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A SocioEconomic Profile

United States

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 35.3 years, up from 32.9 years in 1990.

- The largest age category is 35 to 39 years old (22,706,664 people or 8.1% of the total).

- Total Population in 2000 was 281,421,906 people, up 13% from 248,709,873 in 1990.

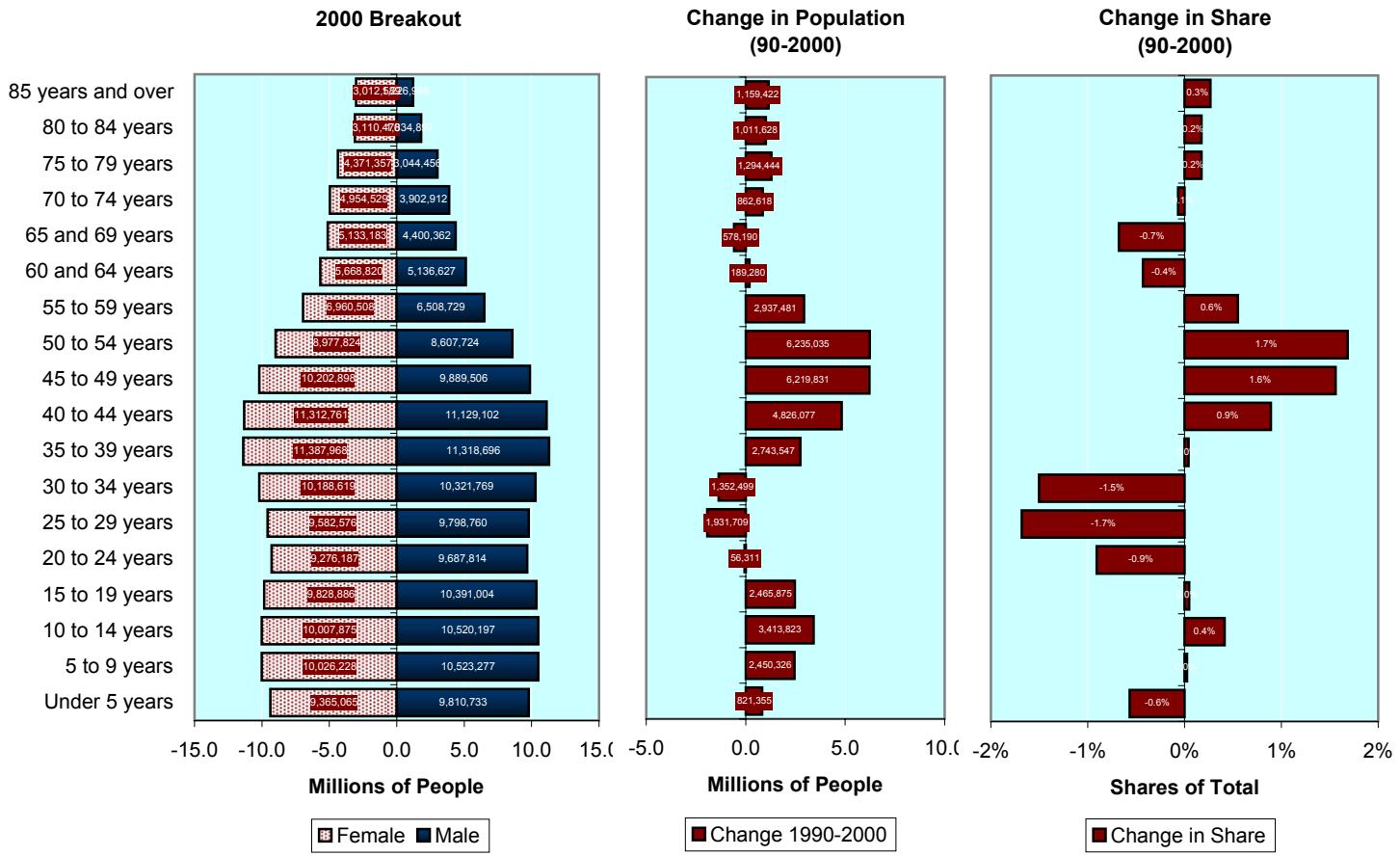
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 6,235,035 people. Their share of total rose by 1.7%

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	281,421,906	#####	29%	#####	21%	#####	12%	35.3	80
1990	248,709,873	#####	29%	#####	17%	#####	13%	32.9	70
10 Yr. Change	32,712,033	9,151,379	0%	#####	4%	3,749,922	0%	2.4	9
10 Yr. % Change	13%	13%		40%		12%		7%	13%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	138,053,563	#####	30%	#####	21%	#####	10%	34.0	
Female	143,368,343	#####	27%	#####	21%	#####	14%	36.5	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	51% / 49%		49% / 51%		41% / 59%			

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.

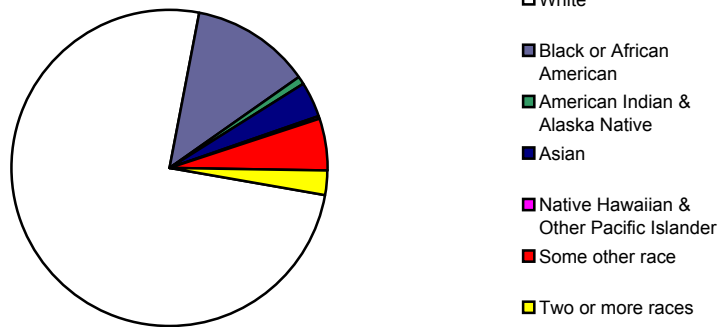
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	211,460,626	75.1%
Black or African American	34,658,190	12.3%
American Indian & Alaska Native	2,475,956	0.9%
Asian	10,242,998	3.6%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	398,835	0.1%
Some other race	15,359,073	5.5%
Two or more races	6,826,228	2.4%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (75.1%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Black or African American" (12.3%).

2000 Race Breakout



Ethnicity

- 12.5% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (47.9% of the Hispanic population).

