

A SocioEconomic Profile

Fillmore County, Minnesota

Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)



Produced by the
Sonoran Institute's
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

April 20, 2006

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

This profile was produced using the Economic Profile System Community. EPSC is designed to allow any user to automatically and efficiently produce a detailed socioeconomic profile using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel. EPSC profiles are based on information from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Decennial Census. They are rich in information about demographics, housing, employment, income distribution, poverty, and language. EPSC profiles contain data that complements the long-term trend data in EPS profiles. EPSC is also able to run profiles down to the community level, whereas EPS is limited to running profiles down to the county level. We suggest users run both EPSC and EPS profiles for areas of interest.

EPSC was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management as a tool to assist public land managers, planners, elected officials, and citizens. EPSC, databases for the entire country, the User's Manual, and a related PowerPoint demonstration are available for free from the Sonoran Institute at: www.sonoran.org/eps. For more information about EPS or to request a training workshop please contact: ray@sonoran.org or ben@sonoran.org.

About The Sonoran Institute

A nonprofit organization established in 1990, the Sonoran Institute brings diverse people together to accomplish their conservation goals. The Institute works with communities to conserve and restore important natural landscapes in western North America, including the wildlife and cultural values of these lands. The lasting benefits of the Sonoran Institute's work are healthy landscapes and vibrant communities that embrace conservation as an integral element of their quality of life and economic vitality.

Main Office
7650 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 203
Tucson, Arizona 85710
(520) 290-0828

Phoenix Office
4835 E. Cactus Road, Suite 270
Scottsdale, Arizona 85254
(602) 393-4310

Northwest Office
201 S. Wallace Avenue
Bozeman, Montana 59715
(406) 587-7331

www.sonoran.org



Topic	Page	Data Source
Title Page		
About The Sonoran Institute		
Highlights		
Population by Age and Sex	P-1	SF1
Population by Race	P-2	SF1
Housing Booms and Vacancy	P-3	SF1
Housing Affordability	P-4	SF3
Employment by Industry (NAICS)	P-5	SF3
Employment by Occupation (Socs)	P-6	SF3
Commuting	P-7	SF3
In Migration	P-8	SF3
Income Distribution (Individuals)	P-9	SF3
Income Distribution (Households)	P-10	SF3
Sources of Income	P-11	SF3
Education	P-12	SF3
Workforce (Weeks Worked per Year)	P-13	SF3
Workforce (Hours Per Week)	P-14	SF3
Poverty by Age and Sex	P-15	SF3
Poverty by Race and Family Type (Children)	P-16	SF3
Language and Rural/Urban Breakout	P-17	SF3
Civilian / Military	P-18	SF3
Methods		
Glossary		

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

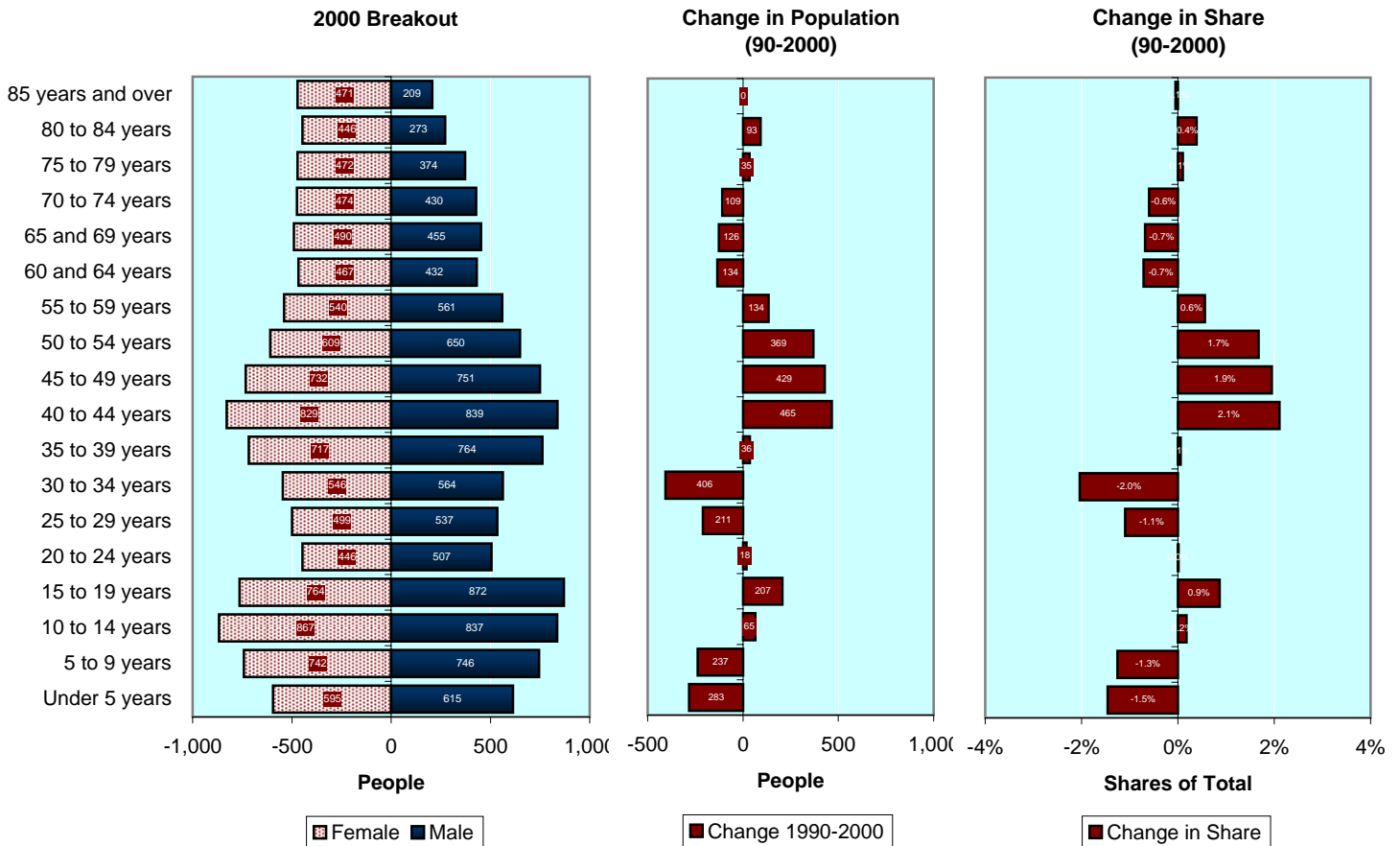
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 39.8 years, up from 36.4 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 10 to 14 years old (1,704 people or 8.1% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 21,122 people, up 2% from 20,777 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 40 to 44 years, up 465 people. Their share of total rose by 2.1%

