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A SocioEconomic Profile

Sandoval County, 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

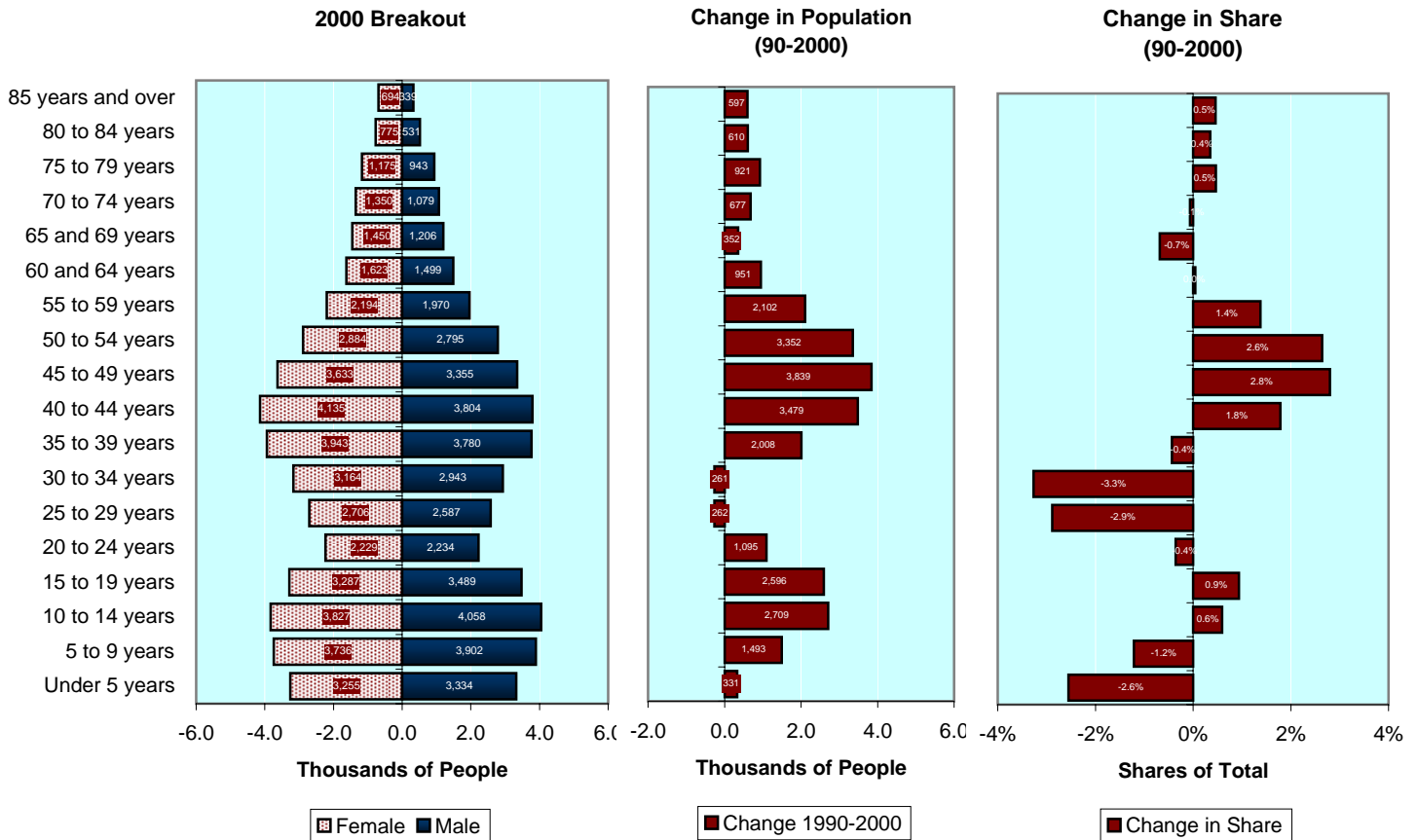
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 35.1 years, up from 30.7 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 40 to 44 years old (7,939 people or 8.8% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 89,908 people, up 42% from 63,319 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 45 to 49 years, up 3,839 people. Their share of total rose by 2.8%

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	89,908	28,888	32%	20,606	23%	9,542	11%	35.1	24
1990	63,319	21,759	34%	9,936	16%	6,385	10%	30.7	17
10 Yr. Change	26,589	7,129	-2%	10,670	7%	3,157	1%	4.4	7
10 Yr. % Change	42%	33%		107%		49%		14%	42%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	43,848	14,783	34%	9,954	23%	4,098	9%	33.9	
Female	46,060	14,105	31%	10,652	23%	5,444	12%	36.1	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	51% / 49%		48% / 52%		43% / 57%			

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

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



Race

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

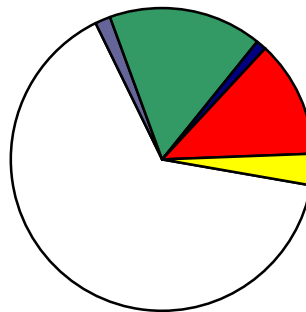
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	58,512	65.1%
Black or African American	1,535	1.7%
American Indian & Alaska Native	14,634	16.3%
Asian	894	1.0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	98	0.1%
Some other race	11,118	12.4%
Two or more races	3,117	3.5%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (65.1%).
- The second largest group of residents are "American Indian & Alaska Native" (16.3%).

2000 Race Breakout



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

Ethnicity

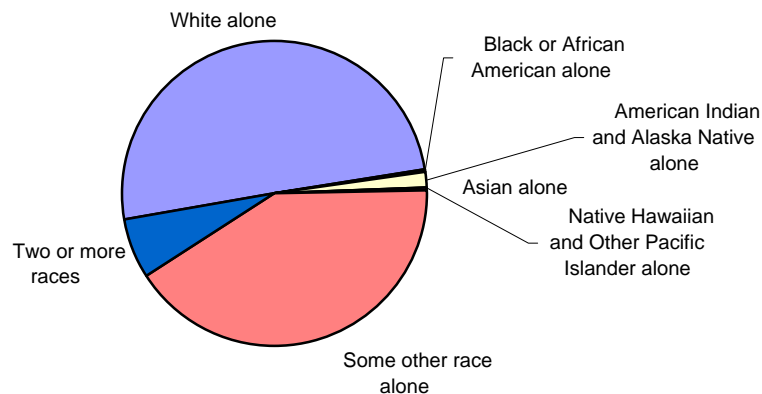
- 29.4% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (50.3% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	26,437	29.4%	100.0%
White alone	13,285	14.8%	50.3%
Black or African American alone	117	0.1%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	395	0.4%	1.5%
Asian alone	37	0.0%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	12	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	10,912	12.1%	41.3%
Two or more races	1,679	1.9%	6.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	63,471	70.6%	
Total:	89,908	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

Hispanic by Race



- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (41.3% of the Hispanic population).

