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ECONOMICS

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A SocioEconomic Profile

Fresno County, California

Produced by the
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)
October 13, 2008

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.

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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

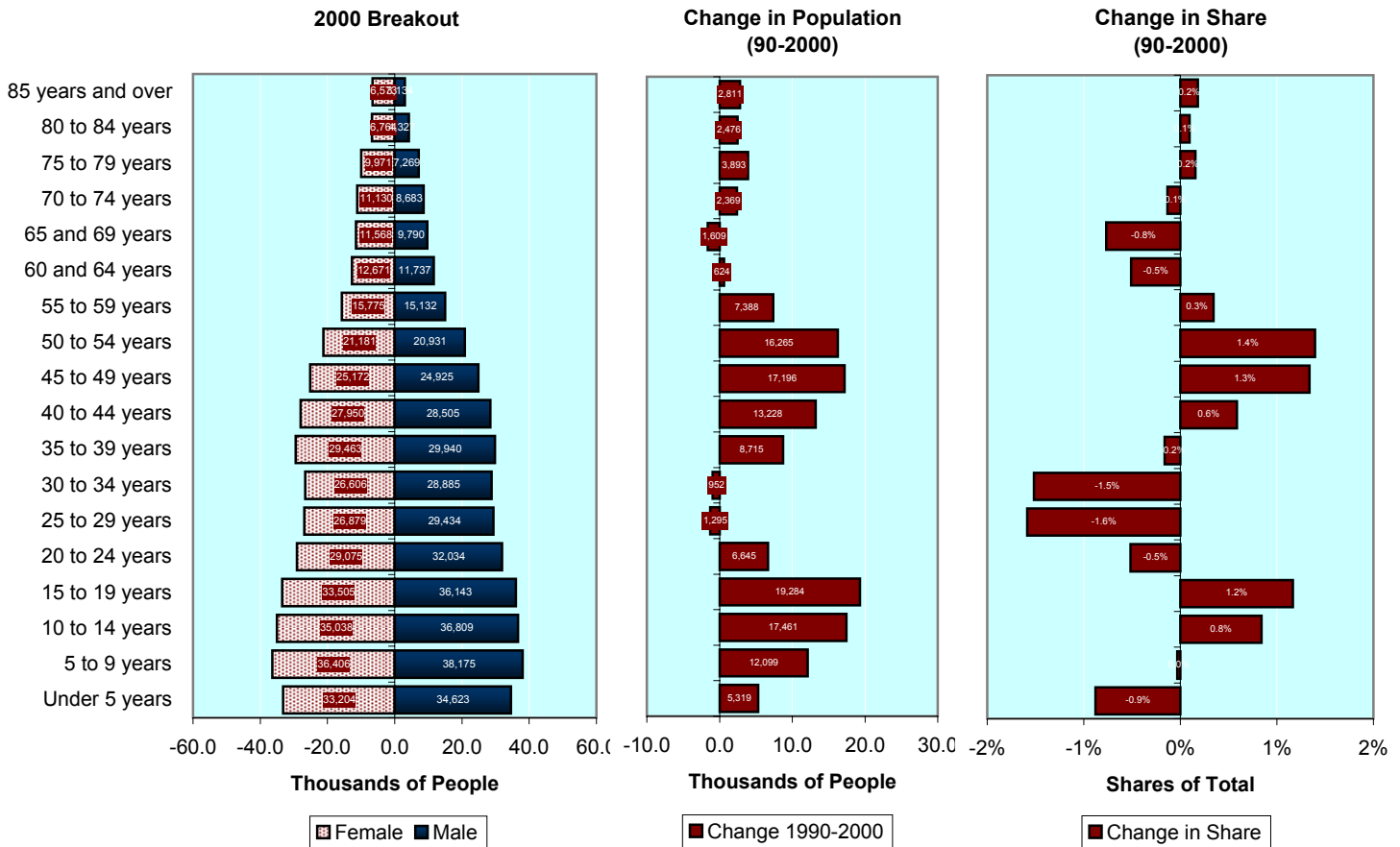
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 29.9 years, up from 29.3 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 5 to 9 years old (74,581 people or 9.3% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 799,407 people, up 20% from 667,490 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 16,265 people. Their share of total rose by 1.4%

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	799,407	283,903	36%	148,664	19%	79,209	10%	29.9	134
1990	667,490	229,740	34%	101,975	15%	69,269	10%	29.3	112
10 Yr. Change	131,917	54,163	1%	46,689	3%	9,940	0%	0.6	22
10 Yr. % Change	20%	24%		46%		14%		2%	20%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	400,476	145,750	36%	74,361	19%	33,203	8%	28.8	
Female	398,931	138,153	35%	74,303	19%	46,006	12%	31.0	
Male/Female Split	50% / 50%	51% / 49%		50% / 50%		42% / 58%			

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.

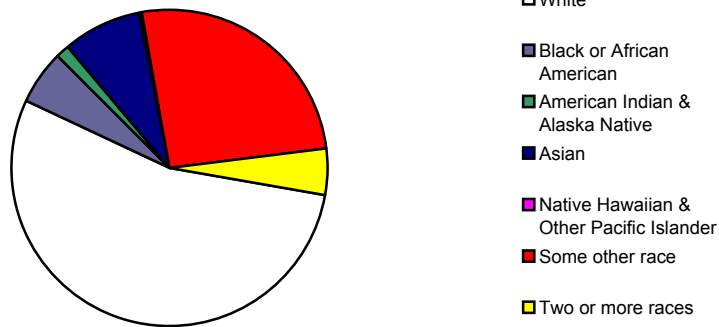
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	434,045	54.3%
Black or African American	42,337	5.3%
American Indian & Alaska Native	12,790	1.6%
Asian	64,362	8.1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	1,000	0.1%
Some other race	207,061	25.9%
Two or more races	37,812	4.7%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (54.3%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (25.9%).

2000 Race Breakout



Ethnicity

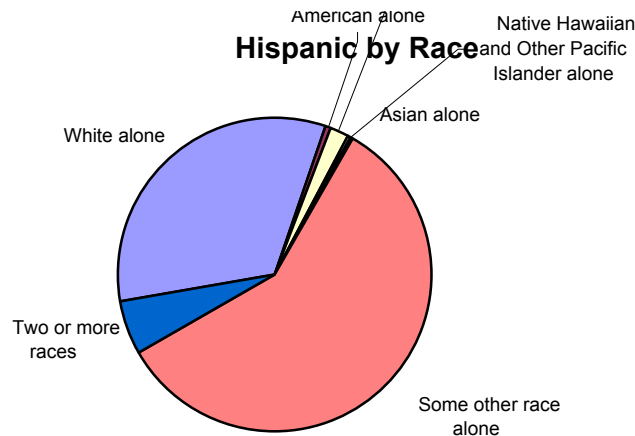
- 44.0% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "Some other race alone" (58.5% of the Hispanic population).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "White alone" (33.1% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	351,636	44.0%	100.0%
White alone	116,523	14.6%	33.1%
Black or African American alone	2,046	0.3%	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6,567	0.8%	1.9%
Asian alone	1,333	0.2%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	318	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race alone	205,610	25.7%	58.5%
Two or more races	19,239	2.4%	5.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	447,771	56.0%	
Total:	799,407	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 93.4% of the housing units are occupied.
- 53.6% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 43.0% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 1.3% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

