
A Profile of Demographics

Coconino County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations. In addition to these geographies, the Demographics report can be run for county subdivisions, cities and towns, American Indian areas, and congressional districts.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

Demographics	Page
How has population changed?	1
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?	2-3
What is the racial makeup of the population?	4
What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?	5
What is the tribal makeup of the population?	6-7
Employment	
What occupations and industries are present?	8
What are the characteristics of labor participation?	9
What are commuting patterns?	10
Income	
How is income distributed?	11
What are poverty levels?	12-13
What are the components of household earnings?	14
Social Characteristics	
What are education and enrollment levels?	15
What languages are spoken?	16
Housing	
What are the main housing characteristics?	17
How affordable is housing?	18
Benchmarks	
How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?	19
Data Sources & Methods	20
Links to Additional Resources	21

Note to Users:

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Demographics

How has population changed?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

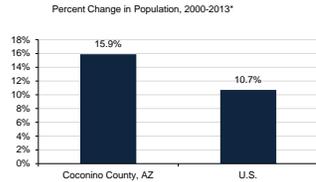
Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section in the Study Guide text.

Population, 2000-2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	134,795	311,536,594
Population (2000)	116,320	281,421,906
Population Change (2000-2013*)	18,475	30,114,688
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	15.9%	10.7%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (18,475).
- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the largest estimated relative change in population (15.9%), and the U.S. had the smallest (10.7%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Why is this important?

This report covers a broad range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and home ownership. It is the only EPS-HOT report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

ACS is based on a survey, and is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf⁽¹⁾.

For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see: census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/⁽²⁾, census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	134,785	311,536,594
Under 5 years	8,734	20,052,112
5 to 9 years	8,419	20,409,060
10 to 14 years	8,492	20,672,609
15 to 19 years	13,349	21,715,074
20 to 24 years	17,278	22,099,887
25 to 29 years	9,545	21,243,365
30 to 34 years	8,223	20,467,912
35 to 39 years	7,496	19,876,161
40 to 44 years	7,827	20,998,001
45 to 49 years	8,119	22,109,946
50 to 54 years	9,052	22,396,322
55 to 59 years	8,770	20,165,892
60 to 64 years	6,775	17,479,211
65 to 69 years	4,701	13,189,508
70 to 74 years	3,297	9,787,522
75 to 79 years	2,030	7,438,750
80 to 84 years	1,522	5,781,697
85 years and over	1,166	5,673,565
Total Female	67,954	158,289,182
Total Male	66,841	153,247,412

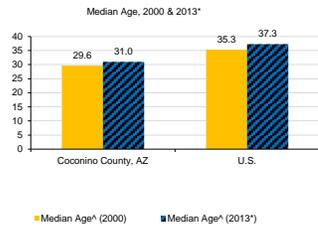
Change in Median Age, 2000-2013*

Median Age ^a (2013 [*])	31.0	37.3
Median Age ^a (2000)	29.6	35.3
Median Age % Change	4.7%	5.7%

^a Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

^{*} The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the median age estimate increased the most in the U.S. (35.3 to 37.3, a 5.7% increase) and increased the least in Coconino County, AZ (29.6 to 31.0, a 4.7% increase).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0.0%	0.0%
Under 5 years	1.0%	0.0%
5 to 9 years	3.6%	0.1%
10 to 14 years	3.6%	0.1%
15 to 19 years	1.0%	0.0%
20 to 24 years	3.3%	0.1%
25 to 29 years	0.8%	0.0%
30 to 34 years	0.4%	0.0%
35 to 39 years	3.4%	0.1%
40 to 44 years	3.3%	0.1%
45 to 49 years	0.7%	0.0%
50 to 54 years	0.9%	0.0%
55 to 59 years	2.9%	0.1%
60 to 64 years	4.5%	0.1%
65 to 69 years	4.6%	0.1%
70 to 74 years	4.5%	0.1%
75 to 79 years	6.1%	0.1%
80 to 84 years	8.3%	0.1%
85 years and over	9.4%	0.1%
Total Female	0.2%	0.0%
Total Male	0.2%	0.0%
Median Age ^a (2013 [*])	0.4%	0.2%
Median Age ^a (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age % Change	8.7%	3.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 15-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ⁽⁶⁾.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: stateoftheusa.org ⁽⁵⁾.

A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx ⁽⁸⁾.

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frej-demographer.org ⁽⁷⁾.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx ⁽⁹⁾.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/> ⁽⁴⁾.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: countyhealthrankings.org ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

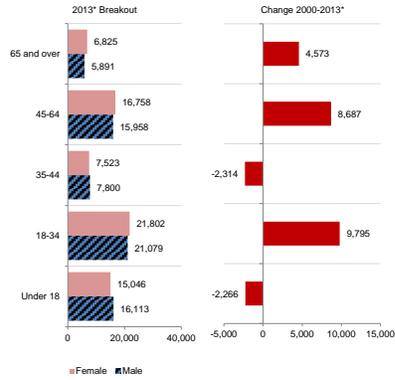
Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2013*

	2000	2013†
Total Population	116,320	134,795
Under 18	33,425	31,159
18-34	33,086	42,881
35-44	17,637	15,323
45-64	24,029	32,716
65 and over	8,143	12,716
Percent of Total		
Under 18	28.7%	23.1%
18-34	28.4%	31.8%
35-44	15.2%	11.4%
45-64	20.7%	24.3%
65 and over	7.0%	9.4%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 18-34 (21,802), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 18-34 (21,079).

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 18-34 (9,795), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 35-44 (-2,314).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, Coefficients of Variation

	2000	2009*
Total Population	0%	0%
Under 18	0%	1%
18-34	0%	1%
35-44	0%	2%
45-64	0%	1%
65 and over	0%	3%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Under 18	0%	0%
18-34	0%	0%
35-44	0%	0%
45-64	0%	0%
65 and over	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx⁽¹⁾.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. *Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World*. Random House, New York, New York, 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: census.gov/population/age/⁽²⁾.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf⁽³⁾.

Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx⁽⁴⁾.

Frey, W.H. 2006. *America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decades: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. *Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century*. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." *Population Bulletin* 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html⁽⁵⁾. Retrieved September 1, 2010.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the racial makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Population by Race, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	124,795	311,536,594
White alone	83,712	230,592,579
Black or African American alone	1,846	39,167,010
American Indian alone	36,510	2,540,309
Asian alone	1,529	15,231,962
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	152	526,347
Some other race alone	5,821	14,746,054
Two or more races	4,825	8,732,333

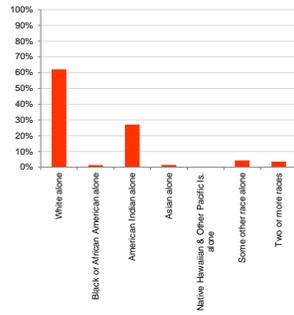
Percent of Total

White alone	62.1%	74.0%
Black or African American alone	1.4%	12.6%
American Indian alone	27.1%	0.8%
Asian alone	1.4%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race alone	4.3%	4.7%
Two or more races	3.8%	2.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Coconino County AZ, 2013*

- In the 2009-2013 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Coconino County AZ was White alone (62.1%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone (0.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population by Race, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
White alone	1%	0%
Black or African American alone	8%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	7%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	29%	1%
Some other race	9%	0%
Two or more races	10%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	1%	0%
Black or African American alone	9%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	8%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	54%	0%
Some other race	10%	0%
Two or more races	10%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the racial makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)." In addition, "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/edreg_1997/standards ^[16].

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau's publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ^[17].

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ^[18].

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: measuresofamerica.org/centuryapart ^[19].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	134,795	311,536,594
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18,415	51,786,591
Not Hispanic or Latino	116,380	259,750,003
White alone	74,109	197,050,418
Black or African American alone	1,635	38,093,998
American Indian alone	35,311	2,061,752
Asian alone	1,901	15,061,411
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	115	488,646
Some other race	153	606,356
Two or more races	3,156	6,387,422

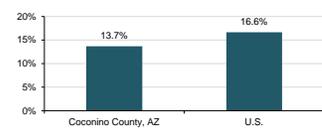
Percent of Total

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.7%	16.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	86.3%	83.4%
White alone	55.0%	63.3%
Black or African American alone	1.2%	12.2%
American Indian alone	26.2%	0.7%
Asian alone	1.4%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	2.3%	2.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (16.6%), and Coconino County, AZ had the lowest (13.7%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Coconino County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Hispanic Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	7%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	7%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	30%	1%
Some other race	54%	1%
Two or more races	10%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	5%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	9%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0%	0%
Some other race	54%	0%
Two or more races	10%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks) and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards ⁽¹⁰⁾

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ⁽¹¹⁾

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ⁽¹⁰⁾

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspar_hispanics.pdf ⁽¹⁰⁾

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: icbemp.gov/science/hansrichard_10pg.pdf ⁽¹²⁾

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian or Alaska Native descent that does not fall within a major tribal affiliation.

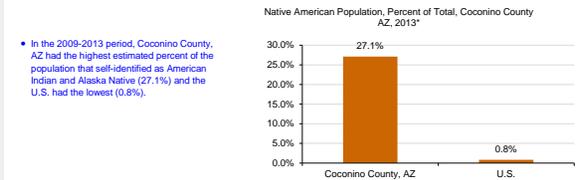
American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	134,795	311,536,594
Total Native American	36,510	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes	35,985	1,997,487
Alaska Native Tribes	22	108,836
Non-Specified Tribes	235	363,000

Percent of Total

Total Native American	27.1%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	26.7%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.2%	0.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	1%	0%
American Indian Tribes	1%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	69%	1%
Non-Specified Tribes	31%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Native American	1%	0%
American Indian Tribes	1%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	0%	0%
Non-Specified Tribes	35%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: bia.gov/index.htm ⁽²⁾.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: indians.org/index.html ⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Region

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	134,795	311,536,504
Total Native American	36,510	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes; Specified	35,988	1,997,487
Apache	599	69,740
Blackfeet	0	26,474
Cherokee	62	273,192
Cheyenne	7	11,774
Chickasaw	0	22,917
Chippewa	31	115,253
Choctaw	86	90,189
Colville	0	8,182
Comanche	15	12,228
Cree	0	2,191
Creek	0	41,521
Crow	24	11,424
Delaware	0	7,471
Houma	0	9,488
Iroquois	3	46,639
Kiowa	11	8,691
Lumbee	0	68,171
Menominee	0	8,259
Navajo	31,578	305,552
Osage	9	8,332
Ottawa	30	7,026
Paiute	30	10,545
Pima	149	24,212
Potawatomi	0	19,337
Pueblo	1,770	71,029
Puget Sound Salish	0	13,971
Seminole	19	13,987
Shoshone	23	9,470
Sioux	16	124,363
Tohono O'odham	141	20,343
Ute	0	8,629
Yakama	0	8,614
Yaqui	193	19,942
Yuman	497	7,944
All other tribes	695	491,367
American Indian; Not Specified	98	60,370
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	22	108,836
Alaska Athabaskan	0	15,882
Aleut	10	11,709
Eskimo	12	60,926
Tlingit-Haida	0	15,622
All other tribes	0	4,697
Alaska Native; Not Specified	167	10,616
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	235	363,000

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	1%	0%
American Indian Tribes; Specified	1%	0%
Apache	40%	2%
Blackfeet	na	3%
Cherokee	53%	1%
Cheyenne	96%	6%
Chickasaw	na	3%
Chippewa	69%	1%
Choctaw	42%	1%
Colville	na	5%
Comanche	73%	6%
Cree	na	11%
Creek	na	2%
Crow	89%	5%
Delaware	na	7%
Houma	na	6%
Iroquois	182%	2%
Kiowa	122%	7%
Lumbee	na	1%
Menominee	na	4%
Navajo	2%	1%
Osage	na	6%
Ottawa	101%	7%
Paiute	81%	4%
Pima	42%	4%
Potawatomi	na	3%
Pueblo	18%	2%
Puget Sound Salish	na	4%
Seminole	86%	4%
Shoshone	69%	5%
Sioux	76%	1%
Tohono O'odham	50%	5%
Ute	na	6%
Yakama	na	5%
Yaqui	80%	5%
Yuman	35%	6%
All other tribes	29%	1%
American Indian; Not Specified	85%	3%
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	69%	1%
Alaska Athabaskan	na	4%
Aleut	97%	5%
Eskimo	91%	1%
Tlingit-Haida	na	4%
All other tribes	na	6%
Alaska Native; Not Specified	55%	6%
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	31%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: fs.fed.us/sp/tribalrelations/index.shtml ⁽²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What occupations and industries are present?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	64,440	141,984,697
Management, professional, & related	20,526	51,341,228
Service	14,876	25,645,065
Sales and office	15,478	34,957,520
Farming, fishing, and forestry	373	1,030,881
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	5,554	11,832,435
Production, transportation, & material movin	7,133	12,057,570

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	32.5%	36.2%
Service	23.2%	18.1%
Sales and office	24.0%	24.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.6%	0.7%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	8.6%	8.3%
Production, transportation, & material movin	11.1%	12.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Employment by Industry, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	64,440	141,984,697
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	1,163	2,731,302
Construction	4,073	8,864,481
Manufacturing	4,019	14,867,423
Wholesale trade	957	3,937,876
Retail trade	7,864	16,415,217
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	3,165	7,010,637
Information	605	3,056,318
Finance and insurance, and real estate	2,535	9,469,758
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	4,377	15,300,529
Education, health care, & social assistance	17,649	32,871,216
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	11,367	13,262,892
Other services, except public administration	2,503	7,043,000
Public administration	4,163	7,034,048

Percent of Total

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	1.8%	1.9%
Construction	6.3%	6.2%
Manufacturing	6.2%	10.5%
Wholesale trade	1.5%	2.8%
Retail trade	12.2%	11.6%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4.9%	4.9%
Information	0.9%	2.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	3.9%	6.7%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	6.8%	10.6%
Education, health care, & social assistance	27.4%	23.2%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	17.6%	9.3%
Other services, except public administration	3.9%	5.0%
Public administration	6.5%	5.0%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What occupations and industries are present?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, where workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.

Employment by Industry: Refers to the employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it Important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry (as with other reports in EPS-HDI). This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations are generally of higher wage and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries (for example, managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company). Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Census Bureau provides a definition of SOCS: census.gov/hhes/www/loindex/overview.html ^[25]

Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: bls.gov/soc/ ^[26]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: bls.gov/occ/ ^[27]

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment by Occupation, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	0%	0%
Management, professional, & related	3%	0%
Service	3%	0%
Sales and office	3%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	24%	1%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	7%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	5%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Management, professional, & related	3%	0%
Service	3%	0%
Sales and office	3%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	21%	0%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	6%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	5%	0%

Employment by Industry, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	1%	0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	13%	0%
Construction	9%	0%
Manufacturing	7%	0%
Wholesale trade	14%	0%
Retail trade	5%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	8%	0%
Information	16%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	8%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	7%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	3%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	4%	0%
Other services, except public administration	9%	0%
Public administration	7%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	13%	0%
Construction	9%	0%
Manufacturing	7%	0%
Wholesale trade	12%	0%
Retail trade	5%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	9%	0%
Information	19%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	8%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	7%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	3%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	4%	0%
Other services, except public administration	9%	0%
Public administration	7%	0%

Employment

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

This page describes workers by weeks worked per year and usual hours works per week.

Labor Participation Characteristics, 2013*

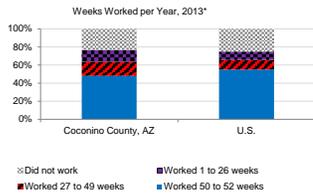
	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	94,625	204,340,912
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	45,514	112,330,371
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	14,765	21,646,421
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	12,330	19,225,138
Did not work	22,016	51,138,982
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	49,892	116,424,223
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	18,273	29,453,219
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	4,444	7,324,488
Did not work	22,016	51,138,982
Mean usual hours worked for workers	36.5	38.4

Percent of Total

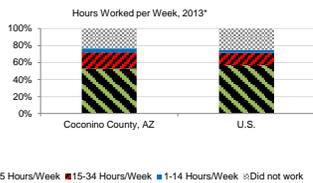
	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	48.1%	55.0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	15.6%	10.6%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	13.0%	9.4%
Did not work	23.3%	25.0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	52.7%	57.0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	19.3%	14.4%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	4.7%	3.6%
Did not work	23.3%	25.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (55.0%), and Coconino County, AZ had the lowest (48.1%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (57.0%), and Coconino County, AZ had the lowest (52.7%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor Participation Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	0%	0%
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	4%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	4%	0%
Did not work	3%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	1%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	6%	0%
Did not work	3%	0%
Mean usual hours worked for workers	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	4%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	4%	0%
Did not work	3%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	1%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	6%	0%
Did not work	3%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Note: Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if they worked 50 weeks per year, they will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year".

Why is it important?

Often, if too few hours are worked per week or weeks worked per year, the local economy may suffer from underemployment of labor and human capital, translating to lower real incomes and a lower standard of living. For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal sources of employment have consistently been among the lowest of the industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average less than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies have also enabled workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal, tourism, or recreation related employment by choice. Since the 1960s, during periods of economic stability, the vast majority of part-time workers have been voluntary. For example, in 2008, only about one in seven part-time workers were involuntary (individuals wanting full-time jobs but working less than 35 hours/week).

To understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to underemployment and economic hardship versus worker preference, data on age and income distribution should be examined.

Most employment statistics count full time, part time, and seasonal employment as the same, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part time or seasonally employed this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change (see the Socioeconomic Measures report for changes in wages, employment, and population over time).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Maynard, D. C. & Feldman, D. C. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York: Springer.

A. Levenson. 2006. Trends in Jobs and Wages in the U.S. Economy. CEO Publication G 06-12 (501). Available at: ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf ⁽²⁸⁾.

For historical fluctuations of involuntary part-time employment, see: bls.gov/ops/bls/pdf/opsbls71.pdf ⁽²⁹⁾.

For information on unemployment, run the EPS-HDT Measures, Summary, or Tourism reports.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What are commuting patterns?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Commuting Characteristics, 2013*

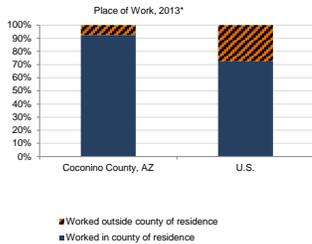
	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	63,296	139,786,639
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	58,573	101,321,530
Worked outside county of residence	4,723	38,465,109
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	16,780	18,023,639
10 to 14 minutes	14,130	19,150,654
15 to 19 minutes	10,436	20,753,054
20 to 24 minutes	6,113	19,796,414
25 to 29 minutes	2,064	8,189,640
30 to 34 minutes	3,520	18,220,851
35 to 39 minutes	558	3,673,571
40 to 44 minutes	658	4,920,004
45 to 59 minutes	2,088	10,154,523
60 or more minutes	3,500	10,857,904
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19	26

Percent of Total

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	92.5%	72.5%
Worked outside county of residence	7.5%	27.5%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	26.5%	12.9%
10 to 14 minutes	22.3%	13.7%
15 to 19 minutes	16.5%	14.8%
20 to 24 minutes	9.7%	14.2%
25 to 29 minutes	3.3%	5.8%
30 to 34 minutes	5.6%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	0.9%	2.6%
40 to 44 minutes	1.0%	3.5%
45 to 59 minutes	3.3%	7.3%
60 or more minutes	5.5%	7.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.5%), and Coconino County, AZ had the lowest (7.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	1%	0%
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	1%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	7%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	4%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	4%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	4%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	5%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	11%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	9%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	21%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	15%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	11%	0%
60 or more minutes	8%	0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	3%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	40%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	7%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	4%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	4%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	4%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	5%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	11%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	9%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	21%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	18%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	11%	0%
60 or more minutes	9%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are commuting patterns?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Place of Work: The values reported under "place of work" describe the number of workers that live in the selected geographic area who worked either in or outside the county they live in. If the selected geography is not a county, the workers may or may not work within the selected geography. For example, for the city of Phoenix, the data reported for "Worked in county of residence" describes the number of city of Phoenix residents that worked in Maricopa County (but not necessarily within the city of Phoenix).

