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# **A SocioEconomic Profile**

## **Kernville CDP, California**

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

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## 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](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org)).

For technical questions about EPSC, contact Jeff van den Noort at [jeff@headwaterseconomics.org](mailto:jeff@headwaterseconomics.org).



[www.headwaterseconomics.org](http://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](http://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 Breakout in 2000

- The median age in 2000 is 52.1 years.

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

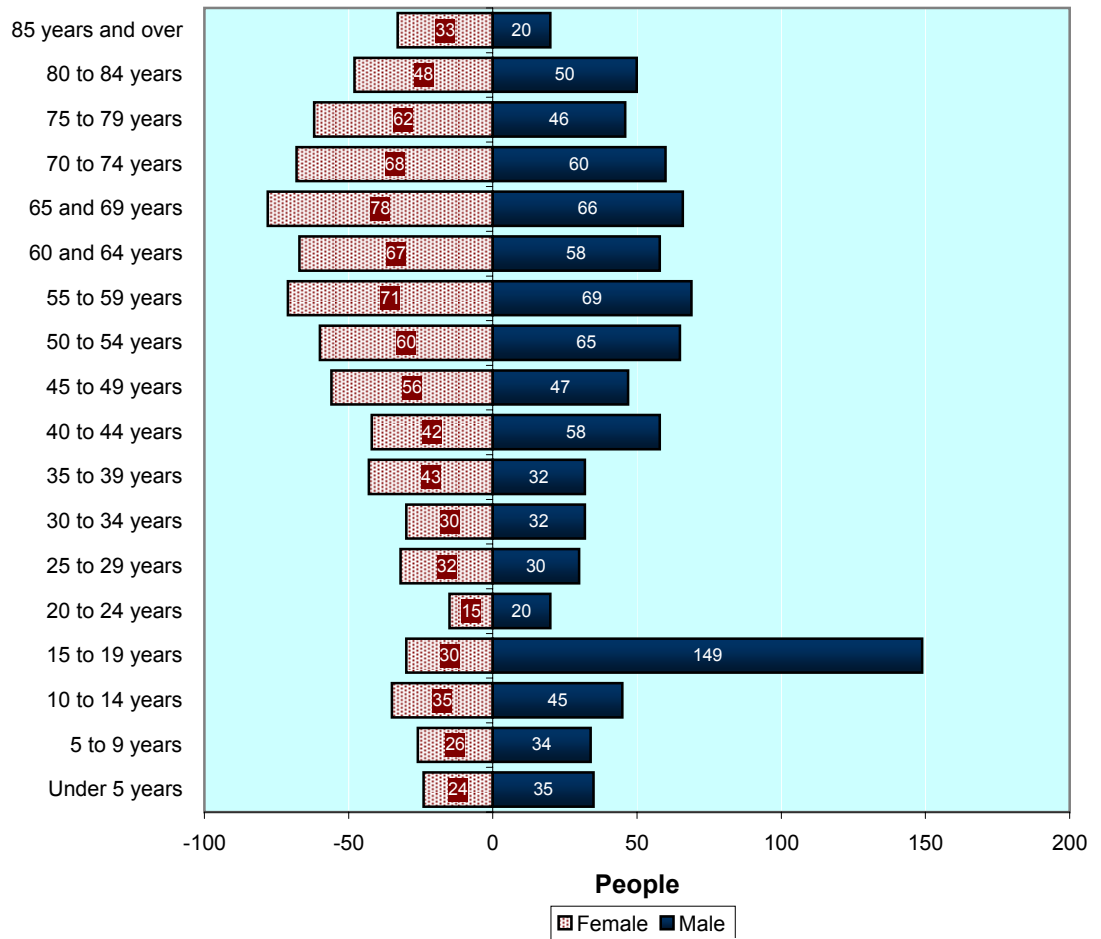
- The largest age category is 15 to 19 years old (179 people or 10.3% of the total).

- The population density is 138 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
<b>Total</b>	47% / 53%	820	100%	916	100%	1,736	100%
<b>Under 20 years</b>	30% / 70%	115	14%	263	29%	378	22%
<b>65 years and over</b>	54% / 46%	289	35%	242	26%	531	31%
<b>Median Age</b>		56.0		48.1		52.1	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P12



## Race

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

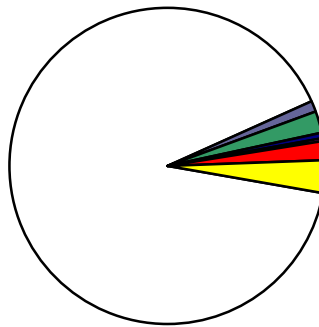
Total Population by Race		% of Total	
White	1,572	90.6%	
Black or African American	21	1.2%	
American Indian & Alaska Native	36	2.1%	
Asian	12	0.7%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	1	0.1%	
Some other race	38	2.2%	
Two or more races	56	3.2%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (90.6%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Two or more races" (3.2%).

2000 Race Breakout



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

## Ethnicity

- 8.2% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (67.6% of the Hispanic population).

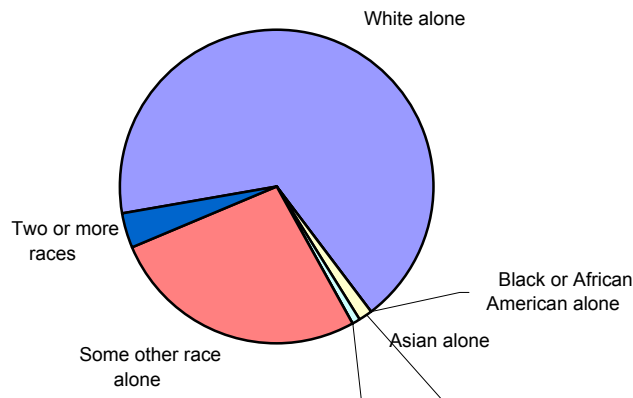
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	142	8.2%	100.0%
White alone	96	5.5%	67.6%
Black or African American alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.1%	1.4%
Asian alone	1	0.1%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	38	2.2%	26.8%
Two or more races	5	0.3%	3.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,594	91.8%	
Total:	1,736	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (26.8% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



## Housing

- 66.1% of the housing units are occupied.
- 51.2% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 18.2% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 28.0% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