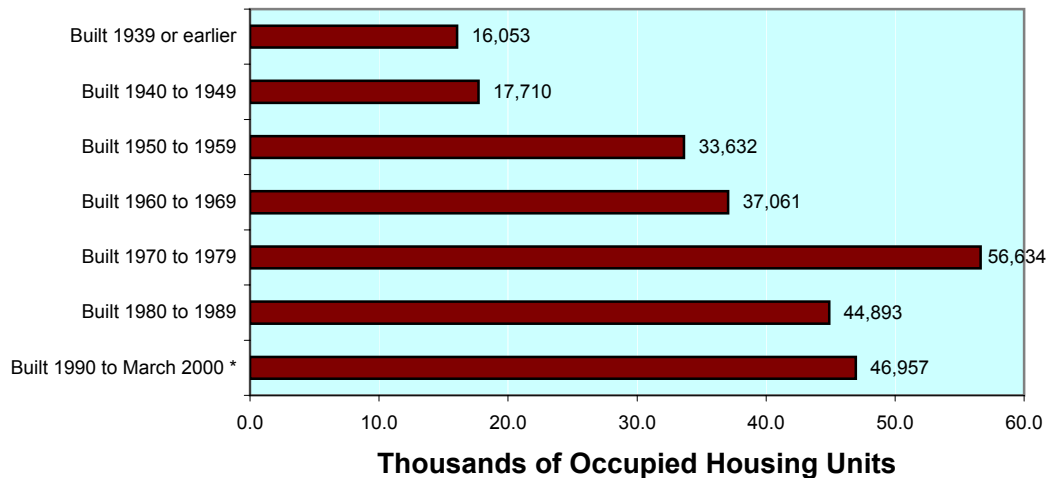
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	270,767	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	252,940	93.4%
Vacant Units - Total	17,827	
Vacancy Rate (%)	6.6%	
Average Household Size	3.1	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12		
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	142,795	52.7%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	2,355	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.6%	
Average Household Size	3.0	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	110,145	40.7%
Vacant Units - For Rent	6,352	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	5.5%	
Average Household Size	3.2	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	6,352	2.3%
For sale only	2,355	0.9%
Rented or sold, not occupied	1,051	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3,643	1.3%
For migrant workers	350	0.1%
Other vacant	4,076	1.5%
Total Vacant	17,827	6.6%
Universe: Vacant housing units SF1 - H5		

Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1970 to 1979.

* 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

- 29% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

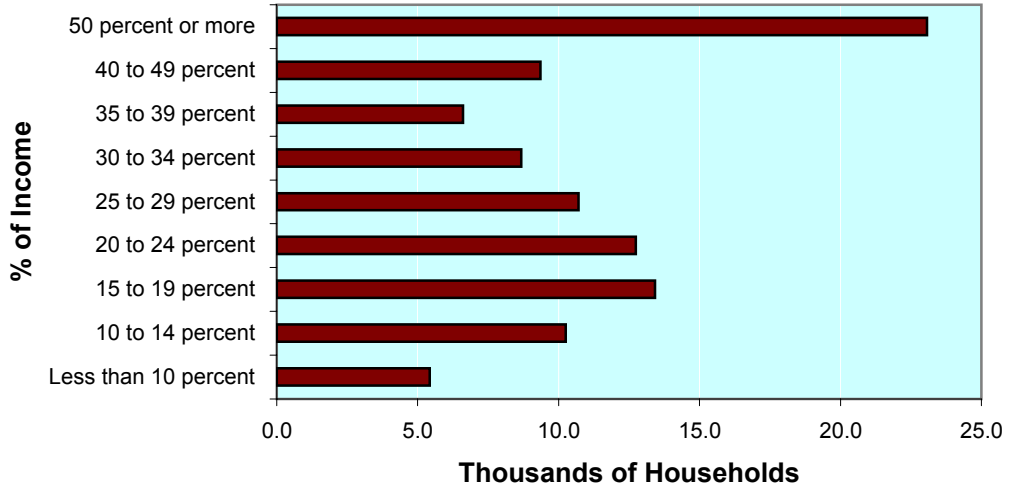
Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	534
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		29%

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

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 21% 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 130, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjus	\$ 109,091	\$ 104,900
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	23%	19%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 36,793	\$ 29,641
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	107	130

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 15,495
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 34,752	\$ 34,725
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 39,486	\$ 38,455

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

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

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

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	68,710	23%	29%/71%
2) Retail trade	33,771	11%	55%/45%
3) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	25,207	8%	84%/16%
4) Manufacturing	24,998	8%	73%/27%
5) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	22,016	7%	59%/41%
6) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	21,786	7%	51%/49%
7) Public administration	20,511	7%	48%/52%
8) Construction	17,054	6%	90%/10%
9) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	16,626	6%	41%/59%
10) Other services (except public administration)	15,317	5%	56%/44%
Total of Top 10	265,996	88%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	21,154	13%	4,053	3%	25,207	8%	84%/16%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20,856	12%	4,035	3%	24,891	8%	84%/16%
Mining	298	0%	18	0%	316	0%	94%/6%
Construction	15,319	9%	1,735	1%	17,054	6%	90%/10%
Manufacturing	18,347	11%	6,651	5%	24,998	8%	73%/27%
Wholesale trade	10,115	6%	5,039	4%	15,154	5%	67%/33%
Retail trade	18,630	11%	15,141	11%	33,771	11%	55%/45%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	10,876	7%	2,830	2%	13,706	5%	79%/21%
Transportation and warehousing	8,995	5%	2,288	2%	11,283	4%	80%/20%
Utilities	1,881	1%	542	0%	2,423	1%	78%/22%
Information	3,585	2%	2,865	2%	6,450	2%	56%/44%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	6,870	4%	9,756	7%	16,626	6%	41%/59%
Finance and insurance	3,996	2%	7,147	5%	11,143	4%	36%/64%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,874	2%	2,609	2%	5,483	2%	52%/48%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	12,888	8%	9,128	7%	22,016	7%	59%/41%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,348	3%	5,230	4%	10,578	4%	51%/49%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	20	0%	20	0%	0%/100%
Administrative and support and waste management services	7,540	5%	3,878	3%	11,418	4%	66%/34%
Educational, health and social services:	19,613	12%	49,097	37%	68,710	23%	29%/71%
Educational services	10,836	6%	22,196	17%	33,032	11%	33%/67%
Health care and social assistance	8,777	5%	26,901	20%	35,678	12%	25%/75%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	11,051	7%	10,735	8%	21,786	7%	51%/49%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,482	1%	1,497	1%	3,979	1%	62%/38%
Accommodation and food services	8,569	5%	9,238	7%	17,807	6%	48%/52%
Other services (except public administration)	8,631	5%	6,686	5%	15,317	5%	56%/44%
Public administration	9,797	6%	10,714	8%	20,511	7%	48%/52%
Total	166,876		134,430		301,306		55%/45%