Housing

- 90.1% of the housing units are occupied.
- 76.9% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 16.7% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 3.6% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

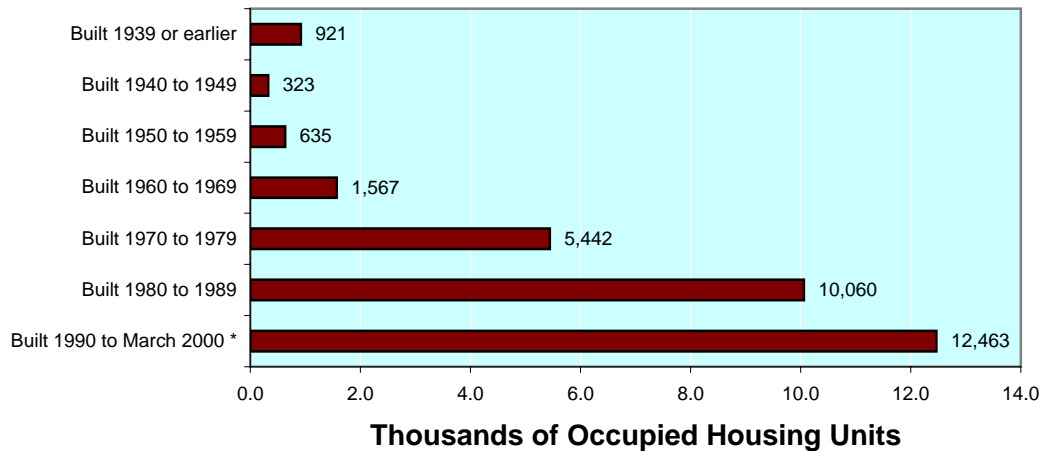
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	34,866	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	31,411	90.1%
Vacant Units - Total	3,455	
Vacancy Rate (%)	9.9%	
Average Household Size	2.8	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12		
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	26,257	75.3%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	551	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	2.1%	
Average Household Size	2.9	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	5,154	14.8%
Vacant Units - For Rent	660	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	11.4%	
Average Household Size	2.5	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	660	1.9%
For sale only	551	1.6%
Rented or sold, not occupied	167	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1,264	3.6%
For migrant workers	8	0.0%
Other vacant	805	2.3%
Total Vacant	3,455	9.9%
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).

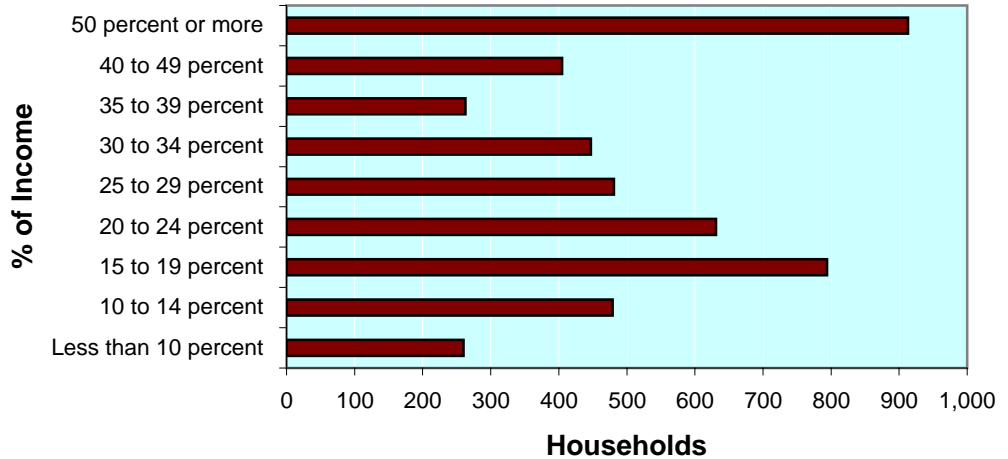
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	726
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 150, 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)	\$ 91,831	\$ 115,400
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	19%	17%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 30,972	\$ 32,608
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	132	150

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 19,174
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 38,142	\$ 44,949
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 41,009	\$ 48,984

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.