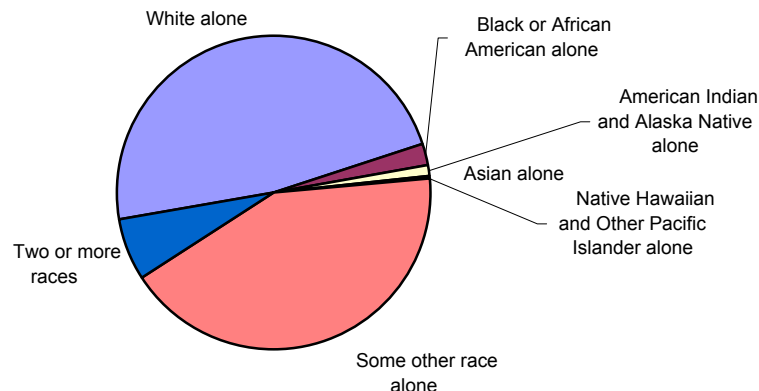
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35,305,818	12.5%	100.0%
White alone	16,907,852	6.0%	47.9%
Black or African American alone	710,353	0.3%	2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	407,073	0.1%	1.2%
Asian alone	119,829	0.0%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	45,326	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race alone	14,891,303	5.3%	42.2%
Two or more races	2,224,082	0.8%	6.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,116,088	87.5%	
Total:	281,421,906	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (42.2% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 91.0% of the housing units are occupied.
- 61.3% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 33.0% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 3.1% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

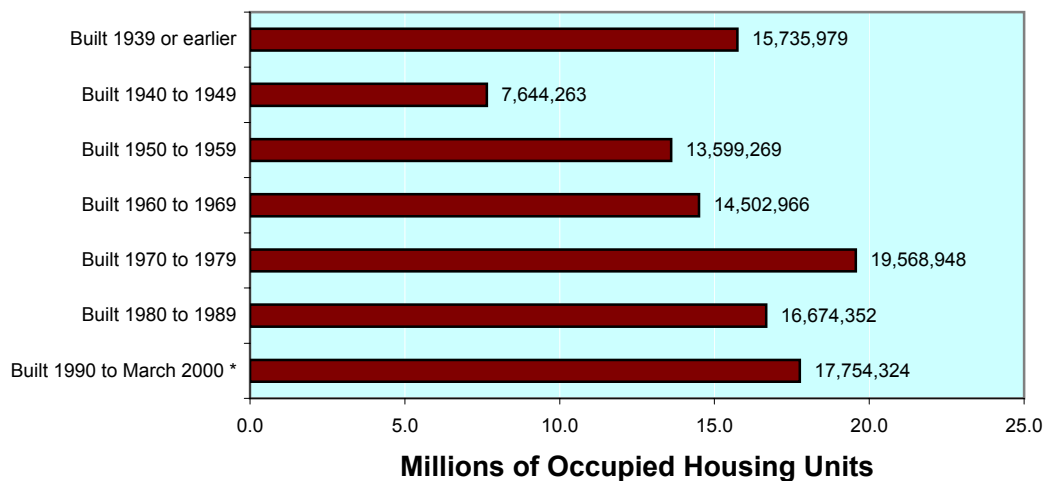
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	115,904,641	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	105,480,101	91.0%
Vacant Units - Total	10,424,540	
Vacancy Rate (%)	9.0%	
Average Household Size	2.6	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12		
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	69,815,753	60.2%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	1,204,318	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.7%	
Average Household Size	2.7	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	35,664,348	30.8%
Vacant Units - For Rent	2,614,652	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	6.8%	
Average Household Size	2.4	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	2,614,652	2.3%
For sale only	1,204,318	1.0%
Rented or sold, not occupied	702,435	0.6%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3,578,718	3.1%
For migrant workers	25,498	0.0%
Other vacant	2,298,919	2.0%
Total Vacant	10,424,540	9.0%
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

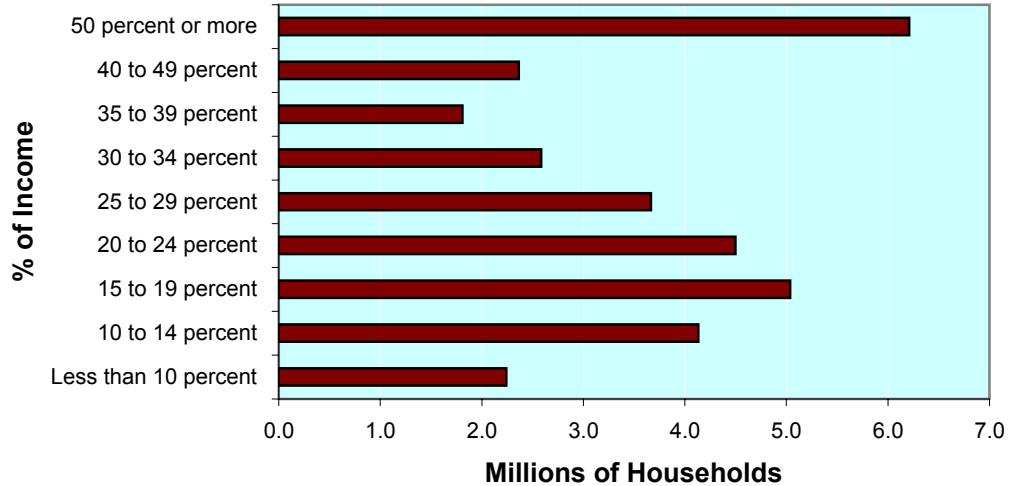
- 26% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	602
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		26%
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 148, 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	\$ 103,425	\$ 119,600
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	19%	17%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 34,882	\$ 33,795
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	133	148

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 21,587
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 39,599	\$ 41,994
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 46,410	\$ 50,046