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 752 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:	54,713	18%	42%/58%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	45,409	15%	24%/76%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	34,083	11%	57%/43%
4) Sales and related occupations	32,890	11%	55%/45%
5) Transportation and material moving occupations:	20,480	7%	86%/14%
6) Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	19,780	7%	79%/21%
7) Production occupations	19,588	7%	75%/25%
8) Food preparation and serving related occupations	13,963	5%	45%/55%
9) Construction and extraction occupations:	13,594	5%	98%/2%
10) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12,104	4%	97%/3%
Total of Top 10	266,604	88%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	42,097	25%	46,699	35%	88,796	29%	47%/53%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	19,341	12%	14,742	11%	34,083	11%	57%/43%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	11,431	7%	7,434	6%	18,865	6%	61%/39%
Farmers and farm managers	3,176	2%	384	0%	3,560	1%	89%/11%
Business and financial operations occupations:	4,734	3%	6,924	5%	11,658	4%	41%/59%
Business operations specialists	2,243	1%	3,064	2%	5,307	2%	42%/58%
Financial specialists	2,491	1%	3,860	3%	6,351	2%	39%/61%
Professional and related occupations:	22,756	14%	31,957	24%	54,713	18%	42%/58%
Computer and mathematical occupations	1,947	1%	734	1%	2,681	1%	73%/27%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	3,031	2%	477	0%	3,508	1%	86%/14%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	2,040	1%	286	0%	2,326	1%	88%/12%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	991	1%	191	0%	1,182	0%	84%/16%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,167	1%	716	1%	1,883	1%	62%/38%
Community and social services occupations	2,638	2%	3,048	2%	5,686	2%	46%/54%
Legal occupations	1,411	1%	1,594	1%	3,005	1%	47%/53%
Education, training, and library occupations	6,356	4%	15,141	11%	21,497	7%	30%/70%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	2,132	1%	1,826	1%	3,958	1%	54%/46%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	4,074	2%	8,421	6%	12,495	4%	33%/67%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	3,121	2%	5,820	4%	8,941	3%	35%/65%
Health technologists and technicians	953	1%	2,601	2%	3,554	1%	27%/73%
Service occupations:	22,762	14%	25,903	19%	48,665	16%	47%/53%
Healthcare support occupations	1,025	1%	5,914	4%	6,939	2%	15%/85%
Protective service occupations:	5,416	3%	1,193	1%	6,609	2%	82%/18%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	3,357	2%	713	1%	4,070	1%	82%/18%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	2,059	1%	480	0%	2,539	1%	81%/19%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6,257	4%	7,706	6%	13,963	5%	45%/55%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8,151	5%	3,542	3%	11,693	4%	70%/30%
Personal care and service occupations	1,913	1%	7,548	6%	9,461	3%	20%/80%
Sales and office occupations:	28,984	17%	49,315	37%	78,299	26%	37%/63%
Sales and related occupations	18,194	11%	14,696	11%	32,890	11%	55%/45%
Office and administrative support occupations	10,790	6%	34,619	26%	45,409	15%	24%/76%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	15,717	9%	4,063	3%	19,780	7%	79%/21%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	25,091	15%	607	0%	25,698	9%	98%/2%
Construction and extraction occupations:	13,309	8%	285	0%	13,594	5%	98%/2%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	1,853	1%	41	0%	1,894	1%	98%/2%
Construction trades workers	11,309	7%	218	0%	11,527	4%	98%/2%
Extraction workers	147	0%	26	0%	173	0%	85%/15%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11,782	7%	322	0%	12,104	4%	97%/3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	32,225	19%	7,843	6%	40,068	13%	80%/20%
Production occupations	14,646	9%	4,942	4%	19,588	7%	75%/25%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	17,579	11%	2,901	2%	20,480	7%	86%/14%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	316	0%	86	0%	402	0%	79%/21%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	323	0%	25	0%	348	0%	93%/7%
Motor vehicle operators	9,272	6%	1,003	1%	10,275	3%	90%/10%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	519	0%	112	0%	631	0%	82%/18%
Material moving workers	7,149	4%	1,675	1%	8,824	3%	81%/19%
Total	166,876		134,430		301,306		55%/45%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

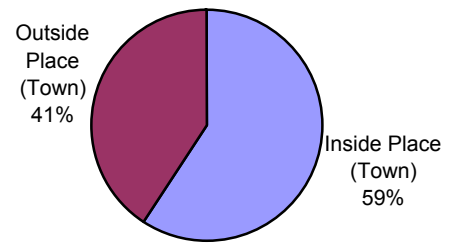
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 100% of residents worked in state.
- 93% of residents worked in the county.
- 59% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	294,290	100%
Outside State	652	0%
County of Work:		
In County	273,212	93%
Outside County	21,078	7%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	140,829	59%
Outside Place (Town)	97,375	41%
Total	294,942	100%

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

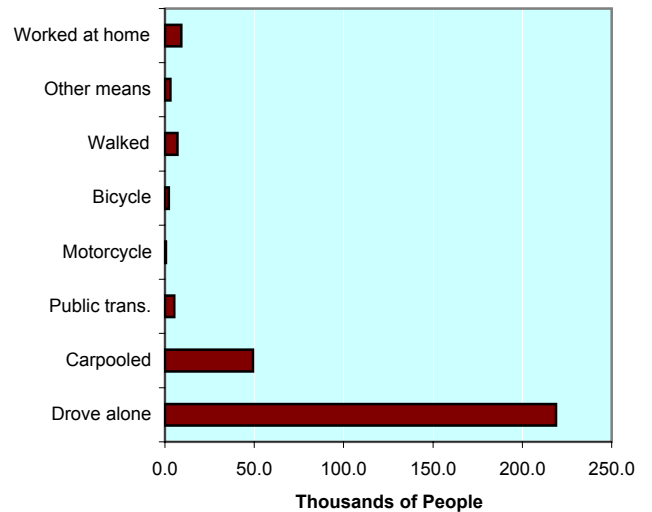


Method of Commute

- 3.1% of residents worked at home.
- 3.1% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 1.7% of residents took public transportation.
- 74% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:		
Drove alone	218,785	74%
Carpooled	49,265	17%
Public transportation:		
Taxicab	152	0%
Other	4,964	2%
Motorcycle	600	0%
Bicycle	2,104	1%
Walked	7,028	2%
Other means	2,995	1%
Worked at home	9,049	3%
Total:	294,942	100%

