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A SocioEconomic Profile

San Miguel County, New Mexico, Pecos 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 34.7 years.

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

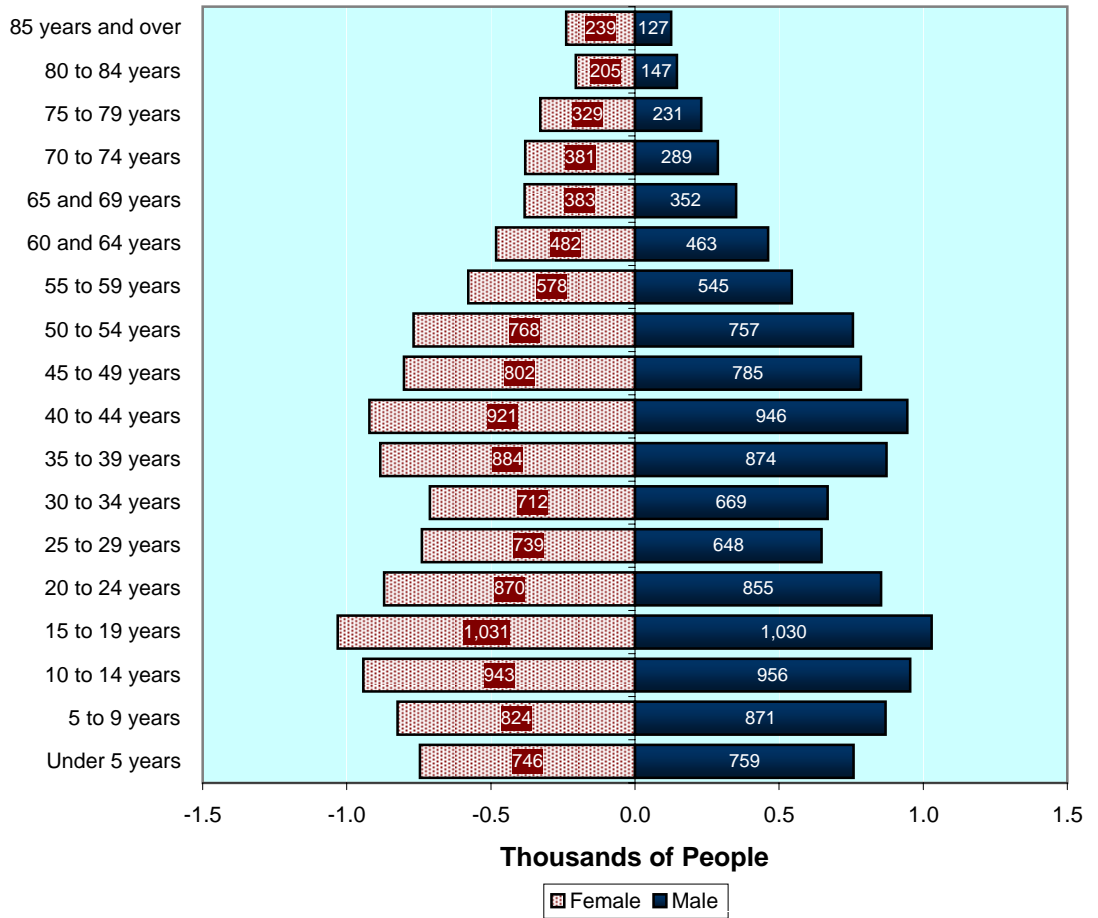
- The largest age category is 15 to 19 years old (2,061 people or 8.9% of the total).

- The population density is 38 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
Total	51% / 49%	11,837	100%	11,304	100%	23,141	100%
Under 20 years	49% / 51%	3,544	30%	3,616	32%	7,160	31%
65 years and over	57% / 43%	1,537	13%	1,146	10%	2,683	12%
Median Age		35.3		34.1		34.7	

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.

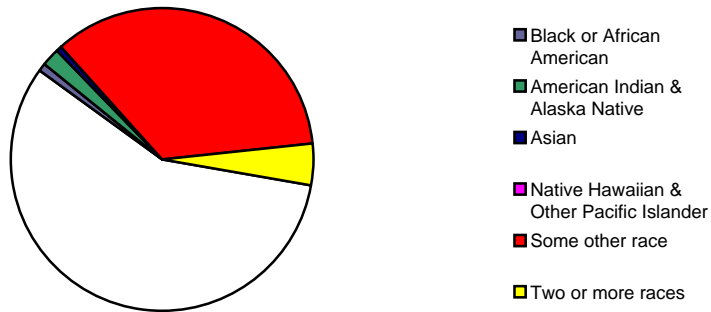
Total Population by Race		% of Total	
White	13,253	57.3%	
Black or African American	192	0.8%	
American Indian & Alaska Native	430	1.9%	
Asian	116	0.5%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	20	0.1%	
Some other race	8,119	35.1%	
Two or more races	1,011	4.4%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (57.3%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (35.1%).

2000 Race Breakout



Ethnicity

- 80.5% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (51.0% of the Hispanic population).

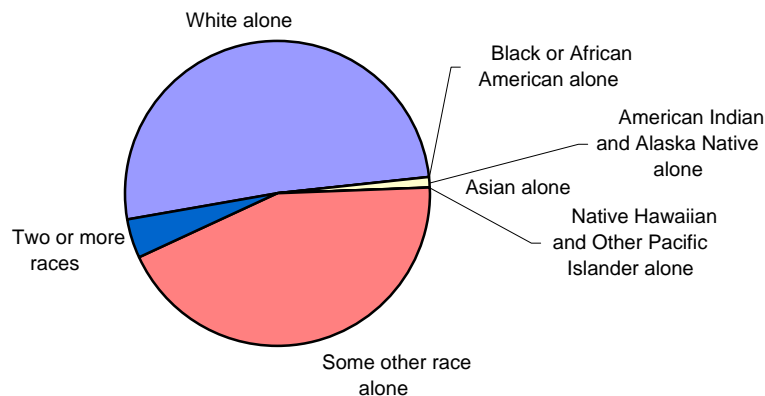
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18,629	80.5%	100.0%
White alone	9,496	41.0%	51.0%
Black or African American alone	42	0.2%	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	179	0.8%	1.0%
Asian alone	22	0.1%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	11	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race alone	8,083	34.9%	43.4%
Two or more races	796	3.4%	4.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,512	19.5%	
Total:	23,141	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (43.4% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 83.7% of the housing units are occupied.
- 59.7% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 28.5% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 6.1% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