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:	25,843,029	20%	25%/75%
2) Manufacturing	18,286,005	14%	69%/31%
3) Retail trade	15,221,716	12%	50%/50%
4) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	12,061,865	9%	56%/44%
5) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	10,210,295	8%	48%/52%
6) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	8,934,972	7%	42%/58%
7) Construction	8,801,507	7%	90%/10%
8) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	6,740,102	5%	75%/25%
9) Other services (except public administration)	6,320,632	5%	50%/50%
10) Public administration	6,212,015	5%	55%/45%
Total of Top 10	#####	91%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	#####	3%	439,768	1%	2,426,053	2%	82%/18%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	#####	2%	371,873	1%	1,929,683	1%	81%/19%
Mining	428,475	1%	67,895	0%	496,370	0%	86%/14%
Construction	#####	11%	881,862	1%	8,801,507	7%	90%/10%
Manufacturing	#####	18%	5,751,096	9%	#####	14%	69%/31%
Wholesale trade	#####	5%	1,406,579	2%	4,666,757	4%	70%/30%
Retail trade	#####	11%	7,543,554	12%	#####	12%	50%/50%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	#####	7%	1,714,113	3%	6,740,102	5%	75%/25%
Transportation and warehousing	#####	6%	1,446,458	2%	5,565,853	4%	74%/26%
Utilities	906,594	1%	267,655	0%	1,174,249	1%	77%/23%
Information	#####	3%	1,834,795	3%	3,996,564	3%	54%/46%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	#####	5%	5,149,000	8%	8,934,972	7%	42%/58%
Finance and insurance	#####	4%	3,984,729	7%	6,486,572	5%	39%/61%
Real estate and rental and leasing	#####	2%	1,164,271	2%	2,448,400	2%	52%/48%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	#####	10%	5,363,895	9%	#####	9%	56%/44%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	#####	6%	3,476,362	6%	7,596,861	6%	54%/46%
Management of companies and enterprises	31,534	0%	38,937	0%	70,471	0%	45%/55%
Administrative and support and waste management services	#####	4%	1,848,596	3%	4,394,533	3%	58%/42%
Educational, health and social services:	#####	9%	19,303,276	32%	#####	20%	25%/75%
Educational services	#####	5%	7,861,743	13%	#####	9%	31%/69%
Health care and social assistance	#####	4%	11,441,533	19%	#####	11%	21%/79%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	#####	7%	5,281,116	9%	#####	8%	48%/52%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	#####	2%	1,035,108	2%	2,306,485	2%	55%/45%
Accommodation and food services	#####	5%	4,246,008	7%	7,903,810	6%	46%/54%
Other services (except public administration)	#####	5%	3,146,235	5%	6,320,632	5%	50%/50%
Public administration	#####	5%	2,814,780	5%	6,212,015	5%	55%/45%
Total	#####		60,630,069		#####		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 789 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:	#####	20%	44%/56%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	#####	15%	25%/75%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	#####	13%	58%/42%
4) Sales and related occupations	#####	11%	50%/50%
5) Production occupations	#####	8%	68%/32%
6) Transportation and material moving occupations:	#####	6%	84%/16%
7) Construction and extraction occupations:	#####	6%	97%/3%
8) Food preparation and serving related occupations	#####	5%	43%/57%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	#####	4%	95%/5%
10) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	#####	3%	60%/40%
Total of Top 10	#####	93%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	M/F	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Split	
Management, professional, and related occupations:	#####	31%	#####	36%	#####	34%	50%/50%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	#####	15%	#####	12%	#####	13%	58%/42%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	#####	10%	#####	7%	#####	9%	62%/38%
Farmers and farm managers	661,288	1%	111,930	0%	773,218	1%	86%/14%
Business and financial operations occupations:	#####	4%	#####	5%	#####	4%	46%/54%
Business operations specialists	#####	2%	#####	2%	#####	2%	46%/54%
Financial specialists	#####	2%	#####	3%	#####	2%	46%/54%
Professional and related occupations:	#####	17%	#####	24%	#####	20%	44%/56%
Computer and mathematical occupations	#####	3%	950,047	2%	#####	2%	70%/30%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	#####	3%	357,345	1%	#####	2%	87%/13%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	#####	2%	224,455	0%	#####	1%	88%/12%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	599,719	1%	132,890	0%	732,609	1%	82%/18%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	709,392	1%	494,051	1%	#####	1%	59%/41%
Community and social services occupations	787,587	1%	#####	2%	#####	2%	40%/60%
Legal occupations	747,170	1%	665,567	1%	#####	1%	53%/47%
Education, training, and library occupations	#####	3%	#####	9%	#####	6%	26%/74%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	#####	2%	#####	2%	#####	2%	52%/48%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	#####	2%	#####	7%	#####	5%	26%/74%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	#####	2%	#####	5%	#####	3%	29%/71%
Health technologists and technicians	369,095	1%	#####	2%	#####	1%	20%/80%
Service occupations:	#####	12%	#####	18%	#####	15%	43%/57%
Healthcare support occupations	305,247	0%	#####	4%	#####	2%	12%/88%
Protective service occupations:	#####	3%	508,208	1%	#####	2%	80%/20%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	#####	2%	235,616	0%	#####	1%	85%/15%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	741,027	1%	272,592	0%	#####	1%	73%/27%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	#####	4%	#####	6%	#####	5%	43%/57%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	#####	4%	#####	3%	#####	3%	60%/40%
Personal care and service occupations	770,112	1%	#####	5%	#####	3%	21%/79%
Sales and office occupations:	#####	18%	#####	37%	#####	27%	36%/64%
Sales and related occupations	#####	11%	#####	12%	#####	11%	50%/50%
Office and administrative support occupations	#####	7%	#####	25%	#####	15%	25%/75%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	750,915	1%	200,895	0%	951,810	1%	79%/21%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	#####	17%	453,439	1%	#####	9%	96%/4%
Construction and extraction occupations:	#####	10%	211,412	0%	#####	6%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	886,001	1%	25,012	0%	911,013	1%	97%/3%
Construction trades workers	#####	9%	182,970	0%	#####	5%	97%/3%
Extraction workers	118,739	0%	3,430	0%	122,169	0%	97%/3%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	#####	7%	242,027	0%	#####	4%	95%/5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	#####	20%	#####	8%	#####	15%	75%/25%
Production occupations	#####	11%	#####	6%	#####	8%	68%/32%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	#####	10%	#####	2%	#####	6%	84%/16%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	193,527	0%	44,375	0%	237,902	0%	81%/19%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	147,143	0%	11,338	0%	158,481	0%	93%/7%
Motor vehicle operators	#####	5%	458,022	1%	#####	3%	88%/12%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	352,303	1%	48,523	0%	400,826	0%	88%/12%
Material moving workers	#####	4%	693,989	1%	#####	3%	79%/21%
Total	#####		#####		#####		53%/47%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

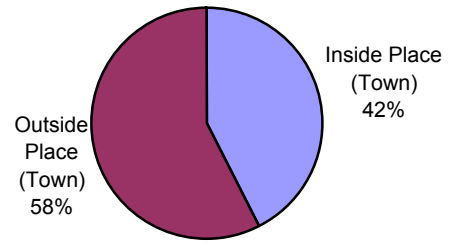
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 96% of residents worked in state.
- 73% of residents worked in the county.
- 42% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	#####	96%
Outside State	4,635,524	4%
County of Work:		
In County	94,042,863	73%
Outside County	29,600,841	23%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	39,606,258	42%
Outside Place (Town)	53,767,917	58%
Total	#####	100%

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

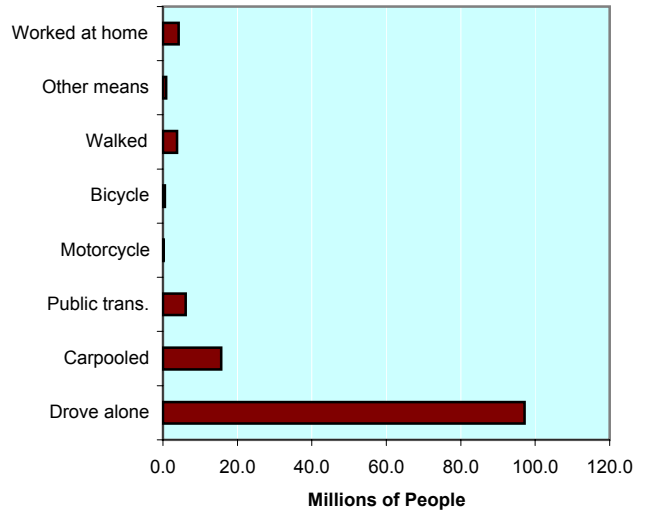


Method of Commute

- 3.3% of residents worked at home.
- 3.3% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 4.7% of residents took public transportation.
- 76% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van: ##### 88%		
Drove alone	97,102,050	76%
Carpooled	15,634,051	12%
Public transportation: 6,067,703 5%		
Taxicab	200,144	0%
Other	5,867,559	5%
Motorcycle	142,424	0%
Bicycle	488,497	0%
Walked	3,758,982	3%
Other means	901,298	1%
Worked at home	4,184,223	3%
Total:	#####	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