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P30
years and over

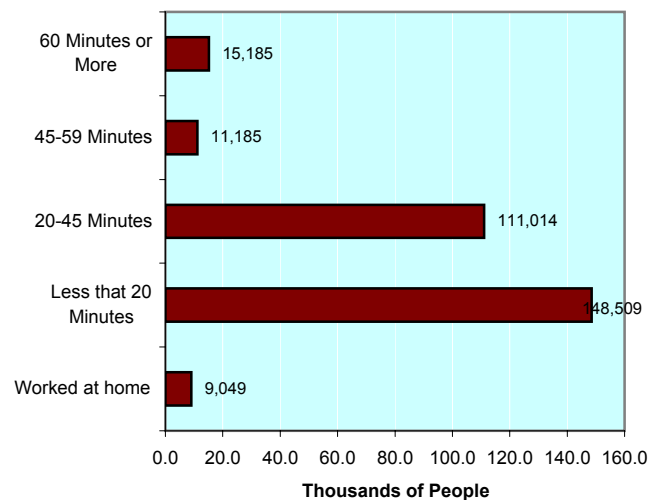


Commute Time

- 50% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	9,049	3%
Less than 20 Minutes	148,509	50%
20-45 Minutes	111,014	38%
45-59 Minutes	11,185	4%
60 Minutes or More	15,185	5%
Total	294,942	100%

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P31
years and over

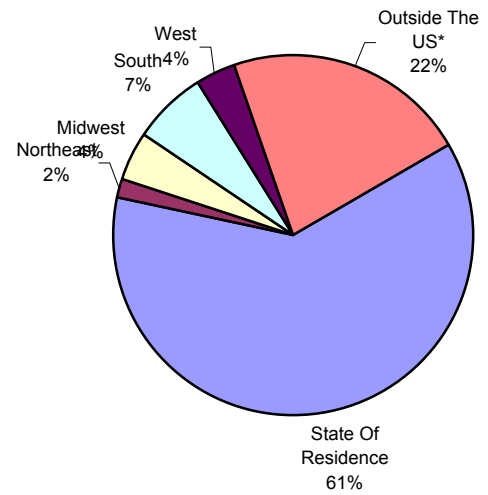


Place of Birth

- 61.7% of residents were born in state.
- 38.3% of residents were born in a different state.
- 21.9% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	493,111	62%
Northeast	13,376	2%
Midwest	34,386	4%
South	54,169	7%
West	29,257	4%
Outside The US*	175,108	22%
Total:	799,407	100%

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21
 * Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands

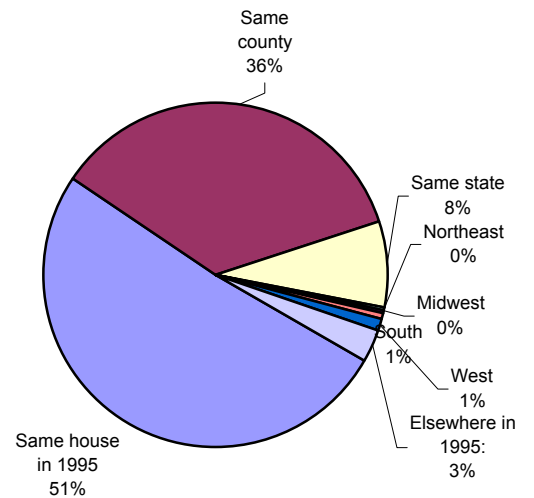


New Residents Since 1995

- 10% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 2% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 3% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	373,870	51%
Different house in 1995:	358,552	49%
In United States in 1995:	336,064	46%
Same county	261,551	36%
Different county:	74,513	10%
Same state	58,382	8%
Different state:	16,131	2%
Northeast	1,580	0%
Midwest	2,828	0%
South	4,373	1%
West	7,350	1%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	196	0%
Foreign country or at sea	22,292	3%
Total:	732,422	100%

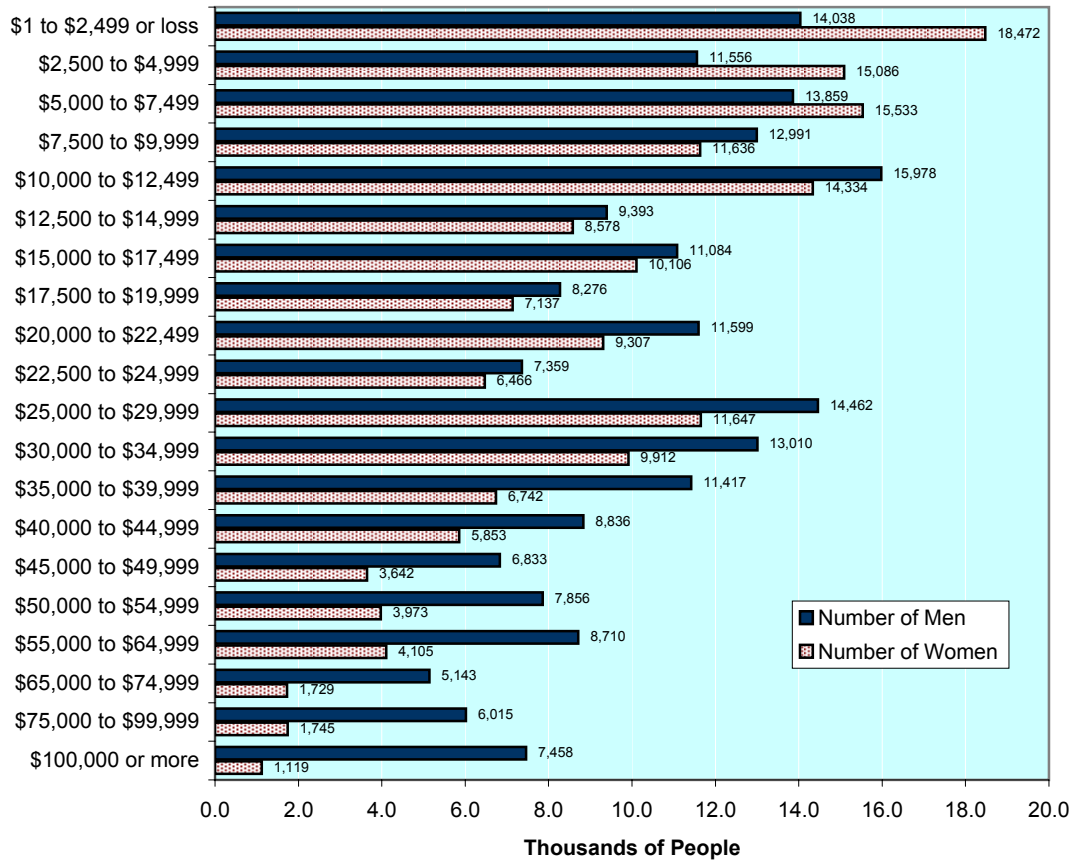
Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

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

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



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

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$15,495.