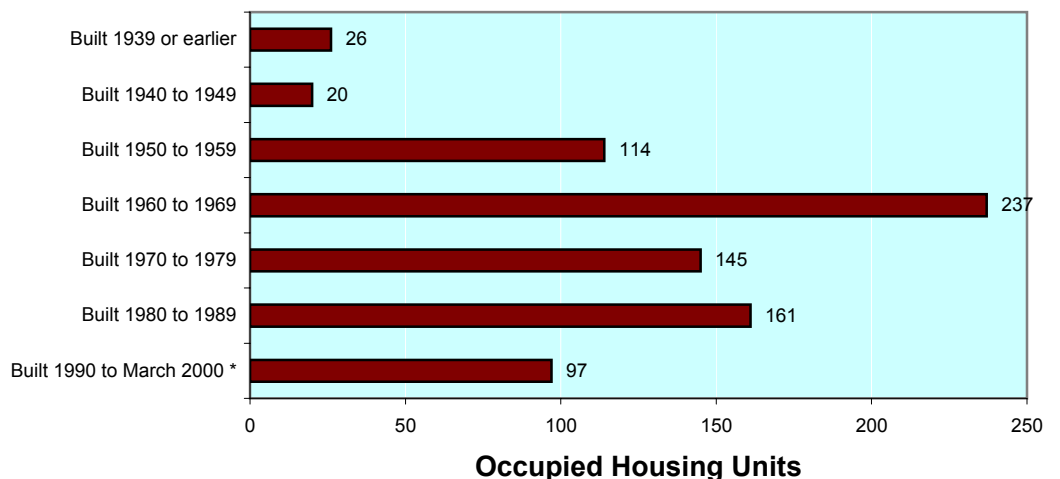
Housing in 2000		% of Total	
Total Housing Units	1,210		
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H1	
Occupied	800	66.1%	
Vacant Units - Total	410		
Vacancy Rate (%)	33.9%		
Average Household Size	2.0		
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H3, H12	
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total	
Owner Occupied	596	49.3%	
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	24		
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	3.9%		
Average Household Size	2.0		
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12	
Rental Units		% of Total	
Renter Occupied	204	16.9%	
Vacant Units - For Rent	16		
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	7.3%		
Average Household Size	2.0		
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12	
Vacant Units		% of Total	
For rent	16	1.3%	
For sale only	24	2.0%	
Rented or sold, not occupied	4	0.3%	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	339	28.0%	
For migrant workers	-	0.0%	
Other vacant	27	2.2%	
Total Vacant	410	33.9%	
Universe: Vacant housing units		SF1 - H5	

## Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1960 to 1969.

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

### Home Construction by Decade



Universe: Occupied housing units

SF3 - H36

## Housing Affordability - Rentals

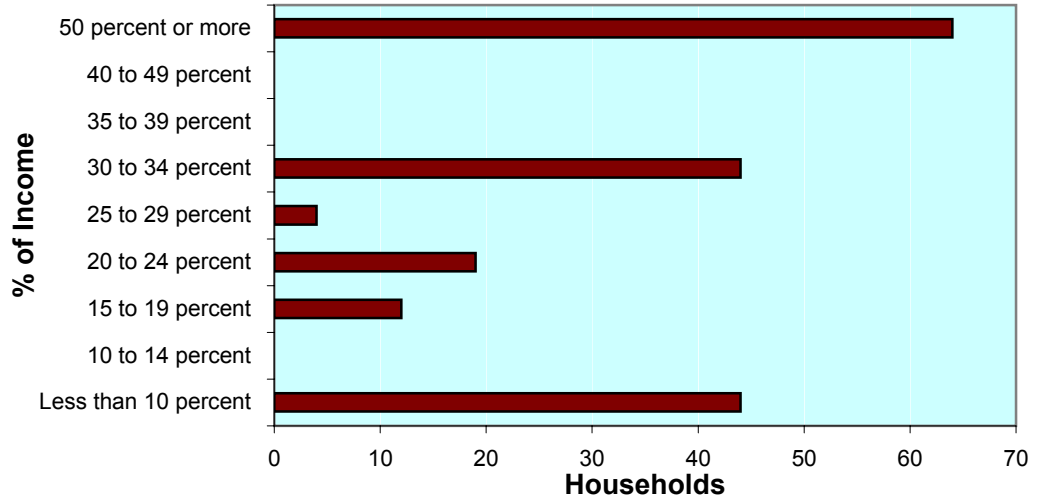
- 32% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

Rental Affordability	
Median gross rent	\$ 547
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999	32%
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent	

SF3 - H63

### Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 30% 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 93, which suggests that the median family can not afford the median house.

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability		2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for Inflation in 1999)	\$	127,800
% of median income necessary to buy the median house		27%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$	36,112
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*		93

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:		1999
Per capita income	\$	23,159
Median household income	\$	28,352
Median family income	\$	33,409

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

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

# Employment by Industry (NAICS\*) - SF3

## Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	129	26%	36%/64%
2) Public administration	60	12%	100%/0%
3) Retail trade	59	12%	31%/69%
4) Construction	58	11%	84%/16%
5) Other services (except public administration)	54	11%	31%/69%
6) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	37	7%	0%/100%
7) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	33	7%	45%/55%
8) Wholesale trade	31	6%	100%/0%
9) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	22	4%	50%/50%
10) Manufacturing	22	4%	100%/0%
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>####</b>	

## Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	15	6%	18	8%	33	7%	45%/55%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15	6%	18	8%	33	7%	45%/55%
Mining	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Construction	49	18%	9	4%	58	11%	84%/16%
Manufacturing	22	8%	-	0%	22	4%	100%/0%
Wholesale trade	31	11%	-	0%	31	6%	100%/0%
Retail trade	18	7%	41	17%	59	12%	31%/69%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Transportation and warehousing	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Utilities	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Information	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	11	4%	11	5%	22	4%	50%/50%
Finance and insurance	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Real estate and rental and leasing	11	4%	11	5%	22	4%	50%/50%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Educational, health and social services:	47	17%	82	35%	129	26%	36%/64%
Educational services	24	9%	32	14%	56	11%	43%/57%
Health care and social assistance	23	9%	50	21%	73	14%	32%/68%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	-	0%	37	16%	37	7%	0%/100%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Accommodation and food services	-	0%	37	16%	37	7%	0%/100%
Other services (except public administration)	17	6%	37	16%	54	11%	31%/69%
Public administration	60	22%	-	0%	60	12%	100%/0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>		<b>235</b>		<b>505</b>		<b>53%/47%</b>

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P49

Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total.

\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information about these categories.