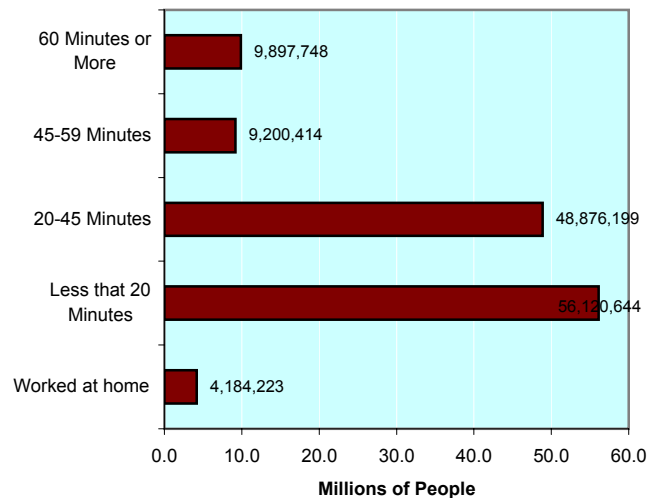


Commute Time

- 44% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	4,184,223	3%
Less than 20 Minutes	56,120,644	44%
20-45 Minutes	48,876,199	38%
45-59 Minutes	9,200,414	7%
60 Minutes or More	9,897,748	8%
Total	#####	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31

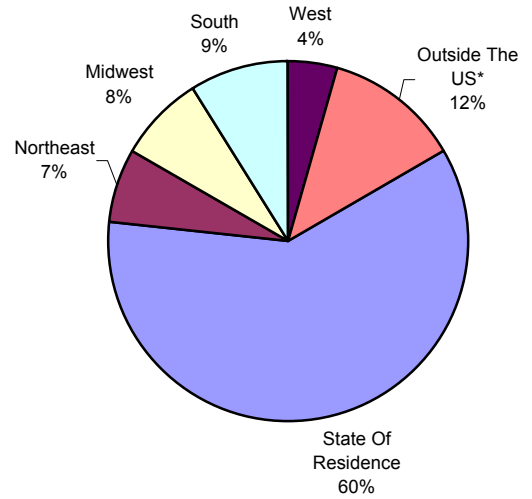


Place of Birth

- 60.0% of residents were born in state.
- 40.0% of residents were born in a different state.
- 12.3% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	#####	60%
Northeast	18,563,204	7%
Midwest	21,969,267	8%
South	25,301,191	9%
West	12,223,416	4%
Outside The US*	34,635,440	12%
Total:	#####	100%

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

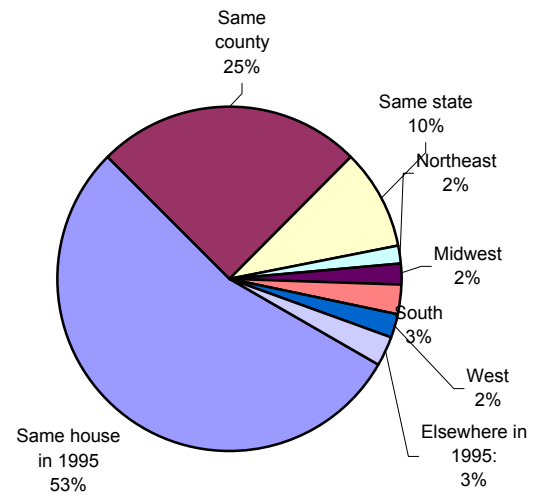


New Residents Since 1995

- 18% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 8% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 3% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	#####	54%
Different house in 1995:	#####	46%
In United States in 1995:	#####	43%
Same county	65,435,013	25%
Different county:	47,416,815	18%
Same state	25,327,355	10%
Different state:	22,089,460	8%
Northeast	4,345,115	2%
Midwest	4,659,175	2%
South	7,688,697	3%
West	5,396,473	2%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	323,914	0%
Foreign country or at sea	7,171,932	3%
Total:	#####	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24

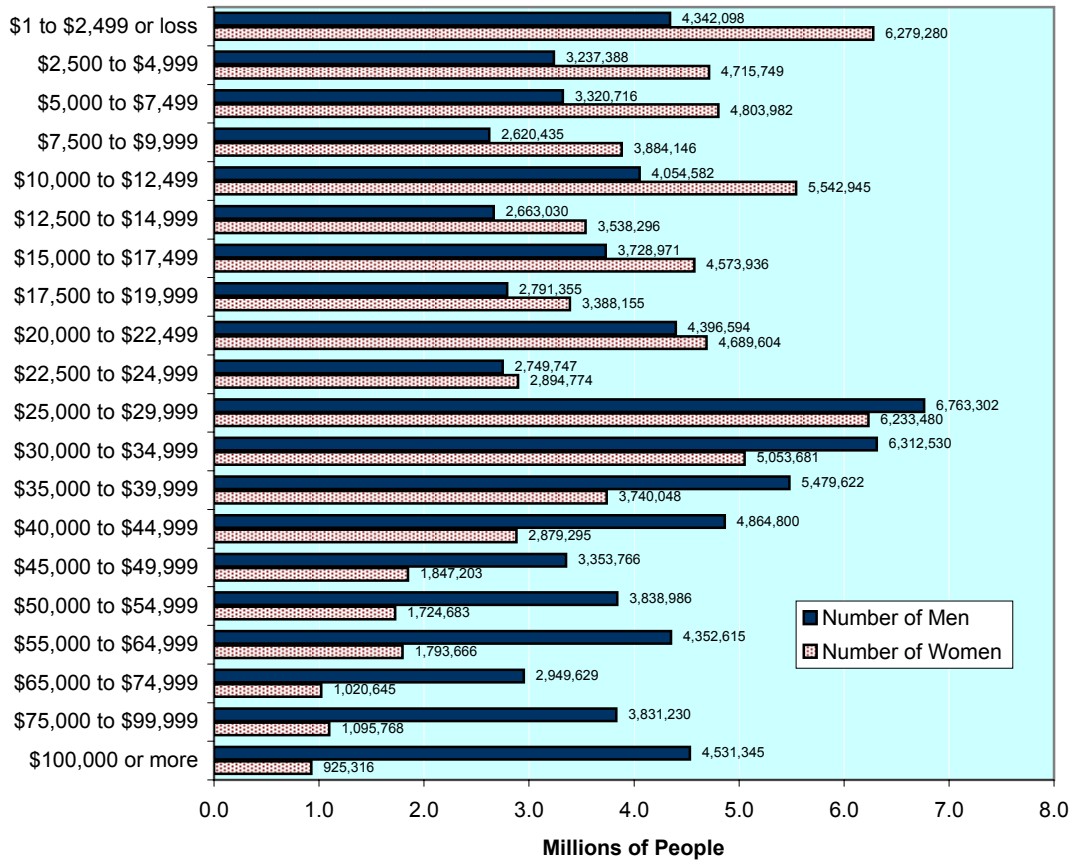


Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3

Income Distribution

- 60% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 4% of individuals earned more than \$100K. *



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

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$21,587.