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	14,038	18,472	32,510	9%	9%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	11,556	15,086	26,642	7%	16%	91%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	13,859	15,533	29,392	8%	24%	84%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	12,991	11,636	24,627	7%	30%	76%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	15,978	14,334	30,312	8%	38%	70%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	9,393	8,578	17,971	5%	43%	62%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	11,084	10,106	21,190	6%	49%	57%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	8,276	7,137	15,413	4%	53%	51%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	11,599	9,307	20,906	6%	59%	47%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	7,359	6,466	13,825	4%	62%	41%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	14,462	11,647	26,109	7%	69%	38%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	13,010	9,912	22,922	6%	76%	31%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	11,417	6,742	18,159	5%	80%	24%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	8,836	5,853	14,689	4%	84%	20%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	6,833	3,642	10,475	3%	87%	16%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	7,856	3,973	11,829	3%	90%	13%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	8,710	4,105	12,815	3%	94%	10%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	5,143	1,729	6,872	2%	96%	6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6,015	1,745	7,760	2%	98%	4%
\$100,000 or more	7,458	1,119	8,577	2%	100%	2%
Total:	205,873	167,122	372,995	100%		

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

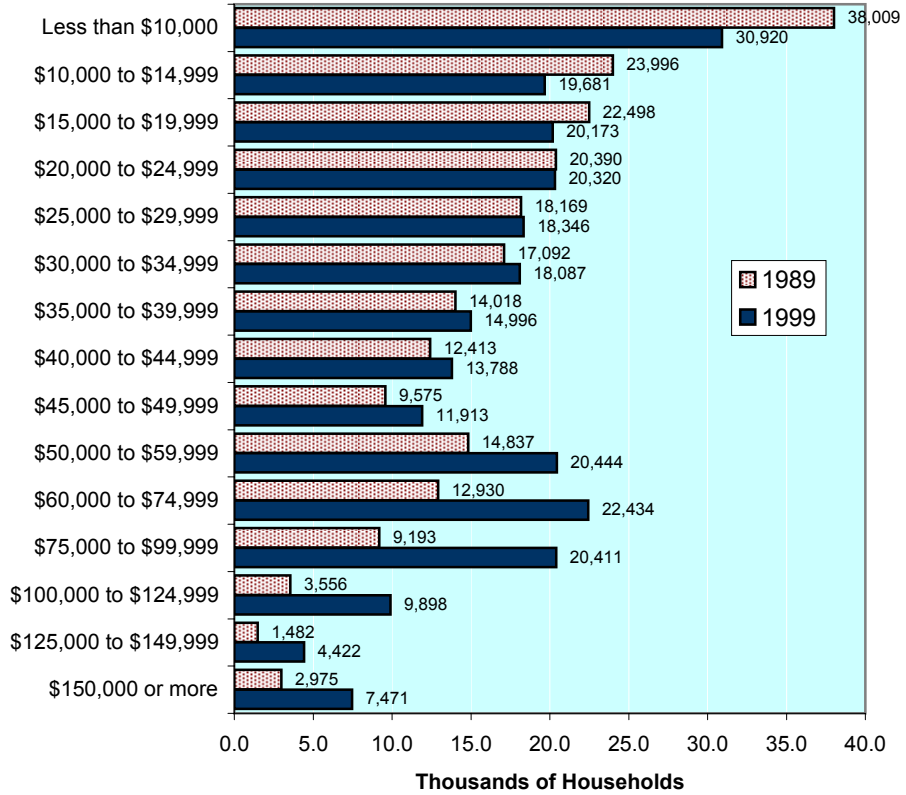
* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 43% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 56% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 9% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 4% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households was "Less than \$10,000". *
- In 1989, the largest bracket was "Less than \$10,000". *

Median Income

- Median Household Income was \$34,725 in 1999, 2.0% less than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$26,377 (\$35,439 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

Income Bracket	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	38,009	17%	30,920	12%	12%	100%	-19%	(7,089)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23,996	11%	19,681	8%	20%	88%	-18%	(4,315)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	22,498	10%	20,173	8%	28%	80%	-10%	(2,325)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	20,390	9%	20,320	8%	36%	72%	0%	(70)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	18,169	8%	18,346	7%	43%	64%	1%	177
\$30,000 to \$34,999	17,092	8%	18,087	7%	50%	57%	6%	995
\$35,000 to \$39,999	14,018	6%	14,996	6%	56%	50%	7%	978
\$40,000 to \$44,999	12,413	6%	13,788	5%	62%	44%	11%	1,375
\$45,000 to \$49,999	9,575	4%	11,913	5%	66%	38%	24%	2,338
\$50,000 to \$59,999	14,837	7%	20,444	8%	74%	34%	38%	5,607
\$60,000 to \$74,999	12,930	6%	22,434	9%	83%	26%	74%	9,504
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9,193	4%	20,411	8%	91%	17%	122%	11,218
\$100,000 to \$124,999	3,556	2%	9,898	4%	95%	9%	178%	6,342
\$125,000 to \$149,999	1,482	1%	4,422	2%	97%	5%	198%	2,940
\$150,000 or more	2,975	1%	7,471	3%	100%	3%	151%	4,496
Total:	221,133	100%	253,304	100%			15%	32,171

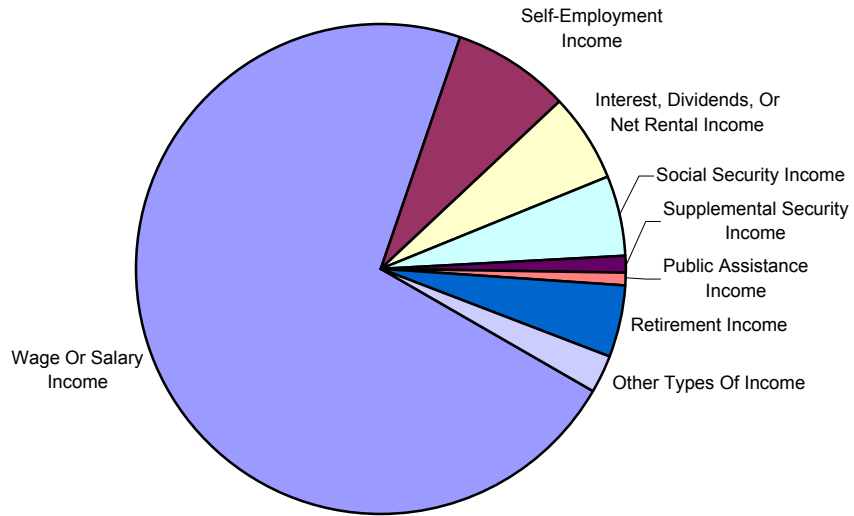
Universe: Households

* Includes full and part-time.