The index of industrial specialization was 1,028 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:	104	21%	54%/46%
2) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	48	10%	50%/50%
3) Protective service occupations:	45	9%	82%/18%
4) Construction and extraction occupations:	43	9%	79%/21%
5) Office and administrative support occupations	40	8%	28%/73%
6) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	37	7%	70%/30%
7) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	33	7%	100%/0%
8) Personal care and service occupations	33	7%	0%/100%
9) Sales and related occupations	30	6%	0%/100%
10) Food preparation and serving related occupations	30	6%	23%/77%
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>88%</b>	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	82	30%	59	25%	141	28%	58%/42%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	26	10%	11	5%	37	7%	70%/30%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	26	10%	11	5%	37	7%	70%/30%
Farmers and farm managers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Business and financial operations occupations:	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Business operations specialists	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Financial specialists	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Professional and related occupations:	56	21%	48	20%	104	21%	54%/46%
Computer and mathematical occupations	19	7%	-	0%	19	4%	100%/0%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	14	5%	-	0%	14	3%	100%/0%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	14	5%	-	0%	14	3%	100%/0%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Community and social services occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Legal occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Education, training, and library occupations	-	0%	23	10%	23	5%	0%/100%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	23	9%	25	11%	48	10%	48%/52%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	23	9%	25	11%	48	10%	48%/52%
Health technologists and technicians	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Service occupations:	75	28%	88	37%	163	32%	46%/54%
Healthcare support occupations	7	3%	-	0%	7	1%	100%/0%
Protective service occupations:	37	14%	8	3%	45	9%	82%/18%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	37	14%	8	3%	45	9%	82%/18%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7	3%	23	10%	30	6%	23%/77%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	24	9%	24	10%	48	10%	50%/50%
Personal care and service occupations	-	0%	33	14%	33	7%	0%/100%
Sales and office occupations:	11	4%	59	25%	70	14%	16%/84%
Sales and related occupations	-	0%	30	13%	30	6%	0%/100%
Office and administrative support occupations	11	4%	29	12%	40	8%	28%/73%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	12	4%	10	4%	22	4%	55%/45%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	67	25%	9	4%	76	15%	88%/12%
Construction and extraction occupations:	34	13%	9	4%	43	9%	79%/21%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Construction trades workers	34	13%	9	4%	43	9%	79%/21%
Extraction workers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	33	12%	-	0%	33	7%	100%/0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	23	9%	10	4%	33	7%	70%/30%
Production occupations	8	3%	10	4%	18	4%	44%/56%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	15	6%	-	0%	15	3%	100%/0%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operators	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Material moving workers	15	6%	-	0%	15	3%	100%/0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>		<b>235</b>		<b>505</b>		<b>53%/47%</b>

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

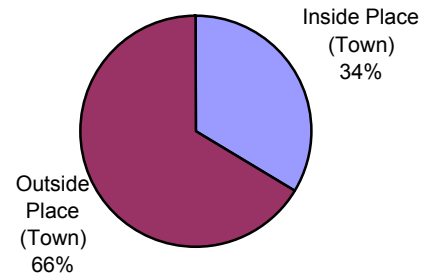
\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

## Place of Work

- 100% of residents worked in state.
- 96% of residents worked in the county.
- 34% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	481	100%
Outside State	-	0%
County of Work:		
In County	463	96%
Outside County	18	4%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	162	34%
Outside Place (Town)	319	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

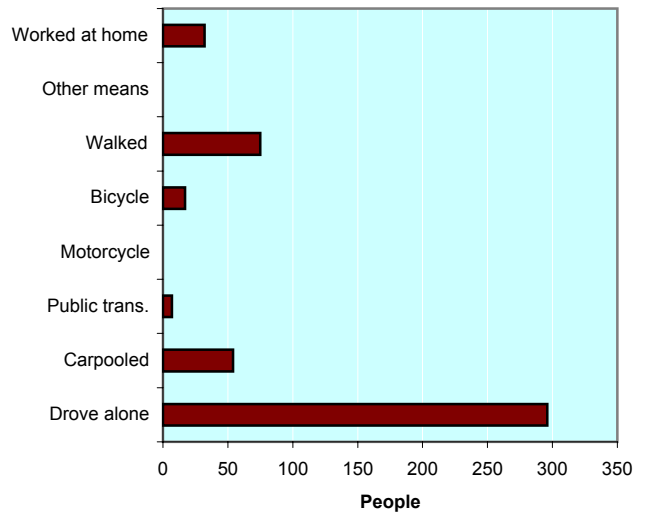


## Method of Commute

- 6.7% of residents worked at home.
- 19.1% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 1.5% of residents took public transportation.
- 62% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	350	73%
Drove alone	296	62%
Carpooled	54	11%
Public transportation:	7	1%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	7	1%
Motorcycle	-	0%
Bicycle	17	4%
Walked	75	16%
Other means	-	0%
Worked at home	32	7%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

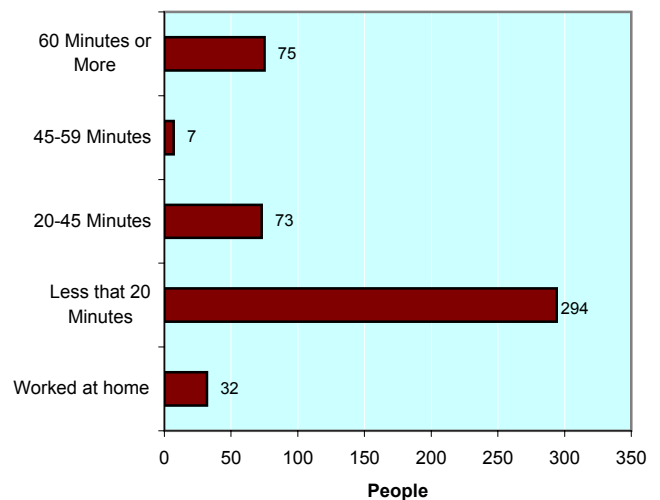


## Commute Time

- 61% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	32	7%
Less than 20 Minutes	294	61%
20-45 Minutes	73	15%
45-59 Minutes	7	1%
60 Minutes or More	75	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31

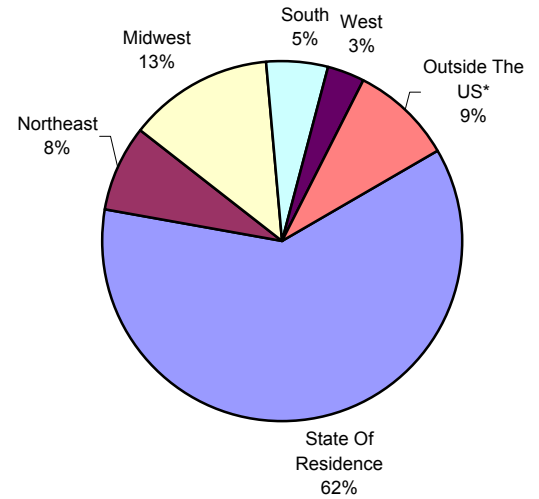


## Place of Birth

- 61.0% of residents were born in state.
- 39.0% of residents were born in a different state.
- 9.3% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	1,060	61%
Northeast	135	8%
Midwest	229	13%
South	94	5%
West	58	3%
Outside The US*	161	9%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