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	4,342,098	6,279,280	10,621,378	7%	7%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	3,237,388	4,715,749	7,953,137	5%	12%	93%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3,320,716	4,803,982	8,124,698	5%	18%	88%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2,620,435	3,884,146	6,504,581	4%	22%	82%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	4,054,582	5,542,945	9,597,527	6%	28%	78%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	2,663,030	3,538,296	6,201,326	4%	32%	72%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	3,728,971	4,573,936	8,302,907	6%	38%	68%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	2,791,355	3,388,155	6,179,510	4%	42%	62%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	4,396,594	4,689,604	9,086,198	6%	48%	58%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	2,749,747	2,894,774	5,644,521	4%	52%	52%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	6,763,302	6,233,480	12,996,782	9%	60%	48%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6,312,530	5,053,681	11,366,211	8%	68%	40%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5,479,622	3,740,048	9,219,670	6%	74%	32%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	4,864,800	2,879,295	7,744,095	5%	79%	26%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	3,353,766	1,847,203	5,200,969	3%	83%	21%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	3,838,986	1,724,683	5,563,669	4%	86%	17%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	4,352,615	1,793,666	6,146,281	4%	90%	14%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	2,949,629	1,020,645	3,970,274	3%	93%	10%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3,831,230	1,095,768	4,926,998	3%	96%	7%
\$100,000 or more	4,531,345	925,316	5,456,661	4%	100%	4%
Total:	80,182,741	70,624,652	#####	100%		

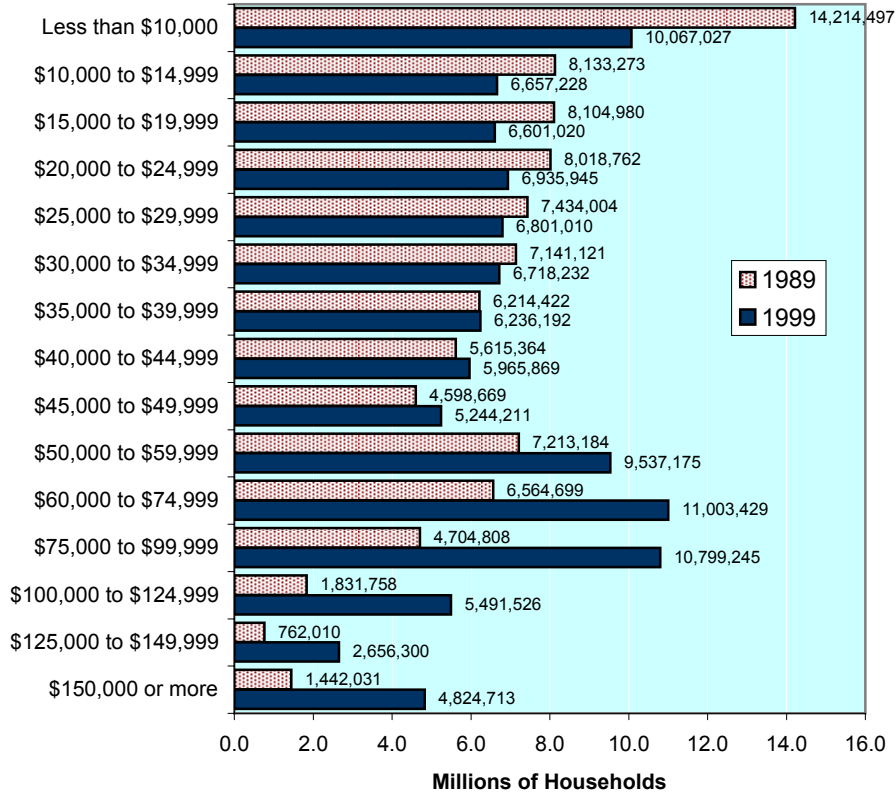
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 35% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 50% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 12% 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 "\$60,000 to \$74,999". *
- In 1989, the largest bracket was "Less than \$10,000". *



Median Income

- Median Household Income was \$41,994 in 1999, 4.0% more than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$30,056 (\$40,382 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	14,214,497	15%	10,067,027	10%	10%	100%	-29%	(4,147,470)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8,133,273	9%	6,657,228	6%	16%	90%	-18%	(1,476,045)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8,104,980	9%	6,601,020	6%	22%	84%	-19%	(1,503,960)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8,018,762	9%	6,935,945	7%	29%	78%	-14%	(1,082,817)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7,434,004	8%	6,801,010	6%	35%	71%	-9%	(632,994)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7,141,121	8%	6,718,232	6%	41%	65%	-6%	(422,889)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6,214,422	7%	6,236,192	6%	47%	59%	0%	21,770
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5,615,364	6%	5,965,869	6%	53%	53%	6%	350,505
\$45,000 to \$49,999	4,598,669	5%	5,244,211	5%	58%	47%	14%	645,542
\$50,000 to \$59,999	7,213,184	8%	9,537,175	9%	67%	42%	32%	2,323,991
\$60,000 to \$74,999	6,564,699	7%	11,003,429	10%	77%	33%	68%	4,438,730
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,704,808	5%	10,799,245	10%	88%	23%	130%	6,094,437
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,831,758	2%	5,491,526	5%	93%	12%	200%	3,659,768
\$125,000 to \$149,999	762,010	1%	2,656,300	3%	95%	7%	249%	1,894,290
\$150,000 or more	1,442,031	2%	4,824,713	5%	100%	5%	235%	3,382,682
Total:	91,993,582	100%	105,539,122	100%			15%	13,545,540

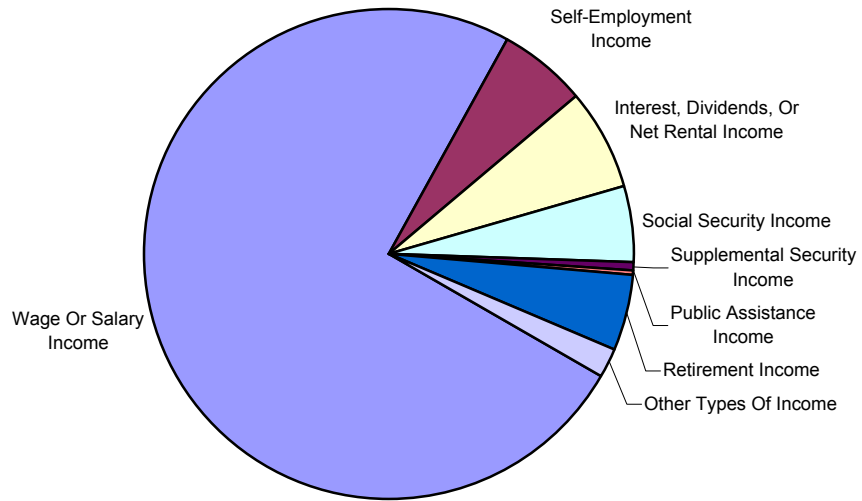
Universe: Households

* Includes full and part-time.