SF3 - P52, P53

Sources of Income

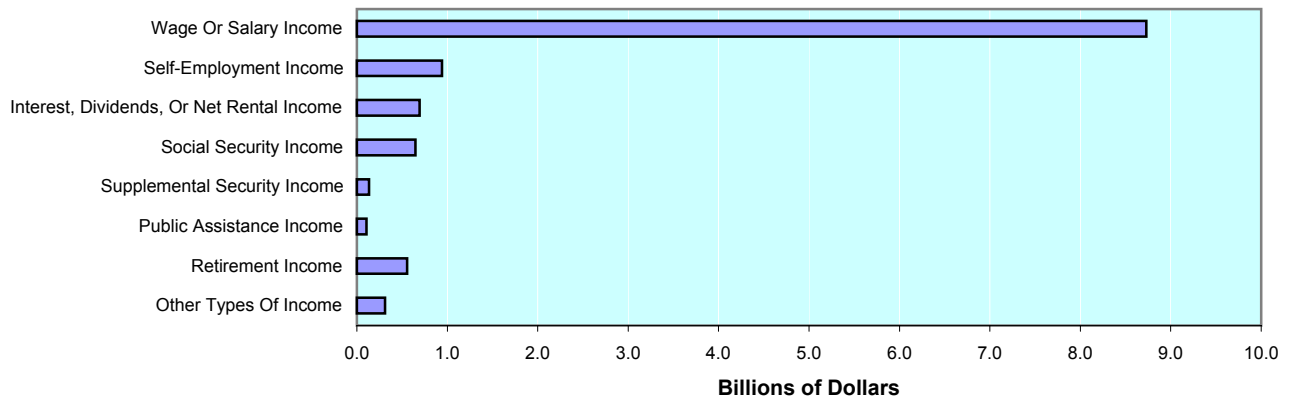
- 72.0% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 7.8% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 79.8% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 15.6% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.9% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 8,730,352,400	72.0%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 942,365,800	7.8%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 694,129,000	5.7%
Social Security Income	\$ 646,371,000	5.3%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 134,173,600	1.1%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 107,243,400	0.9%
Retirement Income	\$ 556,358,900	4.6%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 311,624,000	2.6%
Total*	\$ 12,122,618,100	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

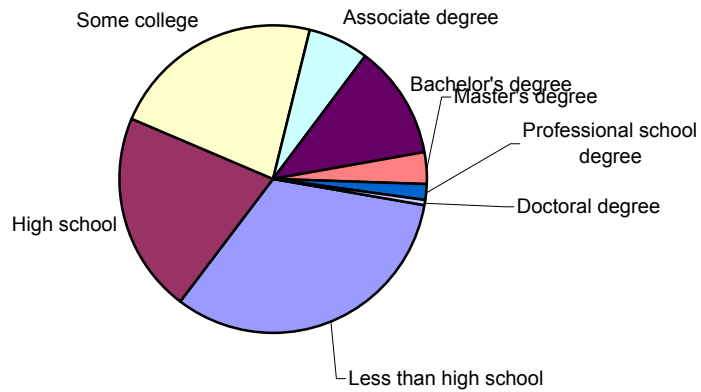
- 32% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 6% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 18% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	147,937	32%
High school	96,097	21%
Some college	102,066	22%
Associate degree	29,513	6%
Bachelor's degree	54,658	12%
Master's degree	14,912	3%
Professional school degree	7,305	2%
Doctoral degree	3,052	1%
Total	455,540	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

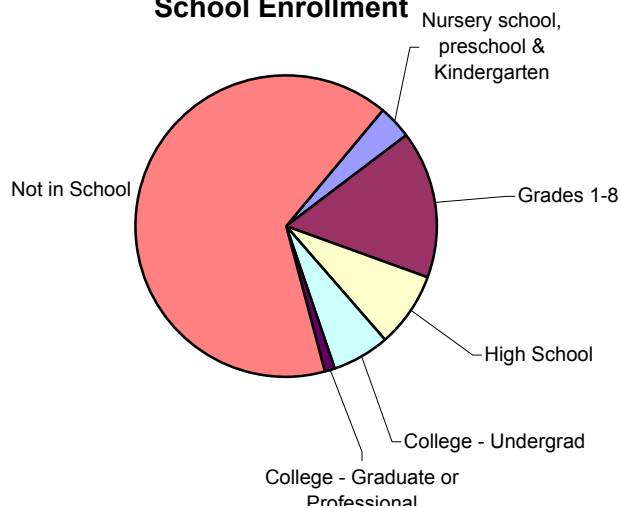
- 7% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 8% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 19% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	26,548	3%
Grades 1-8	120,736	16%
High School	61,995	8%
College - Undergrad	46,897	6%
College - Graduate or Professional	7,766	1%
Not in School	496,286	65%
Total	760,228	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

- 54.0% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 28.7% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

Workers by Weeks Per Year

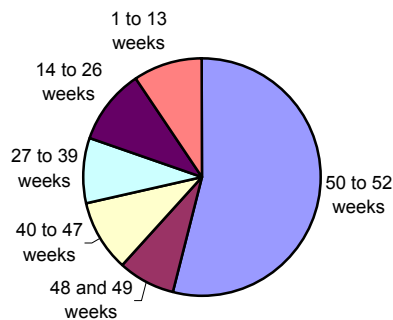
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	85,554	51%	116,347	56%	201,901	54%
48 and 49 weeks	11,992	7%	16,493	8%	28,485	8%
40 to 47 weeks	16,229	10%	19,962	10%	36,191	10%
27 to 39 weeks	15,970	10%	17,814	9%	33,784	9%
14 to 26 weeks	19,225	11%	18,802	9%	38,027	10%
1 to 13 weeks	18,618	11%	16,720	8%	35,338	9%
Total (Worked in 1999)	167,588	100%	206,138	100%	373,726	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

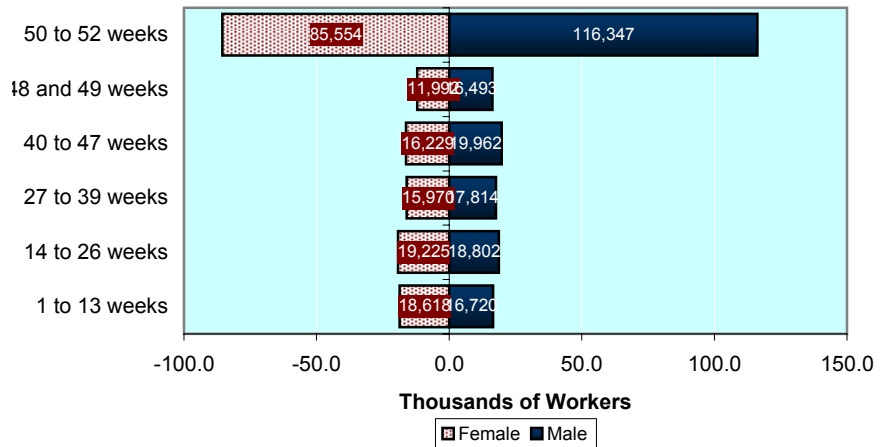
Table P47 - SF3

Percentages are based on the total population aged 16 and over who worked in 1999.