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	21,122	6,038	29%	4,410	21%	4,094	19%	39.8	25
1990	20,777	6,286	30%	3,147	15%	4,201	20%	36.4	24
10 Yr. Change	345	(248)	-2%	1,263	6%	(107)	-1%	3.4	0
10 Yr. % Change	2%	-4%		40%		-3%		9%	2%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	10,416	3,070	29%	2,240	22%	1,741	17%	38.6	
Female	10,706	2,968	28%	2,170	20%	2,353	22%	41.1	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	51% / 49%		51% / 49%		43% / 57%			

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

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



Race

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

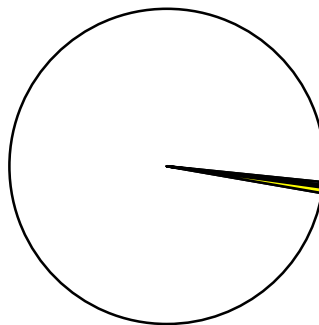
Total Population by Race		% of Total	
White	20,894	98.9%	
Black or African American	35	0.2%	
American Indian & Alaska Native	22	0.1%	
Asian	31	0.1%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	
Some other race	36	0.2%	
Two or more races	104	0.5%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (98.9%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Two or more races" (0.5%).

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

- 0.5% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (62.8% of the Hispanic population).

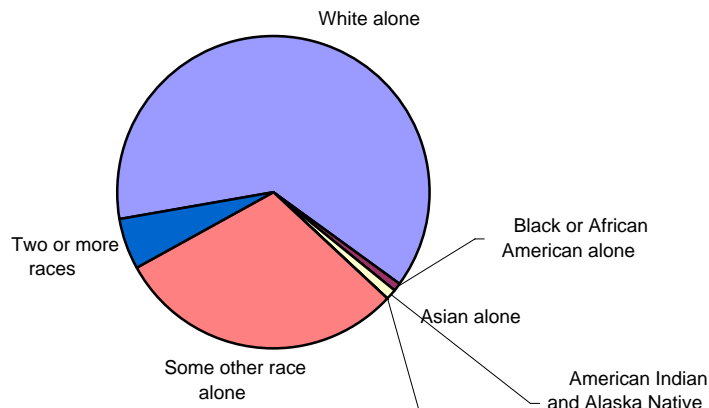
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	113	0.5%	100.0%
White alone	71	0.3%	62.8%
Black or African American alone	1	0.0%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%	0.9%
Asian alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	34	0.2%	30.1%
Two or more races	6	0.0%	5.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	21,009	99.5%	
Total:	21,122	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (30.1% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 92.4% of the housing units are occupied.
- 75.9% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 19.2% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 2.8% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

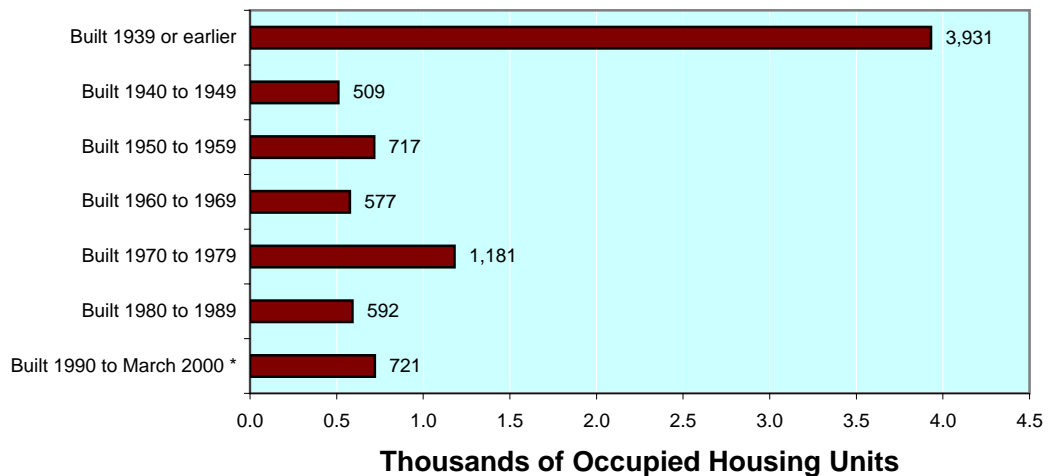
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	8,908	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H1		
Occupied	8,228	92.4%
Vacant Units - Total	680	
Vacancy Rate (%)	7.6%	
Average Household Size	2.5	
Universe: Housing units SF1 - H3, H12		
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	6,653	74.7%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	107	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.6%	
Average Household Size	2.6	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	1,575	17.7%
Vacant Units - For Rent	133	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	7.8%	
Average Household Size	2.1	
Universe: Occupied housing units SF1 - H4, H5 & H12		
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	133	1.5%
For sale only	107	1.2%
Rented or sold, not occupied	47	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	251	2.8%
For migrant workers	1	0.0%
Other vacant	141	1.6%
Total Vacant	680	7.6%
Universe: Vacant housing units SF1 - H5		

Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1939 or earlier.

* 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

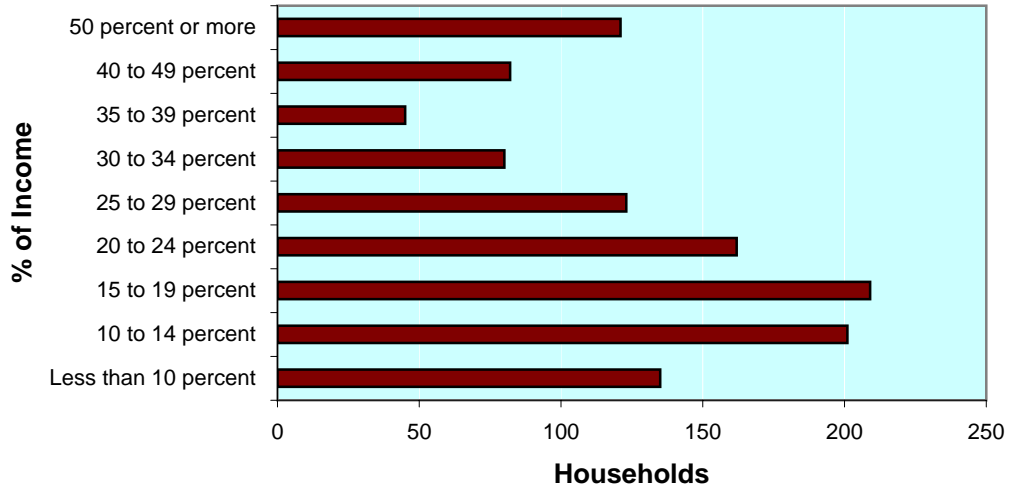
- 21% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

Rental Affordability	
Median gross rent	\$ 350
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999	21%
Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent	

SF3 - H63

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 9% 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 213, 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	\$ 49,802	\$ 74,400
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	12%	12%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 16,797	\$ 21,023
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	213	213

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

- Housing affordability has not changed in the last decade.