SF3 - P52, P53

Sources of Income

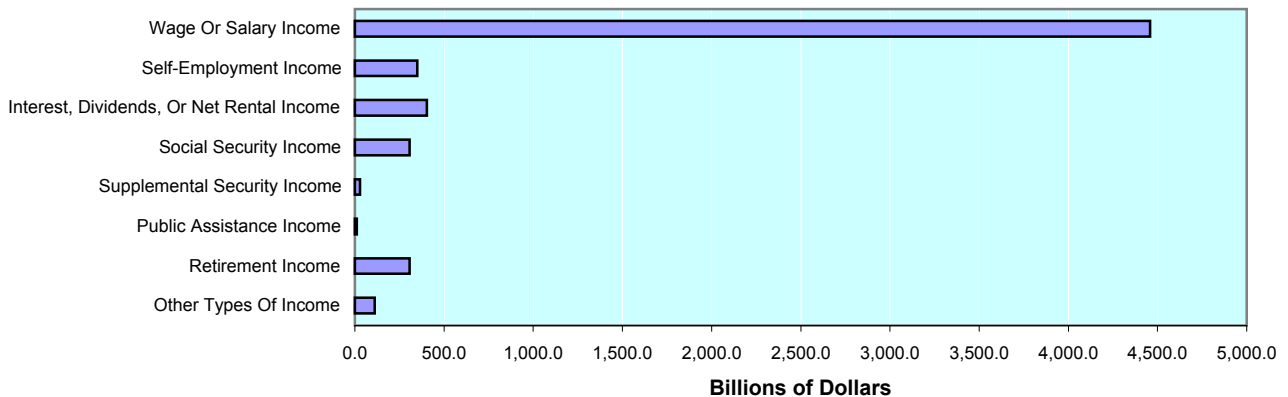
- 74.6% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 5.9% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 80.4% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 17.0% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.2% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 4,458,674,697,700	74.6%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 350,579,185,100	5.9%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 404,235,117,300	6.8%
Social Security Income	\$ 306,588,309,500	5.1%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 29,170,444,600	0.5%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 11,003,766,800	0.2%
Retirement Income	\$ 306,842,031,500	5.1%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 111,012,986,000	1.9%
Total*	\$ 5,978,106,538,500	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

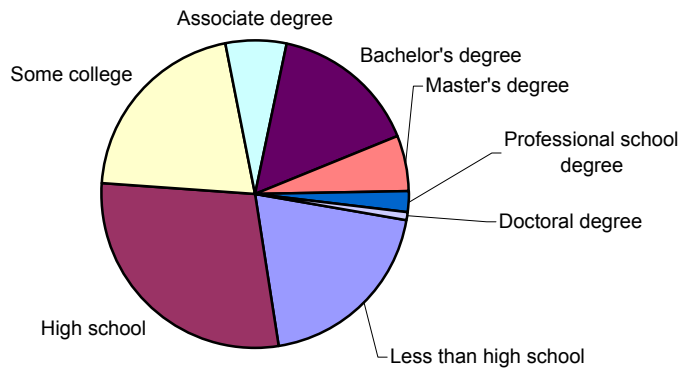
- 20% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 9% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 24% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	35,715,625	20%
High school	52,168,981	29%
Some college	38,351,595	21%
Associate degree	11,512,833	6%
Bachelor's degree	28,317,792	16%
Master's degree	10,770,947	6%
Professional school degree	3,619,535	2%
Doctoral degree	1,754,331	1%
Total	182,211,639	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

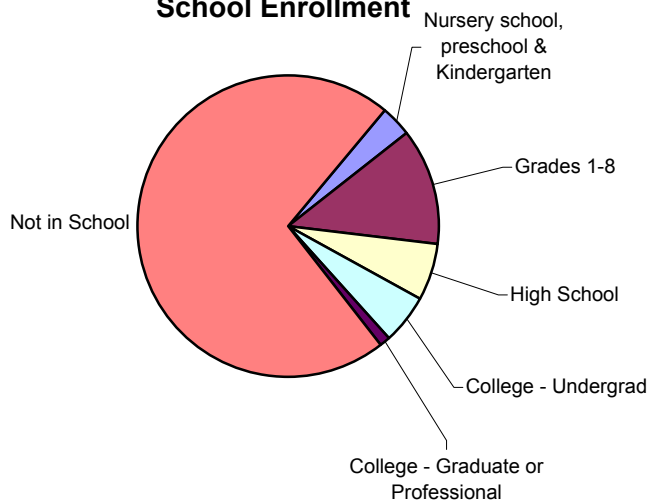
- 6% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 6% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 16% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	9,115,073	3%
Grades 1-8	33,653,641	12%
High School	16,380,951	6%
College - Undergrad	14,375,764	5%
College - Graduate or Professional	3,107,498	1%
Not in School	193,443,249	72%
Total	270,076,176	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

- 66.2% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 20.9% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

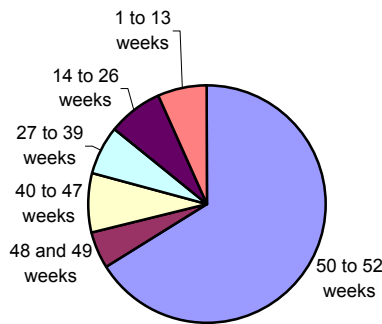
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	#####	62%	#####	70%	#####	66%
48 and 49 weeks	#####	5%	#####	5%	7,172,869	5%
40 to 47 weeks	#####	9%	#####	7%	12,241,387	8%
27 to 39 weeks	#####	8%	#####	6%	10,170,644	7%
14 to 26 weeks	#####	9%	#####	7%	11,365,559	8%
1 to 13 weeks	#####	8%	#####	6%	10,027,290	7%
Total (Worked in 1999)	#####	100%	#####	100%	#####	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