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year



Income by Work Status

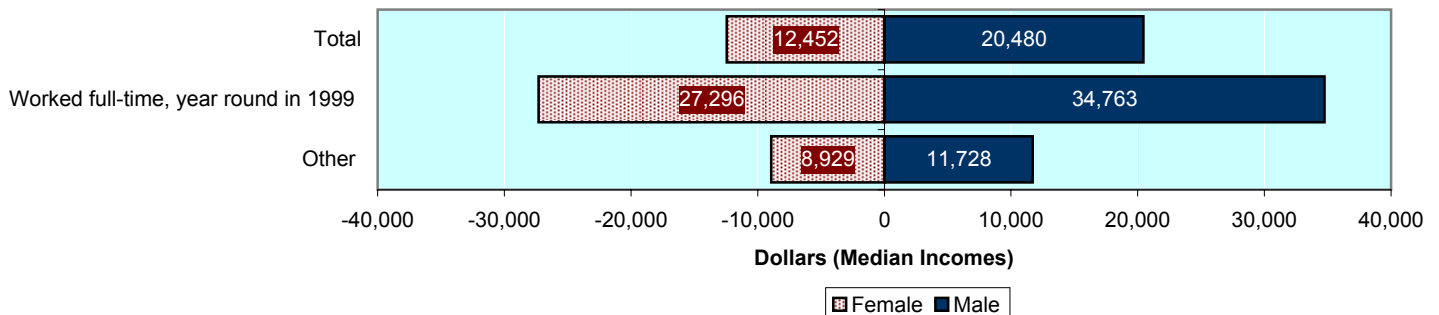
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	12,452	20,480
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	27,296	34,763
Other	8,929	11,728

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



Workers per Family

- 54% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	25,473	14%
1 worker	61,924	33%
2 workers	76,874	41%
3 or more workers	24,218	13%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



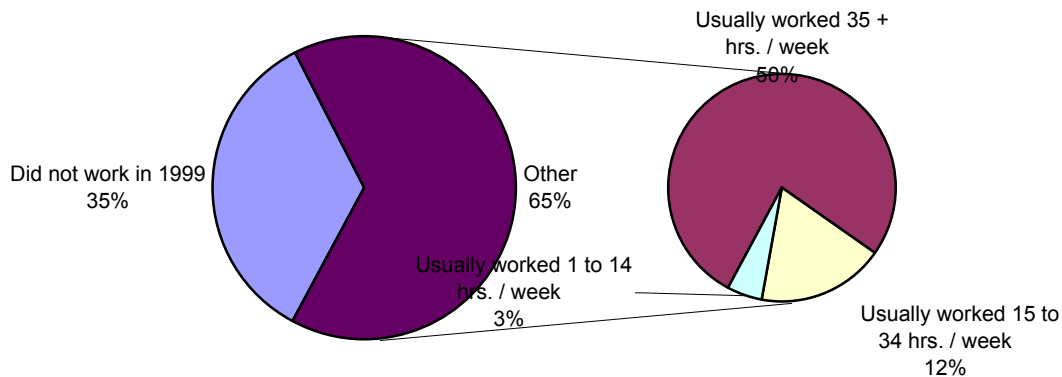
Full Time/Part Time

- 50% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 77% 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:	373,726	65%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	287,930	50%	77%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	67,321	12%	18%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	18,475	3%	5%
Did not work in 1999	197,591	35%	
Total (16 and over)	571,317	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 23% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

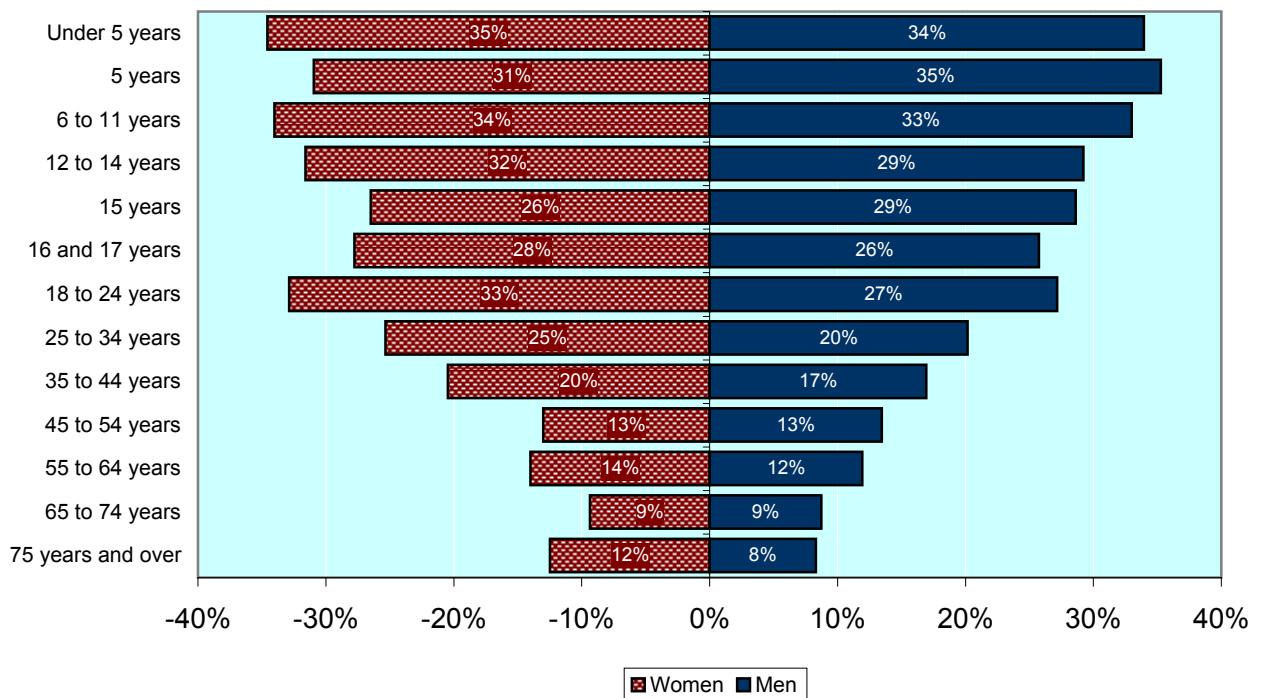
- 32% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	11,211	35%	11,308	34%	22,519	34%
5 years	2,075	31%	2,443	35%	4,518	33%
6 to 11 years	14,660	34%	14,833	33%	29,493	34%
12 to 14 years	6,475	32%	6,305	29%	12,780	30%
15 years	1,784	26%	2,123	29%	3,907	28%
16 and 17 years	3,673	28%	3,614	26%	7,287	27%
18 to 24 years	13,420	33%	12,017	27%	25,437	30%
25 to 34 years	13,456	25%	10,887	20%	24,343	23%
35 to 44 years	12,245	20%	9,942	17%	22,187	19%
45 to 54 years	6,031	13%	6,020	13%	12,051	13%
55 to 64 years	3,933	14%	3,104	12%	7,037	13%
65 to 74 years	2,097	9%	1,599	9%	3,696	9%
75 years and over	2,677	12%	1,153	8%	3,830	11%
Under 18 years	39,878	33%	40,626	32%	80,504	32%
Over 65 years	4,774	11%	2,752	9%	7,526	10%
Total	93,737	24%	85,348	22%	179,085	23%