Income in:	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 17,067
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 29,190	\$ 36,651
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 35,772	\$ 44,883

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:	2,543	24%	19%/81%
2) Manufacturing	1,602	15%	63%/37%
3) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	1,401	13%	84%/16%
4) Retail trade	1,122	10%	51%/49%
5) Construction	812	8%	95%/5%
6) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	641	6%	34%/66%
7) Other services (except public administration)	527	5%	56%/44%
8) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	519	5%	86%/14%
9) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	461	4%	47%/53%
10) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	382	4%	29%/71%
Total of Top 10	10,010	93%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	1,175	20%	226	4%	1,401	13%	84%/16%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,166	20%	223	4%	1,389	13%	84%/16%
Mining	9	0%	3	0%	12	0%	75%/25%
Construction	774	13%	38	1%	812	8%	95%/5%
Manufacturing	1,006	17%	596	12%	1,602	15%	63%/37%
Wholesale trade	239	4%	50	1%	289	3%	83%/17%
Retail trade	571	10%	551	11%	1,122	10%	51%/49%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	447	8%	72	1%	519	5%	86%/14%
Transportation and warehousing	356	6%	54	1%	410	4%	87%/13%
Utilities	91	2%	18	0%	109	1%	83%/17%
Information	60	1%	89	2%	149	1%	40%/60%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	110	2%	272	5%	382	4%	29%/71%
Finance and insurance	80	1%	248	5%	328	3%	24%/76%
Real estate and rental and leasing	30	1%	24	0%	54	0%	56%/44%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	216	4%	245	5%	461	4%	47%/53%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	119	2%	175	3%	294	3%	40%/60%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	97	2%	70	1%	167	2%	58%/42%
Educational, health and social services:	475	8%	2,068	41%	2,543	24%	19%/81%
Educational services	212	4%	546	11%	758	7%	28%/72%
Health care and social assistance	263	5%	1,522	30%	1,785	17%	15%/85%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	216	4%	425	8%	641	6%	34%/66%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	46	1%	43	1%	89	1%	52%/48%
Accommodation and food services	170	3%	382	8%	552	5%	31%/69%
Other services (except public administration)	297	5%	230	5%	527	5%	56%/44%
Public administration	188	3%	166	3%	354	3%	53%/47%
Total	5,774		5,028		10,802		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 977 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) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	1,763	16%	69%/31%
2) Professional and related occupations:	1,705	16%	32%/68%
3) Office and administrative support occupations	1,459	14%	20%/80%
4) Production occupations	1,153	11%	60%/40%
5) Sales and related occupations	876	8%	53%/47%
6) Construction and extraction occupations:	721	7%	98%/2%
7) Transportation and material moving occupations:	699	6%	87%/13%
8) Food preparation and serving related occupations	537	5%	30%/70%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	418	4%	98%/2%
10) Healthcare support occupations	399	4%	8%/92%
Total of Top 10	9,730	90%	

Employment by Industry (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	1,771	31%	1,697	34%	3,468	32%	51%/49%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	1,222	21%	541	11%	1,763	16%	69%/31%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	296	5%	257	5%	553	5%	54%/46%
Farmers and farm managers	822	14%	111	2%	933	9%	88%/12%
Business and financial operations occupations:	104	2%	173	3%	277	3%	38%/62%
Business operations specialists	47	1%	63	1%	110	1%	43%/57%
Financial specialists	57	1%	110	2%	167	2%	34%/66%
Professional and related occupations:	549	10%	1,156	23%	1,705	16%	32%/68%
Computer and mathematical occupations	64	1%	30	1%	94	1%	68%/32%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	90	2%	19	0%	109	1%	83%/17%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	50	1%	8	0%	58	1%	86%/14%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	40	1%	11	0%	51	0%	78%/22%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	47	1%	20	0%	67	1%	70%/30%
Community and social services occupations	55	1%	99	2%	154	1%	36%/64%
Legal occupations	15	0%	18	0%	33	0%	45%/55%
Education, training, and library occupations	134	2%	408	8%	542	5%	25%/75%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	41	1%	93	2%	134	1%	31%/69%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	103	2%	469	9%	572	5%	18%/82%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	71	1%	250	5%	321	3%	22%/78%
Health technologists and technicians	32	1%	219	4%	251	2%	13%/87%
Service occupations:	511	9%	1,118	22%	1,629	15%	31%/69%
Healthcare support occupations	32	1%	367	7%	399	4%	8%/92%
Protective service occupations:	84	1%	21	0%	105	1%	80%/20%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	71	1%	12	0%	83	1%	86%/14%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	13	0%	9	0%	22	0%	59%/41%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	160	3%	377	7%	537	5%	30%/70%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	181	3%	132	3%	313	3%	58%/42%
Personal care and service occupations	54	1%	221	4%	275	3%	20%/80%
Sales and office occupations:	761	13%	1,574	31%	2,335	22%	33%/67%
Sales and related occupations	464	8%	412	8%	876	8%	53%/47%
Office and administrative support occupations	297	5%	1,162	23%	1,459	14%	20%/80%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	309	5%	70	1%	379	4%	82%/18%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	1,116	19%	23	0%	1,139	11%	98%/2%
Construction and extraction occupations:	706	12%	15	0%	721	7%	98%/2%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	100	2%	4	0%	104	1%	96%/4%
Construction trades workers	599	10%	11	0%	610	6%	98%/2%
Extraction workers	7	0%	-	0%	7	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	410	7%	8	0%	418	4%	98%/2%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	1,306	23%	546	11%	1,852	17%	71%/29%
Production occupations	697	12%	456	9%	1,153	11%	60%/40%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	609	11%	90	2%	699	6%	87%/13%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	4	0%	4	0%	8	0%	50%/50%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	2	0%	-	0%	2	0%	100%/0%
Motor vehicle operators	414	7%	25	0%	439	4%	94%/6%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	7	0%	4	0%	11	0%	64%/36%
Material moving workers	182	3%	57	1%	239	2%	76%/24%
Total	5,774		5,028		10,802		53%/47%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

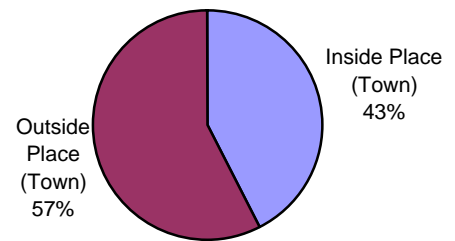
* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 96% of residents worked in state.
- 63% of residents worked in the county.
- 43% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	10,215	96%
Outside State	434	4%
County of Work:		
In County	6,710	63%
Outside County	3,505	33%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	2,473	43%
Outside Place (Town)	3,345	57%
Total	10,649	100%