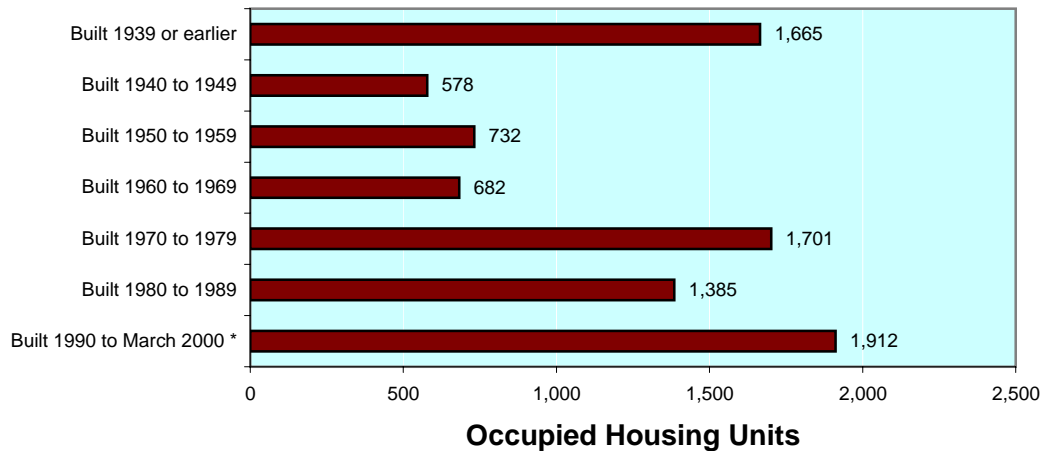
Housing in 2000		% of Total	
Total Housing Units	10,312		
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H1	
Occupied	8,626	83.7%	
Vacant Units - Total	1,686		
Vacancy Rate (%)	16.3%		
Average Household Size	2.6		
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H3, H12	
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total	
Owner Occupied	6,059	58.8%	
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	102		
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.7%		
Average Household Size	2.7		
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12	
Rental Units		% of Total	
Renter Occupied	2,567	24.9%	
Vacant Units - For Rent	377		
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	12.8%		
Average Household Size	2.2		
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12	
Vacant Units		% of Total	
For rent	377	3.7%	
For sale only	102	1.0%	
Rented or sold, not occupied	85	0.8%	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	624	6.1%	
For migrant workers	1	0.0%	
Other vacant	497	4.8%	
Total Vacant	1,686	16.3%	
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

- 31% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

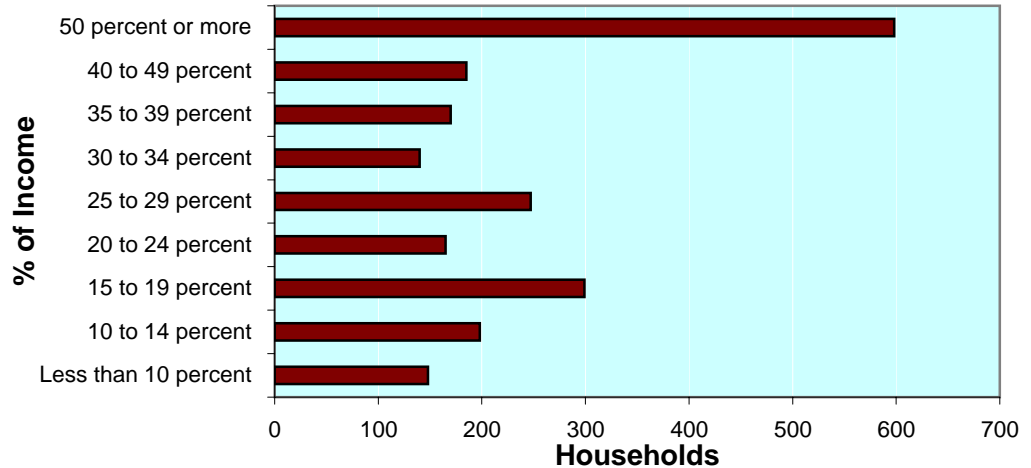
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	424
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		31%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 24% 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 122, 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)	\$	90,900
% of median income necessary to buy the median house		20%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$	25,686
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*		122

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

		1999
Per capita income	\$	13,157
Median household income	\$	26,629
Median family income	\$	31,424

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:	3,050	35%	36%/64%
2) Retail trade	1,241	14%	51%/49%
3) Public administration	907	10%	61%/39%
4) Construction	738	8%	92%/8%
5) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	732	8%	49%/51%
6) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	549	6%	54%/46%
7) Other services (except public administration)	429	5%	54%/46%
8) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	367	4%	33%/67%
9) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	269	3%	80%/20%
10) Manufacturing	152	2%	82%/18%
Total of Top 10	8,434	95%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	108	2%	39	1%	147	2%	73%/27%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	97	2%	39	1%	136	2%	71%/29%
Mining	11	0%	-	0%	11	0%	100%/0%
Construction	679	15%	59	1%	738	8%	92%/8%
Manufacturing	125	3%	27	1%	152	2%	82%/18%
Wholesale trade	104	2%	34	1%	138	2%	75%/25%
Retail trade	633	14%	608	14%	1,241	14%	51%/49%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	215	5%	54	1%	269	3%	80%/20%
Transportation and warehousing	149	3%	32	1%	181	2%	82%/18%
Utilities	66	1%	22	1%	88	1%	75%/25%
Information	57	1%	63	1%	120	1%	48%/53%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	120	3%	247	6%	367	4%	33%/67%
Finance and insurance	47	1%	174	4%	221	3%	21%/79%
Real estate and rental and leasing	73	2%	73	2%	146	2%	50%/50%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	296	6%	253	6%	549	6%	54%/46%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	140	3%	212	5%	352	4%	40%/60%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	156	3%	41	1%	197	2%	79%/21%
Educational, health and social services:	1,093	24%	1,957	46%	3,050	35%	36%/64%
Educational services	519	11%	968	23%	1,487	17%	35%/65%
Health care and social assistance	574	13%	989	23%	1,563	18%	37%/63%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	357	8%	375	9%	732	8%	49%/51%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	87	2%	67	2%	154	2%	56%/44%
Accommodation and food services	270	6%	308	7%	578	7%	47%/53%
Other services (except public administration)	232	5%	197	5%	429	5%	54%/46%
Public administration	551	12%	356	8%	907	10%	61%/39%
Total	4,570		4,269		8,839		52%/48%