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)

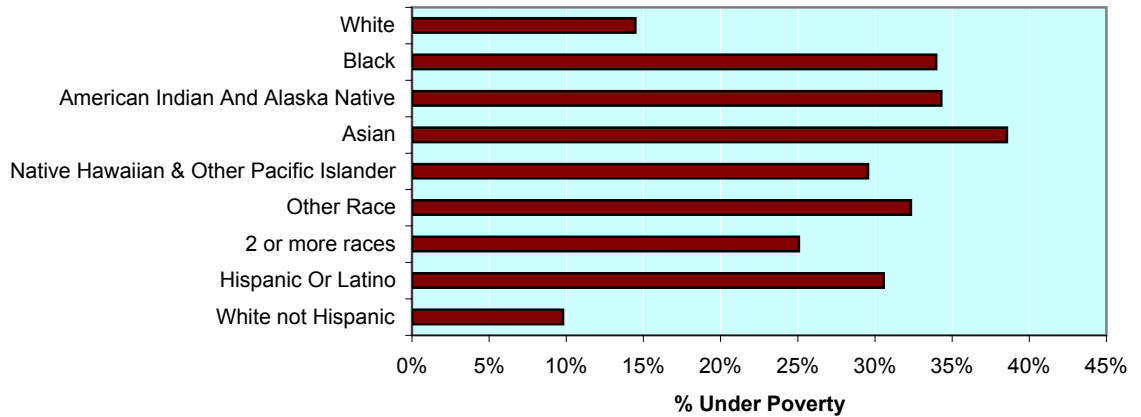
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Asian" (39% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "White" (14% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	61,409		14%
Black	13,035		34%
American Indian And Alaska Native	4,286		34%
Asian	24,436		39%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	190		30%
Other Race	65,747		32%
2 or more races	9,982		25%
Hispanic Or Latino		105,608	31%
White not Hispanic		30,277	10%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



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

Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years" (63% 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	2063	15%	834	40%	2299	49%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	5840	27%	1044	44%	4018	63%
5 to 17 years only	5874	14%	1067	20%	5613	34%
No related children under 18 years	2591	4%	636	13%	1296	13%
Total	16368	12%	3581	24%	13226	35%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			33,175	18%		

Universe: Families

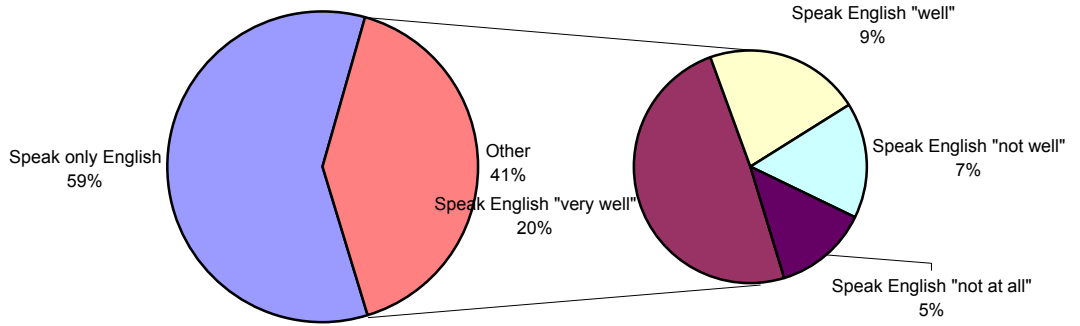
Table P90

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

Language

- 59% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 49.3% 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

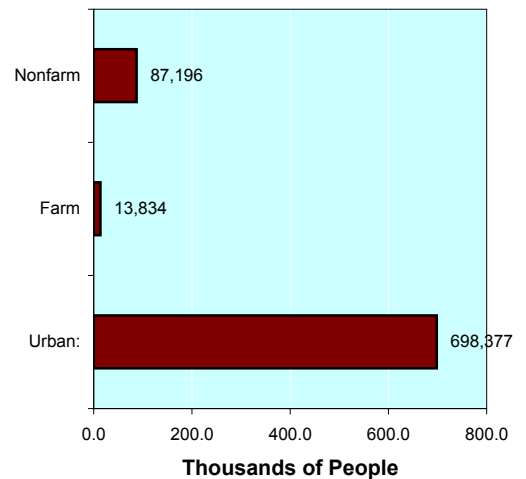
- 87.4% of residents of Fresno County, California live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	799,407	
Urban:	698,377	87%
Rural:	101,030	13%
Farm	13,834	2%
Nonfarm	87,196	11%
Inside urbanized areas	554,727	69%
Inside urban clusters	143,650	18%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



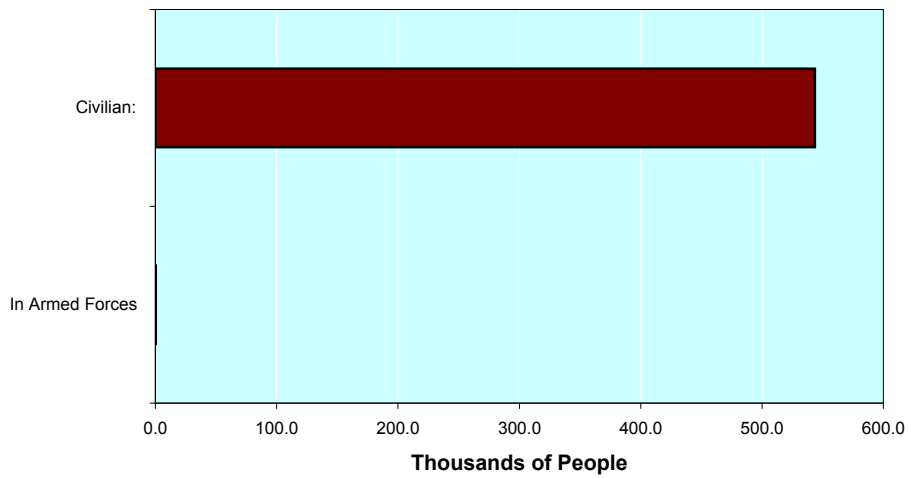
Military / Civilian

- 0.1% of Fresno County, California are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	304	0.1%
Civilian:	543,525	99.9%
Veteran	55,305	10.2%
Nonveteran	488,220	89.8%
Total	543,829	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.