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

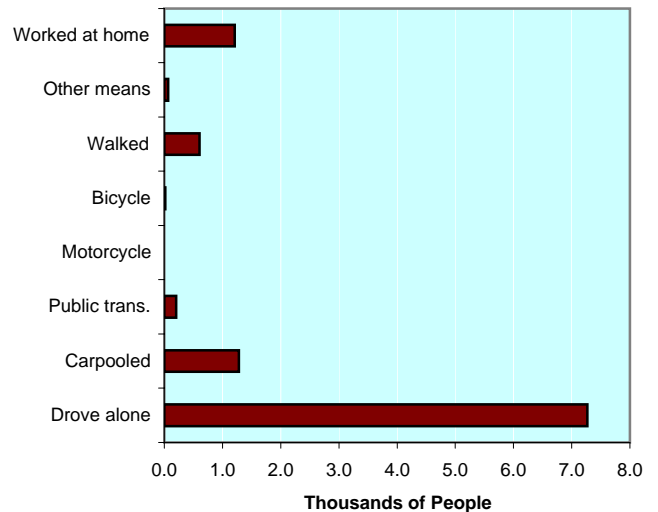


Method of Commute

- 11.3% of residents worked at home.
- 5.9% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 1.9% of residents took public transportation.
- 68% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:		
Drove alone	7,268	68%
Carpooled	1,280	12%
Public transportation:		
Taxicab	3	0%
Other	201	2%
Motorcycle	-	0%
Bicycle	19	0%
Walked	606	6%
Other means	65	1%
Worked at home	1,207	11%
Total:	10,649	100%

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P30
years and over

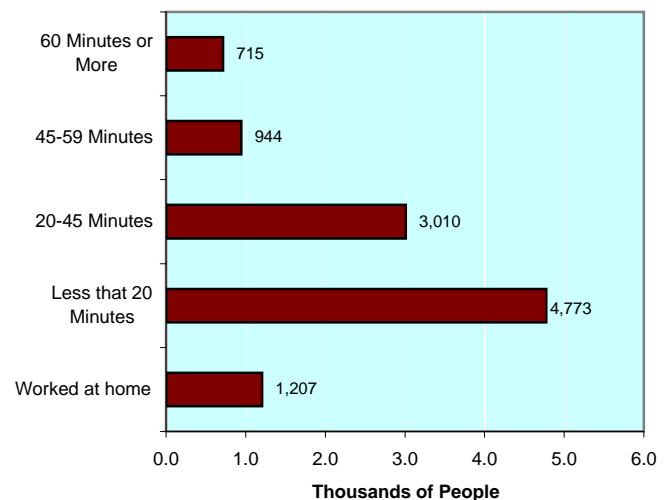


Commute Time

- 45% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	1,207	11%
Less than 20 Minutes	4,773	45%
20-45 Minutes	3,010	28%
45-59 Minutes	944	9%
60 Minutes or More	715	7%
Total	10,649	100%

Universe: Workers 16 SF3 - P31
years and over

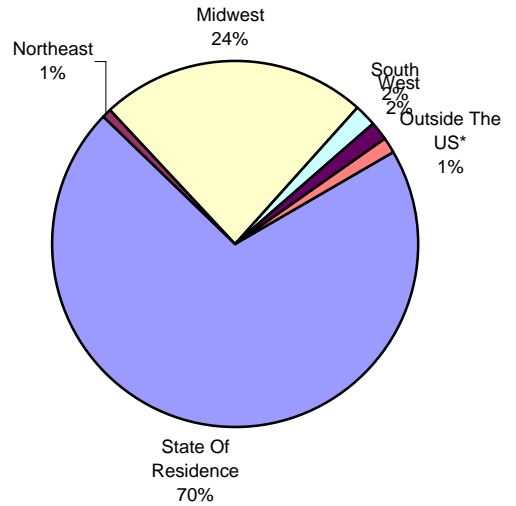


Place of Birth

- 70.5% of residents were born in state.
- 29.5% of residents were born in a different state.
- 1.3% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	14,889	70%
Northeast	183	1%
Midwest	4,972	24%
South	417	2%
West	396	2%
Outside The US*	265	1%
Total:	21,122	100%

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

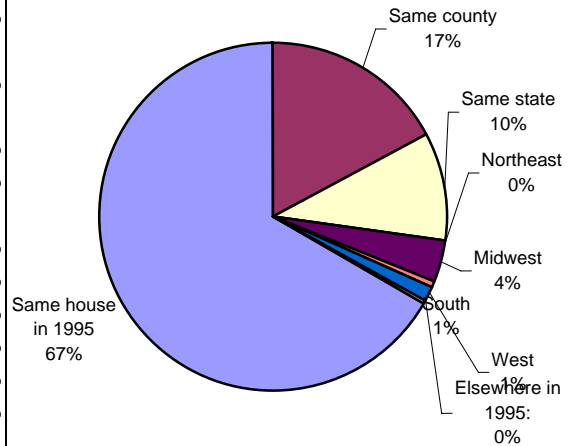


New Residents Since 1995

- 16% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 6% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 0% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	13,272	67%
Different house in 1995:	6,614	33%
In United States in 1995:		
Same county	3,437	17%
Different county:	3,140	16%
Same state	1,935	10%
Different state:	1,205	6%
Northeast	49	0%
Midwest	741	4%
South	147	1%
West	268	1%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	-	0%
Foreign country or at sea	37	0%
Total:	19,886	100%

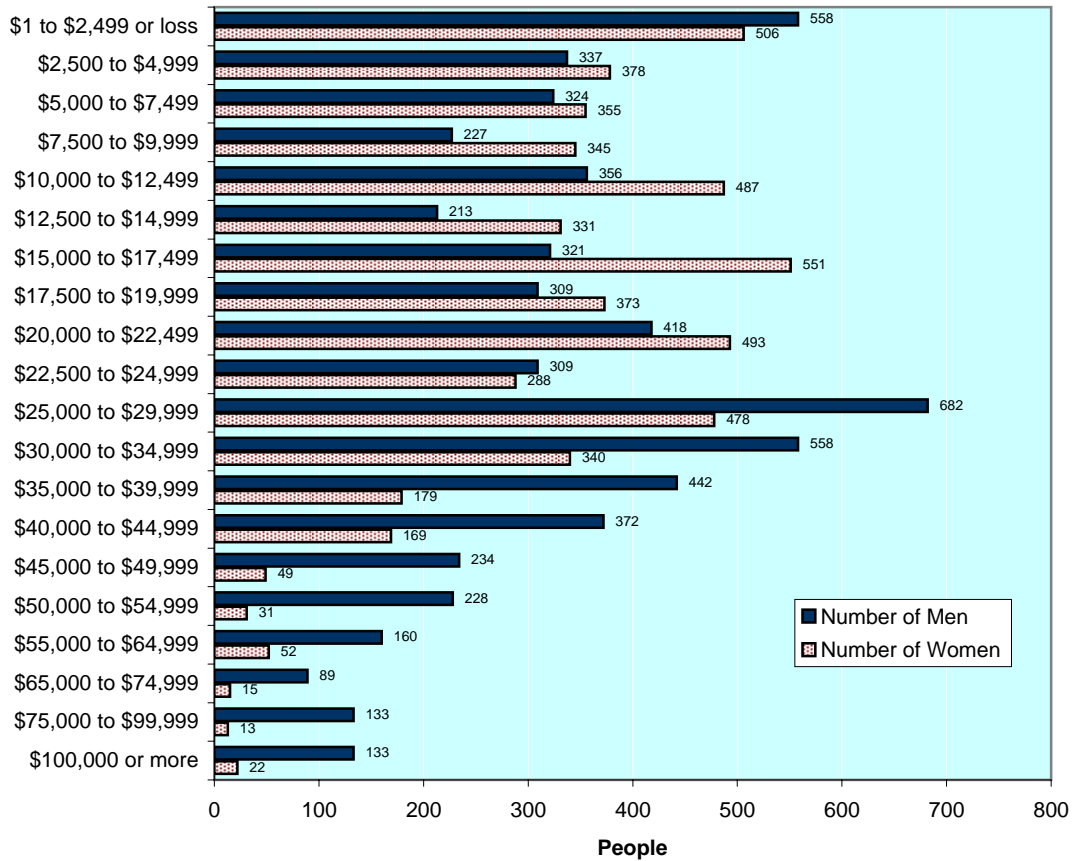
Universe: Population 5 years and over SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