Employment by Industry (NAICS*) - SF3

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Split
1) Educational, health and social services:	6,755	17%	25%/75%
2) Manufacturing	5,107	13%	70%/30%
3) Retail trade	4,791	12%	48%/52%
4) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	4,032	10%	59%/41%
5) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	3,489	9%	45%/55%
6) Construction	3,183	8%	86%/14%
7) Public administration	2,873	7%	55%/45%
8) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	2,266	6%	34%/66%
9) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	1,841	5%	77%/23%
10) Other services (except public administration)	1,789	5%	53%/47%
Total of Top 10	36,126	93%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	264	1%	59	0%	323	1%	82%/18%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	208	1%	49	0%	257	1%	81%/19%
Mining	56	0%	10	0%	66	0%	85%/15%
Construction	2,738	13%	445	2%	3,183	8%	86%/14%
Manufacturing	3,553	17%	1,554	9%	5,107	13%	70%/30%
Wholesale trade	760	4%	389	2%	1,149	3%	66%/34%
Retail trade	2,302	11%	2,489	14%	4,791	12%	48%/52%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	1,421	7%	420	2%	1,841	5%	77%/23%
Transportation and warehousing	1,111	5%	351	2%	1,462	4%	76%/24%
Utilities	310	2%	69	0%	379	1%	82%/18%
Information	597	3%	675	4%	1,272	3%	47%/53%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	776	4%	1,490	8%	2,266	6%	34%/66%
Finance and insurance	341	2%	1,207	7%	1,548	4%	22%/78%
Real estate and rental and leasing	435	2%	283	2%	718	2%	61%/39%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	2,391	12%	1,641	9%	4,032	10%	59%/41%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,484	7%	1,096	6%	2,580	7%	58%/42%
Management of companies and enterprises	21	0%	-	0%	21	0%	100%/0%
Administrative and support and waste management services	886	4%	545	3%	1,431	4%	62%/38%
Educational, health and social services:	1,702	8%	5,053	28%	6,755	17%	25%/75%
Educational services	883	4%	2,097	11%	2,980	8%	30%/70%
Health care and social assistance	819	4%	2,956	16%	3,775	10%	22%/78%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	1,572	8%	1,917	10%	3,489	9%	45%/55%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	497	2%	493	3%	990	3%	50%/50%
Accommodation and food services	1,075	5%	1,424	8%	2,499	6%	43%/57%
Other services (except public administration)	951	5%	838	5%	1,789	5%	53%/47%
Public administration	1,573	8%	1,300	7%	2,873	7%	55%/45%
Total	20,600		18,270		38,870		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 780 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:	8,947	23%	49%/51%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	6,141	16%	24%/76%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	5,045	13%	51%/49%
4) Sales and related occupations	4,651	12%	50%/50%
5) Production occupations	2,351	6%	67%/33%
6) Construction and extraction occupations:	2,293	6%	97%/3%
7) Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,837	5%	80%/20%
8) Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,815	5%	44%/56%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,761	5%	92%/8%
10) Protective service occupations:	1,121	3%	82%/18%
Total of Top 10	35,962	93%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	6,945	34%	7,047	39%	13,992	36%	50%/50%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	2,571	12%	2,474	14%	5,045	13%	51%/49%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	1,942	9%	1,509	8%	3,451	9%	56%/44%
Farmers and farm managers	38	0%	14	0%	52	0%	73%/27%
Business and financial operations occupations:	591	3%	951	5%	1,542	4%	38%/62%
Business operations specialists	325	2%	522	3%	847	2%	38%/62%
Financial specialists	266	1%	429	2%	695	2%	38%/62%
Professional and related occupations:	4,374	21%	4,573	25%	8,947	23%	49%/51%
Computer and mathematical occupations	713	3%	287	2%	1,000	3%	71%/29%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	1,596	8%	369	2%	1,965	5%	81%/19%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	750	4%	150	1%	900	2%	83%/17%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	846	4%	219	1%	1,065	3%	79%/21%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	282	1%	175	1%	457	1%	62%/38%
Community and social services occupations	221	1%	350	2%	571	1%	39%/61%
Legal occupations	202	1%	232	1%	434	1%	47%/53%
Education, training, and library occupations	478	2%	1,534	8%	2,012	5%	24%/76%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	440	2%	370	2%	810	2%	54%/46%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	442	2%	1,256	7%	1,698	4%	26%/74%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	348	2%	893	5%	1,241	3%	28%/72%
Health technologists and technicians	94	0%	363	2%	457	1%	21%/79%
Service occupations:	2,860	14%	2,886	16%	5,746	15%	50%/50%
Healthcare support occupations	100	0%	520	3%	620	2%	16%/84%
Protective service occupations:	921	4%	200	1%	1,121	3%	82%/18%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	537	3%	62	0%	599	2%	90%/10%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	384	2%	138	1%	522	1%	74%/26%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	797	4%	1,018	6%	1,815	5%	44%/56%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	734	4%	366	2%	1,100	3%	67%/33%
Personal care and service occupations	308	1%	782	4%	1,090	3%	28%/72%
Sales and office occupations:	3,810	18%	6,982	38%	10,792	28%	35%/65%
Sales and related occupations	2,336	11%	2,315	13%	4,651	12%	50%/50%
Office and administrative support occupations	1,474	7%	4,667	26%	6,141	16%	24%/76%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	87	0%	11	0%	98	0%	89%/11%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	3,852	19%	202	1%	4,054	10%	95%/5%
Construction and extraction occupations:	2,230	11%	63	0%	2,293	6%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	462	2%	-	0%	462	1%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	1,747	8%	63	0%	1,810	5%	97%/3%
Extraction workers	21	0%	-	0%	21	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,622	8%	139	1%	1,761	5%	92%/8%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	3,046	15%	1,142	6%	4,188	11%	73%/27%
Production occupations	1,572	8%	779	4%	2,351	6%	67%/33%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,474	7%	363	2%	1,837	5%	80%/20%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	69	0%	5	0%	74	0%	93%/7%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	93	0%	23	0%	116	0%	80%/20%
Motor vehicle operators	882	4%	210	1%	1,092	3%	81%/19%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	41	0%	17	0%	58	0%	71%/29%
Material moving workers	389	2%	108	1%	497	1%	78%/22%
Total	20,600		18,270		38,870		53%/47%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

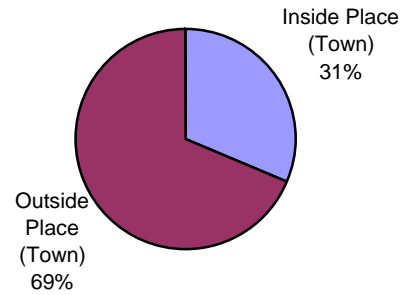
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 99% of residents worked in state.
- 41% of residents worked in the county.
- 31% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	37,886	99%
Outside State	485	1%
County of Work:		
In County	15,598	41%
Outside County	22,288	58%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	11,091	31%
Outside Place (Town)	24,294	69%
Total	38,371	100%

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

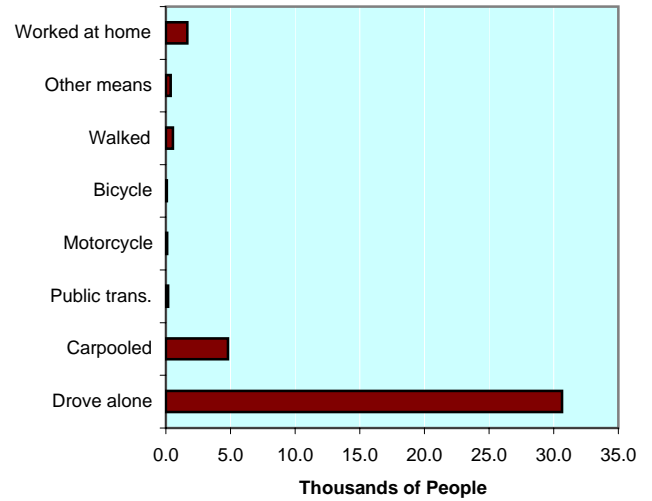


Method of Commute

- 4.3% of residents worked at home.
- 1.6% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.5% of residents took public transportation.
- 80% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:		
Drove alone	30,654	80%
Carpooled	4,801	13%
Public transportation:		
Taxicab	9	0%
Other	164	0%
Motorcycle	90	0%
Bicycle	63	0%
Walked	554	1%
Other means	378	1%
Worked at home	1,658	4%
Total:	38,371	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