Why is it important?

High rates of out-commuting are more common in non-metro areas, and in parts of the U.S. where communities are closer together.

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, complicating fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities," those with high levels of out-commuting, may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Aldrich, L., Beale, B. and K. Kasse. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. *Rural Development Perspectives* 12(3). ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf ¹⁵⁶.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

How is income distributed?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Household Income Distribution, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2013 \$)	\$23,382	\$28,155
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	\$49,555	\$53,046
Total Households	46,198	115,610,216
Less than \$10,000	4,317	8,380,364
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,008	6,214,548
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4,594	12,468,604
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4,922	11,929,761
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6,433	15,723,148
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8,220	20,744,045
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6,116	14,107,031
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5,384	14,859,239
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,906	5,651,848
\$200,000 or more	1,298	5,532,628
Gini Coefficient[†]	0.46	0.47

Percent of Total

Less than \$10,000	9.3%	7.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.5%	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9.9%	10.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10.7%	10.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.9%	13.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.8%	17.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.2%	12.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11.7%	12.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4.1%	4.9%
\$200,000 or more	2.8%	4.8%

* Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

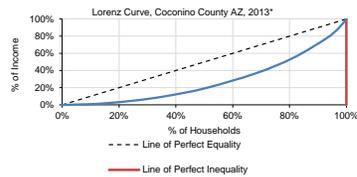
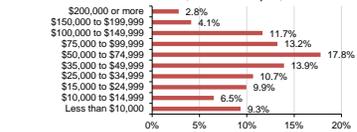
† The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the income category in the Coconino County AZ with the most households was \$50,000 to \$74,999 (17.8% of households). The income category with the fewest households was \$200,000 or more (2.8% of households).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Coconino County AZ accumulated approximately 10.0% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 50.5% of total income.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the most equal income distribution between high and low income households (Gini coef. of 0.46) and the U.S. had the least equal income distribution (Gini coef. of 0.47).

Household Income Distribution, Coconino County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Income Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Per-Capita Income	2%	0%
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	2%	0%
Total Households	1%	0%
Less than \$10,000	6%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7%	0%
\$200,000 or more	10%	0%
Gini Coefficient	2%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Less than \$10,000	7%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7%	0%
\$200,000 or more	11%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How is income distributed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: provides a summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

Lorenz Curve: a graphic representation comparing income distribution in the geography selected to the hypothetical lines of perfect equality and perfect inequality. Every point on the Lorenz curve can be used to develop statements such as "the bottom ___% of households have ___% of all income," or "the top ___% of households have ___% of all income."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether low income populations could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of proposed management actions. Understanding income differences within and between geographies helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income can help to highlight several important aspects of economic well-being. A large number of households in the lower end of income distribution indicates economic hardship. A bulge in the middle distribution can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a geography characterized by "haves" and "have-nots."

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income between the main factors of production, land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue, but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households... Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."

Methods

While the Census Bureau does not have an official definition of the "middle class," it does derive several measures related to the distribution of income and income inequality. Two standard measures of income equality are the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient. Mean values for each cohort were used to calculate total income, in the case of the top income cohort, income was assumed to be \$250,000, a value which tends to yield lower than actual values for income disparity. For details on how to calculate, see Additional Resources below.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service published a useful article on metro and non-metro income levels and inequality. McLoughlin, Diane K. "Income Inequality in America." 2002. Rural America. Vol. 17(2). It is available at: ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/r172/r172c.pdf ^[31].

For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007, available at: federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm ^[32].

For a helpful definition and description of the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient see: econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?tid=88&type=educator ^[33].

For source material on how the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve were computed see: <https://docs.google.com/Doc?id=0AX6E1Mm09WIZhazhvadRM/Uz2Z5nMjdxZzY&hl=en> ^[34].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C. Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
People	126,967	303,692,076
Families	29,660	76,744,358
People Below Poverty	29,171	46,663,433
Families below poverty	4,638	8,666,630

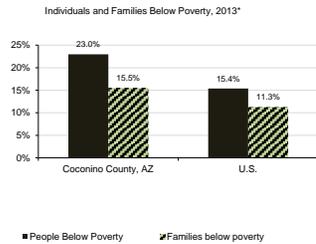
Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	23.0%	15.4%
Families below poverty	15.5%	11.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (23.0%), and the U.S. had the lowest (15.4%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (15.5%), and the U.S. had the lowest (11.3%).



Percent Below Poverty Level by Age & Family Type--, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
People	23.0%	15.4%
Under 18 years	28.1%	21.6%
65 years and older	11.6%	9.4%
Families	15.5%	11.3%
Families with related children < 18 years	23.5%	17.8%
Married couple families	9.3%	5.6%
with children < 18 years	13.4%	8.3%
Female householder, no husband present	33.5%	30.6%
with children < 18 years	43.6%	40.0%

*Percent below poverty level by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
People	0%	0%
Families	2%	0%
Individuals Below Poverty	4%	0%
Families Below Poverty	7%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Individuals Below Poverty	4%	0%
Families Below Poverty	7%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Age and Family Type, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
People	4%	0%
Under 18 years	5%	0%
65 years and older	7%	0%
Families	7%	0%
Families with related children < 18 years	9%	0%
Married couple families	10%	0%
with children < 18 years	13%	1%
Female householder, no husband present	13%	0%
with children < 18 years	15%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. For public land managers, understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. First, people with limited income may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. Second, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For more information on rural poverty, see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Briefing Room, "Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx¹⁶⁹.

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States. See: www.npc.umich.edu/poverty¹⁷⁰.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej¹⁷¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity*, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races) in Poverty	29,171	46,663,433
White alone	12,217	28,254,647
Black or African American alone	315	10,165,935
American Indian alone	12,863	701,439
Asian alone	576	1,872,394
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	54	99,943
Some other race	1,665	3,872,194
Two or more races	1,481	1,696,884
All Ethnicities in Poverty		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5,469	12,507,866
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	23,702	34,155,567

Percent of Total (Total = All individuals in poverty)

White alone	41.9%	60.5%
Black or African American alone	1.1%	21.8%
American Indian alone	44.1%	1.5%
Asian alone	2.0%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race	5.7%	8.3%
Two or more races	5.1%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.7%	26.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	81.3%	73.2%

* Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty-, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	15.7%	12.5%
Black or African American alone	21.5%	27.1%
American Indian alone	35.7%	26.6%
Asian alone	33.0%	12.5%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	35.5%	19.6%
Some other race alone	30.0%	26.8%
Two or more races alone	36.7%	20.1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	32.0%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	14.2%	10.6%

-Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races)	4%	0%
White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	32%	0%
American Indian alone	6%	1%
Asian alone	23%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	64%	2%
Some other race	21%	1%
Two or more races	26%	0%
All Ethnicities		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	6%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	34%	0%
American Indian alone	6%	0%
Asian alone	22%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	66%	0%
Some other race	21%	1%
Two or more races	26%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	2%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	33%	0%
American Indian alone	6%	1%
Asian alone	49%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	507%	18%
Some other race alone	23%	1%
Two or more races alone	28%	1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	9%	0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	6%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding whether different races and ethnicities are affected by poverty can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. In addition, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Methods

The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. According to the Census: "Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present" (see below for poverty level thresholds).

The poverty thresholds are updated every year by the Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at: census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html ^[19].

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See: npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity ^[20].

The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see: census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html ^[21].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by income source and mean household earnings by source.

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*

	Cocconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	46,198	115,610,216
Labor earnings	38,357	90,436,935
Social Security (SS)	10,680	33,386,448
Retirement income	7,733	20,504,523
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2,084	5,716,592
Cash public assistance income	1,043	3,255,213
Food Stamp/SNAP	6,060	14,339,330

Percent of Total[^]

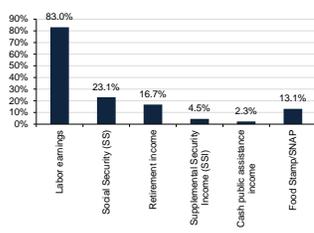
Labor earnings	83.0%	78.2%
Social Security (SS)	23.1%	28.9%
Retirement income	16.7%	17.7%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4.5%	4.9%
Cash public assistance income	2.3%	2.8%
Food Stamp/SNAP	13.1%	12.4%

[^]Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Cocconino County AZ was in the form of Social Security (SS) (23.1%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.3%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, 2013 (2013 \$)

	Cocconino County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	\$62,076	\$75,017
Mean Social Security income	\$16,707	\$17,189
Mean retirement income	\$25,878	\$23,589
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$9,220	\$9,152
Mean cash public assistance income	\$3,220	\$3,808

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Refers to households that receive assistance by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Are households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

Food Stamps/SNAP: Refers to households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. This program was recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ACS does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Why is this important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources, such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or Food Stamps) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: [census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) (40).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, By Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Cocconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	1%	0%
Labor earnings	1%	0%
Social Security (SS)	2%	0%
Retirement income	4%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	8%	0%
Cash public assistance income	11%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	6%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Labor earnings	1%	0%
Social Security (SS)	2%	0%
Retirement income	4%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	8%	0%
Cash public assistance income	11%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	6%	0%

Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Cocconino County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	2%	0%
Mean Social Security income	3%	0%
Mean retirement income	6%	0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income	13%	0%
Mean cash public assistance income	19%	0%

Social Characteristics

What are education and enrollment levels?

This page describes educational attainment and school enrollment.

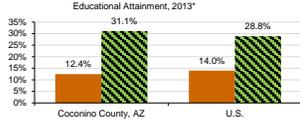
Educational Attainment, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	78,523	206,587,852
No high school degree	9,773	28,887,721
High school graduate	68,750	177,700,131
Associates degree	6,865	16,135,795
Bachelor's degree or higher	24,445	59,583,138
Bachelor's degree	14,060	37,286,246
Graduate or professional	10,385	22,296,892

Percent of Total	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
No high school degree	12.4%	14.0%
High school graduate	87.6%	86.0%
Associates degree	8.9%	7.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.1%	28.8%
Bachelor's degree	17.9%	18.0%
Graduate or professional	13.2%	10.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (31.1%), and the U.S. had the lowest (28.8%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with no high school degree (14.0%), and Coconino County, AZ had the lowest (12.4%).

School Enrollment, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	129,655	299,795,523
Enrolled in school:	45,319	82,624,806
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1,874	5,011,192
Enrolled in kindergarten	1,551	4,208,394
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	6,635	16,286,543
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6,582	16,510,313
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	7,009	17,153,559
Enrolled in college, undergraduate year	19,175	19,333,036
Graduate or professional school	2,393	4,121,769
Not enrolled in school	84,336	217,170,717

Percent of Total	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Enrolled in school:	35.0%	27.6%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1.5%	1.7%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1.2%	1.4%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	5.1%	5.4%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	5.1%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	5.4%	5.7%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate year	14.8%	6.4%
Graduate or professional school	1.8%	1.4%
Not enrolled in school	65.0%	72.4%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Educational Attainment, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	0%	0%
No high school degree	4%	0%
High school graduate	2%	0%
Associates degree	5%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2%	0%
Bachelor's degree	3%	0%
Graduate or professional	4%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
No high school degree	4%	0%
High school graduate	2%	0%
Associates degree	5%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2%	0%
Bachelor's degree	3%	0%
Graduate or professional	4%	0%

School Enrollment, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	0%	0%
Enrolled in school:	1%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	10%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	11%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	4%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate year	2%	0%
Graduate or professional school	10%	0%
Not enrolled in school	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Enrolled in school:	1%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	8%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	10%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	4%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate year	2%	0%
Graduate or professional school	10%	0%
Not enrolled in school	1%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are education and enrollment levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The ACS defines people as enrolled in school if when the survey was conducted they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to the time of interview. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that geographies with a higher than average educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other geographies. See "Additional Resources" below for more information.

For public land managers, understanding the differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people in geographic areas might experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of particular management actions. It also can help to identify how communication and outreach efforts could be tailored to different audiences.

School enrollment is an important indicator of the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age, access to education, and potential for future growth. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on the relationship between level of education, earnings, year-round employment, and unemployment rates, see:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web resource: bls.gov/emp/lep_chart_001.htm (41).

U.S. Census Bureau's 2002 publication "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings," available at: census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf (42).

Card, David (1999). "The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings" in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics*, vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier, pp. 1801-63.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Social Characteristics

What languages are spoken?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Language Spoken at Home, 2013*

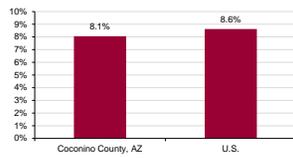
	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	126,061	291,484,482
Speak only English	96,432	231,122,908
Speak a language other than English	29,629	60,361,574
Spanish or Spanish Creole	9,446	37,458,624
Other Indo-European languages	1,414	10,737,607
Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,207	9,539,059
Other languages	17,562	2,626,244
Speak English less than "very well"	10,148	25,148,900

Percent of Total

Speak only English	76.5%	79.3%
Speak a language other than English	23.5%	20.7%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	7.5%	12.9%
Other Indo-European languages	1.1%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	1.0%	3.3%
Other languages	13.9%	0.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	8.1%	8.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of Population that Speaks English Less Than "Very Well", 2013*



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than "very well" (8.6%), and Coconino County, AZ had the lowest (8.1%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language Spoken at Home, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	0%	0%
Speak only English	1%	0%
Speak a language other than English	2%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	4%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	30%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	11%	0%
Other languages	3%	1%
Speak English less than "very well"	5%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Speak only English	8%	0%
Speak a language other than English	1%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	4%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	33%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	13%	0%
Other languages	3%	0%
Speak English less than "very well"	5%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What languages are spoken?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Why is it important?

For public land managers who are trying to communicate with citizens of communities adjacent to public lands, it is important to know whether a significant portion of that population has trouble speaking English. If this is the case, public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most geographies in the United States. This tool is available at: mla.org/imap_single ⁽⁴²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

What are the main housing characteristics?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Housing Characteristics, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	63,679	132,057,804
Occupied	46,198	115,610,216
Vacant	17,481	16,447,588
For rent	1,094	3,230,123
Rented, not occupied	275	599,884
For sale only	307	1,682,020
Sold, not occupied	121	608,590
For seasonal, recreational, occasional use	13,480	5,122,778
For migrant workers	10	34,233
Other vacant	1,694	5,169,960
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	315	771,765
Built 2000 to 2004	12,545	19,385,497
Built 1990 to 1999	13,227	18,390,124
Built 1980 to 1989	15,730	18,345,244
Built 1970 to 1979	12,170	21,042,666
Built 1960 to 1969	4,523	14,634,125
Built 1959 or earlier	5,169	39,488,483
Median year structure built[^]	1986	1976

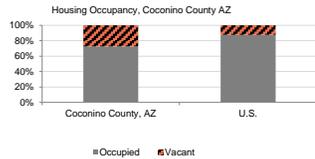
Percent of Total

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Occupancy		
Occupied	72.5%	87.5%
Vacant	27.5%	12.5%
For rent	1.7%	2.4%
Rented, not occupied	0.4%	0.5%
For sale only	1.3%	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	0.2%	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional	21.2%	3.9%
For migrant workers	0.0%	0.0%
Other vacant	2.7%	3.9%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	0.5%	0.6%
Built 2000 to 2004	19.7%	14.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	20.8%	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	24.7%	13.9%
Built 1970 to 1979	19.1%	15.9%
Built 1960 to 1969	7.1%	11.1%
Built 1959 or earlier	8.1%	29.9%

[^] Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (27.5%), and the U.S. had the lowest (12.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	0%	0%
Occupied	1%	0%
Vacant	2%	1%
For rent	13%	1%
Rented, not occupied	31%	1%
For sale only	17%	1%
Sold, not occupied	49%	1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional	3%	0%
For migrant workers	91%	2%
Other vacant	9%	1%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	23%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	4%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	4%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	3%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	4%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	5%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	6%	0%
Median year structure built	0%	0%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Occupancy		
Occupied	1%	0%
Vacant	2%	1%
For rent	14%	0%
Rented, not occupied	28%	0%
For sale only	19%	0%
Sold, not occupied	64%	0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional	3%	0%
For migrant workers	0%	0%
Other vacant	9%	2%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	25%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	4%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	4%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	3%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	3%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	5%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	6%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the main housing characteristics?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be one of the economic contributions of public lands.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in some parts of the country). Understanding the relative growth rates of housing is relevant for public lands managers in the context of the wildland-urban interface, and as an indicator of overall economic growth. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: [census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACS/SubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACS/SubjectDefinitions.pdf) (40).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

How affordable is housing?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	16,156	49,820,840
Monthly cost >30% of household income	3,101	9,215,740
Monthly cost >30% of household income	5,894	17,636,343
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	18,698	40,534,516
Gross rent >30% of household income	2,146	4,355,942
Gross rent >30% of household income	9,533	19,581,493
Median monthly mortgage cost*	\$1,515	\$1,540
Median gross rent*	\$996	\$904

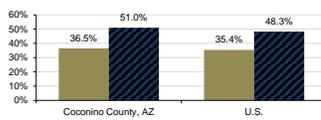
Percent of Total

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	19.2%	18.5%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	36.5%	35.4%
Gross rent <15% of household income	11.5%	10.7%
Gross rent >30% of household income	51.0%	48.3%

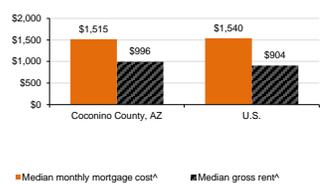
* Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of owner-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (36.5%), and the U.S. had the lowest (35.4%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of renter-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (51.0%), and the U.S. had the lowest (48.3%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$1,540), and Coconino County, AZ had the lowest (\$1,515).
- In the 2009-2013 period, Coconino County, AZ had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$996), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$904).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*



Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, Coefficients of Variation

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	2.7%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	6.6%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	5.1%	0.1%
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	2.4%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	7.7%	0.3%
Gross rent >30% of household income	4.4%	0.1%
Median monthly mortgage cost*	1.7%	0.0%
Median gross rent*	1.8%	0.1%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	6.7%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	5.2%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	7.9%	0.6%
Gross rent >30% of household income	4.4%	0.1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How affordable is housing?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable. This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). The income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

Methods

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in ACS is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See: [census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html](https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html) ⁽⁴⁴⁾.

For housing prices, for-profit online real-estate services may have the most recent price information. See, for example, [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com) ⁽⁴⁵⁾.