- 73% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 1% of individuals earned more than \$100K. *



Income Distribution						
	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total	% of Total	% that make less than...	% that make more than...
\$1 to \$2,499 or loss	558	506	1,064	9%	9%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	337	378	715	6%	15%	91%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	324	355	679	6%	21%	85%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	227	345	572	5%	26%	79%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	356	487	843	7%	33%	74%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	213	331	544	5%	37%	67%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	321	551	872	7%	45%	63%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	309	373	682	6%	50%	55%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	418	493	911	8%	58%	50%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	309	288	597	5%	63%	42%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	682	478	1,160	10%	73%	37%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	558	340	898	8%	80%	27%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	442	179	621	5%	86%	20%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	372	169	541	5%	90%	14%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	234	49	283	2%	93%	10%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	228	31	259	2%	95%	7%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	160	52	212	2%	97%	5%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	89	15	104	1%	97%	3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	133	13	146	1%	99%	3%
\$100,000 or more	133	22	155	1%	100%	1%
Total:	6,403	5,455	11,858	100%		

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

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$17,067.

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

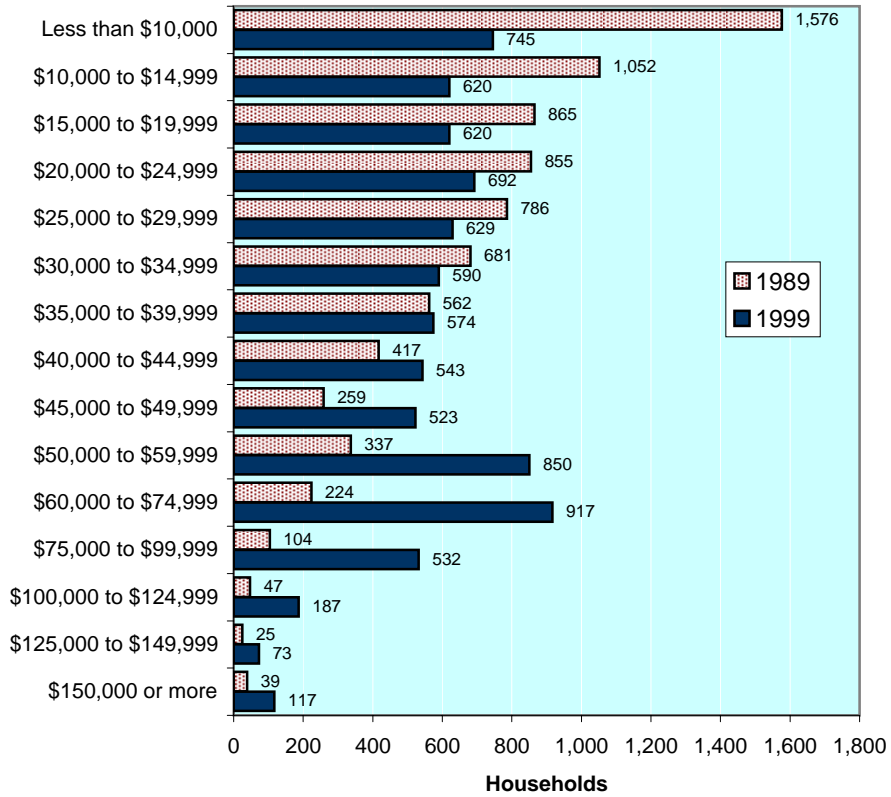
* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 40% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 66% of households in 1989. *
- In 1999, 5% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 1% 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

#DIV/0!



- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$22,155 (\$00 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	1,576	20%	745	9%	9%	100%	-53%	(831)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,052	13%	620	8%	17%	91%	-41%	(432)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	865	11%	620	8%	24%	83%	-28%	(245)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	855	11%	692	8%	33%	76%	-19%	(163)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	786	10%	629	8%	40%	67%	-20%	(157)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	681	9%	590	7%	47%	60%	-13%	(91)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	562	7%	574	7%	54%	53%	2%	12
\$40,000 to \$44,999	417	5%	543	7%	61%	46%	30%	126
\$45,000 to \$49,999	259	3%	523	6%	67%	39%	102%	264
\$50,000 to \$59,999	337	4%	850	10%	78%	33%	152%	513
\$60,000 to \$74,999	224	3%	917	11%	89%	22%	309%	693
\$75,000 to \$99,999	104	1%	532	6%	95%	11%	412%	428
\$100,000 to \$124,999	47	1%	187	2%	98%	5%	298%	140
\$125,000 to \$149,999	25	0%	73	1%	99%	2%	192%	48
\$150,000 or more	39	0%	117	1%	100%	1%	200%	78
Total:	7,829	100%	8,212	100%			5%	383

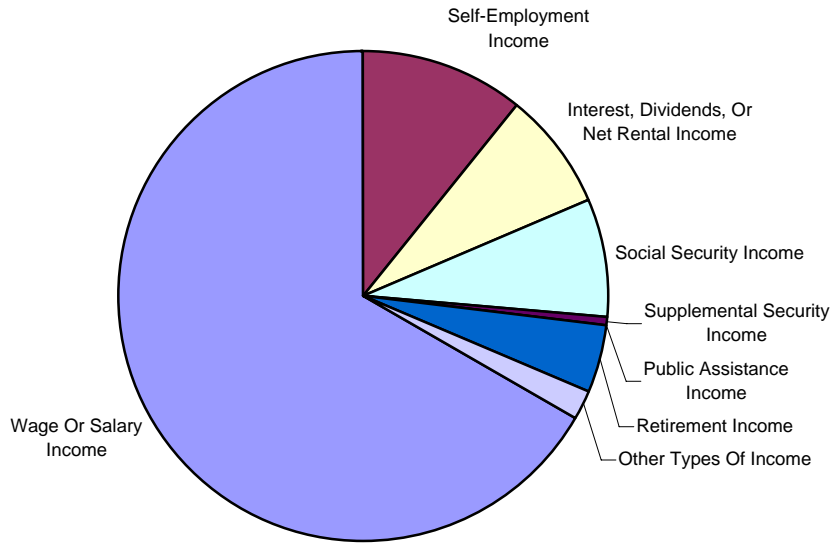
Universe: Households

* Includes full and part-time.