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 1,082 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:	2,183	25%	45%/55%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	1,407	16%	23%/77%
3) Sales and related occupations	933	11%	50%/50%
4) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	897	10%	53%/47%
5) Construction and extraction occupations:	671	8%	98%/2%
6) Food preparation and serving related occupations	528	6%	36%/64%
7) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	458	5%	59%/41%
8) Transportation and material moving occupations:	353	4%	81%/19%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	326	4%	96%/4%
10) Protective service occupations:	285	3%	86%/14%
Total of Top 10	8,041	91%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	1,447	32%	1,633	38%	3,080	35%	47%/53%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	471	10%	426	10%	897	10%	53%/47%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	348	8%	229	5%	577	7%	60%/40%
Farmers and farm managers	29	1%	8	0%	37	0%	78%/22%
Business and financial operations occupations:	94	2%	189	4%	283	3%	33%/67%
Business operations specialists	52	1%	75	2%	127	1%	41%/59%
Financial specialists	42	1%	114	3%	156	2%	27%/73%
Professional and related occupations:	976	21%	1,207	28%	2,183	25%	45%/55%
Computer and mathematical occupations	50	1%	11	0%	61	1%	82%/18%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	121	3%	23	1%	144	2%	84%/16%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	52	1%	17	0%	69	1%	75%/25%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	69	2%	6	0%	75	1%	92%/8%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	78	2%	17	0%	95	1%	82%/18%
Community and social services occupations	119	3%	164	4%	283	3%	42%/58%
Legal occupations	58	1%	29	1%	87	1%	67%/33%
Education, training, and library occupations	273	6%	559	13%	832	9%	33%/67%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	77	2%	69	2%	146	2%	53%/47%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	200	4%	335	8%	535	6%	37%/63%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	97	2%	225	5%	322	4%	30%/70%
Health technologists and technicians	103	2%	110	3%	213	2%	48%/52%
Service occupations:	889	19%	937	22%	1,826	21%	49%/51%
Healthcare support occupations	114	2%	159	4%	273	3%	42%/58%
Protective service occupations:	245	5%	40	1%	285	3%	86%/14%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	181	4%	8	0%	189	2%	96%/4%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	64	1%	32	1%	96	1%	67%/33%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	192	4%	336	8%	528	6%	36%/64%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	271	6%	187	4%	458	5%	59%/41%
Personal care and service occupations	67	1%	215	5%	282	3%	24%/76%
Sales and office occupations:	797	17%	1,543	36%	2,340	26%	34%/66%
Sales and related occupations	467	10%	466	11%	933	11%	50%/50%
Office and administrative support occupations	330	7%	1,077	25%	1,407	16%	23%/77%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	35	1%	-	0%	35	0%	100%/0%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	972	21%	25	1%	997	11%	97%/3%
Construction and extraction occupations:	660	14%	11	0%	671	8%	98%/2%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	150	3%	8	0%	158	2%	95%/5%
Construction trades workers	507	11%	3	0%	510	6%	99%/1%
Extraction workers	3	0%	-	0%	3	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	312	7%	14	0%	326	4%	96%/4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	430	9%	131	3%	561	6%	77%/23%
Production occupations	143	3%	65	2%	208	2%	69%/31%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	287	6%	66	2%	353	4%	81%/19%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	12	0%	18	0%	30	0%	40%/60%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operators	167	4%	17	0%	184	2%	91%/9%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	8	0%	4	0%	12	0%	67%/33%
Material moving workers	100	2%	27	1%	127	1%	79%/21%
Total	4,570		4,269		8,839		52%/48%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

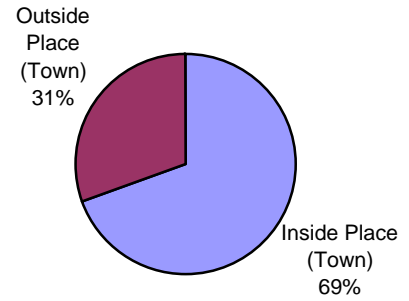
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 100% of residents worked in state.
- 75% of residents worked in the county.
- 69% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	8,604	100%
Outside State	22	0%
County of Work:		
In County	6,479	75%
Outside County	2,125	25%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	4,063	69%
Outside Place (Town)	1,794	31%
Total	8,626	100%

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

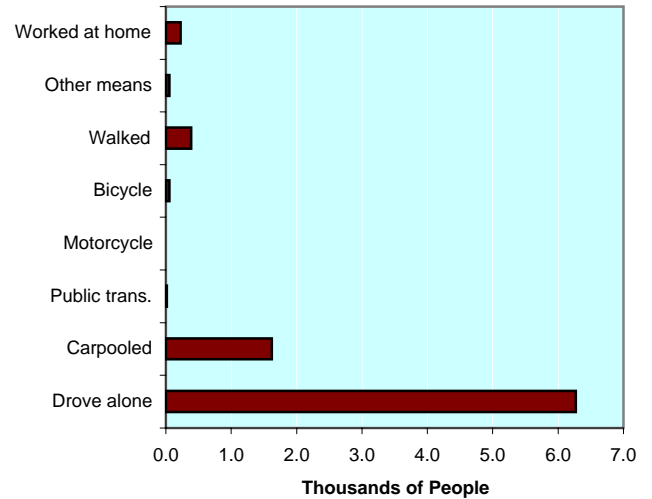


Method of Commute

- 2.6% of residents worked at home.
- 5.1% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.2% of residents took public transportation.
- 73% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	7,890	91%
Drove alone	6,269	73%
Carpooled	1,621	19%
Public transportation:	13	0%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	13	0%
Motorcycle	2	0%
Bicycle	53	1%
Walked	387	4%
Other means	54	1%
Worked at home	227	3%
Total:	8,626	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

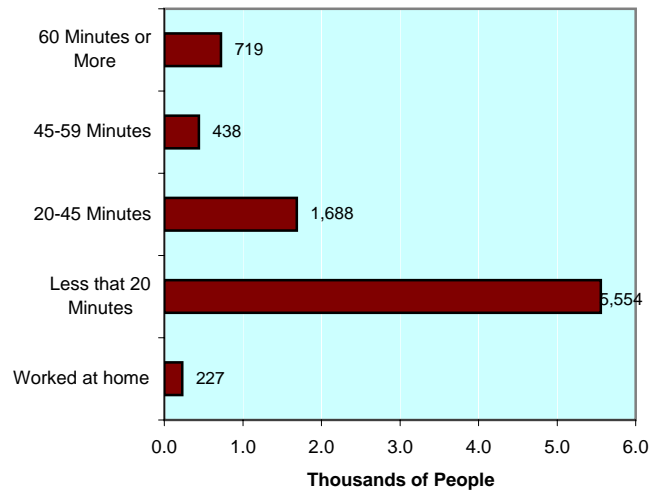


Commute Time

- 64% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	227	3%
Less than 20 Minutes	5,554	64%
20-45 Minutes	1,688	20%
45-59 Minutes	438	5%
60 Minutes or More	719	8%
Total	8,626	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