For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at: realtor.org/research/research/housinginx ⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Benchmarks

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

Indicators	Coconino County AZ	U.S.	Coconino County AZ vs. U.S.
Demographics			
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*)	15.9%	10.7%	
Median Age (2013*)	31.0	37.3	
Percent Population White Alone (2013*)	62.1%	74.0%	
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2013*)	13.7%	16.6%	
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*)	27.1%	0.8%	
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2013*)	27.8%	30.6%	
Median Household Income (2013*)	\$49,555	\$53,046	
Per Capita Income (2013*)	\$23,382	\$28,155	
Income			
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2013*)	23.0%	15.4%	
Percent Families Below Poverty (2013*)	15.5%	11.3%	
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2013*)	39.9%	46.6%	
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2013*)	19.9%	20.2%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2013*)	12.4%	14.0%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2013*)	31.1%	28.8%	
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well (2013*)	8.1%	8.6%	
Structure			
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*)	21.2%	3.9%	
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2013*)	36.5%	35.4%	
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent (2013*)	51.0%	48.3%	

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- The Coconino County AZ is most different from the U.S. in Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*), Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*), and Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2013*).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "baby boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households who receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of a number of indicators covered in this report to highlight where the region is different from the U.S.

It also offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the U.S. For example, this page may show that a geography has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and difficulties communicating in English. In combination, these indicators can help public land managers identify groups of people and aspects of hardship that can aid with outreach and consideration of whether the impacts of land management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on disadvantaged people or places.

Methods

The ratio of the selected region to the U.S. is a percentage calculated by dividing the figure from the region by the figure from the U.S.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Median Age, Median Household Income and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-geography regions due to data availability.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Indicators

Indicators	Region	US
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age (2009*)	0.4%	0.2%
Percent Population White Alone (2009*)	0.7%	0.0%
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native	1.1%	0.0%
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2009*)	1.3%	0.0%
Median Family Income (2009*)	2.1%	0.1%
Per Capita Income (2009*)	2.0%	0.2%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2009*)	4.2%	0.4%
Percent Families Below Poverty (2009*)	6.7%	0.0%
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income	2.3%	0.1%
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income	4.6%	0.3%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree	4.4%	0.0%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree	2.3%	0.2%
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well	5.3%	0.0%
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2009*)	2.6%	0.0%
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage	5.2%	0.2%
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent	4.4%	0.1%

Data Sources

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **2000 Decennial U.S. Census**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750

- **American Community Survey**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750
The on-line ACS data retrieval tool is available at:
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-Regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

With the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report is based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau.

The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More so than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

The CV is a measure of relative error in the estimate, and is calculated directly from the MOE as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. To get the standard error, the MOE is divided by 1.645 (for a 90 percent confidence interval). The CV is expressed as a percentage. For example, if you have an estimate of 60 +/- 20, the CV for the estimate is 20.3 percent. This estimate should be used with caution, since the sampling error represents more than 20 percent of the estimate.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf
- 2 www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
- 3 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf
- 4 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej
- 5 www.stateoftheusa.org
- 6 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx
- 7 www.frey-demographer.org
- 8 www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx
- 9 www.census.gov/popest/
- 10 www.countyhealthrankings.org/
- 11 www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx
- 12 www.census.gov/population/age/
- 13 www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf
- 14 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx
- 15 www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html
- 16 www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards
- 17 www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf
- 18 <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- 19 www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart
- 20 www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf
- 21 www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf
- 22 www.bia.gov/index.htm
- 23 www.indians.org/index.html
- 24 www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml
- 25 www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html
- 26 www.bls.gov/soc/
- 27 www.bls.gov/oco/
- 28 www.ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf
- 29 www.bls.gov/opub/iils/pdf/opbils71.pdf
- 30 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf
- 31 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf
- 32 www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm
- 33 www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator
- 34 <https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZy&hl=en>
- 35 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx
- 36 www.npc.umich.edu/poverty
- 37 www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html
- 38 www.npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity
- 39 www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html
- 40 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
- 41 www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm
- 42 www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf
- 43 www.mla.org/map_single
- 44 www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html
- 45 www.zillow.com
- 46 www.realtor.org/research/research/housinginx

A Profile of Land Use

Coconino County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Land Ownership	
What is the breakdown of land ownership?	1
What are the different types of Forest Service lands?	2
What are the different types of federal lands?	3
Land Cover	
What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?	4
Residential Development	
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?	5-6
Data Sources & Methods	7
Links to Additional Resources	8

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Land Ownership

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

U.S. Forest Service Land Types (Acres), 2009

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	11,941,017	2,286,279,509
Forest Service Lands	3,277,932	192,750,310
Unspecified Designated Area Type	2,495,261	146,630,207
National Wilderness	169,935	36,155,579
National Monument	0	3,661,327
National Recreation Area	0	2,950,660
National Game Refuge	612,736	1,198,099
National Wild River	0	568,059
National Recreation River	0	398,207
National Scenic River	0	289,617
National Scenic Area	0	230,459
Primitive Area	0	173,762
National Volcanic Monument	0	167,427
Special Management Area	0	164,707
Protection Area	0	45,051
Recreation Management Area	0	43,900
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	39,171
Scenic Recreation Area	0	12,645
National Botanical Area	0	8,256
National Scenic and Research Area	0	6,637
National Historic Area	0	6,540

Percent of Total

Forest Service Lands	27.5%	8.4%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	20.9%	6.4%
National Wilderness	1.4%	1.6%
National Monument	0.0%	0.2%
National Recreation Area	0.0%	0.1%
National Game Refuge	5.1%	0.1%
National Wild River	0.0%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources: USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

Note: All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Services' Land Areas Report 2009. The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous page due to differences in values reported by the data sources.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of Forest Service land designations. This information is a useful way to see whether any Forest Service lands have special designations that may affect management considerations. Different types of designation may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Methods

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Additional Resources

A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html⁽⁴⁾.

Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm⁽⁵⁾.

Data Sources

USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide

Land Ownership

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A: National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B: Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C: Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

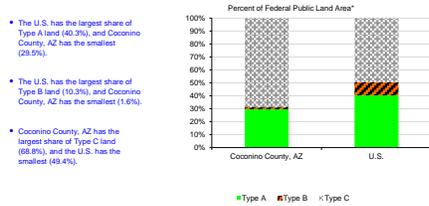
Relative Management Designations of Federal Lands (Acres)*

	Cocoonino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area of Type A, B, and C	4,734,023	628,566,455
Type A	1,388,409	253,610,839
Type B	77,628	64,696,135
Type C	3,257,986	310,659,481

Percent of Total

Type A	29.5%	40.3%
Type B	1.6%	10.3%
Type C	68.9%	49.4%

*Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.



- The U.S. has the largest share of Type A land (40.3%), and Cocoonino County, AZ has the smallest (29.5%).
- The U.S. has the largest share of Type B land (10.3%), and Cocoonino County, AZ has the smallest (1.6%).
- Cocoonino County, AZ has the largest share of Type C land (68.9%), and the U.S. has the smallest (49.4%).

Data Sources: Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. In most other respects, Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities - often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described, Type A lands are areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are areas with limited development and motorized transportation worth preserving; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal public lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness, have been shown to be associated with above average economic growth. While these classifications by themselves do not guarantee economic growth, when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.

Methods

The classifications offered on this page are not absolute categories. They are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as Wilderness and National Monuments, for example, are generally more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a Wilderness area or oil and gas development in a National Monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations such as Wilderness or National Monuments are more likely to allow commercial activities (e.g., mining, timber harvesting), even though there are exceptions.

Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1. Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification. These definitions (Type A, B, and C) of land classifications are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes. A caveat: The amount of acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

Additional Resources

Studies, articles and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available from:

healthyeconomics.org/protectedlands.php/

See also: Losh, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. "Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States." Population and Environment. 24(3): 255-272; and Holmes, P. and W. Hecox. 2002. "Does Wilderness Impoverish Rural Areas?" International Journal of Wilderness. 10(3): 34-39.

For an analysis on the effect on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, from Wilderness designations, see: Duffy-Deno, K. T., 1988. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Inlandmountain Western United States." Journal of Regional Science. 38(1): 109-136.

For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see: Rudzick, G. and H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." Environmental Management. 15(2): 227-233.

For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies. 25(2009): 343-353.

Data Sources

Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide

Land Cover

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

Land Cover (Acres), 2006

	Cocconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	11,341,517	2,286,279,309
Forest	1,074,692	571,569,877
Grassland	2,388,203	386,667,517
Shrubland	8,000,481	274,383,541
Mixed Cropland	12,843	891,649,009
Water	28,351	22,862,795
Urban	21,240	68,588,385
Other	119,419	14,549,391

Percent of Total

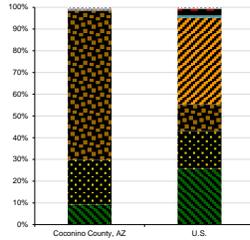
Forest	9.0%	25.0%
Grassland	20.0%	17.0%
Shrubland	67.0%	12.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.1%	39.0%
Water	0.2%	1.0%
Urban	0.2%	3.0%
Other	1.0%	0.6%

Land Cover, Percent of Land Area, 2006

- The U.S. has the largest share of forest cover (25%), and Cocconino County, AZ has the smallest (9%).

- Cocconino County, AZ has the largest share of grassland cover (20%), and the U.S. has the smallest (17%).

- Cocconino County, AZ has the largest share of shrubland cover (67%), and the U.S. has the smallest (12%).



Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land Cover Type Classification identifies 17 classes of land cover. These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Evergreen Needleleaf Forest, Evergreen Broadleaf Forest, Deciduous Needleleaf Forest, Deciduous Broadleaf Forest, and Mixed Forest.

Grassland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Grasslands, Savannas.

Shrubland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Closed Shrubland, Open Shrubland, and Woody Savannas.

Mixed Cropland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Croplands, and Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic.

Water: This is the same in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Urban: This is Urban and Built-Up in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Other: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Permanent Wetlands, Snow and Ice, Barren or Sparsely Vegetated, and Unclassified.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildlife, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.

Methods

NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data was selected because it is publicly available across the globe and has a relatively small number of general classes that were easily summarized.

Additional Resources

For more information about NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data, see: modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/.

Landcover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php.

For information on wildlife, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Urban/Suburban: Average residential lot size < 1.7 acres.

Exurban: Average residential lot size 1.7 - 40 acres.

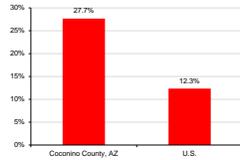
Total Residential: Cumulative acres of land developed at urban/suburban and exurban densities.

Residential Development (Acres), 2000-2010

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Private Land	1,612,000	1,941,224,948
Total Residential, 2000	78,119	190,918,648
Urban/Suburban, 2000	15,374	31,001,465
Exurban, 2000	62,745	159,917,187
Total Residential, 2010	99,722	214,476,717
Urban/Suburban, 2010	20,948	37,816,640
Exurban, 2010	78,774	176,659,056
Percent Change in Total Residential	27.7%	12.3%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

Percent Change in Area, Total Residential Development, 2000-2010



From 2000 to 2010, Coconino County, AZ had the largest percent change in residential development (27.7%), and the U.S. had the smallest (12.3%).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGDM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

What do we measure on this page?
Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?
In the past decade, despite the downturn in the housing market, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has continued to occur at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development).

This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about the commodity use of the landscape.

Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.

Methods

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine "urban" housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit, and "suburban" housing densities (0.25-1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

Additional Resources

For an overview of past national land-use trends, see:
Brown, D.G., K.M. Johnson, T.R. Loveland, and D.M. Theobald. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950-2000. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1851-1863.

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The last two papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:
Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Matzloff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974-988.
Gude, P.H., Hansen, A.J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B. 2006. "Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 77: 131-151.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGDM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Residential Development

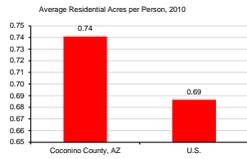
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

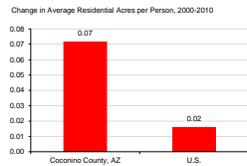
Population Density, 2000-2010

	Cocoonino County, AZ	U.S.
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.67	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	0.74	0.69
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000-2010	0.07	0.02
Private Acres/Person, 2010	11.98	4.29

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.



- In 2010, Cocoonino County, AZ had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (11.98 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (4.29 acres).



- From 2000 to 2010, Cocoonino County, AZ had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.07 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (0.02 acres).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2010 than it was in 2000. This latter trend indicates that exurban development has increased. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

Population growth is often a key metric used to describe human effects on natural resources. However, in most geographies land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to wildlife habitat loss and the degree to which public lands are bordered by residential development. The impact of residential development on ecological processes and biodiversity on surrounding lands is widely recognized. They include changes in ecosystem size, with implications for minimum dynamic area, species-area effect, and trophic structure; altered flows of materials and disturbances into and out of surrounding areas; effects on crucial habitats for seasonal and migration movements and population source/sink dynamics; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotics species, and diseases.

The degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 2000 and 2010 is shown in the table and figure on this page. It's important to note that a small change does not indicate that a county is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period. Geographies with high positive values of change were more sprawling in 2010 than in 2000. In parts of the country where development was less dense in 2010 than in 2000, the primary reason is often the increasing popularity of exurban / large lot development. Outside of urban areas, development on exurban lots has increased sharply since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

The pattern of land consumption in 2010 shown in the top figure, Average Residential Acres per Person, is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom figure Change in Average Residential Acres per Person. Geographies where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Methods

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a geography. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person.

Additional Resources

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The second paper focuses on the effects of land use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15:1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974-988.

For more information on development and wildlife, see the EPS-HOT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Land-Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012**
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html>
- **Protected Areas Database v 1.3 2012**
U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
<http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/>
- **Developed Areas 2000 and 2010**
Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.
- **MODIS Land Cover Type 2006**
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm>
- **USDA, Forest Service**
Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database
<http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2012/tgrshp2012.html
- 2 gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
- 3 www.nhd.usgs.gov
- 4 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html
- 5 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm
- 6 headwaterseconomics.org/protectedlands.php
- 7 <http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
- 8 www.landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php

A Profile of Federal Land Payments

Coconino County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Federal Land Payments	
What are federal land payments?	1
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?	2
How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?	3
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?	4
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments (user input data)?	5
Federal Land Payment Programs	
What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?	6
What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?	7
What is BLM Revenue Sharing?	8
What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?	9
What are Federal Mineral Royalties?	10
Data Sources & Methods	11
Links to Additional Resources	12

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

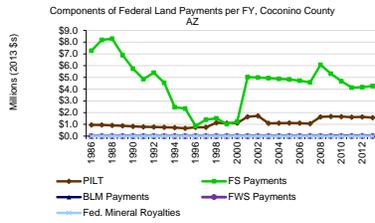
What are federal land payments?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

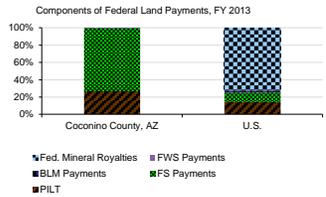
Components of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
PILT	5,875,716	2,787,139,550
Forest Service Payments	1,572,295	397,256,089
BLM Payments	4,266,554	306,058,822
USFWS Refuge Payments	36,868	66,579,030
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	15,936,122
		2,001,309,488
Percent of Total		
PILT	28.8%	14.3%
Forest Service Payments	72.6%	11.0%
BLM Payments	0.6%	2.4%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%	71.8%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments shrank from \$7,268,379 to \$4,266,554, a decrease of 41 percent.



- In FY 2013, Forest Service Payments made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Coconino County AZ (72.6%), and USFWS Refuge Payments made up the smallest (0%).



Data Source: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.
Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.
USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.

Before 1976, all federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs—volatility, the payment level, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractive uses of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.

Methods

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments.

Significance of Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level (data gaps on local distributions of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing is less than one percent of total federal land payments in FFY 2009) but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments. Federal mineral royalties made up 68% of federal land payments in the U.S. in FFY 2008.

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

For data on federal land ownership, see the EPS-HDT Land Use report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payments

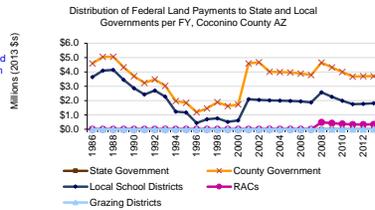
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

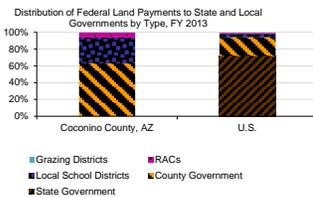
Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

Geography of Origin (\$)	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by		
State Government	5,875,716	2,787,139,550
County Government	0	2,005,231,997
Local School Districts	3,698,773	616,271,004
RACs	1,813,285	113,488,835
Grazing Districts	341,324	33,302,236
Grazing Districts	22,334	12,684,340
Percent of Total		
State Government	0.0%	71.9%
County Government	63.0%	22.1%
Local School Districts	30.9%	4.1%
RACs	5.8%	1.2%
Grazing Districts	0.4%	0.5%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, the amount county governments receive in federal land payments shrank from \$4,588,510 to \$3,698,773, a decrease of 19 percent.



- In FY 2013, County Government made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Coconino County AZ (63%), and State Government made up the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Why is it important?

A variety of state and local governments receive federal land payments, and the way these payments are distributed explains who benefits. For example, PILT is directed to county government only, while USFS payments are shared between county government and schools. If USFS payments decline, the PILT formula ensures that county government payments will increase, but school districts will not share in the increased PILT payments. While PILT and SRS have decoupled local government payments from commercial activities on public lands, all the federal land payments delivered to state government (mineral royalties, BLM revenue sharing payments) are still linked directly to how public lands are managed. This means state legislators and governors have a different set of expectations and incentives to lobby for particular outcomes on public lands than do county commissioners or school officials.

Methods

State Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute (see note about data limitations).

County Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

Local School District Distributions: Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Distributions: Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343. Each RAC consists of 15 people representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel.

Grazing District Distributions: Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt/.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

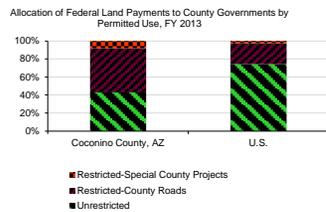
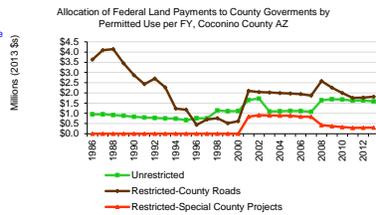
Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Government by Permitted Use, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$)	3,698,773	615,271,004
Unrestricted	1,586,829	457,219,872
Restricted-County Roads	1,813,285	143,265,915
Restricted-Special County Projects	298,659	15,785,217
Percent of Total		
Unrestricted	42.9%	74.2%
Restricted-County Roads	49.0%	23.2%
Restricted-Special County Projects	8.1%	2.6%

- From 1986 to 2013, unrestricted federal land payments grew from \$954,319 to \$1,586,829, an increase of 66 percent.

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, federal land payments restricted to county roads shrank from \$3,634,191 to \$1,813,285, a decrease of 50 percent.

- In FY 2013, restricted-county roads federal land payments were the largest type of payment to the county government in Coconino County AZ (49%), and restricted-special county projects were the smallest (8.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Why is it important?

County governments can incur a number of costs associated with activities that take place on federal public lands within their boundaries. For example, counties must maintain county roads used by logging trucks and recreational traffic traveling to and from federal lands, and they must pay for law enforcement and emergency services associated with public lands. Several federal land payment programs, particularly those from the Forest Service, are specifically targeted to help pay for these costs.

