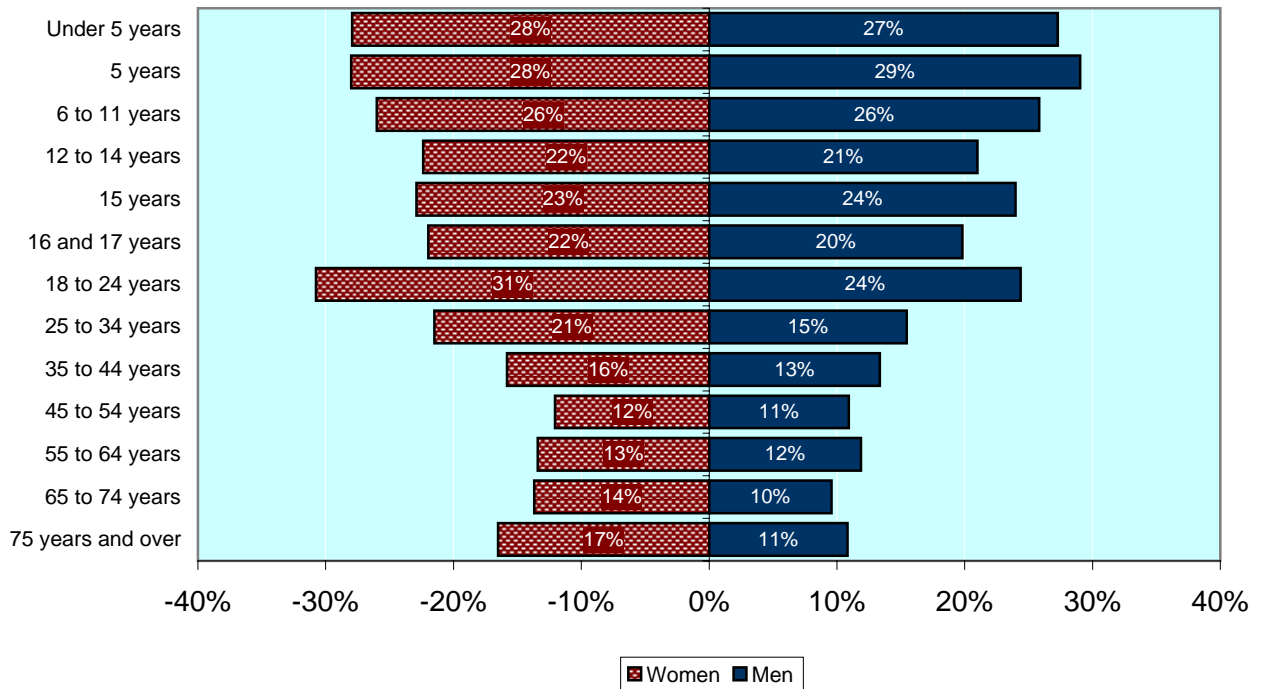
- 18% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 25% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	17,734	28%	17,461	27%	35,195	28%
5 years	3,616	28%	3,925	29%	7,541	29%
6 to 11 years	21,858	26%	22,692	26%	44,550	26%
12 to 14 years	9,745	22%	9,479	21%	19,224	22%
15 years	3,303	23%	3,522	24%	6,825	23%
16 and 17 years	6,166	22%	5,717	20%	11,883	21%
18 to 24 years	25,454	31%	20,087	24%	45,541	28%
25 to 34 years	24,969	21%	17,193	15%	42,162	19%
35 to 44 years	23,092	16%	18,658	13%	41,750	15%
45 to 54 years	15,123	12%	12,918	11%	28,041	12%
55 to 64 years	10,968	13%	8,912	12%	19,880	13%
65 to 74 years	8,569	14%	5,295	10%	13,864	12%
75 years and over	8,598	17%	3,879	11%	12,477	14%
Under 18 years	62,422	25%	62,796	25%	125,218	25%
Over 65 years	17,167	15%	9,174	10%	26,341	13%
Total	179,195	20%	149,738	17%	328,933	18%

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)

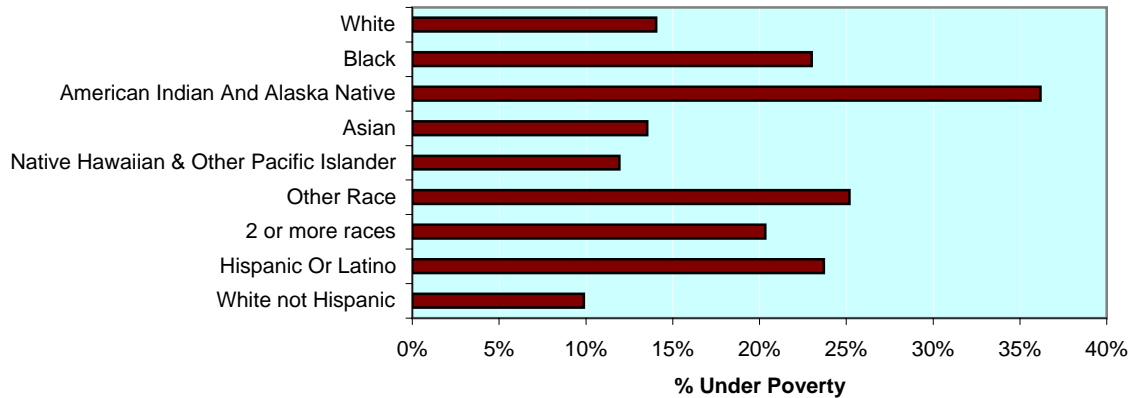
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (36% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (12% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		167,002	14%
Black		7,204	23%
American Indian And Alaska Native		61,092	36%
Asian		2,421	14%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		144	12%
Other Race		77,047	25%
2 or more races		14,023	20%
Hispanic Or Latino		178,288	24%
White not Hispanic		78,933	10%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