SF3 - P52, P53

Sources of Income

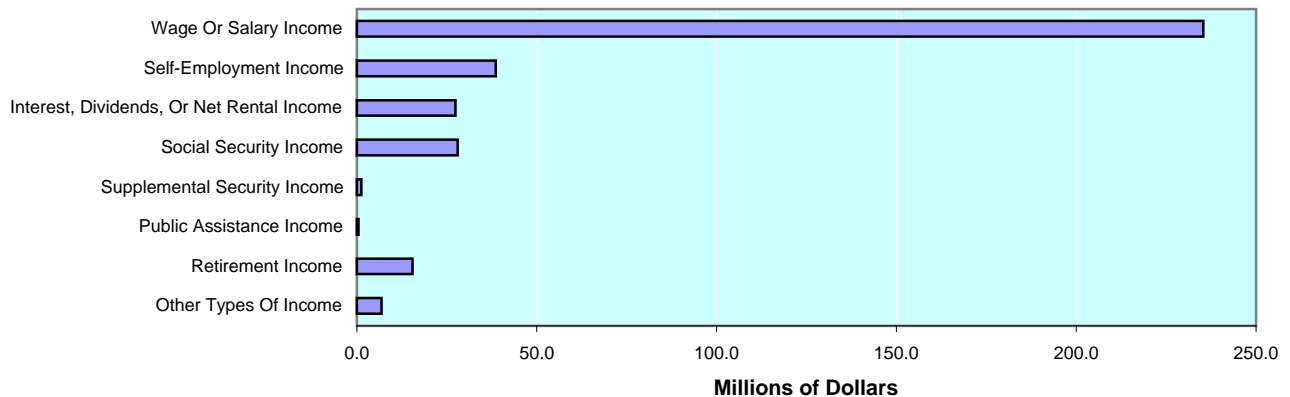
- 66.6% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 10.9% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 77.5% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 20.1% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.1% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 235,307,300	66.6%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 38,586,500	10.9%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 27,362,700	7.7%
Social Security Income	\$ 28,066,000	7.9%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 1,281,900	0.4%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 449,900	0.1%
Retirement Income	\$ 15,501,500	4.4%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 6,870,200	1.9%
Total*	\$ 353,426,000	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



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

Educational Attainment

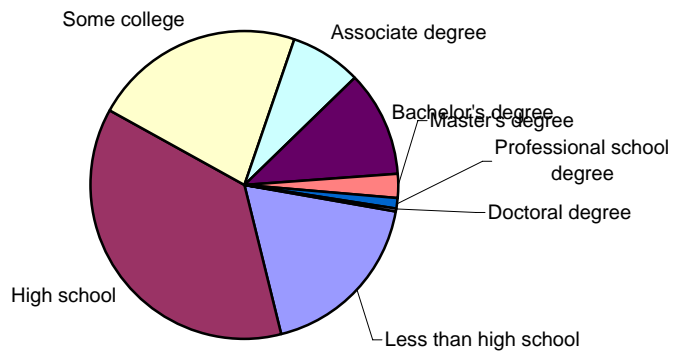
- 18% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 4% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 15% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	2,586	18%
High school	5,210	37%
Some college	3,133	22%
Associate degree	1,058	7%
Bachelor's degree	1,575	11%
Master's degree	352	2%
Professional school degree	178	1%
Doctoral degree	24	0%
Total	14,116	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

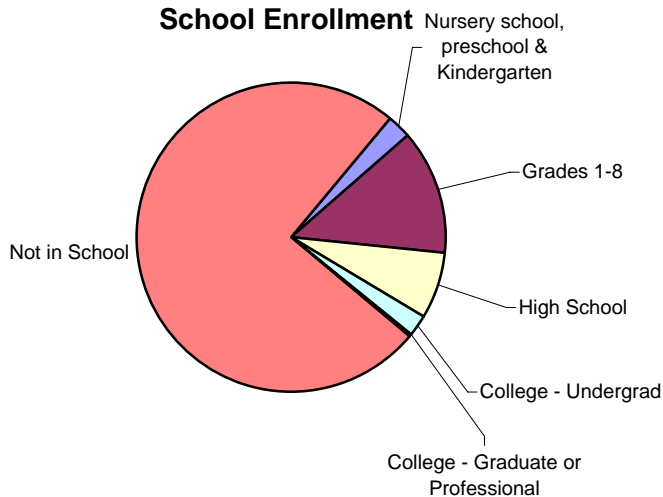
- 2% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 15% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	537	3%
Grades 1-8	2,620	13%
High School	1,445	7%
College - Undergrad	422	2%
College - Graduate or Professional	71	0%
Not in School	15,316	75%
Total	20,411	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers

- 69.2% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 19.2% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

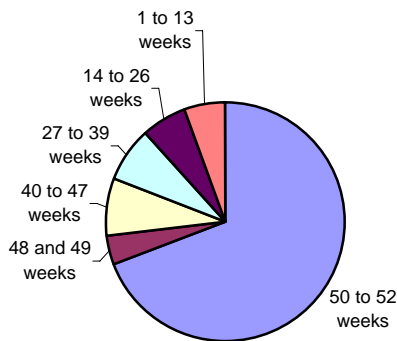
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	3,697	68%	4,544	71%	8,241	69%
48 and 49 weeks	199	4%	263	4%	462	4%
40 to 47 weeks	492	9%	436	7%	928	8%
27 to 39 weeks	436	8%	468	7%	904	8%
14 to 26 weeks	363	7%	369	6%	732	6%
1 to 13 weeks	290	5%	359	6%	649	5%
Total (Worked in 1999)	5,477	100%	6,439	100%	11,916	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