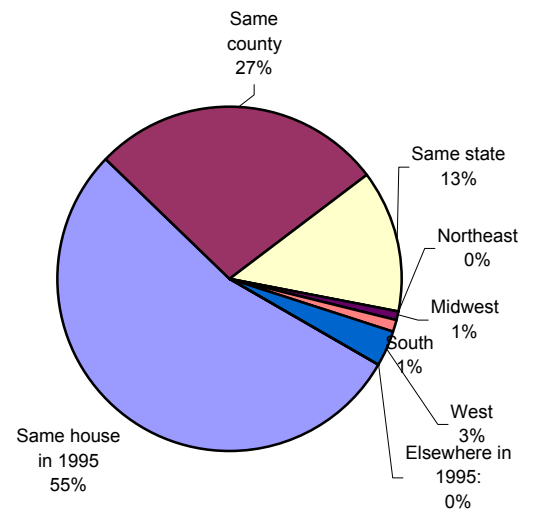


## New Residents Since 1995

- 19% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 5% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 0% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	902	54%
Different house in 1995:	768	46%
In United States in 1995:	768	46%
Same county	457	27%
Different county:	311	19%
Same state	223	13%
Different state:	88	5%
Northeast	-	0%
Midwest	16	1%
South	16	1%
West	56	3%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	-	0%
Foreign country or at sea	-	0%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>100%</b>

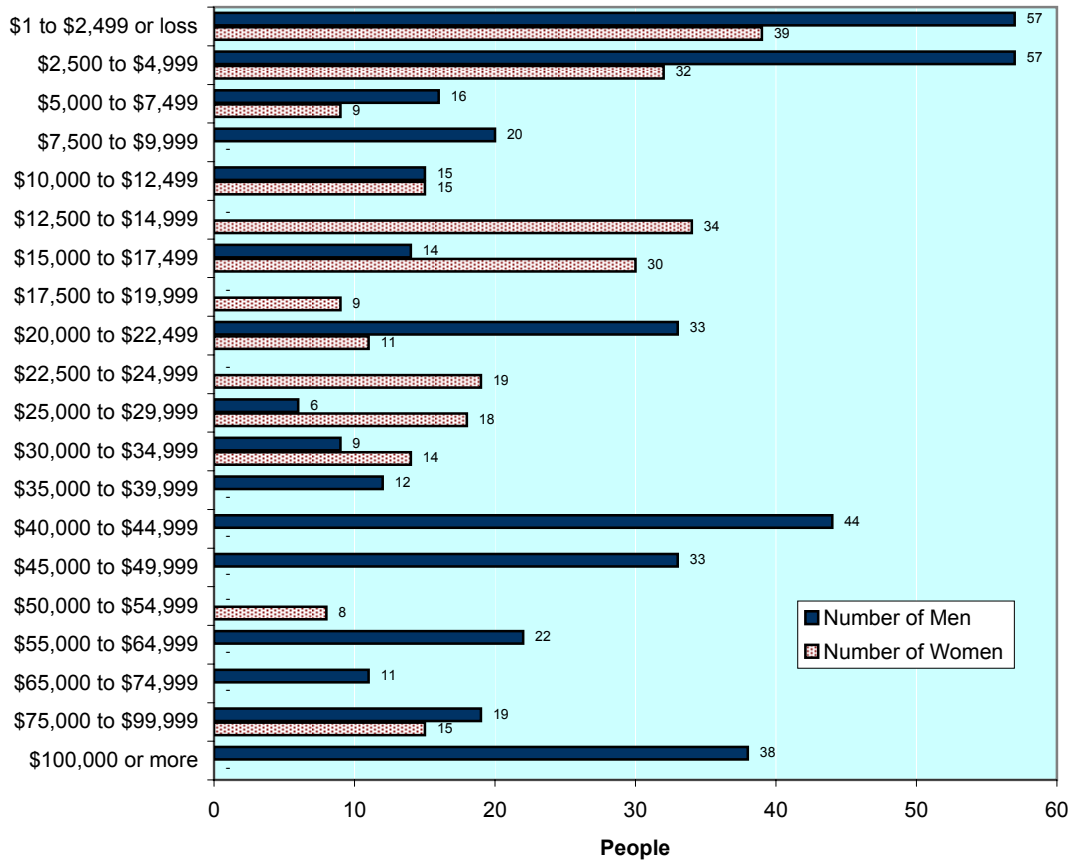
Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24



## Income Distribution

- 66% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. \*

- 6% 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 \$23,159.

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	57	39	96	15%	15%	100%	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	57	32	89	14%	28%	85%	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	16	9	25	4%	32%	72%	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	20	-	20	3%	35%	68%	
\$10,000 to \$12,499	15	15	30	5%	39%	65%	
\$12,500 to \$14,999	-	34	34	5%	45%	61%	
\$15,000 to \$17,499	14	30	44	7%	51%	55%	
\$17,500 to \$19,999	-	9	9	1%	53%	49%	
\$20,000 to \$22,499	33	11	44	7%	59%	47%	
\$22,500 to \$24,999	-	19	19	3%	62%	41%	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	6	18	24	4%	66%	38%	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	9	14	23	3%	69%	34%	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	12	-	12	2%	71%	31%	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	44	-	44	7%	78%	29%	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	33	-	33	5%	83%	22%	
\$50,000 to \$54,999	-	8	8	1%	84%	17%	
\$55,000 to \$64,999	22	-	22	3%	87%	16%	
\$65,000 to \$74,999	11	-	11	2%	89%	13%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	15	34	5%	94%	11%	
\$100,000 or more	38	-	38	6%	100%	6%	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>100%</b>			