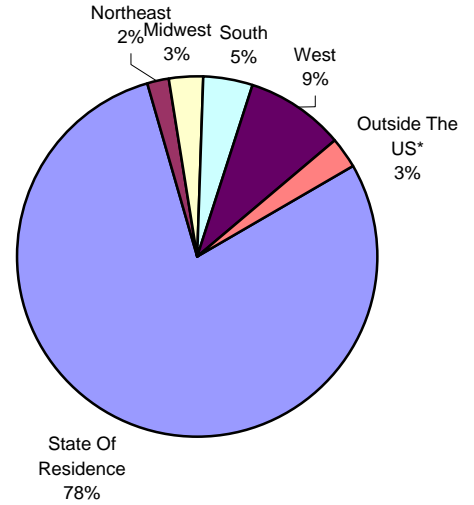
Place of Birth

- 78.9% of residents were born in state.
- 21.1% of residents were born in a different state.
- 2.8% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	18,296	79%
Northeast	440	2%
Midwest	714	3%
South	1,047	5%
West	2,053	9%
Outside The US*	643	3%
Total:	23,193	100%

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



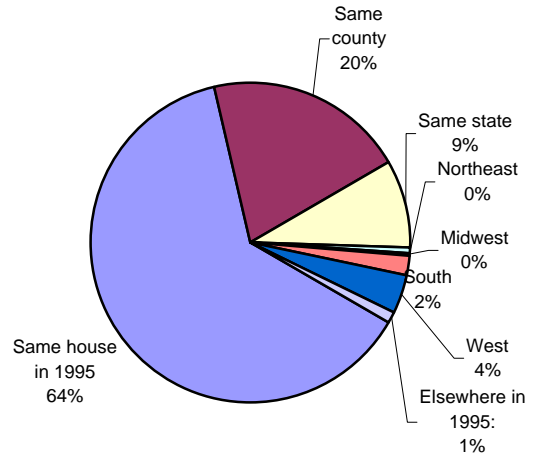
New Residents Since 1995

- 15% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 6% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 1% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	13,665	63%
Different house in 1995:	7,988	37%
In United States in 1995:	7,737	36%
Same county	4,407	20%
Different county:	3,330	15%
Same state	1,926	9%
Different state:	1,404	6%
Northeast	102	0%
Midwest	75	0%
South	401	2%
West	826	4%
Elsewhere in 1995:	1	1%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	38	0%
Foreign country or at sea	213	1%
Total:	21,653	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

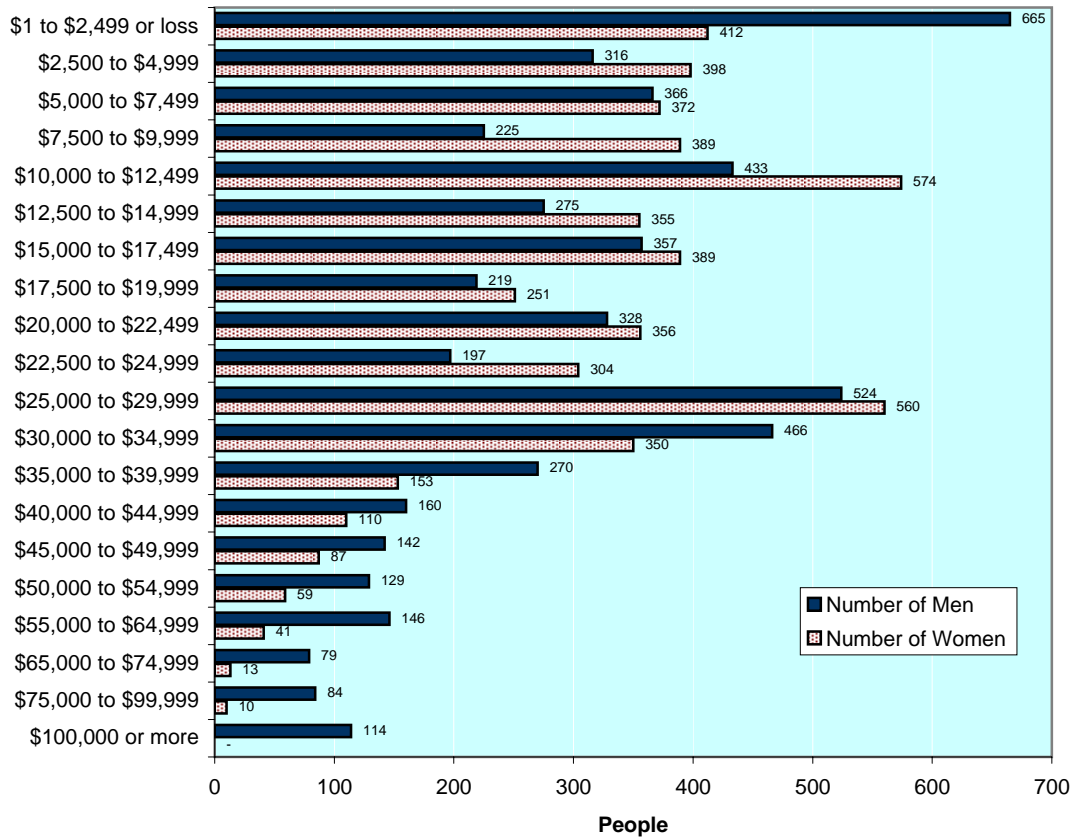
SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

- 77% 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	665	412	1,077	10%	10%	100%	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	316	398	714	7%	17%	90%	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	366	372	738	7%	24%	83%	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	225	389	614	6%	29%	76%	
\$10,000 to \$12,499	433	574	1,007	9%	39%	71%	
\$12,500 to \$14,999	275	355	630	6%	45%	61%	
\$15,000 to \$17,499	357	389	746	7%	52%	55%	
\$17,500 to \$19,999	219	251	470	4%	56%	48%	
\$20,000 to \$22,499	328	356	684	6%	63%	44%	
\$22,500 to \$24,999	197	304	501	5%	67%	37%	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	524	560	1,084	10%	77%	33%	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	466	350	816	8%	85%	23%	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	270	153	423	4%	89%	15%	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	160	110	270	3%	92%	11%	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	142	87	229	2%	94%	8%	
\$50,000 to \$54,999	129	59	188	2%	95%	6%	
\$55,000 to \$64,999	146	41	187	2%	97%	5%	
\$65,000 to \$74,999	79	13	92	1%	98%	3%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	84	10	94	1%	99%	2%	
\$100,000 or more	114	-	114	1%	100%	1%	
Total:	5,495	5,183	10,678	100%			

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

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$13,157.