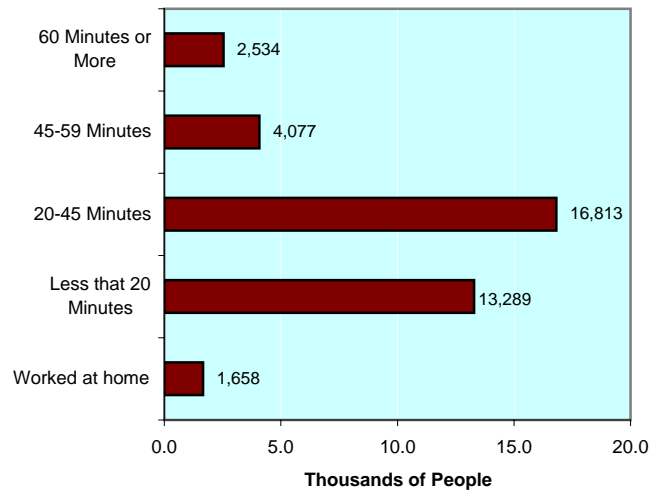


Commute Time

- 35% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	1,658	4%
Less than 20 Minutes	13,289	35%
20-45 Minutes	16,813	44%
45-59 Minutes	4,077	11%
60 Minutes or More	2,534	7%
Total	38,371	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



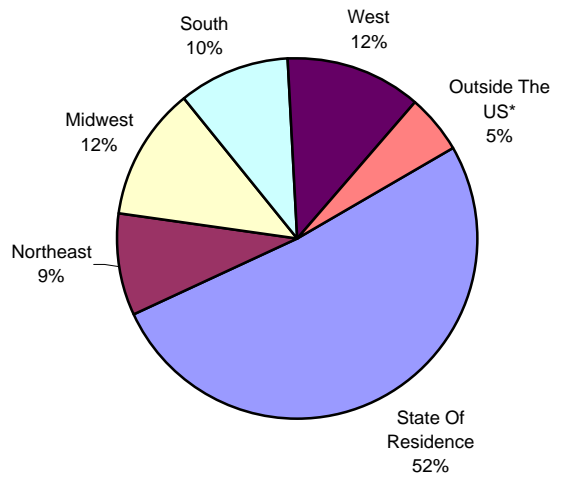
Place of Birth

- 51.3% of residents were born in state.
- 48.7% of residents were born in a different state.
- 5.3% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	46,079	51%
Northeast	8,396	9%
Midwest	10,715	12%
South	8,929	10%
West	11,057	12%
Outside The US*	4,732	5%
Total:	89,908	100%

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



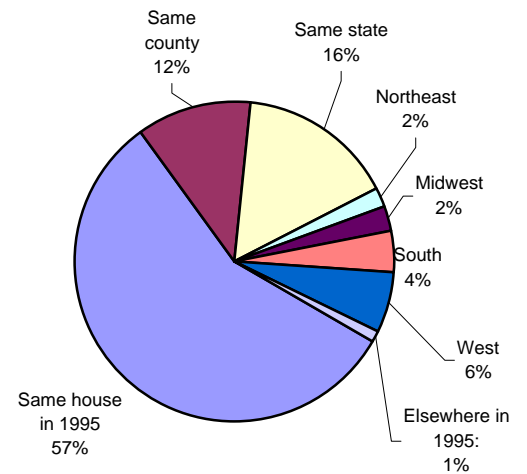
New Residents Since 1995

- 31% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 15% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 1% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	47,166	57%
Different house in 1995:	36,216	43%
In United States in 1995:	35,258	42%
Same county	9,710	12%
Different county:	25,548	31%
Same state	13,325	16%
Different state:	12,223	15%
Northeast	1,607	2%
Midwest	2,054	2%
South	3,392	4%
West	5,170	6%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	40	0%
Foreign country or at sea	918	1%
Total:	83,382	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

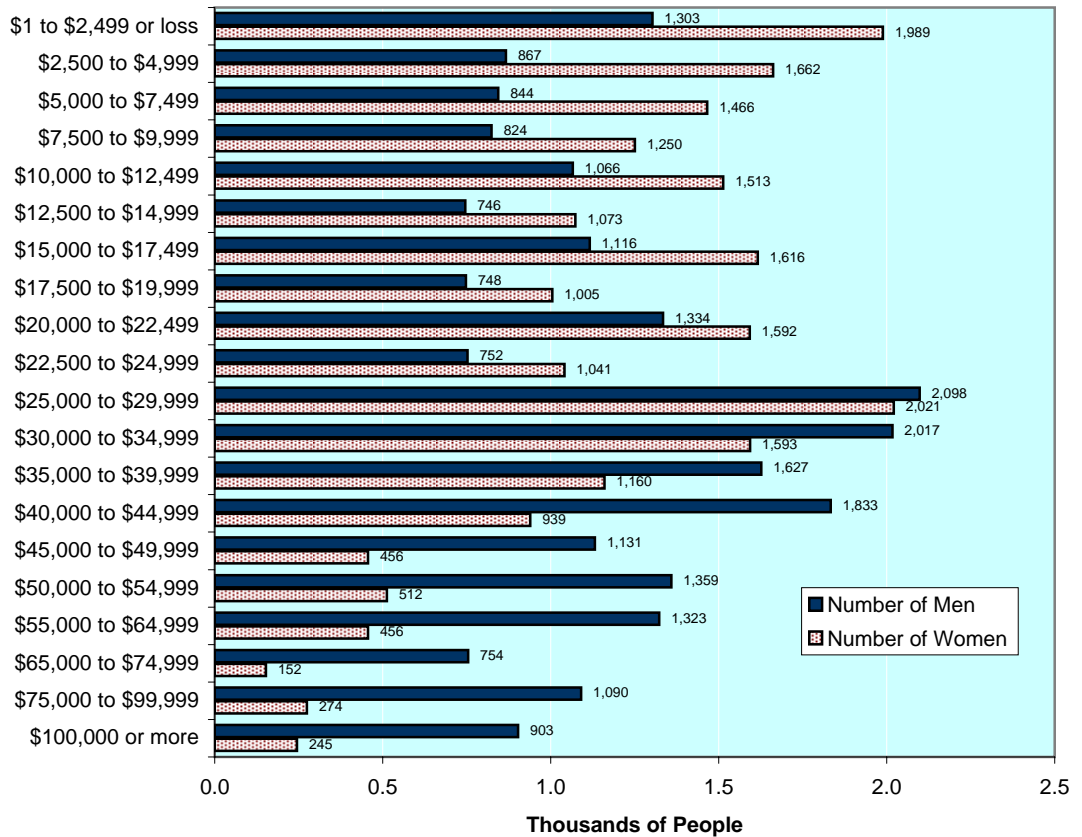
SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