Methods

Unrestricted: Consist of (1) PILT, (2) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing, and (3) any distributions of federal mineral royalties from the state government.
Restricted-County Roads: Consist of (1) Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I, (2) Forest Service 25% Fund, (3) Forest Service Owl payments (between 1993 and 2000 only), and (4) Forest Grasslands. Federal law mandates payments be used for county roads and public schools. Each state determines how to split funds between the two services.
Restricted-Special County Projects: Consist of (1) SRS Title III funds that are distributed to county government for use on specific projects, such as Firewise Communities projects, reimbursement for emergency services provided on federal land, and developing community wildfire protection plans.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

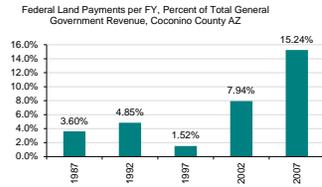
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

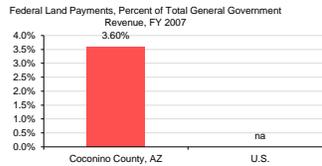
Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2013 \$)

	Cocoonino County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	157,451	na
Taxes	53,628	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	73,501	na
Total Charges	15,317	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	15,005	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	5,671	3,312,736
Percent of Total		
Taxes	34.1%	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	46.7%	na
Total Charges	9.7%	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	9.5%	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	3.6%	na

- From FY 1987 to FY 2007, federal land payments shrank from 15.2 to 3.6 percent of total general government revenue, a decrease of 76 percent.



- In FY 2007, federal land payments as a percent of total general government revenue in Cocoonino County AZ was 3.6%.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau. Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Reporting Period: State and local financial data is from the U.S. Census of Governments, conducted every five years. The latest was for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. Federal land payments reported for FY 2006 are received by state and local government during FY 2007.

Interactive Table: Census of Government county financial statistics are based on a national survey and may not match local government financial reports. The interactive table on the next page allows the user to input data gathered from primary sources to avoid these data limitations and update data for the latest year.

Taxes: All taxes collected by state and local governments, including property, sales, and income tax.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Payments, grants, and distributions from other governments, including federal education, health care, and transportation assistance to state governments, and state assistance to local governments.

Total Charges: Charges imposed for providing current services, including social services, library, and clerk and recorder charges.

All Other (Miscellaneous): All other general government revenue from their own sources.

Why is it important?

County payments are an important component of local government fiscal health for a handful of rural counties with a large share of land in federal ownership. For counties with fewer public lands and larger economies, federal land payments are a small piece of a much broader revenue stream. Counties most dependent on federal land payments are affected most by changes in distribution and funding levels. For these counties, volatility and uncertainty makes budgeting and planning difficult.

Methods

Reporting Period: The Census of Government FY covers the period July 1 to June 30 for most states and counties and does not match the federal FY beginning October 1 and ending September 31. Federal land payments reported for the current FY are often distributed to counties during the following FY. For example, Forest Service payments authorized and appropriated for FY 2007 are delivered to counties in January of 2008, during the Census of Government FY 2008. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in FY 2006 are compared to local government revenue received in FY 2007.

Federal Land Payments Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Census of Governments Data Limitations: (1) county financial statistics may not match local government financial reports for three main reasons: (a) The Census of Government defines the general county government as the aggregation of the parent (county) government and all agencies, institutions, and authorities connected to it (including government and quasi-governmental entities). This may differ from the way local governments define themselves for budgeting purposes; (b) different reporting periods between the Census of Governments fiscal year and the reporting period used by local governments (for example, some counties use a calendar year for reporting purposes); and (c) survey methods introduce error; (2) the last published edition of the Census of Governments was FY 2007, before the recent increase in payments from SRS and PILT; and (3) federal land payments data limitations may under-represent the importance of federal land payments relative to other sources of county revenue.

Additional Resources

U.S. Census Bureau State and Local Government Finance statistics can be downloaded at: census.gov/govs/estimate/.

For a detailed description of Census of Governments survey methods, survey year (fiscal year), and definitions, see: 2006 Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at census.gov/govs/.

Schuster, Ervin G. and Krista M. Gebert. 2001. Property Tax Equivalency on Federal Resource Management Lands. *Journal of Forestry*, May 2001 pp 30-35.

Ingles, Brett. 2004. Changing the Funding Structure: An Analysis of the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 on National Forest Lands. Environmental Science and Public Policy Research Institute, Boise State University.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

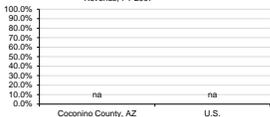
This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Instructions: Use the Interactive Table below to input data (enter data only in the shaded cells). Data entered will automatically update the table and figures below. See the Instructions in the Study Guide for help on where to find county data.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2009 \$)

	Cocoonino County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	0	na
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)	3,698,773	616,271,004
Percent of Total		
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)		na

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Why is it important?

Federal land cannot be taxed by state and local governments, reducing their tax capacity and potentially making it difficult for jurisdictions with significant federal land ownership to fund basic services, including education, transportation, and public safety. In addition, local governments

Instructions

1. Enter County Data into Interactive Table: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with data you obtain from the county's Audited Financial Statements or Annual Financial Reports. Data entered into the Interactive Table will automatically update all relevant tables and figures on this page.

Audited Financial Statements: Most states require county governments to complete annual audits of government financial reports and to report them to the state. Audited annual financial statements are the best source for local financial data because they report statistics for the entire general county government as a whole, and they are standardized, allowing for easy comparison between geographies.

Annual Financial Reports: Using unaudited financial statements from the county government is another option. Annual financial statements are less desirable because they often are not aggregated for the general county government, but are organized into funds. Annual financial reports are not standardized across local governments and some work may be required to understand the accounting basis for these reports.

2. Enter Federal Land Payments Data: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with federal land payments data for the year immediately prior to the year for which you entered government financial data. These data can be found on page 2 of this report, or in the hidden "Calcs" worksheet. To unhide worksheets, right click on any worksheet tab and click unhide.

3. Update Text in Tables, Figures, and Bullets: Table and figure headings and bullets that describe the reporting period and geographies covered must be updated to reflect the year of data entered, and the geographies covered.

Additional Resources

Honadle, Beth W., James M. Costa, and Beverly A. Cigler. 2004. *Fiscal Health for Local Governments*. Elsevier Academic Press, San Diego.

If you have questions about how to use the Interactive Table, contact Headwaters Economics at eps-hdt@headwaters-economics.org or (408) 570-5626.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

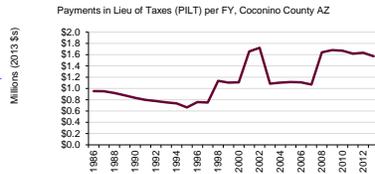
PILT Eligible Acres by Agency, FY 2013

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Eligible Acres	4,738,081	605,353,942
BLM	610,620	241,711,116
Forest Service	3,270,863	189,274,098
Bureau of Reclamation	30,025	4,030,856
National Park Service	826,753	76,781,845
Military	0	328,157
Army Corps of Engineers	0	7,969,080
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	85,235,272
Other Eligible Acres	0	23,518
PILT Payment (2013 \$)	1,572,295	397,256,089
Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2013 \$)	0.33	0.66

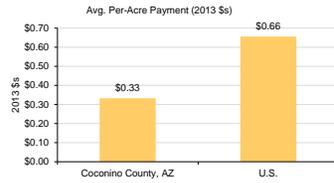
Percent of Total

BLM	12.9%	39.9%
Forest Service	69.0%	31.3%
Bureau of Reclamation	0.6%	0.7%
National Park Service	17.4%	12.7%
Military	0.0%	0.1%
Army Corps of Engineers	0.0%	1.3%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.0%	14.1%
Other Eligible Acres	0.0%	0.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, PILT payments grew from \$954,319 to \$1,572,295, increased of 65 percent.



- In FY 2013, the U.S. had the highest average per-acre PILT payment (\$0.66), and Coconino County, AZ had the lowest (\$0.33).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

Congress authorized PILT in 1976 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing payment programs to compensate counties for non-taxable federal lands within their borders (Public Law 94-565). PILT increases and stabilizes county government revenue sharing payments by paying counties based on a per-acre average "base payment" that is reduced by the amount of revenue sharing payments and is subject to a population cap.

A low average per-acre PILT payment may indicate significant revenue sharing payments from the previous year or that the county's population is below the population cap that limits the base per acre payment.

PILT is permanently authorized, but congress must appropriate funding on an annual basis. PILT was typically not fully funded until FY 2008 when counties received a guarantee of five years at full payment amounts (FY 2008 to FY 2012 payments).

Why is it important?

As county payments became more important to local government after WWII (largely due to high timber extraction levels to fuel the post-war housing and economic growth), volatility became an issue. PILT increased and stabilized payments by funding counties from congressional appropriations rather than directly from commodity receipts. PILT payments are also important because they are not restricted to particular local government services, but can be used at the discretion of county commissioners to fund any local government needs.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior maintains an online searchable database of PILT payments and eligible PILT acres by county and state total. Data are available back to FY 1999 at: doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm^[1].

Schuster, Ervin G. 1995. PILT - Its Purpose and Performance. *Journal of Forestry*, 93(8):31-35.

Com, M. Lynne. 2008. PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified. Congressional Research Service Report RL31392.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

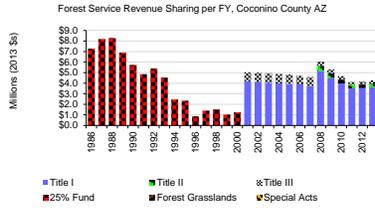
Forest Service Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Forest Service Total	4,266,554	306,058,822
Secure Rural Schools Total	4,266,554	288,819,519
Title I	3,626,571	245,676,588
Title II	341,324	29,958,363
Title III	298,659	13,184,569
25% Fund	0	11,078,162
Forest Grasslands	0	0
Special Acts	0	6,161,140

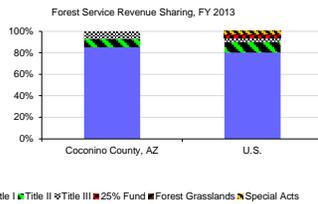
Percent of Total

Secure Rural Schools Total	100.0%	94.4%
Title I	85.0%	80.3%
Title II	8.0%	9.8%
Title III	7.0%	4.3%
25% Fund	0.0%	3.6%
Forest Grasslands	0.0%	0.0%
Special Acts	0.0%	2.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments shrank from \$7,268,379 to \$4,266,554, a decrease of 41 percent.



- In FY 2013, Title I payments were the greatest portion of Forest Service revenue sharing in Coconino County AZ (85%), and 25% Fund were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwatersconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.
U.S. Forest Service 25 Percent Fund: The 25% Fund, established in 1908, shares revenue generated from the sale of commodities produced on public land with the county where the activities take place. Twenty-five percent of the value of public land receipts are distributed directly to counties and must be used to fund roads and schools. States determine how to allocate receipts between these two local services.
The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS), or Public Law 106-393: SRS was enacted in FY 2001 to provide 5 years of transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. SRS was reauthorized for a single year in 2007, and again in 2008 for a period of four years. The SRS Act has three titles that allocate payments for specific purposes.

- Title I - these payments to counties make up 80 to 85 percent of the total SRS payments and must be dedicated to funding roads and schools. States determine the split between these two services, and some states let the counties decide.
- Title II - these funds are retained by the federal treasury to be used on special projects on federal land. Resource advisory committees (RACs) at the community level help make spending determinations and monitor project progress.
- Title III - these payments may be used to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program, to reimburse the county for search and rescue and other emergency services, and to develop community wildfire protection plans.

What is the Relationship Between the 25% Fund and SRS? Counties elect to receive Secure Rural Schools Payments, or to continue with 25% Fund payments. Most counties have elected to receive Secure Rural Schools payments. Some counties, particularly in the East, continue to prefer 25% Fund payments to Secure Rural Schools.
Forest Grasslands: Forest Grasslands are lands acquired by the Forest Service through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-210). The Act authorized acquisition of damaged lands to rehabilitate and use them for various purposes. Receipts from activities on Forest Grasslands are shared directly with county governments.

Special Acts: These include Payments to Minnesota (Act of June 22, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 577g), payments associated with the Quinault Special Management Area in Washington (P.L. 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327), and receipts from the sale of quartz from the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas (§423, Interior Appropriations Act for FY1989; P.L. 100-446, 102 Stat. 1774). Payments to Minnesota provides a special payment (75% of the appraised value) for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties. The Forest Service shares 45 percent of timber receipts from the Quinault Special Management Area with both the Quinault Indian Tribe and with the State of Washington. Congress directed the Forest Service to sell quartz from the Ouachita National Forest as common variety mineral materials (rather than being available under the 1872 General Mining Law), with 50 percent of the receipts to Arkansas counties with Ouachita National Forest lands for roads and schools.

Why is it important?

USFS revenue sharing is the largest source of federal land payments to counties on a national basis (federal mineral royalties are distributed to states). For some counties it provides a significant portion of total local government revenue. Payments became important after WWII when timber harvests on the National Forests increased sharply in response to post-war housing and economic growth.

As the timber economy shifted and ideas about public land management changed, harvests declined and county payments along with it. Congress addressed these changes by authorizing "owl" transition payments in the Pacific Northwest, and later extended the concept of transition payments nationally in 2000 with the SRS act. SRS changed USFS revenue sharing in three fundamental ways: SRS (1) decoupled county payments from National Forest receipts traditionally dominated by timber, (2) introduced new purposes of restoration and stewardship through Title II funds that pay for projects on public lands, and (3) addressed payment equity concerns by adjusting county and school payments based on economic need (the Title I formula is adjusted using each county's per capita personal income).

SRS transition payments are only authorized through FY 2011, at which point Congress must decide to extend and/or reform SRS, or allow it to expire. If SRS expires, counties will again receive payments from the 25% Fund, recouping payments directly to commercial activities on public land.

Additional Resources

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments available at: fs.usda.gov/pts/9/
 Gotte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwatersconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

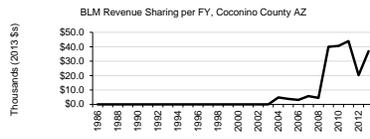
This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

BLM Payments to States and Local Governments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total BLM Payments (\$)	36,868	66,579,030
Proceeds of Sales	14,534	9,841,676
Mineral Leasing Act	0	53,150
Taylor Grazing Act	22,334	12,684,240
State Payments	0	3,922,509
National Grasslands	0	447,217
O&C and CBWR land grants	0	39,630,138
Title I	0	33,685,617
Title II	0	3,343,873
Title III	0	2,600,648

Percent of Total

Proceeds of Sales	39.4%	14.8%
Mineral Leasing Act	0.0%	0.1%
Taylor Grazing Act	60.6%	19.1%
State Payments	0.0%	5.9%
National Grasslands	0.0%	0.7%
O&C and CBWR land grants	0.0%	59.6%
Title I	0.0%	50.6%
Title II	0.0%	5.0%
Title III	0.0%	3.9%



- In FY 2013, Taylor Grazing Act payments were the greatest portion of BLM revenue sharing in Coconino County AZ (60.6%), and Mineral Leasing Act payments were the smallest (0%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

Proceeds of Sales: These include receipts from the sale of land and materials.

Mineral Leasing Act: These include Oil and Gas Right of Way lease revenue and the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Lands. These do not include royalties from mineral leasing on BLM lands, which are distributed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). For ONRR payments see worksheet 10.

Taylor Grazing Act: The Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, established grazing allotments on public land and extended tenure to district grazers. In 1936 the Grazing Service (BLM) enacted fees to be shared with the county where allotments and leases are located. Funds are restricted to use for range improvements (e.g., predator control, noxious weed programs) in cooperation with BLM or livestock organizations.

• Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established under the Act.

• Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district established under the Act.

National Grasslands: Revenue derived from the management of National Grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958.

Oregon and California Land Grants: These include (1) the Oregon and California (O&C) land grant payment and (2) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment administered by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Amounts include Title I, Title II, and Title III payments (see the Forest Service revenue sharing section in this report for definitions and information on the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act).

Why is it important?

The BLM is the nation's largest land owner, and activities that take place on BLM lands can be extremely important to adjacent communities. Similarly, the non-taxable status of BLM lands is important to local government who must provide services to county residents, and provide public safety and law enforcement activities on BLM lands. BLM revenue sharing programs provide resources to local governments in lieu of property taxes (and these revenue sharing dollars are supplemented by PILT).

Methods

BLM data on this page are from BLM FRD 196 and FRD 198 reports. The FRD 196 reports receipts by county and state of origin while the FRD 198 reports actual distribution amounts to state and local governments. FRD 198 is not available for some years, so the FRD 196 report is used. To arrive at distribution amounts from receipts, the Legal Allocation of BLM Receipts (Table 3-31 of BLM Public Land Statistics) was used. Some error is likely. In addition, some data are obtained directly from states. Distribution statistics obtained from the state or local government are related to the previous FY's reported distributions (BLM distributions reported for federal FY 2008 are received and reported by state and local government in FY 2009.)

Additional Resources

BLM Public Land Statistics are available at the Annual Reports and Public Land Statistics website: blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html

Information about the Taylor Grazing Act is available at: blm.gov/wo/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

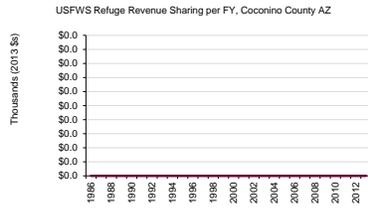
Federal Land Payment Programs

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

USFWS Refuge Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
USFWS Refuge Revenue Share	0	15,936,122



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

Twenty-five percent of the net receipts collected from the sale of various products or privileges from Refuge lands, or three-quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the adjusted purchase price of Refuge land, whichever is greater, is shared with the counties in which the Refuge is located.

Why is it important?

National Wildlife Refuges and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service do not pay property taxes to local governments. The Refuge revenue sharing program is intended to compensate counties for non-taxable Refuge lands. As with other revenue sharing programs, these payments can be important if USFWS ownership is a large percentage of all land in the county, reducing the ability of the local government to raise sufficient tax revenue to provide basic services. In addition, linking payments to revenue derived from USFWS lands can create incentives for local government officials to lobby for particular uses of public land.

Methods

Data Limitations: The USFWS publishes a database of Refuge revenue sharing payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007 only, and does not make data available for other years for the nation. Data on Refuge revenue sharing may be obtained directly from the receiving county government. County governments may request county-specific Refuge revenue sharing payment data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Financial Management, Denver Operations.

Significance of Data Limitations: Data limitations are relatively insignificant on the national scale (USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments were about 4% of total federal land payments for the United States in FY 2007), however they may be significant for counties that have large areas managed by USFWS.

Additional Resources

A detailed description of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments is available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Realty website at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/mrs.html⁹³.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Database is available at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm⁹⁴. The database currently only includes payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007. The agency does not provide data for the nation for additional years.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

This page describes components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments.

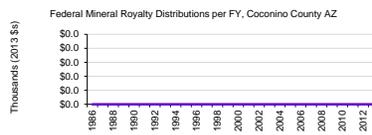
Federal Mineral Royalties by Source, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Coconino County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Royalty	0	2,001,309,488
Royalties	0	1,784,591,308
Coal	0	353,201,189
Natural Gas	0	498,654,394
Gas Plan Products	0	141,034,611
Oil	0	693,515,903
Other	0	98,185,211
Non-Royalty Revenue	0	216,482,995
Rents	0	22,128,372
Bonus	0	330,986,898
Other Revenues	0	-136,630,275
Geothermal	0	3,659,328
GOMESA	0	235,185

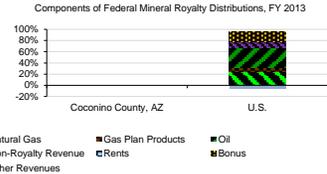
Percent of Total

Royalties	na	89.2%
Coal	na	17.6%
Natural Gas	na	24.9%
Gas Plan Products	na	7.0%
Oil	na	34.7%
Other	na	4.9%
Non-Royalty Revenue	na	10.8%
Rents	na	1.1%
Bonus	na	16.5%
Other Revenues	na	-6.8%
Geothermal	na	0.2%
GOMESA	na	0.0%

This table shows federal royalties disbursed directly to state and local governments. States may share a portion of their royalties with counties. These state "pass through" disbursements are not reported here. See "Additional Resources".