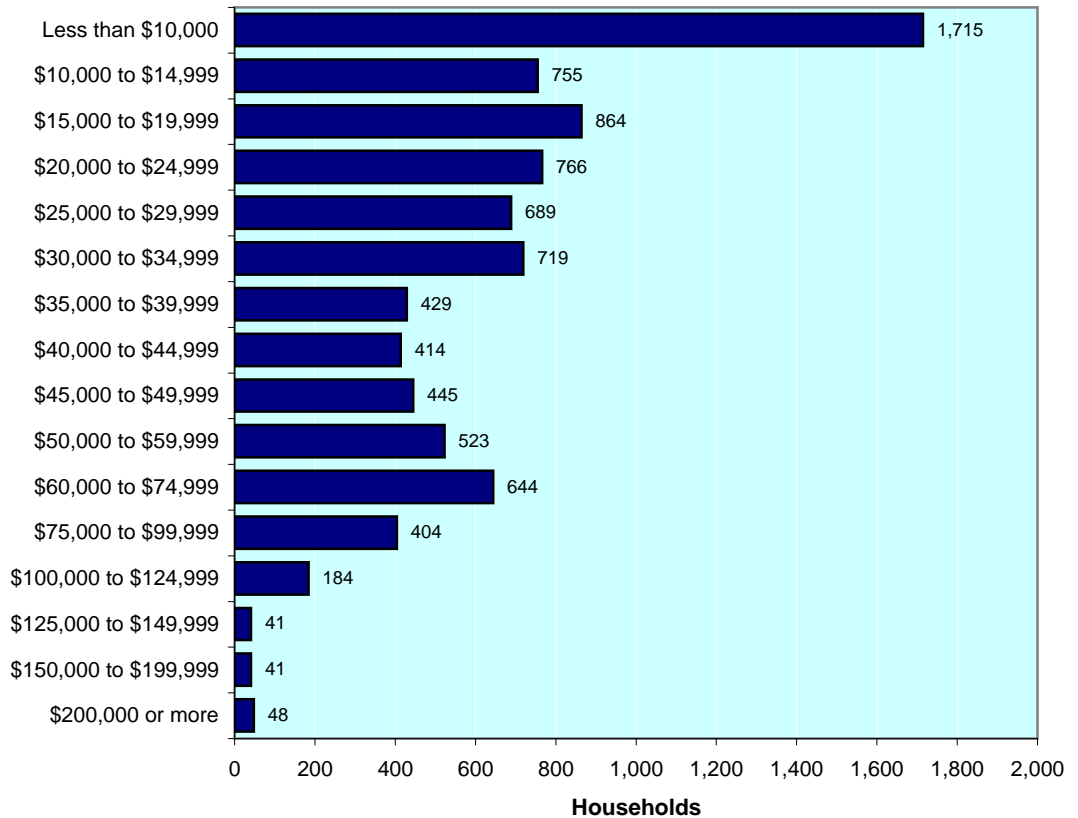
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 55% of households in San Miguel County, New Mexico, Pecos 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 15.3 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 \$26,629. *

Income Distribution				
	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	1,715	20%	20%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	755	9%	28%	80%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	864	10%	38%	72%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	766	9%	47%	62%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	689	8%	55%	53%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	719	8%	63%	45%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	429	5%	68%	37%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	414	5%	73%	32%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	445	5%	78%	27%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	523	6%	84%	22%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	644	7%	92%	16%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	404	5%	96%	8%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	184	2%	99%	4%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	41	0%	99%	1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	41	0%	99%	1%
\$200,000 or more	48	1%	100%	1%
Total:	8,681	100%		

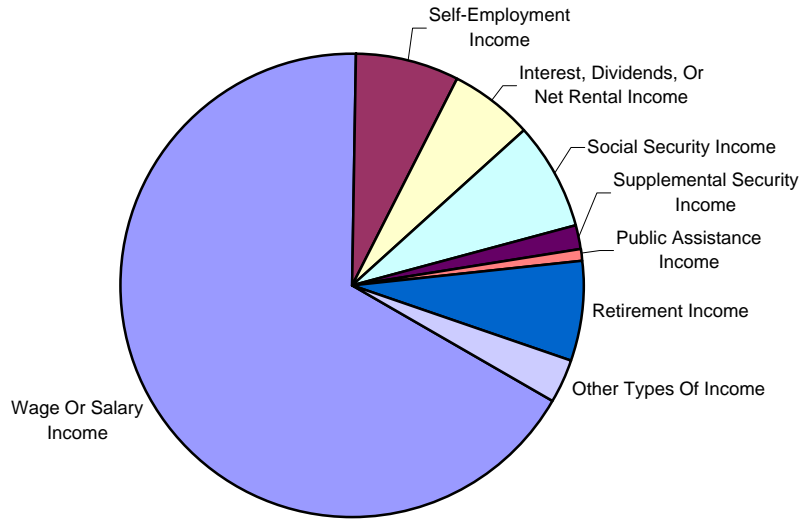
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