- 61% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 3% 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	1,303	1,989	3,292	7%	7%	100%	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	867	1,662	2,529	6%	13%	93%	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	844	1,466	2,310	5%	18%	87%	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	824	1,250	2,074	5%	22%	82%	
\$10,000 to \$12,499	1,066	1,513	2,579	6%	28%	78%	
\$12,500 to \$14,999	746	1,073	1,819	4%	32%	72%	
\$15,000 to \$17,499	1,116	1,616	2,732	6%	38%	68%	
\$17,500 to \$19,999	748	1,005	1,753	4%	42%	62%	
\$20,000 to \$22,499	1,334	1,592	2,926	6%	48%	58%	
\$22,500 to \$24,999	752	1,041	1,793	4%	52%	52%	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	2,098	2,021	4,119	9%	61%	48%	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	2,017	1,593	3,610	8%	69%	39%	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,627	1,160	2,787	6%	75%	31%	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,833	939	2,772	6%	81%	25%	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,131	456	1,587	3%	85%	19%	
\$50,000 to \$54,999	1,359	512	1,871	4%	89%	15%	
\$55,000 to \$64,999	1,323	456	1,779	4%	93%	11%	
\$65,000 to \$74,999	754	152	906	2%	95%	7%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,090	274	1,364	3%	97%	5%	
\$100,000 or more	903	245	1,148	3%	100%	3%	
Total:	23,735	22,015	45,750	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 \$19,174.

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

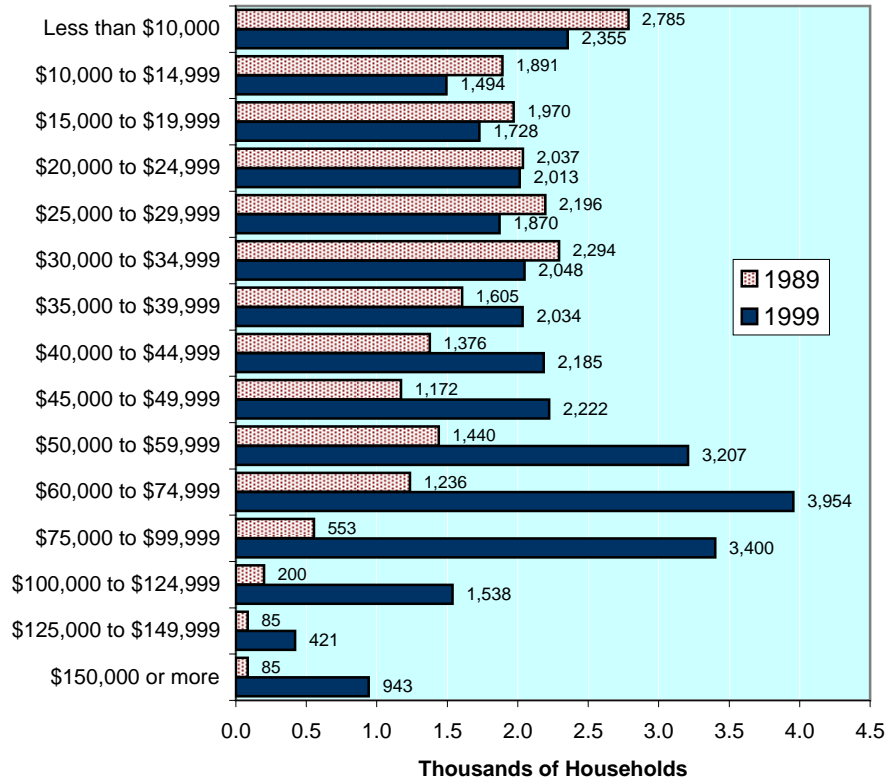
* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 30% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 52% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 9% 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 "\$60,000 to \$74,999". *
- In 1989, the largest bracket was "Less than \$10,000". *

Median Income

- Median Household Income was \$44,949 in 1999, 15.6% more than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$28,950 (\$38,896 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	2,785	13%	2,355	7%	7%	100%	-15%	(430)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,891	9%	1,494	5%	12%	93%	-21%	(397)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,970	9%	1,728	6%	18%	88%	-12%	(242)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2,037	10%	2,013	6%	24%	82%	-1%	(24)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	2,196	10%	1,870	6%	30%	76%	-15%	(326)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	2,294	11%	2,048	7%	37%	70%	-11%	(246)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,605	8%	2,034	6%	43%	63%	27%	429
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,376	7%	2,185	7%	50%	57%	59%	809
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,172	6%	2,222	7%	57%	50%	90%	1,050
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,440	7%	3,207	10%	67%	43%	123%	1,767
\$60,000 to \$74,999	1,236	6%	3,954	13%	80%	33%	220%	2,718
\$75,000 to \$99,999	553	3%	3,400	11%	91%	20%	515%	2,847
\$100,000 to \$124,999	200	1%	1,538	5%	96%	9%	669%	1,338
\$125,000 to \$149,999	85	0%	421	1%	97%	4%	395%	336
\$150,000 or more	85	0%	943	3%	100%	3%	1009%	858
Total:	20,925	100%	31,412	100%			50%	10,487

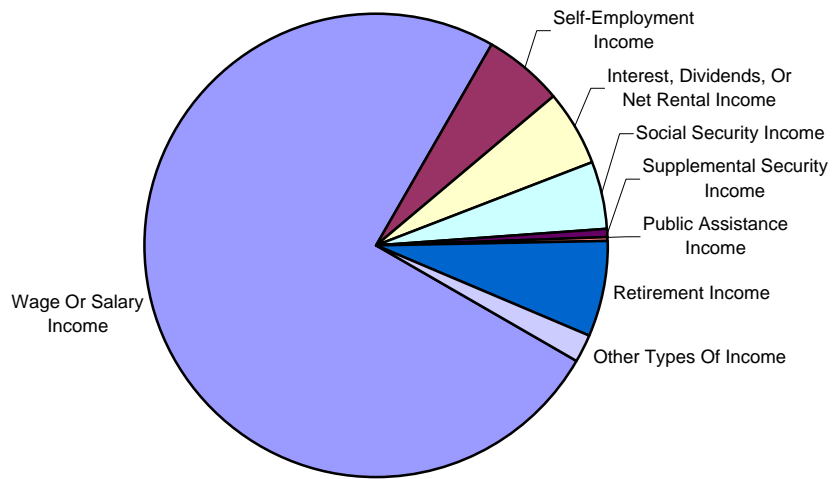
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