- In FY 2013, oil royalties were the largest component of federal mineral royalties in the U.S. (34.7%), and other were the smallest (4.9%).



- In FY 2013, bonus were the largest component of federal mineral non-royalty revenue in the U.S. (16.5%), and other revenues were the smallest (-6.8%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments across geographies, and trends for the region.

Royalties, rents, and bonus payments from mining activities on federal land are shared with the state of origin (49% of revenue is returned to states and 51% is retained by the federal government). In addition, revenue from geothermal production on federal lands and a share of royalties from offshore drilling the Gulf of Mexico (GOMESA) are shared directly with county governments. State and local governments determine how to spend their share of federal mineral royalties within broad federal guidelines (priority must be given to areas socially or economically impacted by mineral development for planning, construction/maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services).

Royalties: Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease. A royalty is due when production begins.

Geothermal: Geothermal payments are distributed directly to counties where the activity takes place.

GOMESA: The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA) makes distributors of offshore federal mineral royalties to coastal states and communities. The four states and their eligible political subdivisions receiving revenues from the GOMESA leases include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Rents: A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the right to a lease.

Bonuses: Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

Other Revenues: A disbursement that is not a royalty, rent, or bonus. Other revenue may include minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

Why is it important?

Mineral royalties are the largest source of revenue derived from extractive activities on public lands. Mineral extraction can place significant demands on federal, state, and local infrastructure and services. Royalty revenue helps meet some of these demands. They are also designed to provide an ongoing public benefit from the depletion of non-renewable resources owned by the public.

Methods

Data Limitations: State governments that receive federal mineral royalty distributions often choose to pass through a share of federal distributions directly to the local government of origin (the location where the royalties were generated). For example, Montana distributes 25 percent of the state government's share of federal mineral royalties with the county of origin. Because information about royalties by county of origin and state government distributions to local governments are not published by ONRR, EPS-HDT users must contact each state directly for these data. Headwaters Economics includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document. http://headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics provides a methods document specific to the EPS-HDT Federal Lands Payments report that includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document: headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf¹⁰.

For more definitions, see the Glossary of Mineral Terms, Office of Natural Resources Revenue available at: onrr.gov/Stats/pdffiles/glossary.pdf¹¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Government report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **U.S. Census of Governments**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
www.census.gov/govs
Tel. 800-242-2184
- **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.blm.gov
Tel. 202-208-3801
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
Realty Division, U.S. Department of Interior
www.fws.gov
Tel. 703-358-1713
- **U.S. Forest Service**
U.S. Department of Agriculture
www.fs.fed.us
Tel. 800-832-1355
- **U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.onrr.gov
Tel. 303-231-3078

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt
- 2 www.census.gov/govs/estimate/
- 3 www.census.gov/govs/
- 4 www.doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm
- 5 www.fs.usda.gov/pts/
- 6 www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html
- 7 www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html
- 8 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html
- 9 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm
- 10 headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf
- 11 www.onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf

A Profile of Demographics

Gila County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations. In addition to these geographies, the Demographics report can be run for county subdivisions, cities and towns, American Indian areas, and congressional districts.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

Demographics	Page
How has population changed?	1
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?	2-3
What is the racial makeup of the population?	4
What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?	5
What is the tribal makeup of the population?	6-7
Employment	
What occupations and industries are present?	8
What are the characteristics of labor participation?	9
What are commuting patterns?	10
Income	
How is income distributed?	11
What are poverty levels?	12-13
What are the components of household earnings?	14
Social Characteristics	
What are education and enrollment levels?	15
What languages are spoken?	16
Housing	
What are the main housing characteristics?	17
How affordable is housing?	18
Benchmarks	
How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?	19
Data Sources & Methods	20
Links to Additional Resources	21

Note to Users:

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Demographics

How has population changed?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section in the Study Guide text.

Population, 2000-2013*

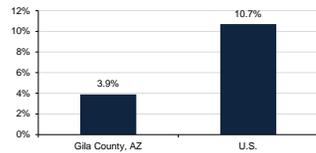
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	53,335	311,536,594
Population (2000)	51,335	281,421,906
Population Change (2000-2013*)	2,000	30,114,688
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	3.9%	10.7%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Gila County, AZ had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (2,000).

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, U.S. had the largest estimated relative change in population (10.7%), and Gila County, AZ had the smallest (3.9%).

Percent Change in Population, 2000-2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This report covers the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Why is this important?

This report covers a broad range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and home ownership. It is the only EPS-HDT report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

ACS is based on a survey, and is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf⁽¹⁾.

For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see: census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/⁽²⁾, census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	53,335	311,536,594
Under 5 years	3,098	20,052,112
5 to 9 years	3,113	20,409,060
10 to 14 years	3,023	20,672,609
15 to 19 years	3,113	21,715,074
20 to 24 years	2,494	22,099,887
25 to 29 years	2,668	21,243,365
30 to 34 years	2,247	20,467,912
35 to 39 years	2,450	19,876,161
40 to 44 years	2,484	20,998,001
45 to 49 years	3,269	22,109,946
50 to 54 years	3,874	22,396,322
55 to 59 years	4,218	20,165,892
60 to 64 years	4,472	17,479,211
65 to 69 years	4,319	13,189,508
70 to 74 years	3,268	9,787,522
75 to 79 years	2,068	7,438,750
80 to 84 years	1,624	5,781,697
85 years and over	1,533	5,673,565
Total Female	26,838	158,289,182
Total Male	26,497	153,247,412

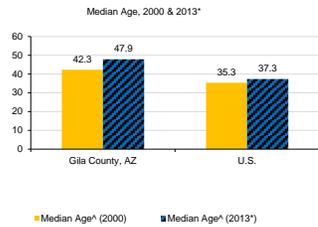
Change in Median Age, 2000-2013*

Median Age ^a (2013 [*])	47.9	37.3
Median Age ^a (2000)	42.3	35.3
Median Age % Change	13.2%	5.7%

^a Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the median age estimate increased the most in Gila County, AZ (42.3 to 47.9, a 13.2% increase) and increased the least in the U.S. (35.3 to 37.3, a 5.7% increase).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0.0%	0.0%
Under 5 years	1.3%	0.0%
5 to 9 years	5.9%	0.1%
10 to 14 years	6.5%	0.1%
15 to 19 years	3.0%	0.0%
20 to 24 years	8.1%	0.1%
25 to 29 years	4.2%	0.0%
30 to 34 years	1.8%	0.0%
35 to 39 years	6.9%	0.1%
40 to 44 years	7.1%	0.1%
45 to 49 years	1.1%	0.0%
50 to 54 years	0.5%	0.0%
55 to 59 years	5.1%	0.1%
60 to 64 years	6.0%	0.1%
65 to 69 years	5.1%	0.1%
70 to 74 years	5.5%	0.1%
75 to 79 years	7.1%	0.1%
80 to 84 years	8.3%	0.1%
85 years and over	8.3%	0.1%
Total Female	0.2%	0.0%
Total Male	0.2%	0.0%
Median Age ^a (2013 [*])	0.4%	0.2%
Median Age ^a (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age % Change	3.3%	3.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 15-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ⁽⁶⁾.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: stateoftheusa.org ⁽⁵⁾.

A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx ⁽⁸⁾.

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frey-demographer.org ⁽⁷⁾.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx ⁽⁹⁾.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/> ⁽⁴⁾.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: countyhealthrankings.org ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

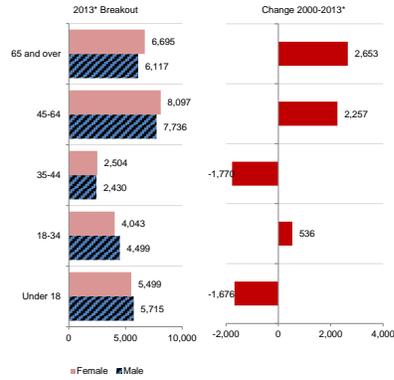
Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2013*

	2000	2013†
Total Population	51,335	53,335
Under 18	12,890	11,214
18-34	8,006	8,542
35-44	6,704	4,934
45-64	13,576	15,833
65 and over	10,159	12,812
Percent of Total		
Under 18	25.1%	21.0%
18-34	15.6%	16.0%
35-44	13.1%	9.3%
45-64	26.4%	29.7%
65 and over	19.8%	24.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 45-64 (8,097), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 45-64 (7,736).

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 65 and over (2,653), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 35-44 (-1,770).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, Coefficients of Variation

	2000	2009*
Total Population	0%	0%
Under 18	0%	2%
18-34	0%	3%
35-44	0%	5%
45-64	0%	2%
65 and over	0%	3%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Under 18	0%	0%
18-34	0%	0%
35-44	0%	0%
45-64	0%	0%
65 and over	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx⁽¹¹⁾.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. *Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World*. Random House, New York, New York, 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: census.gov/population/age/⁽¹²⁾.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf⁽¹³⁾.

Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx⁽¹⁴⁾.

Frey, W.H. 2006. *America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decades: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. *Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century*. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." *Population Bulletin* 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html⁽¹⁵⁾. Retrieved September 1, 2010.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the racial makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Population by Race, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	53,326	311,536,594
White alone	42,459	230,592,579
Black or African American alone	306	39,167,010
American Indian alone	7,910	2,540,309
Asian alone	104	15,231,962
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	16	526,347
Some other race alone	1,275	14,746,054
Two or more races	1,175	8,732,333

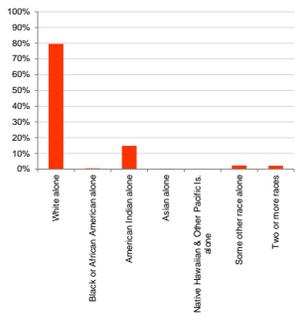
Percent of Total

White alone	79.6%	74.0%
Black or African American alone	0.6%	12.6%
American Indian alone	14.8%	0.8%
Asian alone	0.4%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	2.4%	4.7%
Two or more races	2.2%	2.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Gila County AZ was White alone (79.6%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone (0.0%).

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Gila County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population by Race, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
White alone	1%	0%
Black or African American alone	19%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	29%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	95%	1%
Some other race	15%	0%
Two or more races	17%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	1%	0%
Black or African American alone	21%	0%
American Indian alone	2%	0%
Asian alone	33%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0%	0%
Some other race	15%	0%
Two or more races	17%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the racial makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)." In addition, "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/edreg_1997standards ^[16].

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau's publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ^[17].

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ^[18].

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: measuresofamerica.org/centuryapart ^[19].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	53,335	311,536,594
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9,702	51,786,591
Not Hispanic or Latino	43,633	259,750,003
White alone	34,645	197,050,418
Black or African American alone	270	38,093,998
American Indian alone	7,839	2,061,752
Asian alone	194	15,061,411
Native Hawaiian & Oth. Pacific Is. alone	16	488,646
Some other race	27	606,356
Two or more races	642	6,387,422

Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.2%	16.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	81.8%	83.4%
White alone	65.0%	63.3%
Black or African American alone	0.5%	12.2%
American Indian alone	14.7%	0.7%
Asian alone	0.4%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian & Oth. Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	1.2%	2.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Gila County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (18.2%), and the U.S. had the lowest (16.6%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Gila County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Hispanic Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	17%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	29%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth. Pacific Is. alone	95%	1%
Some other race	97%	1%
Two or more races	22%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	12%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	33%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth. Pacific Is. alone	0%	0%
Some other race	120%	0%
Two or more races	20%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks) and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards ⁽¹⁰⁾

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ⁽¹¹⁾

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ⁽¹⁰⁾

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf ⁽¹⁰⁾

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: icbemp.gov/science/hansrichard_10pg.pdf ⁽¹²⁾

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian or Alaska Native descent that does not fall within a major tribal affiliation.

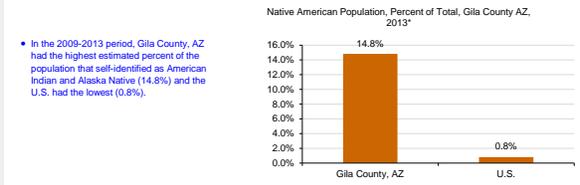
American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	53,335	311,536,594
Total Native American	7,910	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes	7,893	1,997,487
Alaska Native Tribes	0	108,836
Non-Specified Tribes	17	363,000

Percent of Total

Total Native American	14.8%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	14.8%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.0%	0.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	1%	0%
American Indian Tribes	1%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	na	1%
Non-Specified Tribes	75%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Native American	2%	0%
American Indian Tribes	2%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	na	0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: bia.gov/index.htm ⁽²⁾.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: indians.org/index.html ⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Region

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	53,335	311,536,504
Total Native American	7,910	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes; Specified	7,893	1,997,487
Apache	6,393	69,740
Blackfeet	0	26,474
Cherokee	13	273,192
Cheyenne	0	11,774
Chickasaw	0	22,917
Chippewa	0	115,253
Choctaw	0	90,189
Colville	0	8,182
Comanche	0	12,228
Cree	0	2,191
Creek	6	41,521
Crow	23	11,424
Delaware	0	7,471
Houma	0	9,488
Iroquois	0	46,639
Kiowa	0	8,691
Lumbee	0	68,171
Menominee	0	8,259
Navajo	599	305,552
Osage	0	8,332
Ottawa	0	7,026
Paiute	0	10,545
Pima	95	24,212
Potawatomi	9	19,337
Pueblo	70	71,029
Puget Sound Salish	0	13,971
Seminole	7	13,987
Shoshone	0	9,470
Sioux	21	124,363
Tohono O'odham	230	20,343
Ute	0	8,629
Yakama	0	8,614
Yaqui	0	19,942
Yuman	11	7,944
All other tribes	616	491,367
American Indian; Not Specified	0	60,370
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	0	108,836
Alaska Athabaskan	0	15,882
Aleut	0	11,709
Eskimo	0	60,926
Tlingit-Haida	0	15,622
All other tribes	0	4,697
Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	10,616
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	17	363,000

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	1%	0%
American Indian Tribes; Specified	1%	0%
Apache	4%	2%
Blackfeet	na	3%
Cherokee	89%	1%
Cheyenne	na	6%
Chickasaw	na	3%
Chippewa	na	1%
Choctaw	na	1%
Colville	na	5%
Comanche	na	6%
Cree	na	11%
Creek	101%	2%
Crow	98%	5%
Delaware	na	7%
Houma	na	6%
Iroquois	na	2%
Kiowa	na	7%
Lumbee	na	1%
Menominee	na	4%
Navajo	23%	1%
Osage	na	6%
Ottawa	na	7%
Paiute	na	4%
Pima	56%	4%
Potawatomi	101%	3%
Pueblo	56%	2%
Puget Sound Salish	na	4%
Seminole	96%	4%
Shoshone	na	5%
Sioux	78%	1%
Tohono O'odham	52%	5%
Ute	na	6%
Yakama	na	5%
Yaqui	na	5%
Yuman	99%	6%
All other tribes	35%	1%
American Indian; Not Specified	na	3%
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	na	1%
Alaska Athabaskan	na	4%
Aleut	na	5%
Eskimo	na	1%
Tlingit-Haida	na	4%
All other tribes	na	6%
Alaska Native; Not Specified	na	6%
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	75%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: fs.fed.us/sp/tribalrelations/index.shtml ⁽²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What occupations and industries are present?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	18,378	141,984,697
Management, professional, & related	5,402	51,341,228
Service	4,741	25,645,065
Sales and office	4,010	34,957,520
Farming, fishing, and forestry	130	1,030,881
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	2,428	11,832,435
Production, transportation, & material movin	1,667	12,057,570

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	29.4%	36.2%
Service	25.8%	18.1%
Sales and office	21.8%	24.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.7%	0.7%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	13.2%	8.3%
Production, transportation, & material movin	9.1%	12.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Employment by Industry, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	18,378	141,984,697
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	1,869	2,731,302
Construction	1,245	8,864,481
Manufacturing	591	14,867,423
Wholesale trade	145	3,937,876
Retail trade	2,092	16,415,217
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	899	7,010,637
Information	183	3,056,318
Finance and insurance, and real estate	944	9,469,758
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	1,317	15,300,529
Education, health care, & social assistance	4,618	32,871,216
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	2,219	13,262,892
Other services, except public administration	725	7,043,003
Public administration	1,532	7,034,048

Percent of Total

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	10.2%	1.9%
Construction	6.8%	6.2%
Manufacturing	3.2%	10.5%
Wholesale trade	0.8%	2.8%
Retail trade	11.4%	11.6%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4.9%	4.9%
Information	1.0%	2.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	5.1%	6.7%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	7.2%	10.8%
Education, health care, & social assistance	25.1%	23.2%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	12.1%	9.3%
Other services, except public administration	3.9%	5.0%
Public administration	8.3%	5.0%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What occupations and industries are present?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, where workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.

Employment by Industry: Refers to the employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it Important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry (as with other reports in EPS-HDI). This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations are generally of higher wage and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries (for example, managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company). Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Census Bureau provides a definition of SOCS: census.gov/hhes/www/loindex/overview.html ^[25]

Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: bls.gov/soc/ ^[26]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: bls.gov/occ/ ^[27]

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment by Occupation, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	3%	0%
Management, professional, & related	7%	0%
Service	7%	0%
Sales and office	7%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	45%	1%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	9%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	11%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Management, professional, & related	7%	0%
Service	7%	0%
Sales and office	7%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	43%	0%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	9%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	11%	0%

Employment by Industry, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	3%	0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	12%	0%
Construction	14%	0%
Manufacturing	19%	0%
Wholesale trade	35%	0%
Retail trade	10%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	15%	0%
Information	33%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	19%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	13%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	7%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	10%	0%
Other services, except public administration	17%	0%
Public administration	11%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	12%	0%
Construction	14%	0%
Manufacturing	19%	0%
Wholesale trade	39%	0%
Retail trade	10%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	15%	0%
Information	31%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	19%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	14%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	7%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	11%	0%
Other services, except public administration	17%	0%
Public administration	10%	0%

Employment

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

This page describes workers by weeks worked per year and usual hours works per week.

Labor Participation Characteristics, 2013*

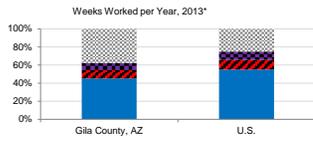
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	30,533	204,340,912
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	13,808	112,330,371
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	2,774	21,646,421
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	2,449	19,225,138
Did not work	11,502	51,138,982
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	14,153	116,424,223
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	4,173	29,453,219
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	705	7,324,488
Did not work	11,502	51,138,982
Mean usual hours worked for workers	37.5	38.4

Percent of Total

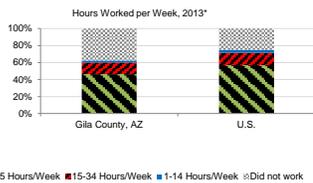
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	45.2%	55.0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	9.1%	10.6%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	8.0%	9.4%
Did not work	37.7%	25.0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	46.4%	57.0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	13.7%	14.4%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	2.3%	3.6%
Did not work	37.7%	25.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (55.0%), and Gila County, AZ had the lowest (45.2%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (57.0%), and Gila County, AZ had the lowest (46.4%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor Participation Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	0%	0%
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	10%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	9%	0%
Did not work	4%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	7%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	16%	0%
Did not work	4%	0%
Mean usual hours worked for workers	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	9%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	9%	0%
Did not work	4%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	7%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	16%	0%
Did not work	4%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Note: Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if they worked 50 weeks per year, they will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year".