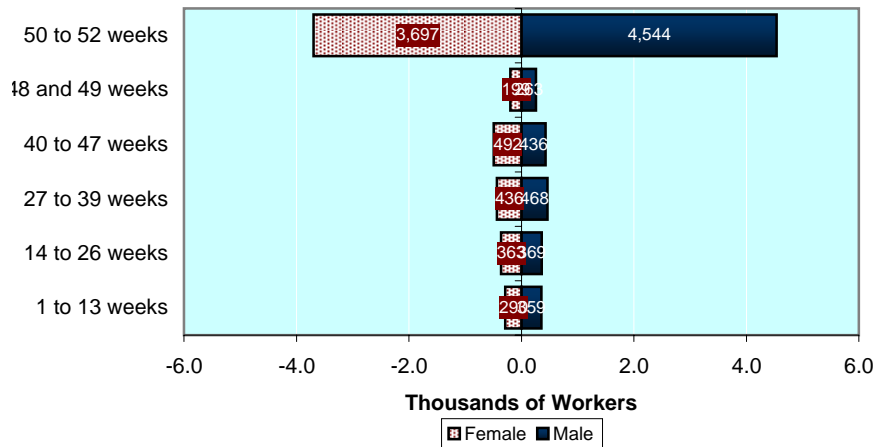
Table P47 - SF3

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

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year



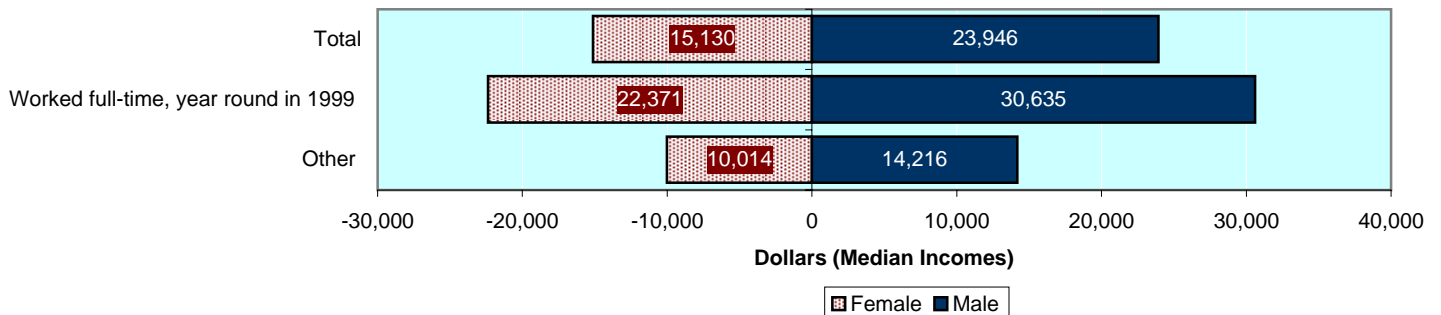
Income by Work Status

- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

	Female	Male
Total	15,130	23,946
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	22,371	30,635
Other	10,014	14,216

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

Table PCT45 - SF3



Workers per Family

- 66% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	672	12%
1 worker	1,247	22%
2 workers	2,936	51%
3 or more workers	852	15%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



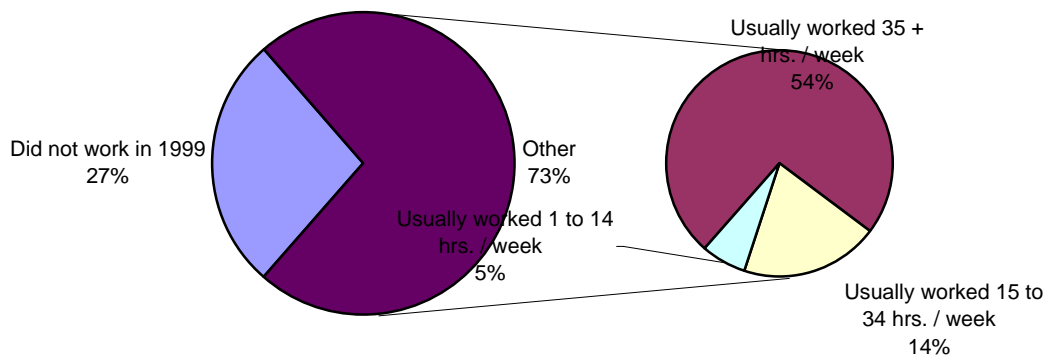
Full Time/Part Time

- 54% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 74% 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:	11,916	73%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	8,812	54%	74%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	2,346	14%	20%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	758	5%	6%
Did not work in 1999	4,445	27%	
Total (16 and over)	16,361	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 10% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

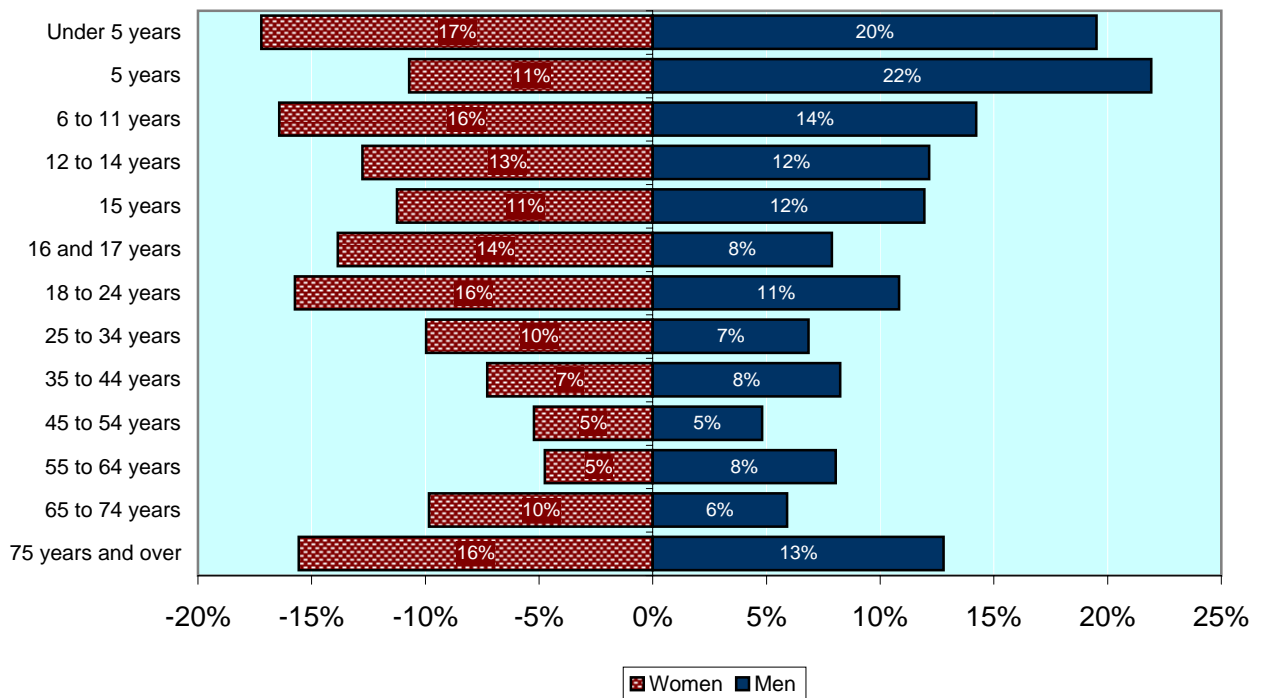
- 15% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	100	17%	124	20%	224	18%
5 years	12	11%	25	22%	37	16%
6 to 11 years	151	16%	135	14%	286	15%
12 to 14 years	67	13%	59	12%	126	12%
15 years	18	11%	25	12%	43	12%
16 and 17 years	50	14%	31	8%	81	11%
18 to 24 years	107	16%	88	11%	195	13%
25 to 34 years	105	10%	74	7%	179	8%
35 to 44 years	113	7%	134	8%	247	8%
45 to 54 years	71	5%	66	5%	137	5%
55 to 64 years	47	5%	80	8%	127	6%
65 to 74 years	93	10%	51	6%	144	8%
75 years and over	166	16%	95	13%	261	14%
Under 18 years	398	15%	399	14%	797	15%
Over 65 years	259	13%	146	9%	405	11%
Total	1,100	11%	987	10%	2,087	10%