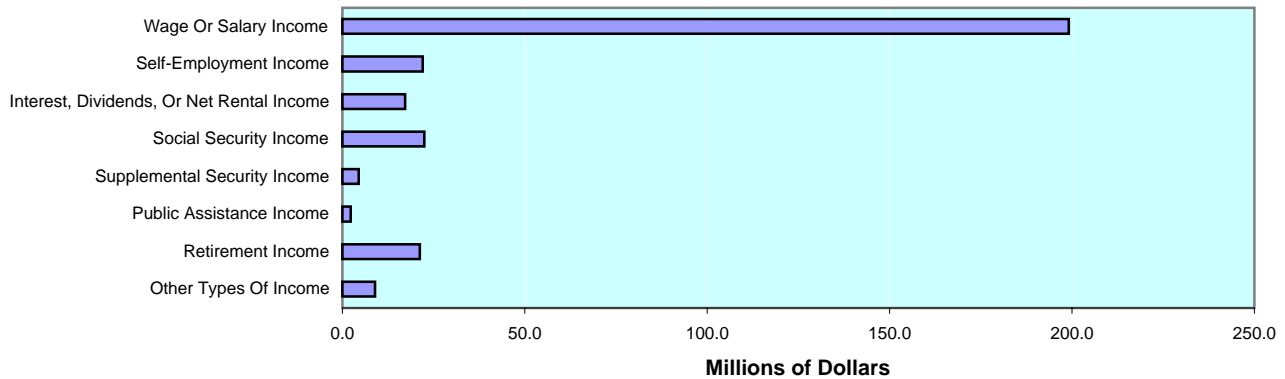
- 66.9% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 7.4% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 74.3% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 20.4% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.8% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 199,086,000	66.9%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 22,059,900	7.4%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 17,202,800	5.8%
Social Security Income	\$ 22,457,300	7.5%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 4,477,600	1.5%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 2,301,000	0.8%
Retirement Income	\$ 21,214,900	7.1%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 8,948,900	3.0%
Total*	\$ 297,748,400	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

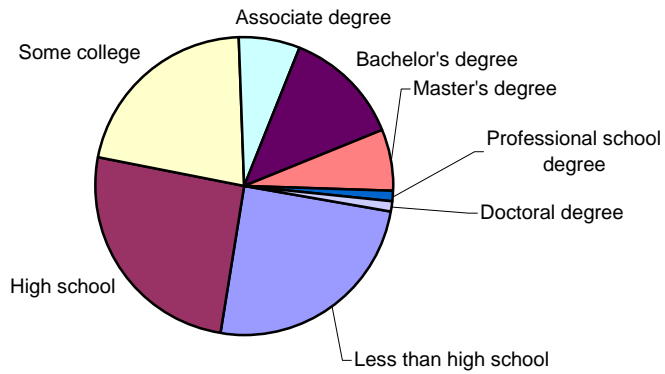
- 25% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 9% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 22% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	3,514	25%
High school	3,629	25%
Some college	3,045	21%
Associate degree	963	7%
Bachelor's degree	1,833	13%
Master's degree	942	7%
Professional school degree	164	1%
Doctoral degree	152	1%
Total	14,242	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

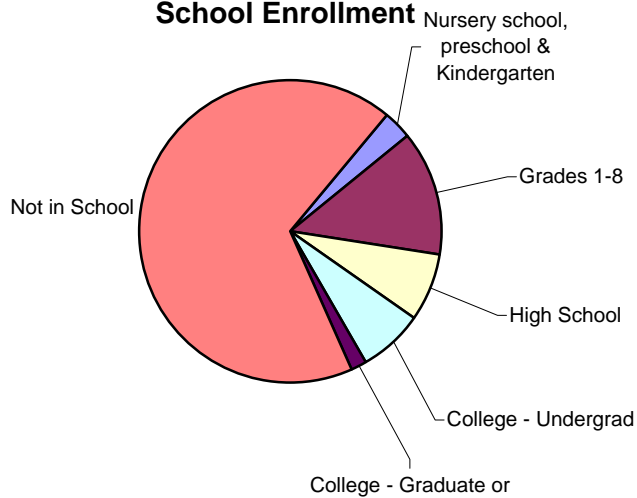
- 9% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 16% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	695	3%
Grades 1-8	2,949	13%
High School	1,609	7%
College - Undergrad	1,588	7%
College - Graduate or Professional	377	2%
Not in School	15,114	68%
Total	22,332	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers Workers by Weeks Per Year

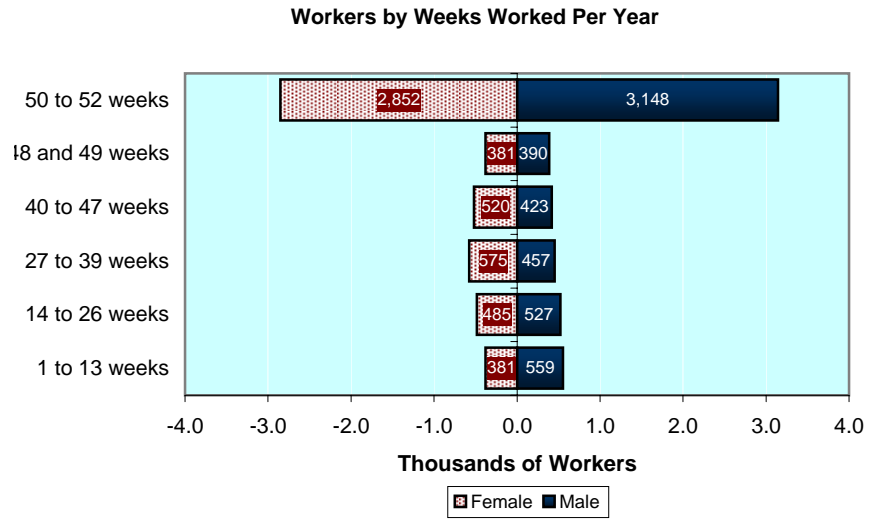
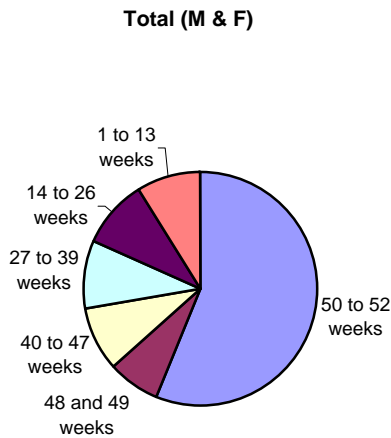
- 56.1% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 27.9% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	2,852	55%	3,148	57%	6,000	56%
48 and 49 weeks	381	7%	390	7%	771	7%
40 to 47 weeks	520	10%	423	8%	943	9%
27 to 39 weeks	575	11%	457	8%	1,032	10%
14 to 26 weeks	485	9%	527	10%	1,012	9%
1 to 13 weeks	381	7%	559	10%	940	9%
Total (Worked in 1999)	5,194	100%	5,504	100%	10,698	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