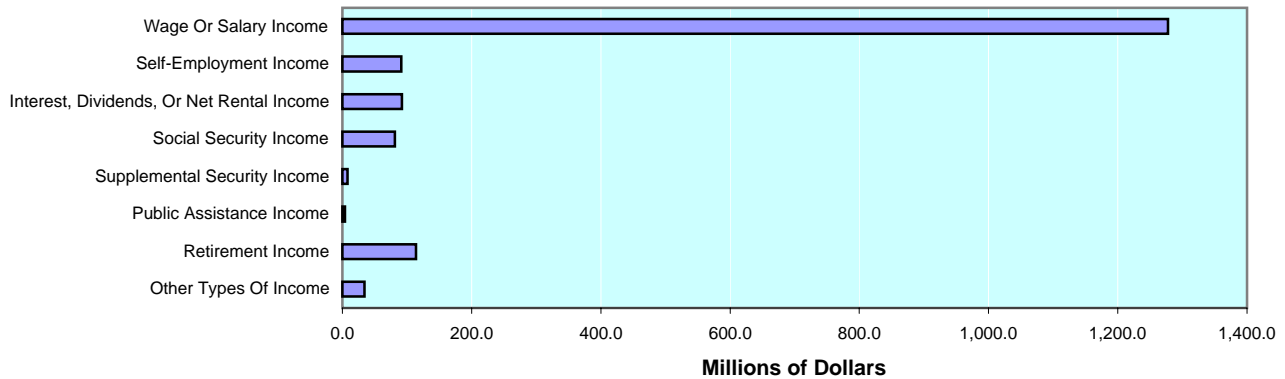
- 75.1% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 5.3% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 80.4% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 16.9% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.2% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 1,277,804,600	75.1%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 90,973,800	5.3%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 92,262,600	5.4%
Social Security Income	\$ 81,061,300	4.8%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 7,999,000	0.5%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 3,804,700	0.2%
Retirement Income	\$ 113,824,200	6.7%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 34,015,000	2.0%
Total*	\$ 1,701,745,200	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

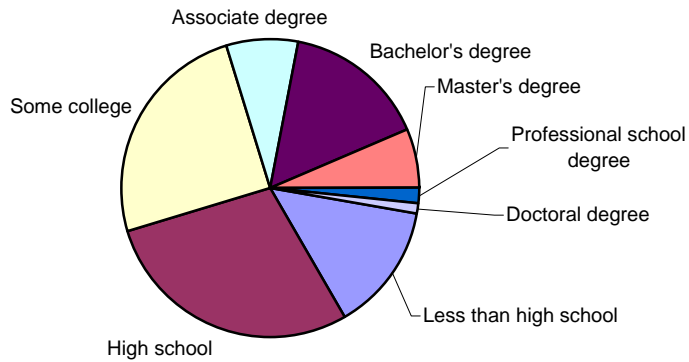
- 14% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 9% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 25% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	7,901	14%
High school	16,157	29%
Some college	14,104	25%
Associate degree	4,288	8%
Bachelor's degree	8,796	16%
Master's degree	3,655	6%
Professional school degree	964	2%
Doctoral degree	614	1%
Total	56,479	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

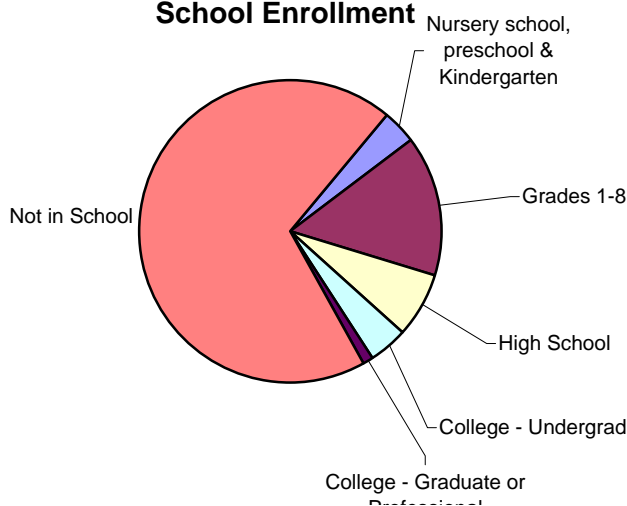
- 5% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 19% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	3,132	4%
Grades 1-8	12,948	15%
High School	5,947	7%
College - Undergrad	3,642	4%
College - Graduate or Professional	773	1%
Not in School	59,690	69%
Total	86,132	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers **Workers by Weeks Per Year**

- 67.4% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

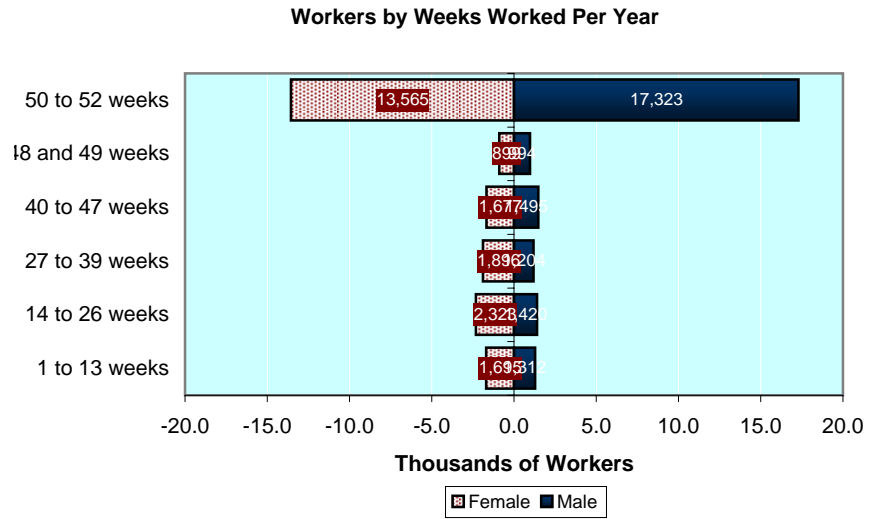
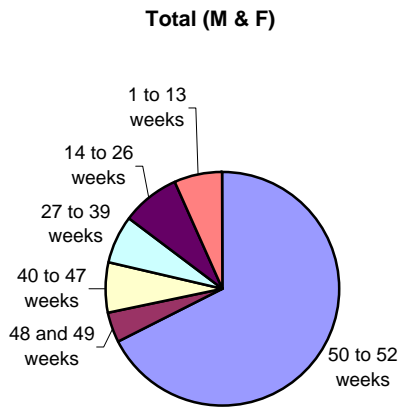
- 21.5% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	13,565	62%	17,323	73%	30,888	67%
48 and 49 weeks	899	4%	994	4%	1,893	4%
40 to 47 weeks	1,677	8%	1,495	6%	3,172	7%
27 to 39 weeks	1,896	9%	1,204	5%	3,100	7%
14 to 26 weeks	2,323	11%	1,420	6%	3,743	8%
1 to 13 weeks	1,695	8%	1,312	6%	3,007	7%
Total (Worked in 1999)	22,055	100%	23,748	100%	45,803	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