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

Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years" (58% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Families Under Poverty by Household Type						
	Married		Male - No Wife		Female - No Husband	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With related children under 18 years:						
Under 5 years only	21122	12%	6515	27%	26547	42%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	3451	12%	1541	25%	5434	50%
5 to 17 years only	7715	19%	1720	40%	7410	58%
No related children under 18 years	9956	10%	3254	24%	13703	34%
No related children under 18 years	9189	5%	1461	14%	3344	14%
Total	30311	9%	7976	23%	29891	34%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			68,178	15%		

Universe: Families

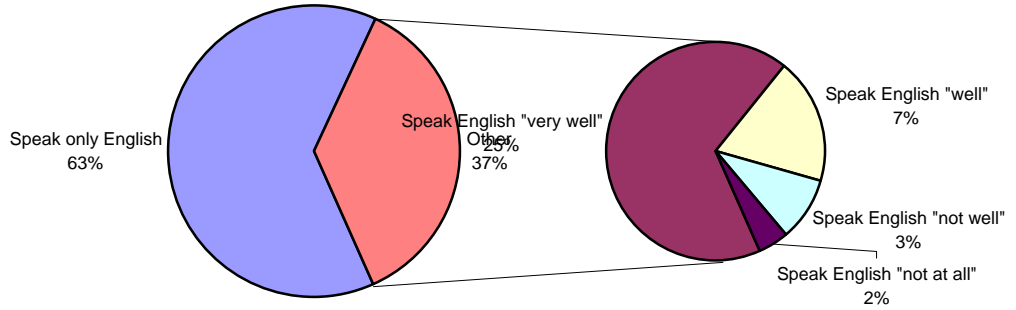
Table P90

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

Language

- 63% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 67.4% 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

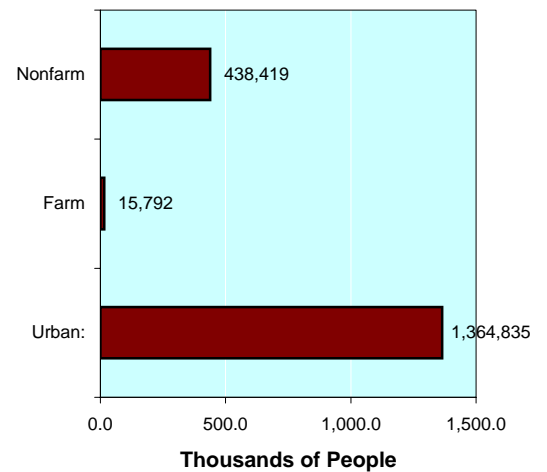
- 75.0% of residents of New Mexico live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	1,819,046	
Urban:	1,364,835	75%
Rural:	454,211	25%
Farm	15,792	1%
Nonfarm	438,419	24%
Inside urbanized areas	863,316	47%
Inside urban clusters	501,519	28%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



Military / Civilian

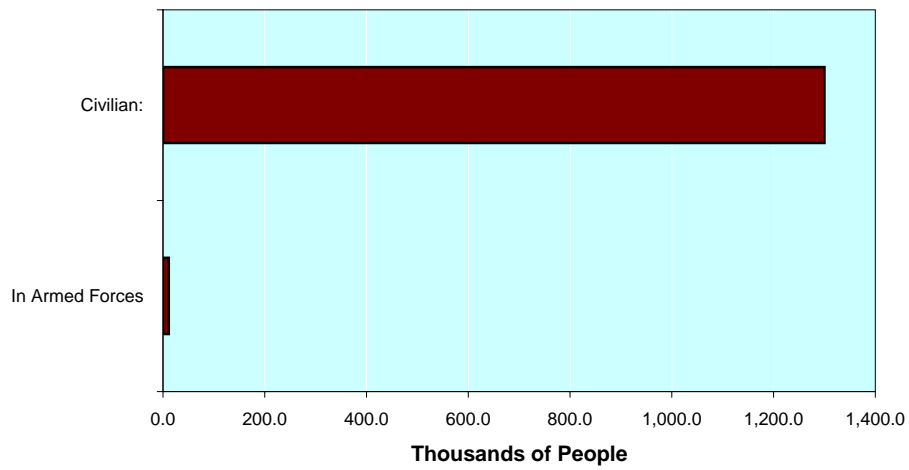
- 0.9% of New Mexico are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	11,190	0.9%
Civilian:	1,300,288	99.1%
Veteran	190,718	14.5%
Nonveteran	1,109,570	84.6%
Total	1,311,478	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.