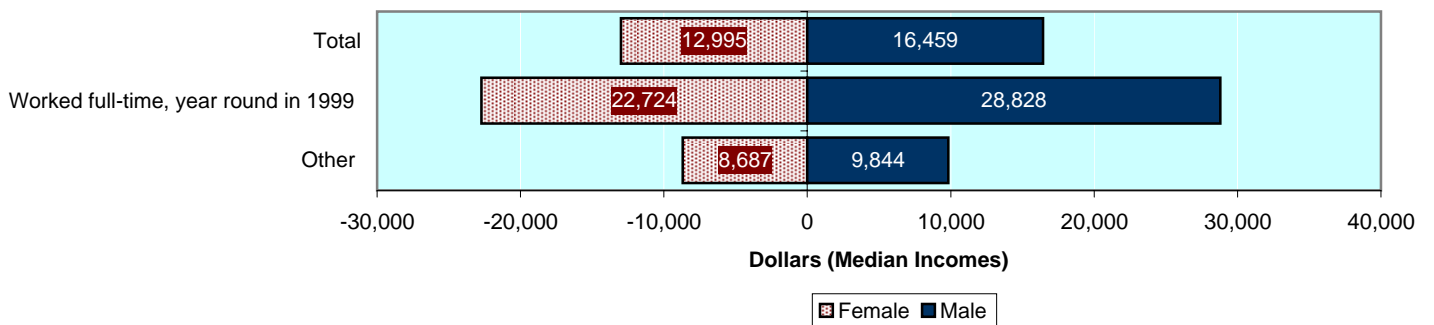
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	12,995	16,459
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	22,724	28,828
Other	8,687	9,844

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



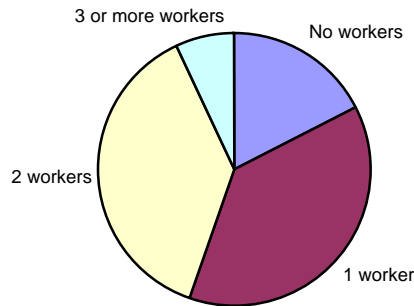
Workers per Family

- 45% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	998	17%
1 worker	2,175	38%
2 workers	2,169	38%
3 or more workers	398	7%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



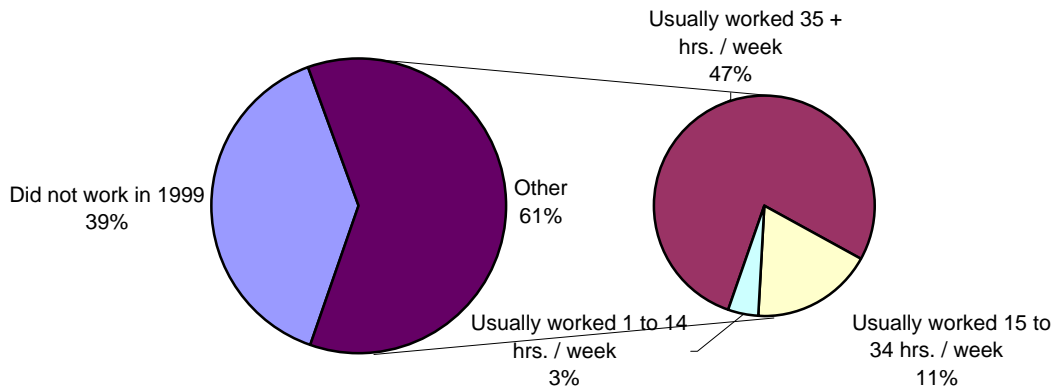
Full Time/Part Time

- 47% 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:	10,698	61%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	8,332	47%	78%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	1,886	11%	18%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	480	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	6,893	39%	
Total (16 and over)	17,591	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

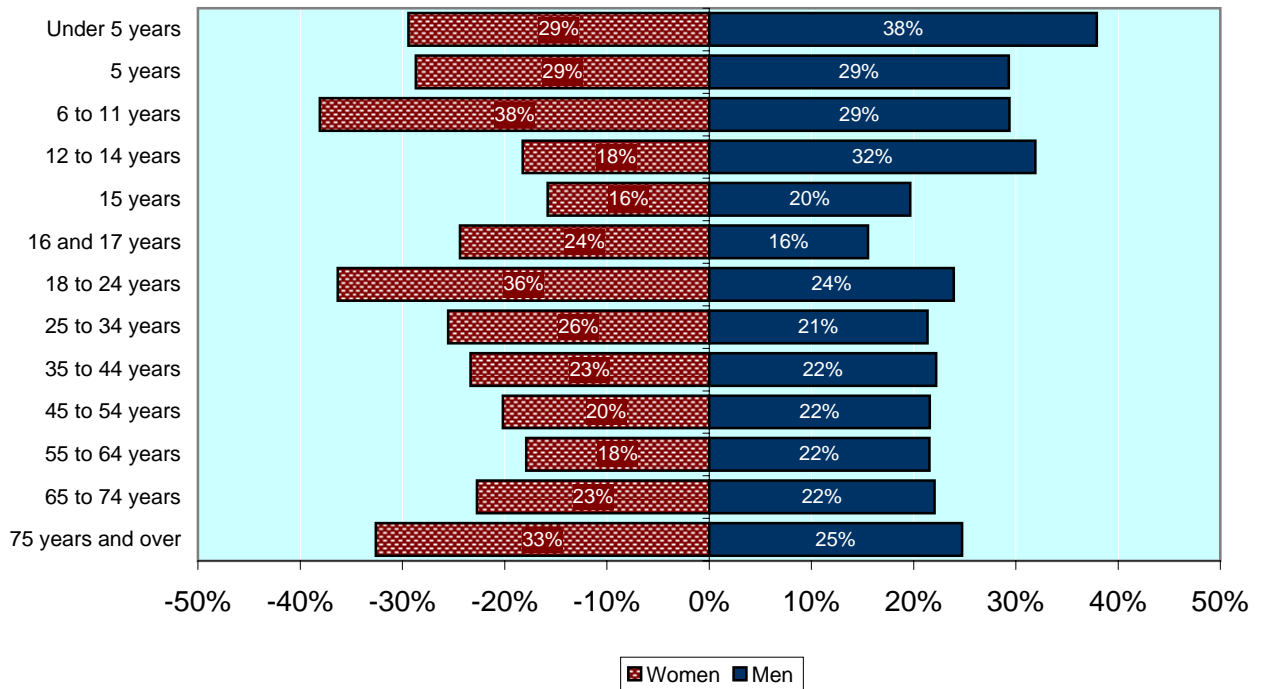
- 25% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 29% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	258	29%	250	38%	508	33%
5 years	39	29%	54	29%	93	29%
6 to 11 years	408	38%	337	29%	745	34%
12 to 14 years	103	18%	152	32%	255	24%
15 years	33	16%	39	20%	72	18%
16 and 17 years	66	24%	64	16%	130	19%
18 to 24 years	412	36%	265	24%	677	30%
25 to 34 years	370	26%	248	21%	618	24%
35 to 44 years	426	23%	423	22%	849	23%
45 to 54 years	304	20%	335	22%	639	21%
55 to 64 years	178	18%	231	22%	409	20%
65 to 74 years	183	23%	135	22%	318	22%
75 years and over	240	33%	107	25%	347	30%
Under 18 years	907	29%	896	29%	1,803	29%
Over 65 years	423	27%	242	23%	665	26%
Total	3,020	26%	2,640	24%	5,660	25%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