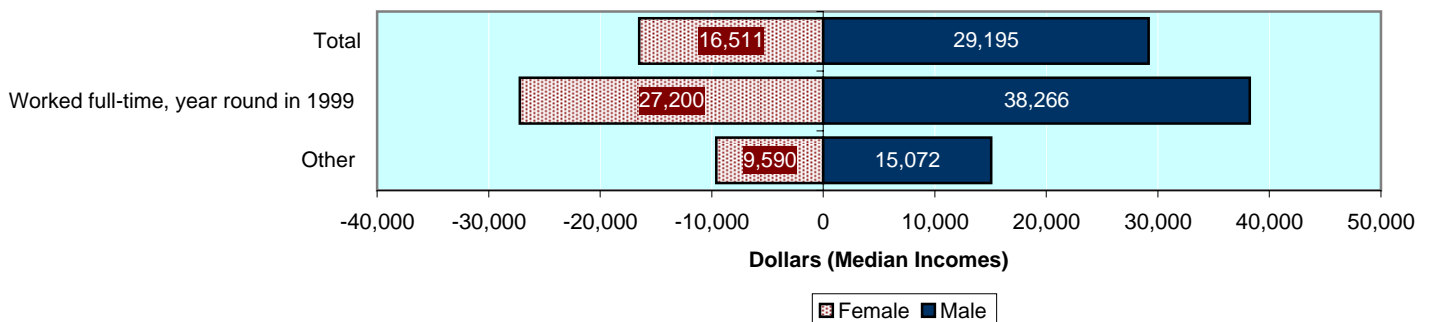
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	16,511	29,195
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	27,200	38,266
Other	9,590	15,072

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



Workers per Family

- 58% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	3,005	13%
1 worker	6,933	29%
2 workers	10,919	46%
3 or more workers	2,867	12%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



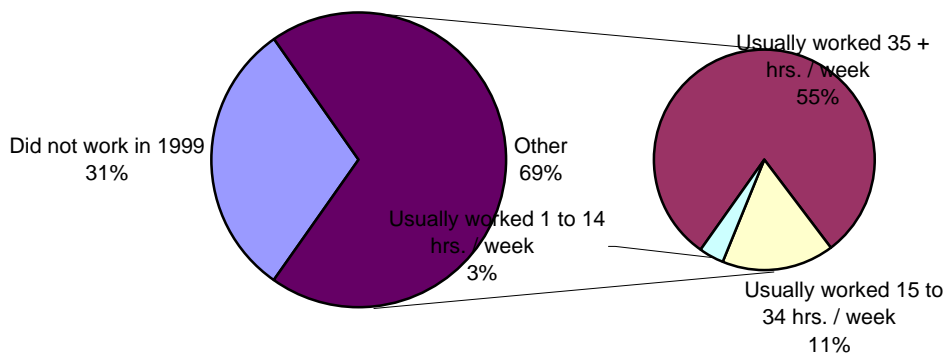
Full Time/Part Time

- 55% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 80% 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:	45,803	69%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	36,617	55%	80%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	7,526	11%	16%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	1,660	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	20,261	31%	
Total (16 and over)	66,064	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

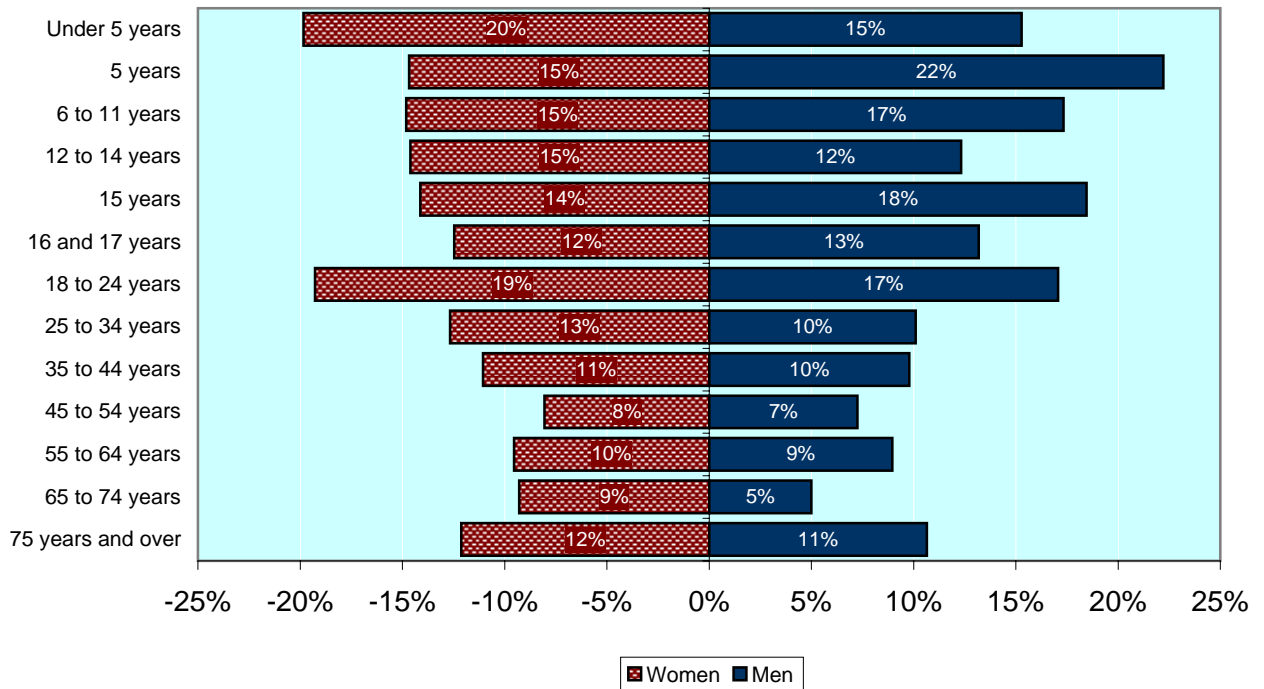
- 12% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 16% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	666	20%	475	15%	1,141	18%
5 years	96	15%	168	22%	264	19%
6 to 11 years	668	15%	836	17%	1,504	16%
12 to 14 years	359	15%	295	12%	654	13%
15 years	123	14%	123	18%	246	16%
16 and 17 years	162	12%	193	13%	355	13%
18 to 24 years	637	19%	601	17%	1,238	18%
25 to 34 years	744	13%	517	10%	1,261	11%
35 to 44 years	915	11%	781	10%	1,696	10%
45 to 54 years	530	8%	435	7%	965	8%
55 to 64 years	363	10%	307	9%	670	9%
65 to 74 years	257	9%	114	5%	371	7%
75 years and over	299	12%	183	11%	482	12%
Under 18 years	2,074	16%	2,090	16%	4,164	16%
Over 65 years	556	11%	297	7%	853	9%
Total	5,819	13%	5,028	12%	10,847	12%