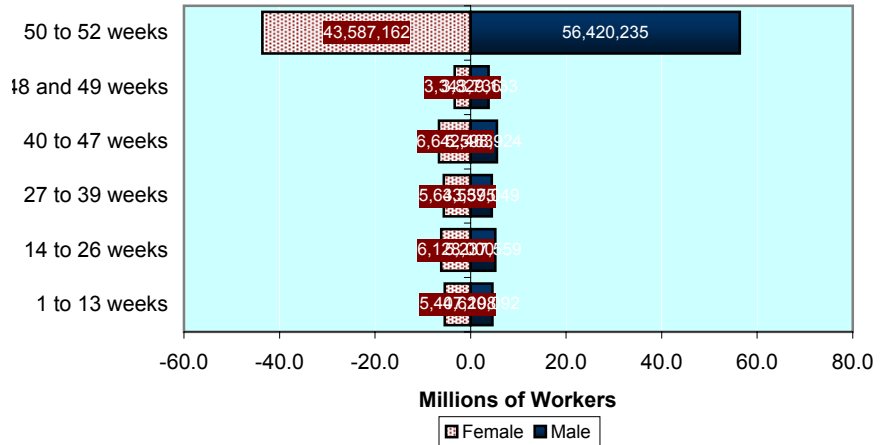
Table P47 - SF3

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

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year



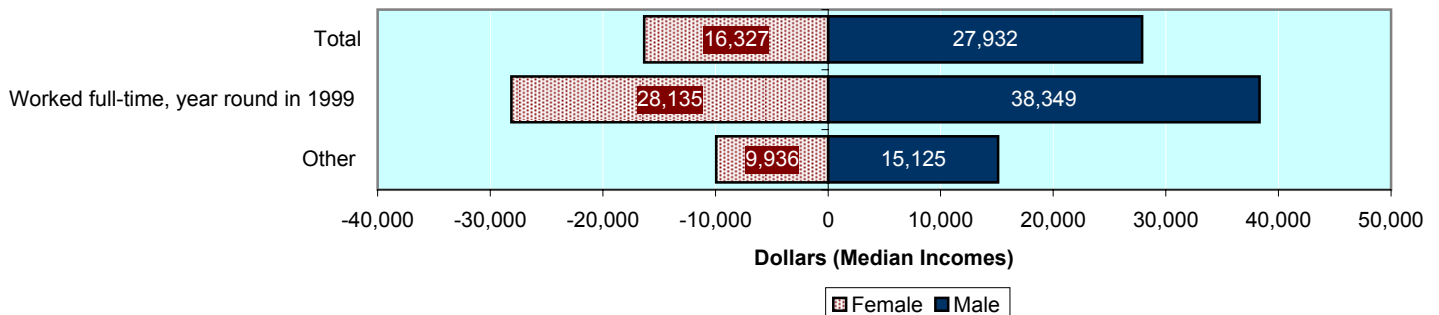
Income by Work Status

- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status		
	Female	Male
Total	16,327	27,932
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	28,135	38,349
Other	9,936	15,125

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



Workers per Family

- 57% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	9,148,427	13%
1 worker	21,981,637	30%
2 workers	32,520,874	45%
3 or more workers	8,610,842	12%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



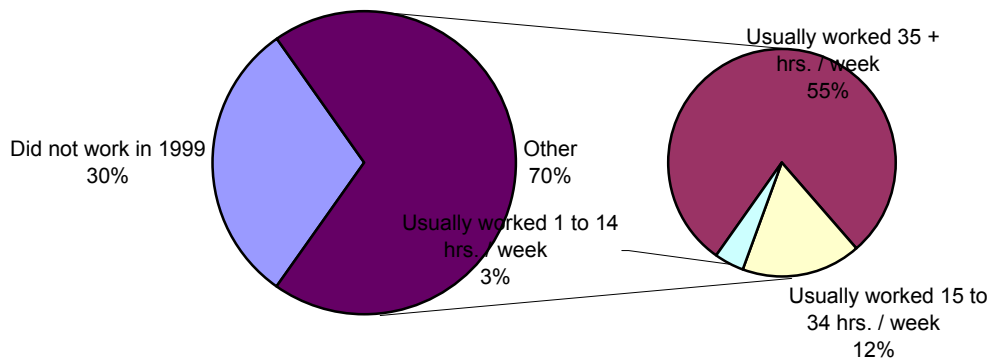
Full Time/Part Time

- 55% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 79% 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:	150,985,146	70%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	119,250,357	55%	79%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	25,398,050	12%	17%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	6,336,739	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	66,182,931	30%	
Total (16 and over)	217,168,077	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.

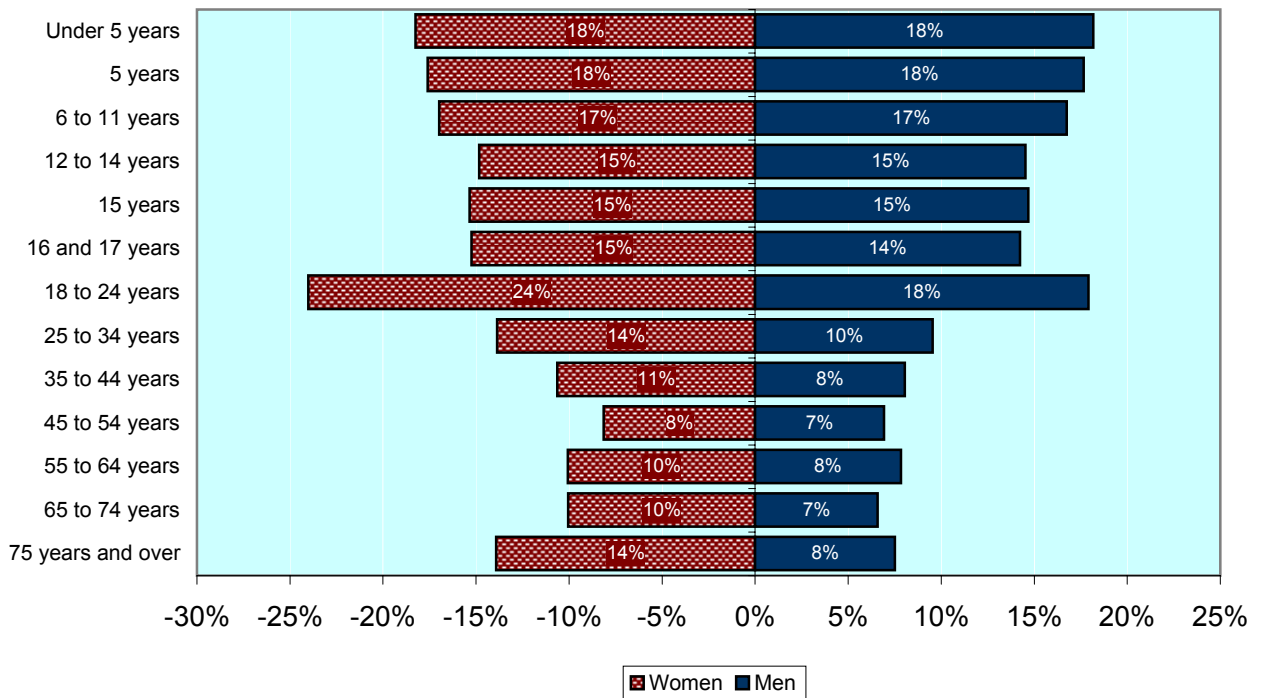
- 17% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	1,668,322	18%	1,743,703	18%	3,412,025	18%
5 years	334,985	18%	354,679	18%	689,664	18%
6 to 11 years	2,037,018	17%	2,111,555	17%	4,148,573	17%
12 to 14 years	863,539	15%	890,569	15%	1,754,108	15%
15 years	295,849	15%	297,525	15%	593,374	15%
16 and 17 years	578,991	15%	570,123	14%	1,149,114	15%
18 to 24 years	2,900,186	24%	2,198,398	18%	5,098,584	21%
25 to 34 years	2,714,689	14%	1,833,858	10%	4,548,547	12%
35 to 44 years	2,446,340	11%	1,789,400	8%	4,235,740	9%
45 to 54 years	1,556,084	8%	1,263,254	7%	2,819,338	8%
55 to 64 years	1,263,847	10%	899,124	8%	2,162,971	9%
65 to 74 years	1,006,597	10%	544,372	7%	1,550,969	8%
75 years and over	1,308,303	14%	428,502	8%	1,736,805	12%
Under 18 years	5,778,704	17%	5,968,154	16%	11,746,858	17%
Over 65 years	2,314,900	12%	972,874	7%	3,287,774	10%
Total	18,974,750	14%	14,925,062	11%	33,899,812	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)