Why is it important?

Often, if too few hours are worked per week or weeks worked per year, the local economy may suffer from underemployment of labor and human capital, translating to lower real incomes and a lower standard of living. For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal sources of employment have consistently been among the lowest of the industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average less than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies have also enabled workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal, tourism, or recreation related employment by choice. Since the 1960s, during periods of economic stability, the vast majority of part-time workers have been voluntary. For example, in 2008, only about one in seven part-time workers were involuntary (individuals wanting full-time jobs but working less than 35 hours/week).

To understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to underemployment and economic hardship versus worker preference, data on age and income distribution should be examined.

Most employment statistics count full time, part time, and seasonal employment as the same, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part time or seasonally employed this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change (see the Socioeconomic Measures report for changes in wages, employment, and population over time).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Maynard, D. C. & Feldman, D. C. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York: Springer.

A. Levenson. 2006. Trends in Jobs and Wages in the U.S. Economy. CEO Publication G 06-12 (501). Available at: ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf (28).

For historical fluctuations of involuntary part-time employment, see: bls.gov/ops/bls/pdf/opsbls71.pdf (29).

For information on unemployment, run the EPS-HDT Measures, Summary, or Tourism reports.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What are commuting patterns?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Commuting Characteristics, 2013*

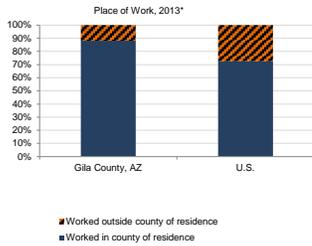
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	17,853	139,786,639
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	15,737	101,321,530
Worked outside county of residence	2,126	38,465,109
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	5,219	18,023,639
10 to 14 minutes	4,001	19,150,654
15 to 19 minutes	2,253	20,753,054
20 to 24 minutes	1,404	19,796,414
25 to 29 minutes	398	8,189,640
30 to 34 minutes	1,369	18,220,851
35 to 39 minutes	-229	3,673,571
40 to 44 minutes	-251	4,920,004
45 to 59 minutes	-337	10,154,523
60 or more minutes	1,550	10,857,904
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21	26

Percent of Total

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	88.1%	72.5%
Worked outside county of residence	11.9%	27.5%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	29.2%	12.9%
10 to 14 minutes	22.4%	13.7%
15 to 19 minutes	12.6%	14.8%
20 to 24 minutes	7.9%	14.2%
25 to 29 minutes	-2.2%	5.8%
30 to 34 minutes	7.7%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	-1.3%	2.6%
40 to 44 minutes	-1.4%	3.5%
45 to 59 minutes	-1.9%	7.3%
60 or more minutes	8.7%	7.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.5%), and Gila County, AZ had the lowest (11.9%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	3%	0%
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	4%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	7%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	7%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	8%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	9%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	10%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	18%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	12%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	45%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	23%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	21%	0%
60 or more minutes	13%	0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	7%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	4%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	8%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	7%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	8%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	9%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	10%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	19%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	12%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	43%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	22%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	19%	0%
60 or more minutes	13%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are commuting patterns?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Place of Work: The values reported under "place of work" describe the number of workers that live in the selected geographic area who worked either in or outside the county they live in. If the selected geography is not a county, the workers may or may not work within the selected geography. For example, for the city of Phoenix, the data reported for "Worked in county of residence" describes the number of city of Phoenix residents that worked in Maricopa County (but not necessarily within the city of Phoenix).

Why is it important?

High rates of out-commuting are more common in non-metro areas, and in parts of the U.S. where communities are closer together.

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, complicating fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities," those with high levels of out-commuting, may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Aldrich, L., Beale, B. and K. Kasse. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. *Rural Development Perspectives* 12(3). ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf ¹⁵⁶.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

How is income distributed?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Household Income Distribution, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2013 \$)	\$20,792	\$28,155
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	\$39,954	\$53,046
Total Households	20,601	115,610,216
Less than \$10,000	1,930	8,380,364
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,281	6,214,548
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,291	12,468,604
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,520	11,929,761
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3,603	15,723,148
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,798	20,744,045
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,048	14,107,031
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,819	14,859,239
\$150,000 to \$199,999	967	5,651,848
\$200,000 or more	135	5,532,628
Gini Coefficient*	0.42	0.47

Percent of Total

Less than \$10,000	9.4%	7.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.2%	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.0%	10.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.3%	10.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.5%	13.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.4%	17.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.9%	12.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7.9%	12.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4.8%	4.9%
\$200,000 or more	0.7%	4.8%

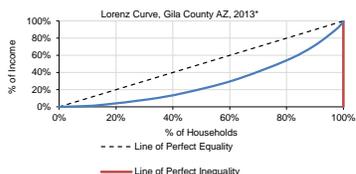
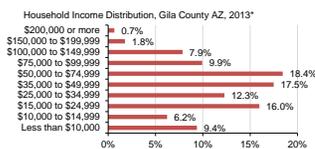
* Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the income category in the Gila County AZ with the most households was \$50,000 to \$74,999 (18.4% of households). The income category with the fewest households was \$200,000 or more (0.7% of households).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Gila County AZ accumulated approximately 13.5% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 51.1% of total income.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Gila County, AZ had the most equal income distribution between high and low income households (Gini coef. of 0.42) and the U.S. had the least equal income distribution (Gini coef. of 0.47).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Income Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Per-Capita Income	3%	0%
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	3%	0%
Total Households	2%	0%
Less than \$10,000	11%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	29%	0%
\$200,000 or more	33%	0%
Gini Coefficient	3%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Less than \$10,000	12%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	31%	0%
\$200,000 or more	37%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How is income distributed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: provides a summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

Lorenz Curve: a graphic representation comparing income distribution in the geography selected to the hypothetical lines of perfect equality and perfect inequality. Every point on the Lorenz curve can be used to develop statements such as "the bottom ___% of households have ___% of all income," or "the top ___% of households have ___% of all income."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether low income populations could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of proposed management actions. Understanding income differences within and between geographies helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income can help to highlight several important aspects of economic well-being. A large number of households in the lower end of income distribution indicates economic hardship. A bulge in the middle distribution can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a geography characterized by "haves" and "have-nots."

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income between the main factors of production, land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue, but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."

Methods

While the Census Bureau does not have an official definition of the "middle class," it does derive several measures related to the distribution of income and income inequality. Two standard measures of income equality are the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient. Mean values for each cohort were used to calculate total income, in the case of the top income cohort, income was assumed to be \$250,000, a value which tends to yield lower than actual values for income disparity. For details on how to calculate, see Additional Resources below.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service published a useful article on metro and non-metro income levels and inequality. McLoughlin, Diane K. "Income Inequality in America." 2002. Rural America. Vol. 17(2). It is available at: ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172ra172c.pdf ^[31].

For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007, available at: federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm ^[32].

For a helpful definition and description of the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient see: econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?tid=88&type=educator ^[33].

For source material on how the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve were computed see: <https://docs.google.com/Doc?id=0AX6E1Mm09WIZhazhvadRM/UzZ5nMjdxZy&hl=en> ^[34].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C. Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty, 2013*

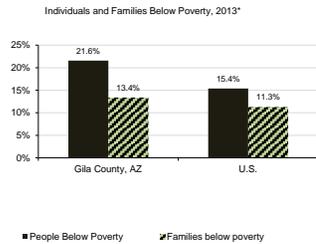
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
People	52,403	303,892,076
Families	13,546	76,744,358
People Below Poverty	11,301	46,663,433
Families below poverty	1,813	8,666,630

Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	21.6%	15.4%
Families below poverty	13.4%	11.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Gila County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (21.6%), and the U.S. had the lowest (15.4%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, Gila County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (13.4%), and the U.S. had the lowest (11.3%).

Percent Below Poverty Level by Age & Family Type-- 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
People	21.6%	15.4%
Under 18 years	35.9%	21.6%
65 years and older	7.4%	9.4%
Families	13.4%	11.3%
Families with related children < 18 years	27.2%	17.8%
Married couple families	8.4%	5.6%
with children < 18 years	19.7%	8.3%
Female householder, no husband present	30.4%	30.6%
with children < 18 years	41.4%	40.0%

*Percent below poverty level by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
People	0%	0%
Families	3%	0%
Individuals Below Poverty	7%	0%
Families Below Poverty	10%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Individuals Below Poverty	7%	0%
Families Below Poverty	10%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Age and Family Type, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
People	7%	0%
Under 18 years	8%	0%
65 years and older	14%	0%
Families	10%	0%
Families with related children < 18 years	13%	0%
Married couple families	15%	0%
with children < 18 years	20%	1%
Female householder, no husband present	18%	0%
with children < 18 years	20%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. For public land managers, understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. First, people with limited income may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. Second, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For more information on rural poverty, see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Briefing Room, "Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx ¹⁸⁹.

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States. See: www.npc.umich.edu/poverty ¹⁹⁰.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ¹⁹¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity*, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races) in Poverty	11,301	46,663,433
White alone	6,773	28,254,647
Black or African American alone	112	10,165,935
American Indian alone	3,970	701,439
Asian alone	0	1,872,394
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0	99,943
Some other race	197	3,872,191
Two or more races	249	1,696,884
All Ethnicities in Poverty		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,811	12,507,866
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9,490	34,155,567

Percent of Total (Total = All individuals in poverty)

White alone	59.9%	60.5%
Black or African American alone	1.0%	21.8%
American Indian alone	35.1%	1.5%
Asian alone	0.0%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	1.7%	8.3%
Two or more races	2.2%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.0%	26.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	84.0%	73.2%

* Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty-, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	16.2%	12.5%
Black or African American alone	48.1%	27.1%
American Indian alone	50.7%	28.6%
Asian alone	0.0%	12.5%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	0.0%	19.6%
Some other race alone	15.6%	26.8%
Two or more races alone	21.4%	20.1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	19.3%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	15.6%	10.6%

-Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races)	7%	0%
White alone	10%	0%
Black or African American alone	47%	0%
American Indian alone	9%	1%
Asian alone	na	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	na	2%
Some other race	33%	1%
Two or more races	38%	0%
All Ethnicities		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	9%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

White alone	10%	0%
Black or African American alone	49%	0%
American Indian alone	9%	0%
Asian alone	na	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	na	0%
Some other race	35%	1%
Two or more races	39%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	3%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	10%	0%
Black or African American alone	53%	0%
American Indian alone	9%	1%
Asian alone	na	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	na	18%
Some other race alone	37%	1%
Two or more races alone	42%	1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	18%	0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	10%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding whether different races and ethnicities are affected by poverty can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. In addition, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Methods

The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. According to the Census: "Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present" (see below for poverty level thresholds).

The poverty thresholds are updated every year by the Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at: census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html ^[10].

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See: npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity ^[10].

The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see: census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html ^[10].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by income source and mean household earnings by source.

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	20,601	115,610,216
Labor earnings	12,791	90,436,935
Social Security (SS)	9,601	33,386,448
Retirement income	6,401	20,504,523
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	1,320	5,716,592
Cash public assistance income	503	3,255,213
Food Stamp/SNAP	3,375	14,339,330

Percent of Total[^]

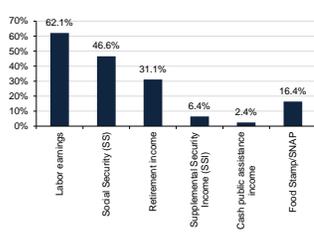
Labor earnings	62.1%	78.2%
Social Security (SS)	46.6%	28.9%
Retirement income	31.1%	17.7%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	6.4%	4.9%
Cash public assistance income	2.4%	2.8%
Food Stamp/SNAP	16.4%	12.4%

[^]Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Gila County AZ was in the form of Social Security (SS) (46.6%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.4%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, 2013 (2013 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	\$47,961	\$75,017
Mean Social Security income	\$18,038	\$17,189
Mean retirement income	\$22,902	\$23,589
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$10,290	\$9,152
Mean cash public assistance income	\$4,377	\$3,808

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Refers to households that receive assistance by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Are households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

Food Stamps/SNAP: Refers to households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. This program was recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ACS does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Why is this important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources, such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or Food Stamps) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: [census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) (40).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, By Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	2%	0%
Labor earnings	3%	0%
Social Security (SS)	3%	0%
Retirement income	4%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	13%	0%
Cash public assistance income	16%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	8%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Labor earnings	3%	0%
Social Security (SS)	3%	0%
Retirement income	4%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	13%	0%
Cash public assistance income	15%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	7%	0%

Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	3%	0%
Mean Social Security income	4%	0%
Mean retirement income	9%	0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income	19%	0%
Mean cash public assistance income	30%	0%

Social Characteristics

What are education and enrollment levels?

This page describes educational attainment and school enrollment.

Educational Attainment, 2013*

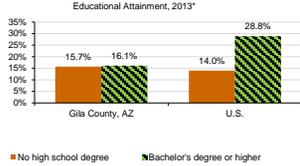
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	38,494	206,587,852
No high school degree	6,060	28,887,721
High school graduate	32,434	177,700,131
Associates degree	3,369	16,135,795
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,199	59,583,138
Bachelor's degree	3,488	37,286,246
Graduate or professional	2,711	22,296,892

Percent of Total	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
No high school degree	15.7%	14.0%
High school graduate	84.3%	86.0%
Associates degree	8.8%	7.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.1%	28.8%
Bachelor's degree	9.1%	18.0%
Graduate or professional	7.0%	10.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (28.8%), and Gila County, AZ had the lowest (16.1%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, Gila County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with no high school degree (15.7%), and the U.S. had the lowest (14.0%).



School Enrollment, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	51,446	299,795,523
Enrolled in school:	10,407	82,624,806
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	575	5,011,192
Enrolled in kindergarten	360	4,208,394
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	2,426	16,286,543
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	2,210	16,510,313
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	2,450	17,153,559
Enrolled in college, undergraduate year	1,902	19,333,036
Graduate or professional school	484	4,121,769
Not enrolled in school	41,039	217,170,717

Percent of Total	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Enrolled in school:	20.2%	27.6%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1.1%	1.7%
Enrolled in kindergarten	0.7%	1.4%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4.7%	5.4%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	4.3%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	4.8%	5.7%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate year	3.7%	6.4%
Graduate or professional school	0.9%	1.4%
Not enrolled in school	79.8%	72.4%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Educational Attainment, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	0%	0%
No high school degree	6%	0%
High school graduate	2%	0%
Associates degree	7%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6%	0%
Bachelor's degree	7%	0%
Graduate or professional	9%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
No high school degree	6%	0%
High school graduate	2%	0%
Associates degree	7%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6%	0%
Bachelor's degree	7%	0%
Graduate or professional	9%	0%

School Enrollment, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	0%	0%
Enrolled in school:	3%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	20%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	21%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	6%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	8%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	5%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate year	9%	0%
Graduate or professional school	28%	0%
Not enrolled in school	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Enrolled in school:	3%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	22%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	17%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	6%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	7%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	5%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate year	10%	0%
Graduate or professional school	26%	0%
Not enrolled in school	1%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are education and enrollment levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The ACS defines people as enrolled in school if when the survey was conducted they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to the time of interview. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that geographies with a higher than average educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other geographies. See "Additional Resources" below for more information.

For public land managers, understanding the differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people in geographic areas might experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of particular management actions. It also can help to identify how communication and outreach efforts could be tailored to different audiences.

School enrollment is an important indicator of the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age, access to education, and potential for future growth. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on the relationship between level of education, earnings, year-round employment, and unemployment rates, see:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web resource: bls.gov/emp/lep_chart_001.htm (41).

U.S. Census Bureau's 2002 publication "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings," available at: census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf (42).

Card, David (1999). "The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings" in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics*, vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier, pp. 1801-63.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Social Characteristics

What languages are spoken?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Language Spoken at Home, 2013*

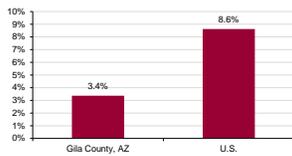
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	50,237	291,484,482
Speak only English	42,997	231,122,908
Speak a language other than English	7,240	60,361,574
Spanish or Spanish Creole	4,103	37,458,624
Other Indo-European languages	376	10,737,607
Asian and Pacific Island languages	115	9,539,059
Other languages	2,646	2,626,244
Speak English less than "very well"	1,693	25,148,900

Percent of Total

Speak only English	85.6%	79.3%
Speak a language other than English	14.4%	20.7%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	8.2%	12.9%
Other Indo-European languages	0.7%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.2%	3.3%
Other languages	5.3%	0.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	3.4%	8.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of Population that Speaks English Less Than "Very Well", 2013*



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than "very well" (8.6%), and Gila County, AZ had the lowest (3.4%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language Spoken at Home, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	0%	0%
Speak only English	1%	0%
Speak a language other than English	5%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	7%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	81%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	45%	0%
Other languages	8%	1%
Speak English less than "very well"	13%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Speak only English	8%	0%
Speak a language other than English	5%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	7%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	81%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	53%	0%
Other languages	8%	0%
Speak English less than "very well"	13%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What languages are spoken?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Why is it important?