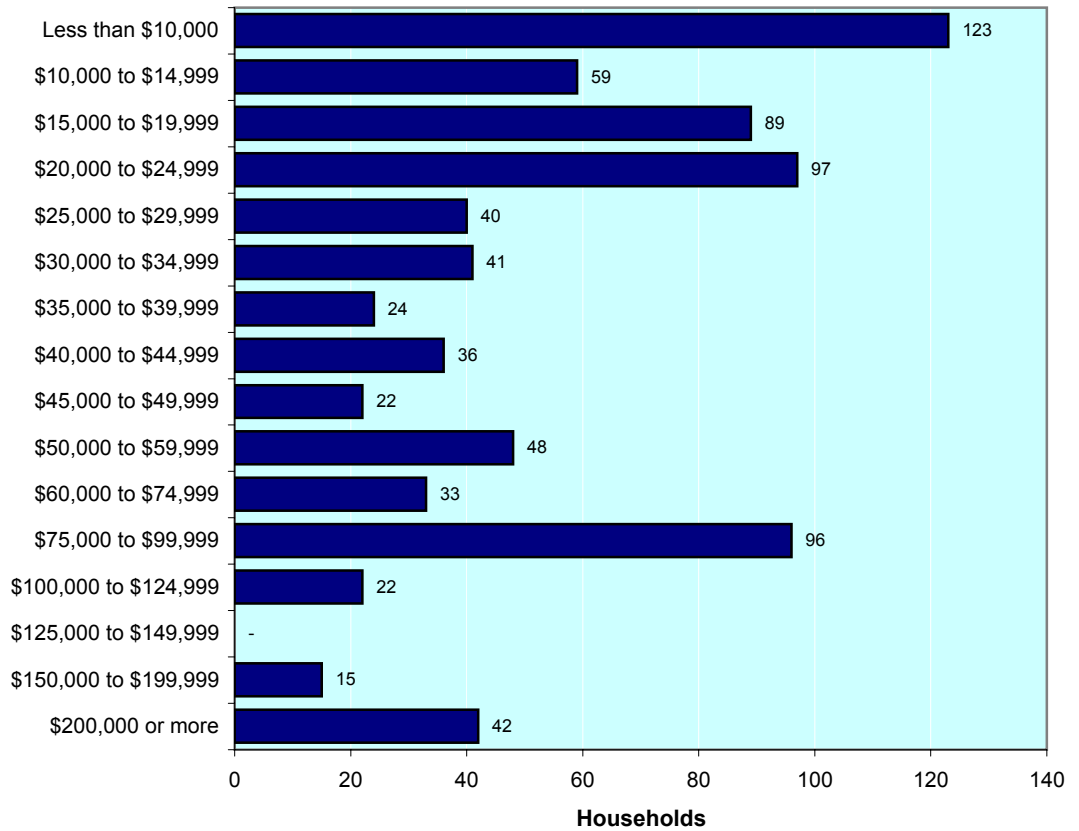
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Income Distribution

- In 1999, 52% of households in Kernville CDP, California earned less than \$30K. \*
- In 1999, 10% of households earned more than \$100K. \*
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 5.2 households that made under 30K.
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "Less than \$10,000". \*



## Median Income

- Median Household Income In 1999 was \$28,352.\*

Income Distribution				
	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	123	16%	16%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	59	7%	23%	84%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	89	11%	34%	77%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	97	12%	47%	66%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	40	5%	52%	53%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	41	5%	57%	48%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	24	3%	60%	43%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	36	5%	65%	40%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	22	3%	67%	35%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	48	6%	74%	33%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	33	4%	78%	26%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	96	12%	90%	22%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	22	3%	93%	10%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	-	0%	93%	7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	15	2%	95%	7%
\$200,000 or more	42	5%	100%	5%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>100%</b>		

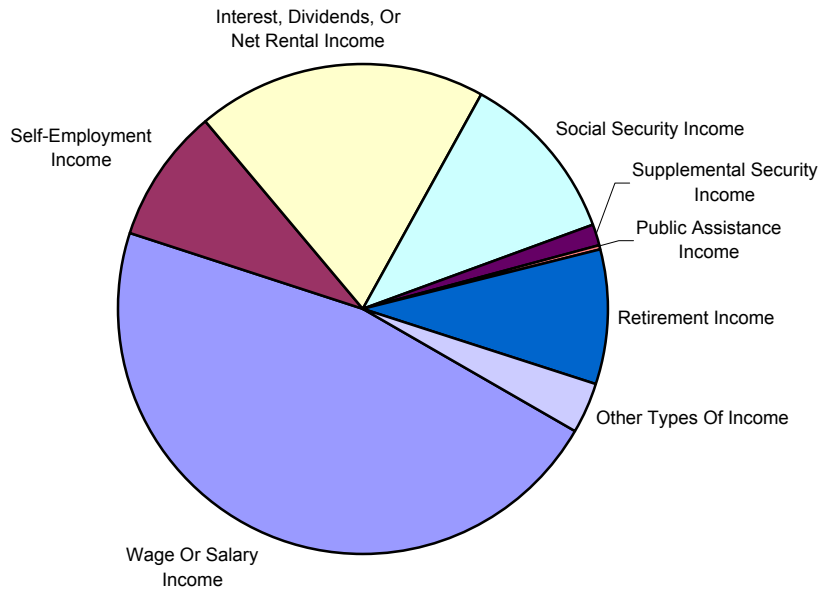
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Sources of Income

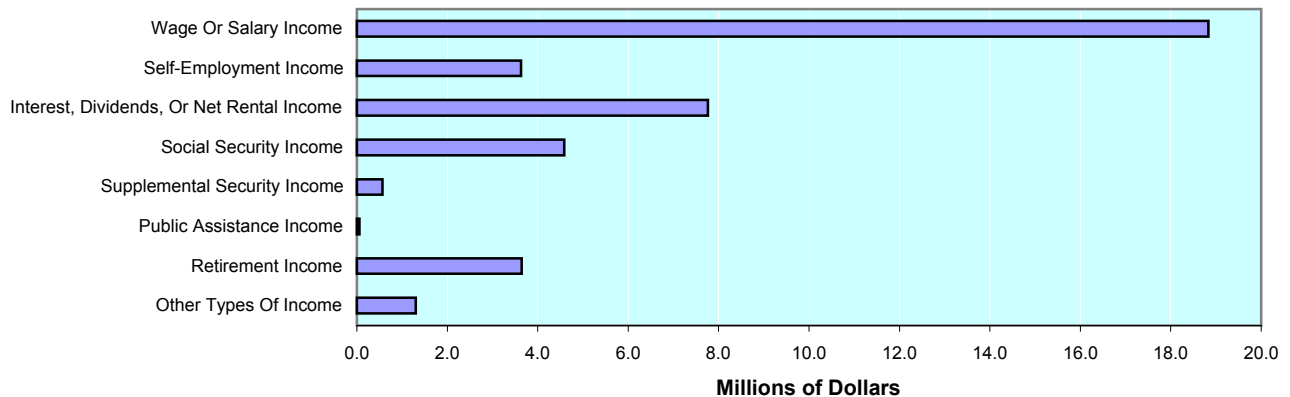
- 46.6% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 9.0% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 55.6% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 39.6% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.\*
- 0.1% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 18,829,600	46.6%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 3,632,100	9.0%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 7,764,000	19.2%
Social Security Income	\$ 4,587,600	11.4%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 568,500	1.4%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 59,700	0.1%
Retirement Income	\$ 3,645,200	9.0%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 1,305,300	3.2%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>\$ 40,392,000</b>	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