SF3 - PCT75A-I

Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age



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

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Asian" (51% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "White" (22% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

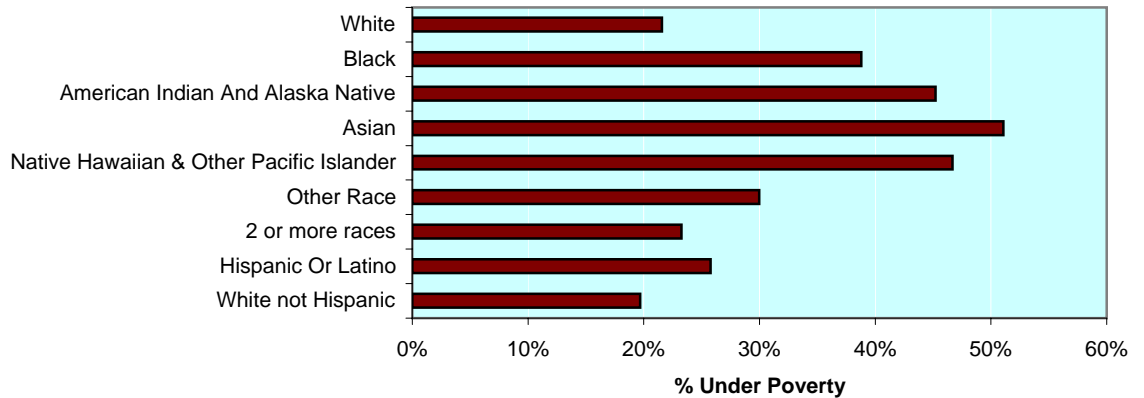
Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		2,802	22%
Black		52	39%
American Indian And Alaska Native		137	45%
Asian		24	51%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		7	47%
Other Race		2,428	30%
2 or more races		210	23%
Hispanic Or Latino		4,709	26%
White not Hispanic		712	20%

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" (79% 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	34	12%	30	26%	118	52%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	95	20%	42	79%	143	54%
5 to 17 years only	109	9%	89	42%	260	38%
No related children under 18 years	122	8%	44	31%	83	15%
Total	360	10%	205	39%	604	35%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			1,169		20%	

Universe: Families

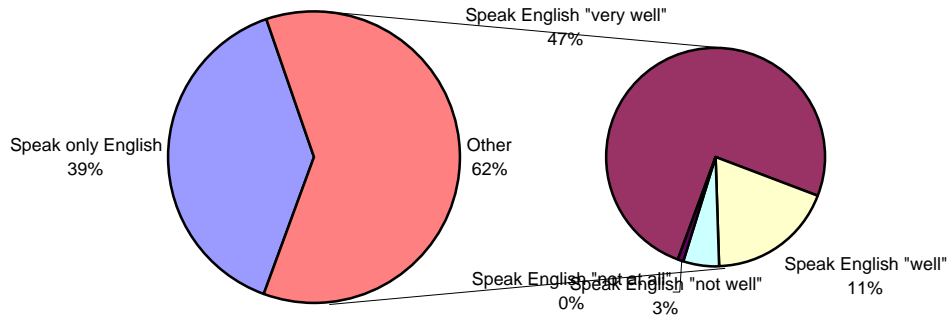
Table P90

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

Language

- 39% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 75.4% 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

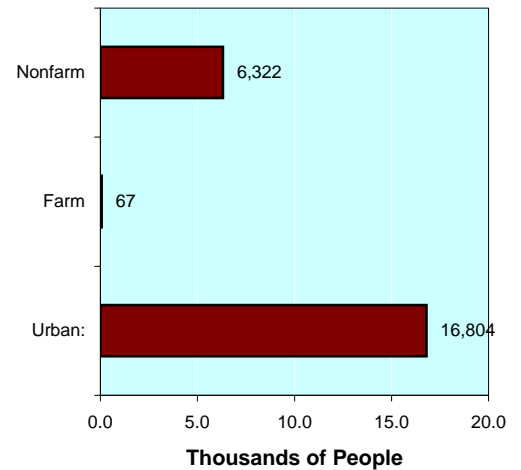
- 72.5% of residents of San Miguel County, New Mexico, Pecos CCD live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	23,193	
Urban:	16,804	72%
Rural:	6,389	28%
Farm	67	0%
Nonfarm	6,322	27%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	16,804	72%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



Military / Civilian

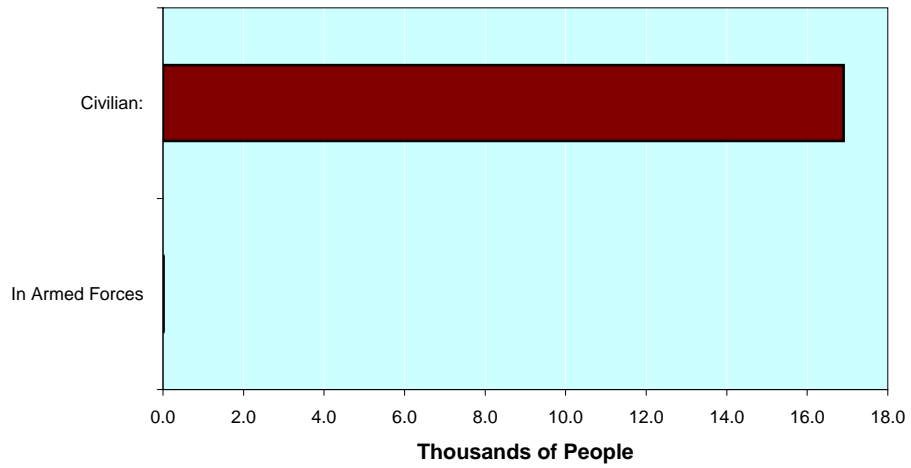
- 0.0% of San Miguel County, New Mexico, Pecos CCD are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	7	0.0%
Civilian:	16,902	100.0%
Veteran	2,241	13.3%
Nonveteran	14,661	86.7%
Total	16,909	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.