For public land managers who are trying to communicate with citizens of communities adjacent to public lands, it is important to know whether a significant portion of that population has trouble speaking English. If this is the case, public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most geographies in the United States. This tool is available at: mla.org/map_single ⁽¹⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

What are the main housing characteristics?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

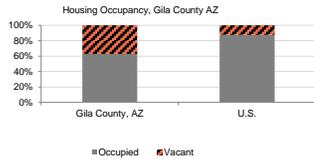
Housing Characteristics, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	32,749	132,057,804
Occupied	20,601	115,610,216
Vacant	12,148	16,447,588
For rent	525	3,230,123
Rented, not occupied	107	599,884
For sale only	341	1,682,020
Sold, not occupied	10	608,590
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9,127	5,122,778
For migrant workers	46	34,233
Other vacant	1,492	5,169,960
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	181	771,765
Built 2000 to 2004	4,317	19,385,497
Built 1990 to 1999	6,724	18,390,124
Built 1980 to 1989	7,121	18,345,244
Built 1970 to 1979	6,757	21,042,666
Built 1960 to 1969	2,685	14,634,125
Built 1959 or earlier	4,964	39,488,483
Median year structure built[†]	1983	1976
Percent of Total		
Occupancy		
Occupied	62.9%	87.5%
Vacant	37.1%	12.5%
For rent	1.6%	2.4%
Rented, not occupied	0.3%	0.5%
For sale only	2.6%	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	0.0%	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	27.9%	3.9%
For migrant workers	0.1%	0.0%
Other vacant	4.6%	3.9%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	0.6%	0.6%
Built 2000 to 2004	13.2%	14.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	20.5%	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	21.7%	13.9%
Built 1970 to 1979	20.6%	15.9%
Built 1960 to 1969	8.2%	11.1%
Built 1959 or earlier	15.2%	29.9%

[†] Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Gila County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (37.1%), and the U.S. had the lowest (12.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	0%	0%
Occupied	2%	0%
Vacant	3%	1%
For rent	23%	1%
Rented, not occupied	43%	1%
For sale only	19%	1%
Sold, not occupied	122%	1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4%	0%
For migrant workers	77%	2%
Other vacant	12%	1%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	37%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	7%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	6%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	5%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	6%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	9%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	6%	0%
Median year structure built	0%	0%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Occupancy		
Occupied	2%	0%
Vacant	3%	1%
For rent	23%	0%
Rented, not occupied	37%	0%
For sale only	19%	0%
Sold, not occupied	199%	0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3%	0%
For migrant workers	87%	0%
Other vacant	12%	2%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	33%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	7%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	6%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	6%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	6%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	9%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	6%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the main housing characteristics?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be one of the economic contributions of public lands.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in some parts of the country). Understanding the relative growth rates of housing is relevant for public lands managers in the context of the wildland-urban interface, and as an indicator of overall economic growth. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see:

[census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) ⁽⁴⁰⁾

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

How affordable is housing?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	7,515	49,820,840
Monthly cost >30% of household income	1,111	9,215,740
Monthly cost >30% of household income	3,166	17,636,343
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	4,982	40,534,516
Gross rent >30% of household income	693	4,355,942
Gross rent >30% of household income	2,149	19,581,493
Median monthly mortgage cost[†]	\$1,182	\$1,540
Median gross rent[†]	\$743	\$904

Percent of Total

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	14.8%	18.5%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	42.1%	35.4%
Gross rent <15% of household income	13.9%	10.7%
Gross rent >30% of household income	43.1%	48.3%

[†] Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

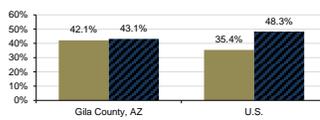
- In the 2009-2013 period, Gila County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of owner-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (42.1%), and the U.S. had the lowest (35.4%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of renter-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (48.3%), and Gila County, AZ had the lowest (43.1%).

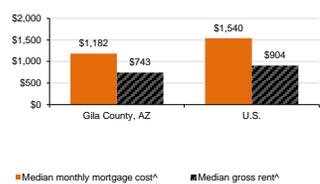
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$1,540), and Gila County, AZ had the lowest (\$1,182).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$904), and Gila County, AZ had the lowest (\$743).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*



Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	4.2%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	12.1%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	8.0%	0.1%
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	6.4%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	17.5%	0.3%
Gross rent >30% of household income	9.9%	0.1%
Median monthly mortgage cost[†]	2.9%	0.0%
Median gross rent[†]	2.5%	0.1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	12.3%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	8.1%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	17.5%	0.6%
Gross rent >30% of household income	9.9%	0.1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How affordable is housing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable. This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). The income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

Methods

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in ACS is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See: [census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html](https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html) ⁽⁴⁴⁾.

For housing prices, for-profit online real-estate services may have the most recent price information. See, for example, [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com) ⁽⁴⁵⁾.

For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at: realtor.org/research/research/housinginx ⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Benchmarks

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

Indicators	Gila County AZ	U.S.	Gila County AZ vs. U.S.
Demographics			
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*)	3.9%	10.7%	
Median Age (2013*)	47.9	37.3	
Percent Population White Alone (2013*)	79.6%	74.0%	
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2013*)	18.2%	16.6%	
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*)	14.8%	0.8%	
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2013*)	37.8%	30.6%	
Median Household Income (2013*)	\$39,954	\$53,046	
Per Capita Income (2013*)	\$20,792	\$28,155	
Income			
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2013*)	21.6%	15.4%	
Percent Families Below Poverty (2013*)	13.4%	11.3%	
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2013*)	77.7%	46.6%	
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2013*)	25.3%	20.2%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2013*)	15.7%	14.0%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2013*)	16.1%	28.8%	
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well (2013*)	3.4%	8.6%	
Structure			
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*)	27.9%	3.9%	
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2013*)	42.1%	35.4%	
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent (2013*)	43.1%	48.3%	

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- The Gila County AZ is most different from the U.S. in Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*), Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*), and Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2013*).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "baby boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households who receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of a number of indicators covered in this report to highlight where the region is different from the U.S.

It also offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the U.S. For example, this page may show that a geography has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and difficulties communicating in English. In combination, these indicators can help public land managers identify groups of people and aspects of hardship that can aid with outreach and consideration of whether the impacts of land management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on disadvantaged people or places.

Methods

The ratio of the selected region to the U.S. is a percentage calculated by dividing the figure from the region by the figure from the U.S.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Median Age, Median Household Income and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-geography regions due to data availability.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Indicators

Indicators	Region	US
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age (2009*)	0.4%	0.2%
Percent Population White Alone (2009*)	0.6%	0.0%
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native	1.6%	0.0%
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2009*)	2.1%	0.0%
Median Family Income (2009*)	3.3%	0.1%
Per Capita Income (2009*)	2.9%	0.2%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2009*)	7.0%	0.4%
Percent Families Below Poverty (2009*)	10.0%	0.0%
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income	3.1%	0.1%
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income	6.5%	0.3%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree	5.8%	0.0%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree	5.7%	0.2%
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well	12.6%	0.0%
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2009*)	3.5%	0.0%
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage	8.1%	0.2%
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent	9.9%	0.1%

Data Sources

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **2000 Decennial U.S. Census**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750

- **American Community Survey**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750
The on-line ACS data retrieval tool is available at:
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-Regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

With the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report is based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau.

The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More so than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

The CV is a measure of relative error in the estimate, and is calculated directly from the MOE as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. To get the standard error, the MOE is divided by 1.645 (for a 90 percent confidence interval). The CV is expressed as a percentage. For example, if you have an estimate of 60 +/- 20, the CV for the estimate is 20.3 percent. This estimate should be used with caution, since the sampling error represents more than 20 percent of the estimate.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf
- 2 www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
- 3 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf
- 4 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej
- 5 www.stateoftheusa.org
- 6 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx
- 7 www.frey-demographer.org
- 8 www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx
- 9 www.census.gov/popest/
- 10 www.countyhealthrankings.org/
- 11 www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx
- 12 www.census.gov/population/age/
- 13 www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf
- 14 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx
- 15 www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html
- 16 www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards
- 17 www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf
- 18 <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- 19 www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart
- 20 www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf
- 21 www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf
- 22 www.bia.gov/index.htm
- 23 www.indians.org/index.html
- 24 www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml
- 25 www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html
- 26 www.bls.gov/soc/
- 27 www.bls.gov/oco/
- 28 www.ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf
- 29 www.bls.gov/opub/iils/pdf/opbils71.pdf
- 30 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf
- 31 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf
- 32 www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm
- 33 www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator
- 34 <https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZy&hl=en>
- 35 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx
- 36 www.npc.umich.edu/poverty
- 37 www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html
- 38 www.npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity
- 39 www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html
- 40 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
- 41 www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm
- 42 www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf
- 43 www.mla.org/map_single
- 44 www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html
- 45 www.zillow.com
- 46 www.realtor.org/research/research/housinginx

A Profile of Land Use

Gila County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Land Ownership	
What is the breakdown of land ownership?	1
What are the different types of Forest Service lands?	2
What are the different types of federal lands?	3
Land Cover	
What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?	4
Residential Development	
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?	5-6
Data Sources & Methods	7
Links to Additional Resources	8

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Land Ownership

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

U.S. Forest Service Land Types (Acres), 2009

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	3,089,101	2,286,279,509
Forest Service Lands	1,704,500	192,750,310
Unspecified Designated Area Type	1,448,421	146,630,207
National Wilderness	250,450	36,155,579
National Monument	0	3,661,327
National Recreation Area	0	2,950,660
National Game Refuge	0	1,198,099
National Wild River	4,508	568,059
National Recreation River	1,121	398,207
National Scenic River	0	289,617
National Scenic Area	0	230,459
Primitive Area	0	173,762
National Volcanic Monument	0	167,427
Special Management Area	0	164,707
Protection Area	0	45,051
Recreation Management Area	0	43,900
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	39,171
Scenic Recreation Area	0	12,645
National Botanical Area	0	8,256
National Scenic and Research Area	0	6,637
National Historic Area	0	6,540

Percent of Total

Forest Service Lands	55.5%	8.4%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	47.2%	6.4%
National Wilderness	8.2%	1.6%
National Monument	0.0%	0.2%
National Recreation Area	0.0%	0.1%
National Game Refuge	0.0%	0.1%
National Wild River	0.1%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources: USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

Note: All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Services' Land Areas Report 2009. The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous page due to differences in values reported by the data sources.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of Forest Service land designations. This information is a useful way to see whether any Forest Service lands have special designations that may affect management considerations. Different types of designation may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Methods

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Additional Resources

A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html⁽⁴⁾.

Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm⁽⁵⁾.

Data Sources

USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide

Land Ownership

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority (see study guide text for more details on federal public land management classifications). For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A: National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B: Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C: Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

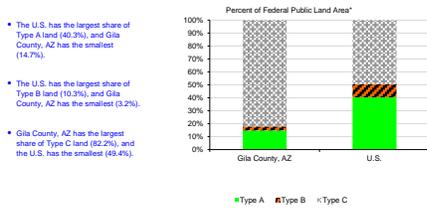
Relative Management Designations of Federal Lands (Acres)*

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area of Type A, B, and C	1,796,855	628,569,455
Type A	256,062	253,610,839
Type B	55,342	64,696,135
Type C	1,443,151	310,659,481

Percent of Total

Type A	14.3%	40.3%
Type B	3.2%	10.3%
Type C	82.2%	49.4%

*Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.



Data Sources: Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. In most other respects, Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities - often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described, Type A lands are areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are areas with limited development and motorized transportation worth preserving; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal public lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness, have been shown to be associated with above average economic growth. While these classifications by themselves do not guarantee economic growth, when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.

Methods

The classifications offered on this page are not absolute categories. They are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as Wilderness and National Monuments, for example, are generally more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a Wilderness area or oil and gas development in a National Monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations such as Wilderness or National Monuments are more likely to allow commercial activities (e.g., mining, timber harvesting), even though there are exceptions.

Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1. Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification. These definitions (Type A, B, and C) of land classifications are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes. A caveat: The amount of acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

Additional Resources

Studies, articles and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available from:

healthyeconomics.org/protectedlands.php/

See also: Lorch, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. "Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States" Population and Environment. 24(3): 255-272; and Holmes, P. and W. Hecox. 2002. "Does Wilderness Impoverish Rural Areas?" International Journal of Wilderness. 10(3): 34-39.

For an analysis on the effect on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, from Wilderness designations, see: Duffy-Deno, K. T., 1988. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Inlandmountain Western United States." Journal of Regional Science. 38(1): 109-136.

For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see: Rudzitis, G. and H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." Environmental Management. 15(2): 227-233.

For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies. 25(2009): 343-353.

Data Sources

Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide

Land Cover

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

Land Cover (Acres), 2006

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	3,069,101	2,296,279,109
Forest	521,747	571,569,877
Grassland	184,146	386,667,517
Shrubland	2,271,135	274,383,541
Mixed Cropland	3,708	891,649,009
Water	18,292	22,562,795
Urban	16,067	68,588,385
Other	9,649	14,549,391

Percent of Total

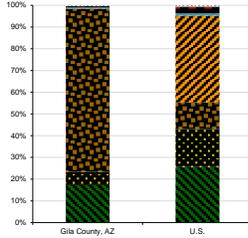
Forest	17.0%	25.0%
Grassland	6.0%	17.0%
Shrubland	74.0%	12.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.1%	39.0%
Water	0.6%	1.0%
Urban	0.5%	3.0%
Other	0.3%	0.6%

Land Cover, Percent of Land Area, 2006

- The U.S. has the largest share of forest cover (25%), and Gila County, AZ has the smallest (17%).

- The U.S. has the largest share of grassland cover (17%), and Gila County, AZ has the smallest (6%).

- Gila County, AZ has the largest share of shrubland cover (74%), and the U.S. has the smallest (12%).



Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land Cover Type Classification identifies 17 classes of land cover. These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Evergreen Needleleaf Forest, Evergreen Broadleaf Forest, Deciduous Needleleaf Forest, Deciduous Broadleaf Forest, and Mixed Forest.

Grassland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Grasslands, Savannas.

Shrubland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Closed Shrubland, Open Shrubland, and Woody Savannas.

Mixed Cropland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Croplands, and Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic.

Water: This is the same in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Urban: This is Urban and Built-Up in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Other: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Permanent Wetlands, Snow and Ice, Barren or Sparsely Vegetated, and Unclassified.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildlife, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.

Methods

NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data was selected because it is publicly available across the globe and has a relatively small number of general classes that were easily summarized.

Additional Resources

For more information about NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data, see: modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/.

Landcover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php.

For information on wildlife, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Urban/Suburban: Average residential lot size < 1.7 acres.

Exurban: Average residential lot size 1.7 - 40 acres.

Total Residential: Cumulative acres of land developed at urban/suburban and exurban densities.

Residential Development (Acres), 2000-2010

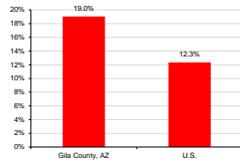
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Private Land	123,195	1,341,224,948
Total Residential, 2000	42,077	190,918,648
Urban/Suburban, 2000	5,540	31,001,465
Exurban, 2000	32,537	159,917,187
Total Residential, 2010	50,085	214,476,717
Urban/Suburban, 2010	11,952	37,816,640
Exurban, 2010	38,126	176,659,076
Percent Change in Total Residential	19.0%	12.3%

Percent of Total*

Total Residential, 2000	34.2%	14.2%
Urban/Suburban, 2000	7.7%	2.3%
Exurban, 2000	26.4%	11.9%
Total Residential, 2010	40.7%	16.0%
Urban/Suburban, 2010	9.7%	2.8%
Exurban, 2010	30.9%	13.2%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

Percent Change in Area, Total Residential Development, 2000-2010



From 2000 to 2010, Gila County, AZ had the largest percent change in residential development (19%), and the U.S. had the smallest (12.3%).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGDM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

In the past decade, despite the downturn in the housing market, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has continued to occur at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development).

This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about the commodity use of the landscape.

Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.

Methods

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine "urban" housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit, and "suburban" housing densities (0.25-1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

Additional Resources

For an overview of past national land-use trends, see:

Brown, D.G., K.M. Johnson, T.R. Loveland, and D.M. Theobald. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950-2000. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1851-1863.

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The last two papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Matzuff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17: 974-988.

Guidé, P.H., Hansen, A.J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B. 2006. "Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 77: 131-151.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGDM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Residential Development

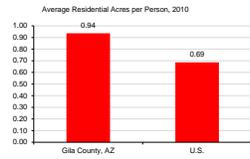
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

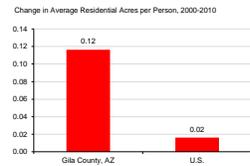
Population Density, 2000-2010

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.82	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	0.94	0.69
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000-2010	0.12	0.02
Private Acres/Person, 2010	2.30	4.29

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.



- In 2010, the U.S. had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (4.29 acres), and Gila County, AZ had the smallest (2.3 acres).



- From 2000 to 2010, Gila County, AZ had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.12 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (0.02 acres).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGm v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2010 than it was in 2000. This latter trend indicates that exurban development has increased. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

Population growth is often a key metric used to describe human effects on natural resources. However, in most geographies land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to wildlife habitat loss and the degree to which public lands are bordered by residential development. The impact of residential development on ecological processes and biodiversity on surrounding lands is widely recognized. They include changes in ecosystem size, with implications for minimum dynamic area, species-area effect, and trophic structure; altered flows of materials and disturbances into and out of surrounding areas; effects on crucial habitats for seasonal and migration movements and population source/sink dynamics; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotics species, and diseases.

The degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 2000 and 2010 is shown in the table and figure on this page. It's important to note that a small change does not indicate that a county is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period. Geographies with high positive values of change were more sprawling in 2010 than in 2000. In parts of the country where development was less dense in 2010 than in 2000, the primary reason is often the increasing popularity of exurban / large lot development. Outside of urban areas, development on exurban lots has increased sharply since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

The pattern of land consumption in 2010 shown in the top figure, Average Residential Acres per Person, is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom figure Change in Average Residential Acres per Person. Geographies where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Methods

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a geography. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person.

Additional Resources

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The second paper focuses on the effects of land use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15:1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974-988.

For more information on development and wildlife, see the EPS-HOT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGm v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Land-Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012**
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html>
- **Protected Areas Database v 1.3 2012**
U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
<http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/>
- **Developed Areas 2000 and 2010**
Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.
- **MODIS Land Cover Type 2006**
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm>
- **USDA, Forest Service**
Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database
<http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2012/tgrshp2012.html
- 2 gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
- 3 www.nhd.usgs.gov
- 4 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html
- 5 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm
- 6 headwaterseconomics.org/protectedlands.php
- 7 <http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
- 8 www.landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php

A Profile of Federal Land Payments

Gila County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Federal Land Payments	
What are federal land payments?	1
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?	2
How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?	3
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?	4
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments (user input data)?	5
Federal Land Payment Programs	
What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?	6
What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?	7
What is BLM Revenue Sharing?	8
What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?	9
What are Federal Mineral Royalties?	10
Data Sources & Methods	11
Links to Additional Resources	12

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

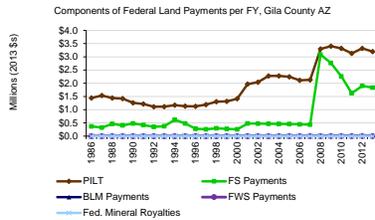
What are federal land payments?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

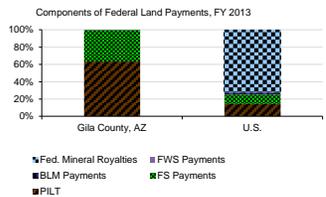
Components of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
PILT	5,042,314	2,787,139,550
Forest Service Payments	3,197,536	397,256,089
BLM Payments	1,837,221	306,058,822
USFWS Refuge Payments	7,557	66,579,000
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	15,936,122
		2,001,309,488
Percent of Total		
PILT	63.4%	14.3%
Forest Service Payments	36.4%	11.0%
BLM Payments	0.1%	2.4%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%	71.8%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$367,473 to \$1,837,221, an increase of 400 percent.



- In FY 2013, PILT made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Gila County AZ (63.4%), and USFWS Refuge Payments made up the smallest (0%).



Data Source: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.

Before 1976, all federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs—volatility, the payment level, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractive uses of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.

Methods

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments.

Significance of Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level (data gaps on local distributions of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing is less than one percent of total federal land payments in FFY 2009) but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments. Federal mineral royalties made up 68% of federal land payments in the U.S. in FFY 2008.

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

For data on federal land ownership, see the EPS-HDT Land Use report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payments

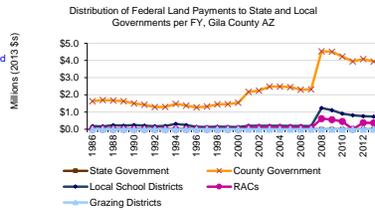
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

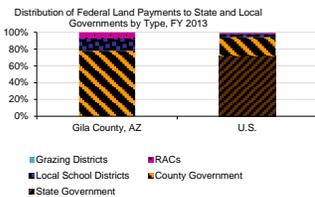
Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
State Government	5,042,314	2,787,139,550
County Government	0	2,005,231,997
Local School Districts	3,932,424	616,271,004
RACs	734,988	113,488,835
Grazing Districts	367,444	33,302,236
	7,557	12,684,340
Percent of Total		
State Government	0.0%	71.9%
County Government	78.0%	22.1%
Local School Districts	14.6%	4.1%
RACs	7.3%	1.2%
Grazing Districts	0.1%	0.5%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, the amount county governments receive in federal land payments grew from \$1,624,581 to \$3,932,424, an increase of 142 percent.