**Educational Attainment**

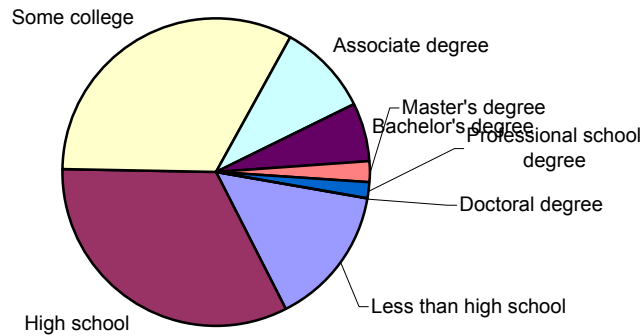
- 15% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 4% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 10% of residents have a college degree or greater.

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Less than high school	201	15%
High school	448	33%
Some college	448	33%
Associate degree	133	10%
Bachelor's degree	82	6%
Master's degree	31	2%
Professional school degree	23	2%
Doctoral degree	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,366</b>	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

**Educational Attainment**



**School Enrollment**

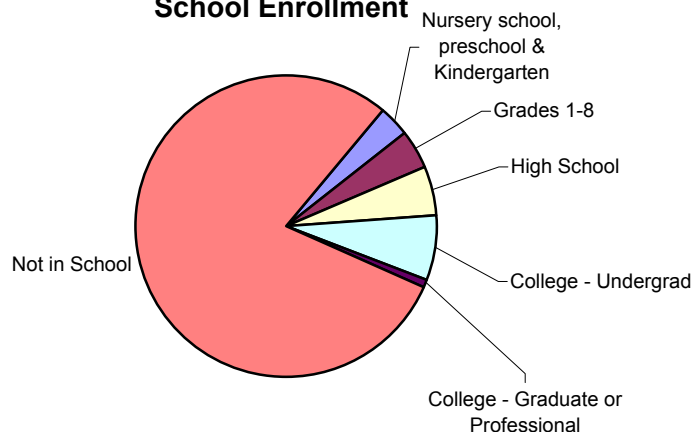
- 8% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 5% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

<b>School Enrollment</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	57	3%
Grades 1-8	71	4%
High School	89	5%
College - Undergrad	121	7%
College - Graduate or Professional	16	1%
Not in School	1,359	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,713</b>	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

**School Enrollment**



## Seasonal Workers

- 54.3% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 39.6% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

### Workers by Weeks Per Year

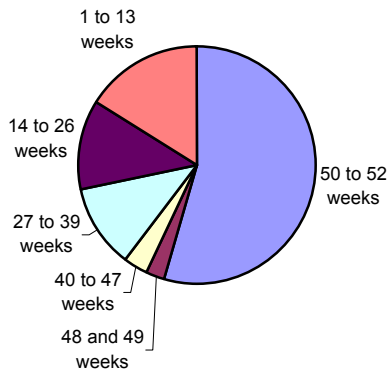
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	156	62%	202	50%	358	54%
48 and 49 weeks	9	4%	8	2%	17	3%
40 to 47 weeks	14	6%	9	2%	23	3%
27 to 39 weeks	24	9%	51	13%	75	11%
14 to 26 weeks	-	0%	79	19%	79	12%
1 to 13 weeks	50	20%	57	14%	107	16%
<b>Total (Worked in 1999)</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 16 years and over

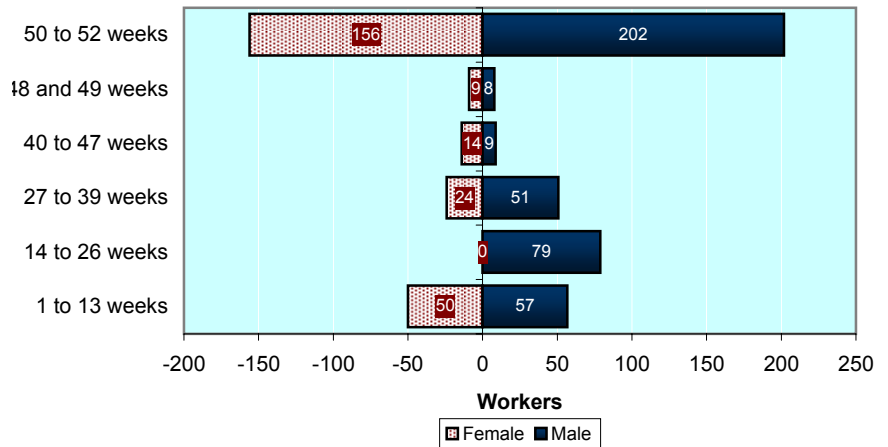
Table P47 - SF3

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

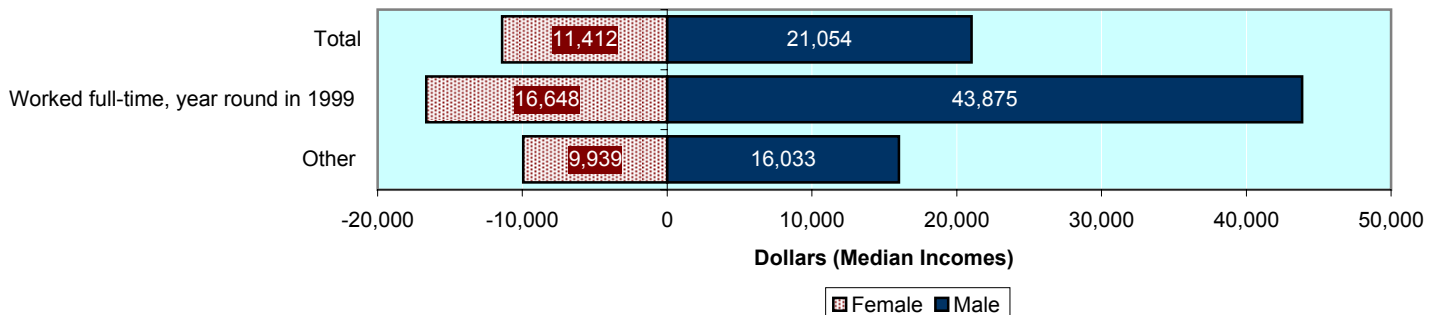
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

### Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	11,412	21,054
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	16,648	43,875
Other	9,939	16,033

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

Table PCT45 - SF3





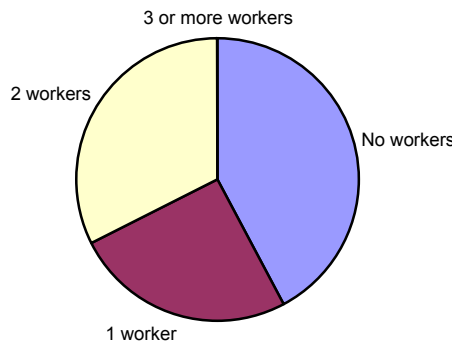
## Workers per Family

- 33% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	228	42%
1 worker	136	25%
2 workers	176	33%
3 or more workers	-	0%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



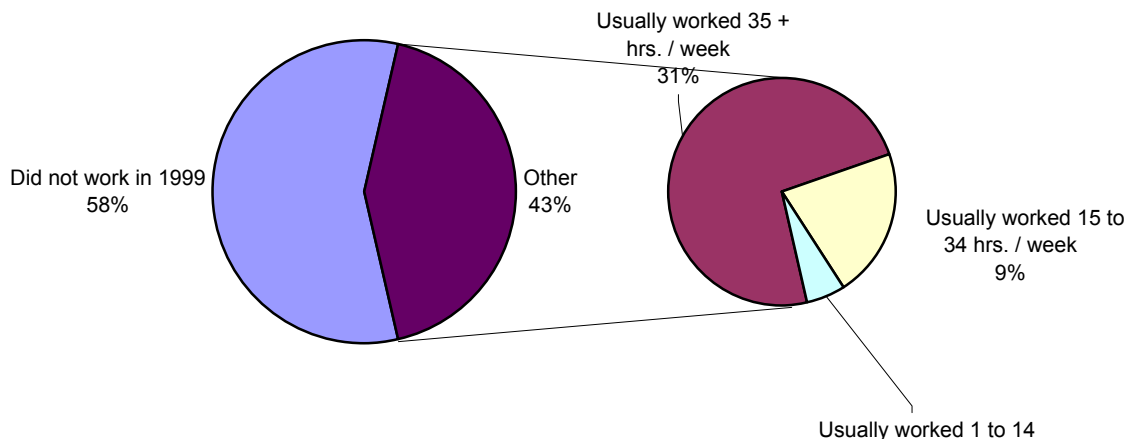
## Full Time/Part Time

- 31% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 73% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week			
	Number	% of total 16+	% of those who worked
Worked in 1999:	659	43%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	484	31%	73%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	138	9%	21%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	37	2%	6%
Did not work in 1999	883	57%	
<b>Total (16 and over)</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



## Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 17% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

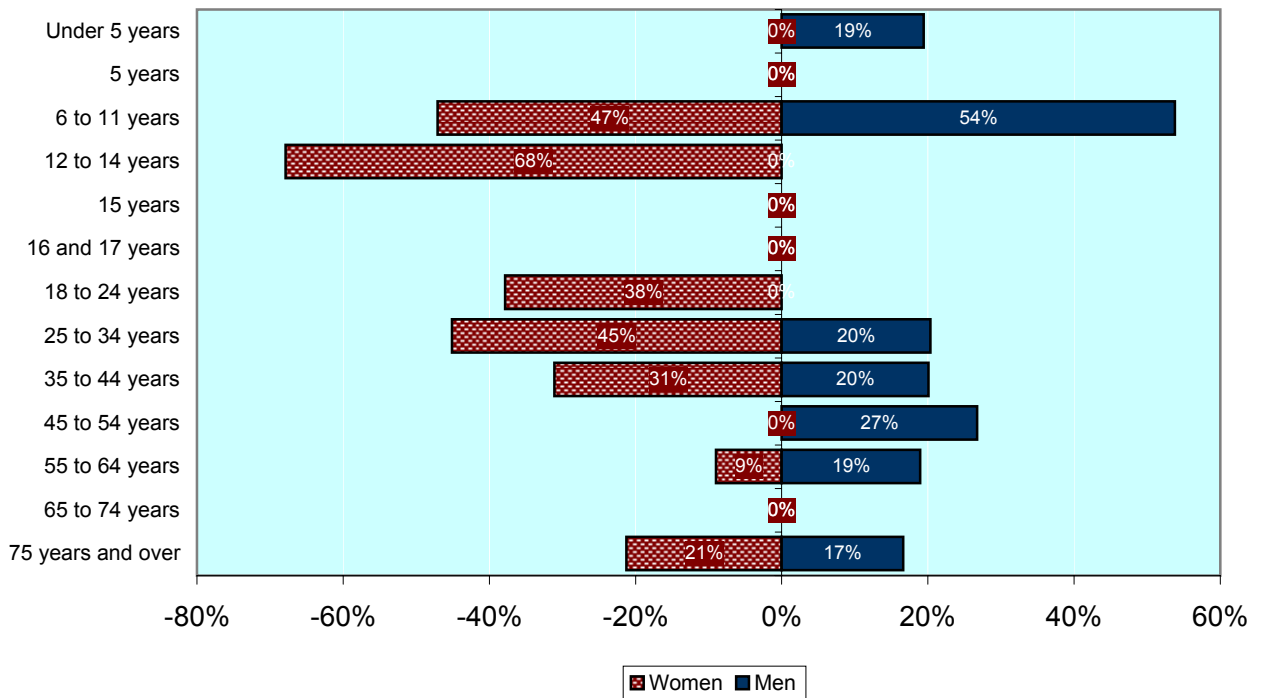
- 23% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	-	0%	7	19%	7	10%
5 years	-	0%	-	#DIV/0!	-	0%
6 to 11 years	8	47%	7	54%	15	50%
12 to 14 years	19	68%	-	0%	19	56%
15 years	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!
16 and 17 years	-	#DIV/0!	-	0%	-	0%
18 to 24 years	14	38%	-	0%	14	23%
25 to 34 years	37	45%	11	20%	48	35%
35 to 44 years	28	31%	33	20%	61	24%
45 to 54 years	-	0%	34	27%	34	17%
55 to 64 years	10	9%	19	19%	29	14%
65 to 74 years	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
75 years and over	34	21%	16	17%	50	20%
Under 18 years	27	26%	14	19%	41	23%
Over 65 years	34	11%	16	6%	50	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>17%</b>