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)

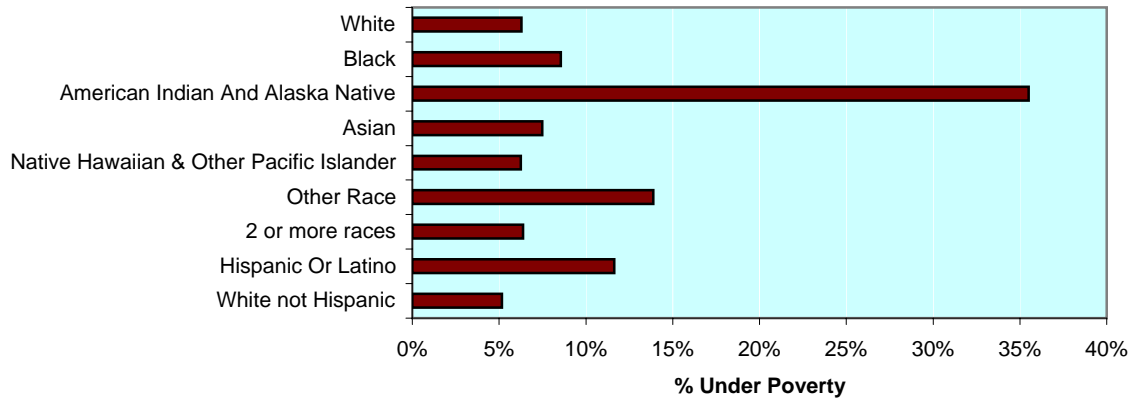
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (35% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (6% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	3,657		6%
Black	116		9%
American Indian And Alaska Native	5,251		35%
Asian	56		7%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	3		6%
Other Race	1,569		14%
2 or more races	195		6%
Hispanic Or Latino	3,057		12%
White not Hispanic	2,319		5%

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" (49% 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	129	8%	25	9%	136	33%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	224	10%	65	30%	252	49%
5 to 17 years only	312	5%	102	17%	431	24%
No related children under 18 years	292	3%	40	10%	122	12%
Total	957	5%	232	15%	941	25%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			2,130		9%	

Universe: Families

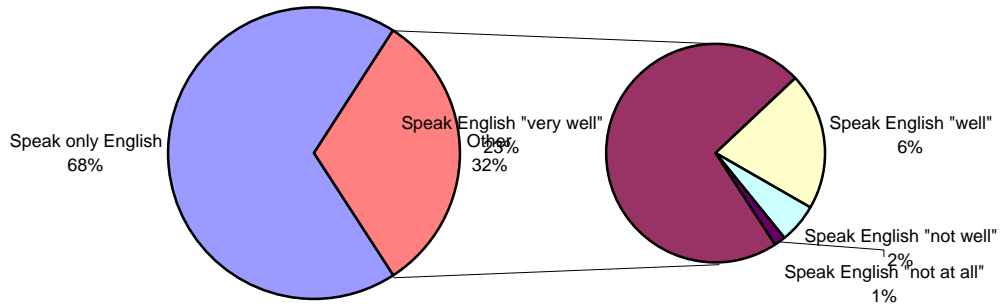
Table P90

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

Language

- 68% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 72.2% 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

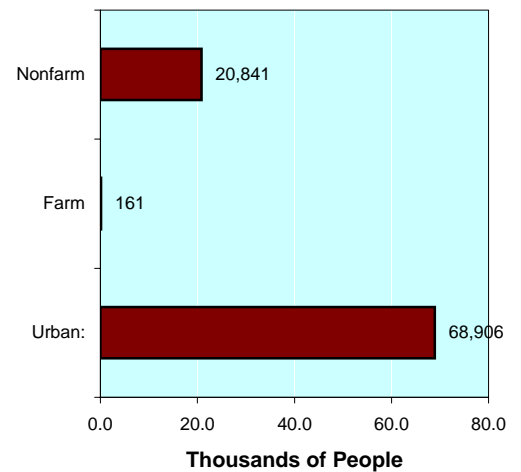
- 76.6% of residents of Sandoval County, New Mexico live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	89,908	
Urban:	68,906	77%
Rural:	21,002	23%
Farm	161	0%
Nonfarm	20,841	23%
Inside urbanized areas	65,959	73%
Inside urban clusters	2,947	3%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



Military / Civilian

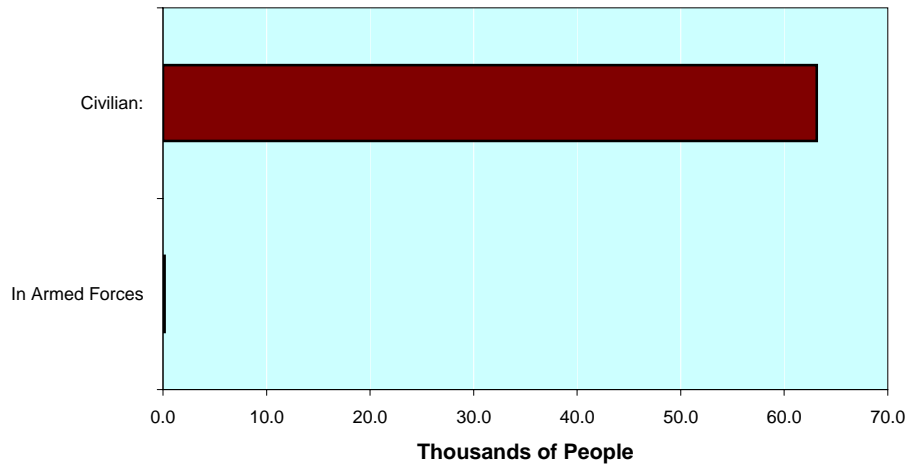
- 0.3% of Sandoval County, New Mexico are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	161	0.3%
Civilian:	63,142	99.7%
Veteran	10,065	15.9%
Nonveteran	53,077	83.8%
Total	63,303	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.