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)

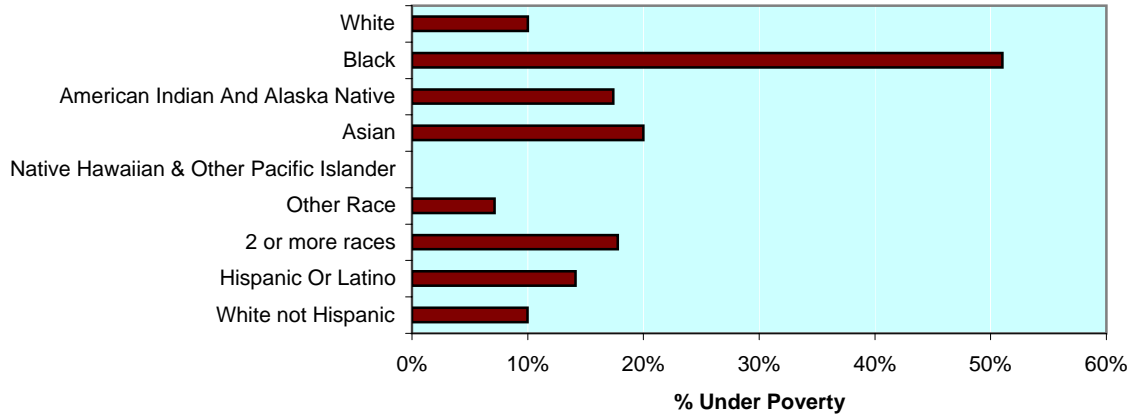
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Black" (51% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		%
White	2,034		10%
Black	25		51%
American Indian And Alaska Native	4		17%
Asian	5		20%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-		0%
Other Race	3		7%
2 or more races	16		18%
Hispanic Or Latino	14		14%
White not Hispanic	2,023		10%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



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

Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years only" (45% 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	25	7%	6	16%	26	45%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	58	14%	5	22%	5	16%
5 to 17 years only	59	4%	12	15%	65	27%
No related children under 18 years	114	4%	7	6%	4	3%
Total	256	5%	30	12%	100	21%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			386	7%		

Universe: Families

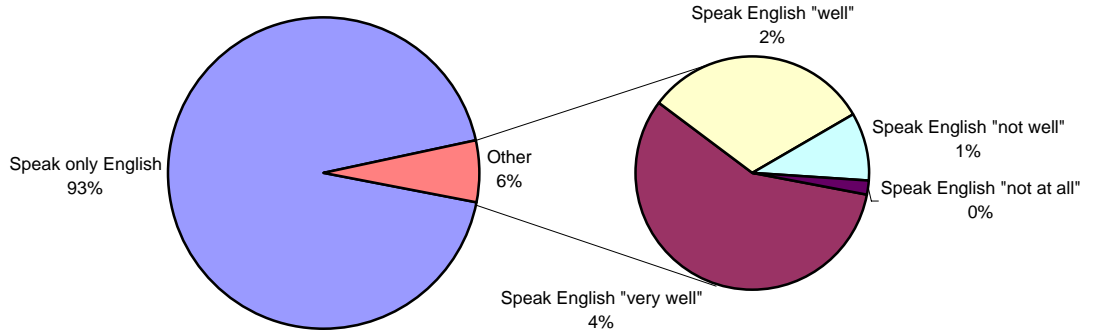
Table P90

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

Language

- 94% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 57.3% 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

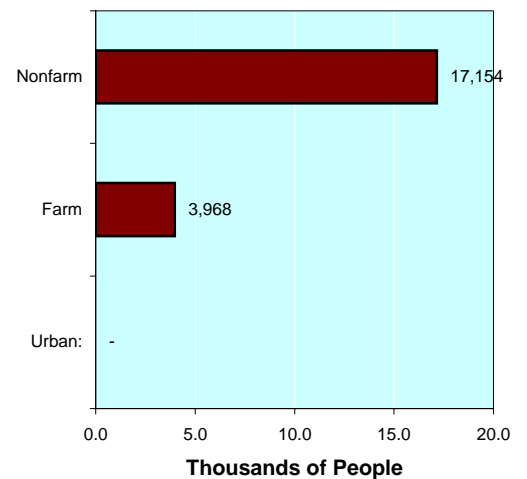
- 0.0% of residents of Fillmore County, Minnesota live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	21,122	
Urban:	-	0%
Rural:	21,122	100%
Farm	3,968	19%
Nonfarm	17,154	81%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	-	0%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



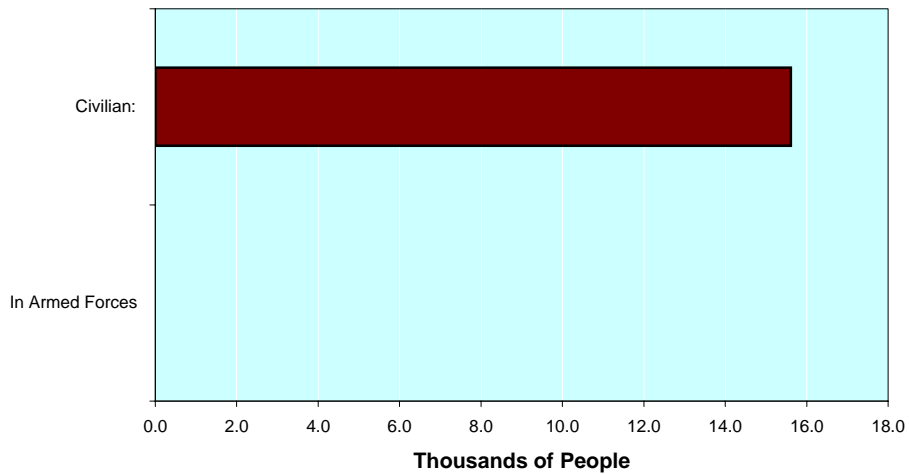
Military / Civilian

- 0.0% of Fillmore County, Minnesota are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	-	0.0%
Civilian:	15,607	100.0%
Veteran	2,029	13.0%
Nonveteran	13,578	87.0%
Total	15,607	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.