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)

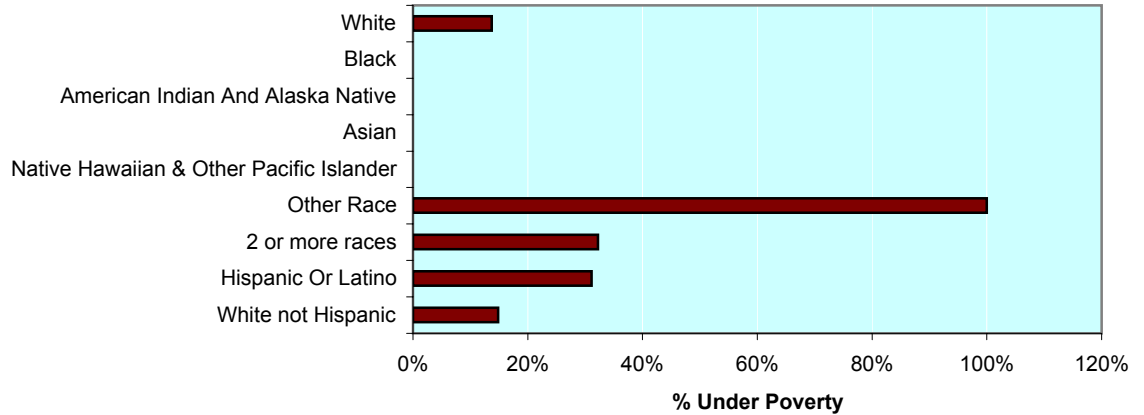
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Other Race" (100% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Black" ( were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)	% of Total	
	Number	%
White	192	14%
Black	-	
American Indian And Alaska Native	-	0%
Asian	-	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-	
Other Race	47	100%
2 or more races	38	32%
Hispanic Or Latino	47	31%
White not Hispanic	192	15%

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 - No related children under 18 years" (86% 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:	24	21%	0		9	33%
Under 5 years only	0	0%	0		0	
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	15	24%	0		0	
5 to 17 years only	9	36%	0		9	33%
No related children under 18 years	20	6%	0	0%	30	86%
Total	44	10%	0	0%	39	63%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			83	15%		

Universe: Families

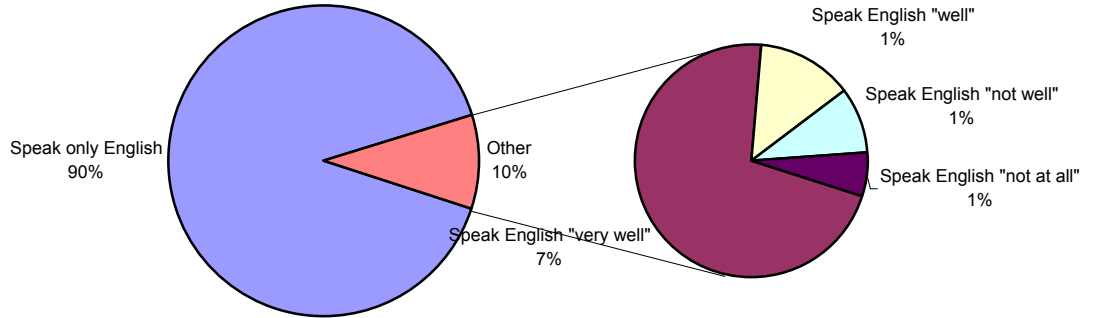
Table P90

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

## Language

- 90% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 71.3% 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

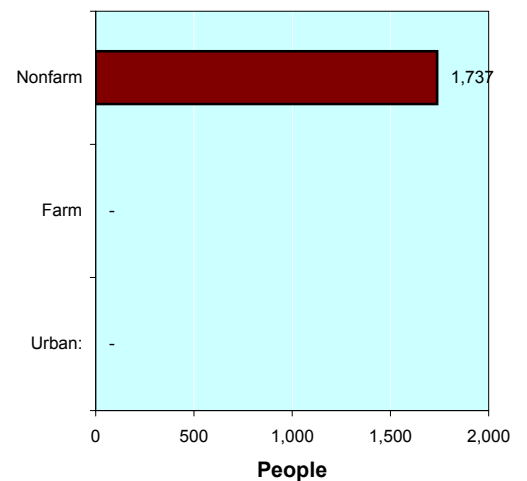
- 0.0% of residents of Kernville CDP, California live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	1,737	
Urban:	-	0%
Rural:	1,737	100%
Farm	-	0%
Nonfarm	1,737	100%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	-	0%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

### Rural / Urban Breakout



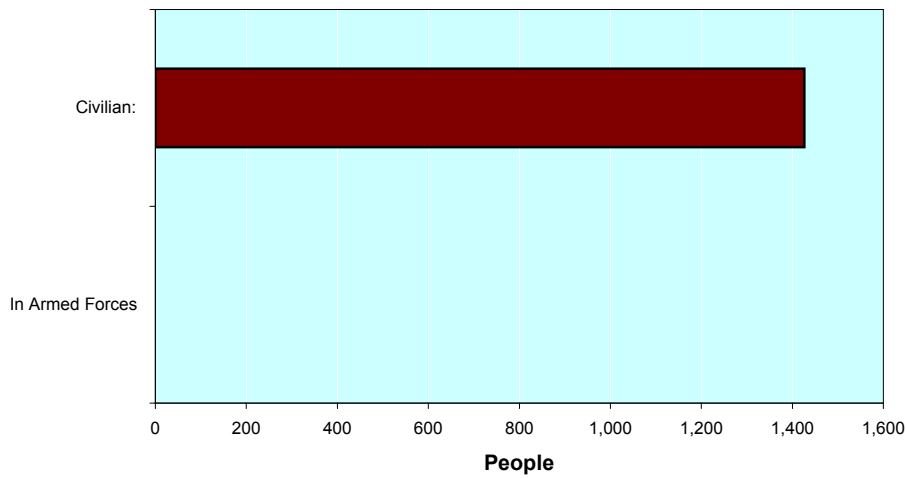
**Military / Civilian**

- 0.0% of Kernville CDP, California are in the Armed Forces.

<b>Military / Civilian</b>		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	-	0.0%
Civilian:	1,426	100.0%
Veteran	349	24.5%
Nonveteran	1,077	75.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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.