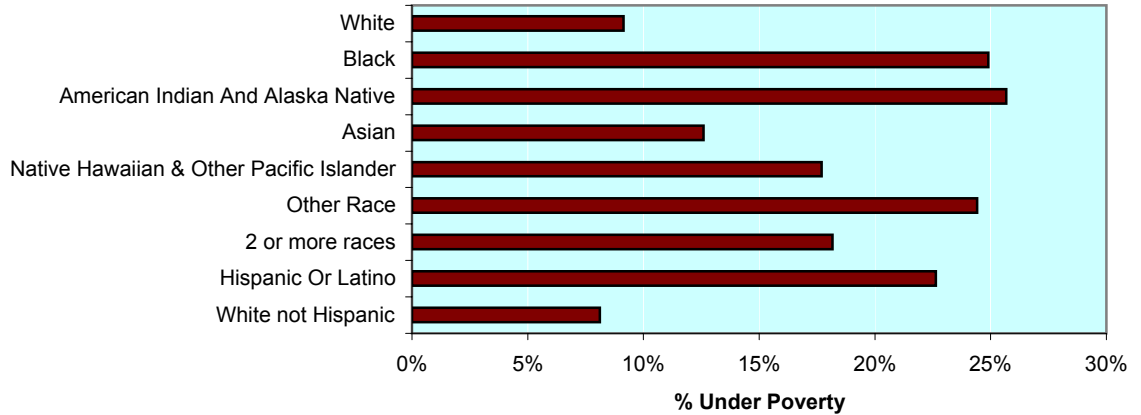
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (26% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "White" (9% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	18,847,674		9%
Black	8,146,146		25%
American Indian And Alaska Native	607,734		26%
Asian	1,257,237		13%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	64,558		18%
Other Race	3,687,589		24%
2 or more races	1,288,874		18%
Hispanic Or Latino	7,797,874		23%
White not Hispanic	15,414,119		8%

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 " (51% 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	329946	6%	113215	19%	589201	41%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	618283	11%	99326	26%	812292	51%
5 to 17 years only	819139	5%	235498	15%	1538966	28%
No related children under 18 years	951691	3%	137931	8%	375457	10%
Total	2719059	5%	585970	14%	3315916	27%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			#####	9%		

Universe: Families

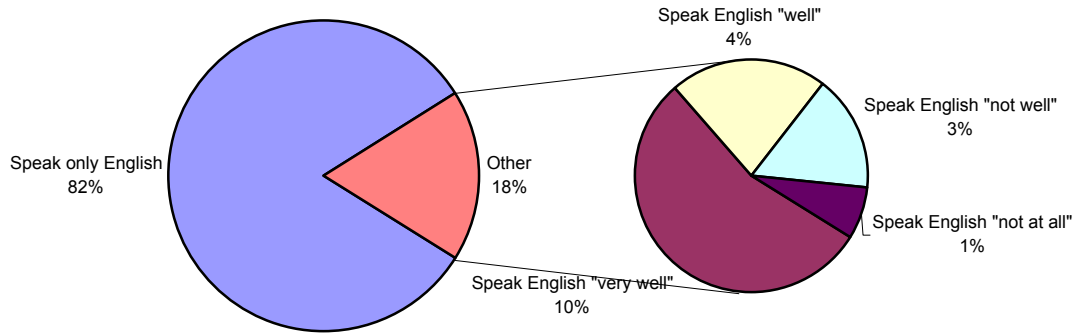
Table P90

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

Language

- 82% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 54.6% 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

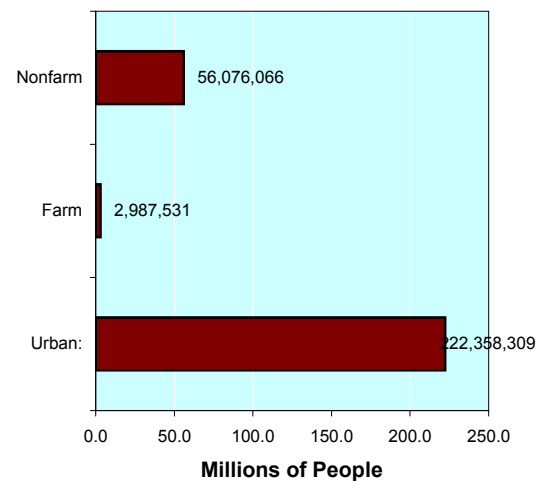
- 79.0% of residents of United States live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	281,421,906	
Urban:	222,358,309	79%
Rural:	59,063,597	21%
Farm	2,987,531	1%
Nonfarm	56,076,066	20%
Inside urbanized areas	192,338,121	68%
Inside urban clusters	30,020,188	11%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



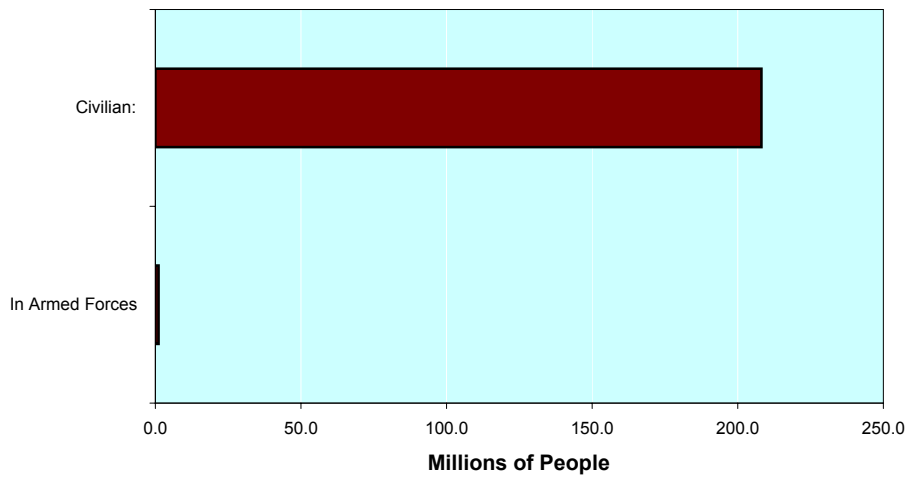
Military / Civilian

- 0.5% of United States are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	1,148,797	0.5%
Civilian:	208,130,352	99.5%
Veteran	26,403,703	12.6%
Nonveteran	181,726,649	86.8%
Total	209,279,149	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.