- In FY 2013, County Government made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Gila County AZ (78%), and State Government made up the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Why is it important?

A variety of state and local governments receive federal land payments, and the way these payments are distributed explains who benefits. For example, PILT is directed to county government only, while USFS payments are shared between county government and schools. If USFS payments decline, the PILT formula ensures that county government payments will increase, but school districts will not share in the increased PILT payments. While PILT and SRS have decoupled local government payments from commercial activities on public lands, all the federal land payments delivered to state government (mineral royalties, BLM revenue sharing payments) are still linked directly to how public lands are managed. This means state legislators and governors have a different set of expectations and incentives to lobby for particular outcomes on public lands than do county commissioners or school officials.

Methods

State Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute (see note about data limitations).

County Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

Local School District Distributions: Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Distributions: Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343. Each RAC consists of 15 people representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel.

Grazing District Distributions: Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payments

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

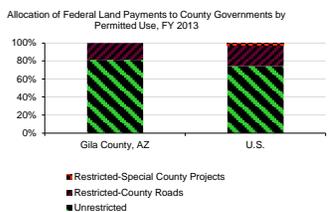
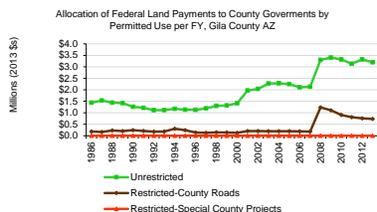
Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Government by Permitted Use, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$)	3,932,424	616,271,004
Unrestricted	3,197,536	457,219,872
Restricted-County Roads	734,888	143,265,915
Restricted-Special County Projects	0	15,785,217
Percent of Total		
Unrestricted	81.3%	74.2%
Restricted-County Roads	18.7%	23.2%
Restricted-Special County Projects	0.0%	2.6%

- From 1986 to 2013, unrestricted federal land payments grew from \$1,440,843 to \$3,197,536, an increase of 122 percent.

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, federal land payments restricted to county roads grew from \$183,737 to \$734,888, an increase of 300 percent.

- In FY 2013, unrestricted federal land payments were the largest type of payment to the county government in Gila County AZ (81.3%), and restricted-special county projects were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Why is it important?

County governments can incur a number of costs associated with activities that take place on federal public lands within their boundaries. For example, counties must maintain county roads used by logging trucks and recreational traffic traveling to and from federal lands, and they must pay for law enforcement and emergency services associated with public lands. Several federal land payment programs, particularly those from the Forest Service, are specifically targeted to help pay for these costs.

Methods

Unrestricted: Consist of (1) PILT, (2) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing, and (3) any distributions of federal mineral royalties from the state government.
Restricted-County Roads: Consist of (1) Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I, (2) Forest Service 25% Fund, (3) Forest Service Owl payments (between 1993 and 2000 only), and (4) Forest Grasslands. Federal law mandates payments be used for county roads and public schools. Each state determines how to split funds between the two services.
Restricted-Special County Projects: Consist of (1) SRS Title III funds that are distributed to county government for use on specific projects, such as Firewise Communities projects, reimbursement for emergency services provided on federal land, and developing community wildlife protection plans.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

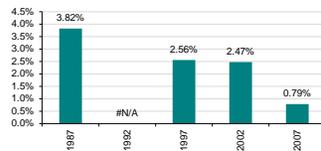
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2013 \$)

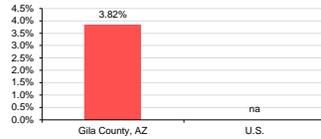
	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	65,199	na
Taxes	20,960	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	32,237	na
Total Charges	4,054	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	7,947	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	2,484	3,312,736
Percent of Total		
Taxes	32.1%	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	49.4%	na
Total Charges	6.2%	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	12.2%	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	3.8%	na

Federal Land Payments per FY, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, Gila County AZ



- From FY 1987 to FY 2007, federal land payments grew from 0.8 to 3.8 percent of total general government revenue, an increase of 386 percent.

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



- In FY 2007, federal land payments as a percent of total general government revenue in Gila County AZ was 3.8%.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau. Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Reporting Period: State and local financial data is from the U.S. Census of Governments, conducted every five years. The latest was for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. Federal land payments reported for FY 2006 are received by state and local government during FY 2007.

Interactive Table: Census of Government county financial statistics are based on a national survey and may not match local government financial reports. The interactive table on the next page allows the user to input data gathered from primary sources to avoid these data limitations and update data for the latest year.

Taxes: All taxes collected by state and local governments, including property, sales, and income tax.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Payments, grants, and distributions from other governments, including federal education, health care, and transportation assistance to state governments, and state assistance to local governments.

Total Charges: Charges imposed for providing current services, including social services, library, and clerk and recorder charges.

All Other (Miscellaneous): All other general government revenue from their own sources.

Why is it important?

County payments are an important component of local government fiscal health for a handful of rural counties with a large share of land in federal ownership. For counties with fewer public lands and larger economies, federal land payments are a small piece of a much broader revenue stream. Counties most dependent on federal land payments are affected most by changes in distribution and funding levels. For these counties, volatility and uncertainty makes budgeting and planning difficult.

Methods

Reporting Period: The Census of Government FY covers the period July 1 to June 30 for most states and counties and does not match the federal FY beginning October 1 and ending September 31. Federal land payments reported for the current FY are often distributed to counties during the following FY. For example, Forest Service payments authorized and appropriated for FY 2007 are delivered to counties in January of 2008, during the Census of Government FY 2008. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in FY 2006 are compared to local government revenue received in FY 2007.

Federal Land Payments Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Census of Governments Data Limitations: (1) county financial statistics may not match local government financial reports for three main reasons: (a) The Census of Government defines the general county government as the aggregation of the parent (county) government and all agencies, institutions, and authorities connected to it (including government and quasi-governmental entities). This may differ from the way local governments define themselves for budgeting purposes; (b) different reporting periods between the Census of Governments fiscal year and the reporting period used by local governments (for example, some counties use a calendar year for reporting purposes); and (c) survey methods introduce error; (2) the last published edition of the Census of Governments was FY 2007, before the recent increase in payments from SRS and PILT; and (3) federal land payments data limitations may under-represent the importance of federal land payments relative to other sources of county revenue.

Additional Resources

U.S. Census Bureau State and Local Government Finance statistics can be downloaded at: census.gov/govs/estimate/.

For a detailed description of Census of Governments survey methods, survey year (fiscal year), and definitions, see: 2006 Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at census.gov/govs/.

Schuster, Ervin G. and Krista M. Gebert. 2001. Property Tax Equivalency on Federal Resource Management Lands. *Journal of Forestry*, May 2001 pp 30-35.

Ingles, Brett. 2004. Changing the Funding Structure: An Analysis of the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 on National Forest Lands. Environmental Science and Public Policy Research Institute, Boise State University.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

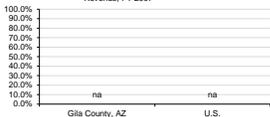
This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Instructions: Use the Interactive Table below to input data (enter data only in the shaded cells). Data entered will automatically update the table and figures below. See the Instructions in the Study Guide for help on where to find county data.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2009 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	0	na
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)	3,932,424	616,271,004
Percent of Total		
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)		na

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Why is it important?

Federal land cannot be taxed by state and local governments, reducing their tax capacity and potentially making it difficult for jurisdictions with significant federal land ownership to fund basic services, including education, transportation, and public safety. In addition, local governments

Instructions

1. Enter County Data into Interactive Table: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with data you obtain from the county's Audited Financial Statements or Annual Financial Reports. Data entered into the Interactive Table will automatically update all relevant tables and figures on this page.

Audited Financial Statements: Most states require county governments to complete annual audits of government financial reports and to report these to the state. Audited annual financial statements are the best source for local financial data because they report statistics for the entire general county government as a whole, and they are standardized, allowing for easy comparison between geographies.

Annual Financial Reports: Using unaudited financial statements from the county government is another option. Annual financial statements are less desirable because they often are not aggregated for the general county government, but are organized into funds. Annual financial reports are not standardized across local governments and some work may be required to understand the accounting basis for these reports.

2. Enter Federal Land Payments Data: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with federal land payments data for the year immediately prior to the year for which you entered government financial data. These data can be found on page 2 of this report, or in the hidden "Calcs" worksheet. To unhide worksheets, right-click on any worksheet tab and click unhide.

3. Update Text in Tables, Figures, and Bullets: Table and figure headings and bullets that describe the reporting period and geographies covered must be updated to reflect the year of data entered, and the geographies covered.

Additional Resources

Honadle, Beth W., James M. Costa, and Beverly A. Cigler. 2004. Fiscal Health for Local Governments. Elsevier Academic Press, San Diego.

If you have questions about how to use the Interactive Table, contact Headwaters Economics at eps-hdt@headwaters-economics.org or (408) 570-5626.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

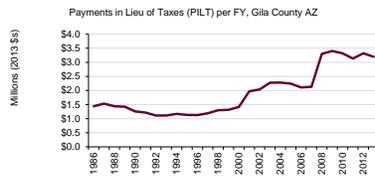
PILT Eligible Acres by Agency, FY 2013

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Eligible Acres	1,775,022	605,353,942
BLM	64,368	241,711,116
Forest Service	1,704,500	189,274,098
Bureau of Reclamation	5,034	4,030,856
National Park Service	1,120	76,781,845
Military	0	328,157
Army Corps of Engineers	0	7,969,080
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	85,235,272
Other Eligible Acres	0	23,518
PILT Payment (2013 \$)	3,197,536	397,256,089
Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2013 \$)	1.80	0.66

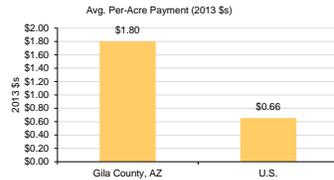
Percent of Total

BLM	3.6%	39.9%
Forest Service	96.0%	31.3%
Bureau of Reclamation	0.3%	0.7%
National Park Service	0.1%	12.7%
Military	0.0%	0.1%
Army Corps of Engineers	0.0%	1.3%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.0%	14.1%
Other Eligible Acres	0.0%	0.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, PILT payments grew from \$1,440,843 to \$3,197,536, increased of 122 percent.



- In FY 2013, Gila County, AZ had the highest average per-acre PILT payment (\$1.80), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$0.66).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

Congress authorized PILT in 1976 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing payment programs to compensate counties for non-taxable federal lands within their borders (Public Law 94-565). PILT increases and stabilizes county government revenue sharing payments by paying counties based on a per-acre average "base payment" that is reduced by the amount of revenue sharing payments and is subject to a population cap.

A low average per-acre PILT payment may indicate significant revenue sharing payments from the previous year or that the county's population is below the population cap that limits the base per acre payment.

PILT is permanently authorized, but congress must appropriate funding on an annual basis. PILT was typically not fully funded until FY 2008 when counties received a guarantee of five years at full payment amounts (FY 2008 to FY 2012 payments).

Why is it important?

As county payments became more important to local government after WWII (largely due to high timber extraction levels to fuel the post-war housing and economic growth), volatility became an issue. PILT increased and stabilized payments by funding counties from congressional appropriations rather than directly from commodity receipts. PILT payments are also important because they are not restricted to particular local government services, but can be used at the discretion of county commissioners to fund any local government needs.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior maintains an online searchable database of PILT payments and eligible PILT acres by county and state total. Data are available back to FY 1999 at: doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm⁽¹⁾.

Schuster, Ervin G. 1995. PILT - Its Purpose and Performance. *Journal of Forestry*, 93(8):31-35.

Com, M. Lynne. 2008. PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified. Congressional Research Service Report RL31392.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

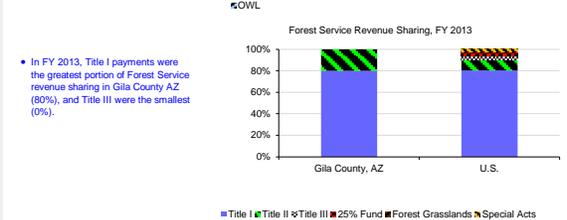
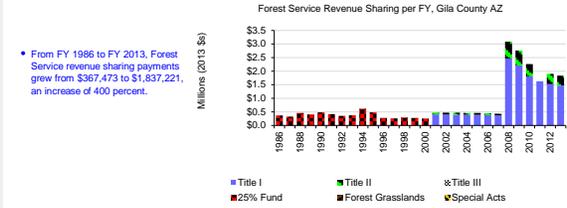
This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Forest Service Total	1,837,221	306,058,822
Secure Rural Schools Total	1,837,221	288,819,519
Title I	1,469,777	245,676,588
Title II	367,444	29,958,363
Title III	0	13,184,569
25% Fund	0	11,078,162
Forest Grasslands	0	0
Special Acts	0	6,161,140

Percent of Total

Secure Rural Schools Total	100.0%	94.4%
Title I	80.0%	80.3%
Title II	20.0%	9.8%
Title III	0.0%	4.3%
25% Fund	0.0%	3.6%
Forest Grasslands	0.0%	0.0%
Special Acts	0.0%	2.0%



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwatersconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

U.S. Forest Service 25 Percent Fund: The 25% Fund, established in 1908, shares revenue generated from the sale of commodities produced on public land with the county where the activities take place. Twenty-five percent of the value of public land receipts are distributed directly to counties and must be used to fund roads and schools. States determine how to allocate receipts between these two local services.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS), or Public Law 106-393: SRS was enacted in FY 2001 to provide 5 years of transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. SRS was reauthorized for a single year in 2007, and again in 2008 for a period of four years. The SRS Act has three titles that allocate payments for specific purposes.

- Title I - these payments to counties make up 80 to 85 percent of the total SRS payments and must be dedicated to funding roads and schools. States determine the split between these two services, and some states let the counties decide.
- Title II - these funds are retained by the federal treasury to be used on special projects on federal land. Resource advisory committees (RACs) at the community level help make spending determinations and monitor project progress.
- Title III - these payments may be used to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program, to reimburse the county for search and rescue and other emergency services, and to develop community wildfire protection plans.

What is the Relationship Between the 25% Fund and SRS? Counties elect to receive Secure Rural Schools Payments, or to continue with 25% Fund payments. Most counties have elected to receive Secure Rural Schools payments. Some counties, particularly in the East, continue to prefer 25% Fund payments to Secure Rural Schools.

Forest Grasslands: Forest Grasslands are lands acquired by the Forest Service through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-210). The Act authorized acquisition of damaged lands to rehabilitate and use them for various purposes. Receipts from activities on Forest Grasslands are shared directly with county governments.

Special Acts: These include Payments to Minnesota (Act of June 22, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 577g), payments associated with the Quinault Special Management Area in Washington (P.L. 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327), and receipts from the sale of quartz from the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas (§423, Interior Appropriations Act for FY1989; P.L. 100-446, 102 Stat. 1774). Payments to Minnesota provides a special payment (75% of the appraised value) for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties. The Forest Service shares 45 percent of timber receipts from the Quinault Special Management Area with both the Quinault Indian Tribe and with the State of Washington. Congress directed the Forest Service to sell quartz from the Ouachita National Forest as common variety mineral materials (rather than being available under the 1872 General Mining Law), with 50 percent of the receipts to Arkansas counties with Ouachita National Forest lands for roads and schools.

Why is it important?

USFS revenue sharing is the largest source of federal land payments to counties on a national basis (federal mineral royalties are distributed to states). For some counties it provides a significant portion of total local government revenue. Payments became important after WWII when timber harvests on the National Forests increased sharply in response to post-war housing and economic growth.

As the timber economy shifted and ideas about public land management changed, harvests declined and county payments along with it. Congress addressed these changes by authorizing "owl" transition payments in the Pacific Northwest, and later extended the concept of transition payments nationally in 2000 with the SRS act. SRS changed USFS revenue sharing in three fundamental ways: SRS (1) decoupled county payments from National Forest receipts traditionally dominated by timber, (2) introduced new purposes of restoration and stewardship through Title II funds that pay for projects on public lands, and (3) addressed payment equity concerns by adjusting county and school payments based on economic need (the Title I formula is adjusted using each county's per capita personal income).

SRS transition payments are only authorized through FY 2011, at which point Congress must decide to extend and/or reform SRS, or allow it to expire. If SRS expires, counties will again receive payments from the 25% Fund, recouping payments directly to commercial activities on public land.

Additional Resources

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments available at: fs.usda.gov/pts/⁽⁹⁾
 Gotte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwatersconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

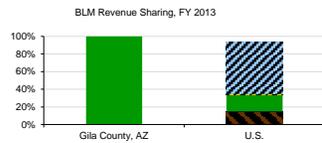
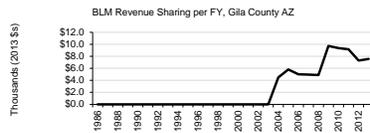
This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

BLM Payments to States and Local Governments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total BLM Payments (\$)	7,557	66,579,030
Proceeds of Sales	0	9,841,676
Mineral Leasing Act	0	53,150
Taylor Grazing Act	7,557	12,684,240
State Payments	0	3,922,509
National Grasslands	0	447,217
O&C and CBWR land grants	0	39,630,138
Title I	0	33,685,617
Title II	0	3,343,873
Title III	0	2,600,648

Percent of Total

Proceeds of Sales	0.0%	14.8%
Mineral Leasing Act	0.0%	0.1%
Taylor Grazing Act	100.0%	19.1%
State Payments	0.0%	5.9%
National Grasslands	0.0%	0.7%
O&C and CBWR land grants	0.0%	59.5%
Title I	0.0%	50.6%
Title II	0.0%	5.0%
Title III	0.0%	3.9%



- In FY 2013, Taylor Grazing Act payments were the greatest portion of BLM revenue sharing in Gila County AZ (100%), and Proceeds of Sales payments were the smallest (0%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

Proceeds of Sales: These include receipts from the sale of land and materials.

Mineral Leasing Act: These include Oil and Gas Right of Way lease revenue and the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Lands. These do not include royalties from mineral leasing on BLM lands, which are distributed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). For ONRR payments see worksheet 10.

Taylor Grazing Act: The Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, established grazing allotments on public land and extended tenure to district grazers. In 1936 the Grazing Service (BLM) enacted fees to be shared with the county where allotments and leases are located. Funds are restricted to use for range improvements (e.g., predator control, noxious weed programs) in cooperation with BLM or livestock organizations.

• Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established under the Act.

• Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district established under the Act.

National Grasslands: Revenue derived from the management of National Grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958.

Oregon and California Land Grants: These include (1) the Oregon and California (O&C) land grant payment and (2) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment administered by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Amounts include Title I, Title II, and Title III payments (see the Forest Service revenue sharing section in this report for definitions and information on the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act).

Why is it important?

The BLM is the nation's largest land owner, and activities that take place on BLM lands can be extremely important to adjacent communities. Similarly, the non-taxable status of BLM lands is important to local government who must provide services to county residents, and provide public safety and law enforcement activities on BLM lands. BLM revenue sharing programs provide resources to local governments in lieu of property taxes (and these revenue sharing dollars are supplemented by PILT).

Methods

BLM data on this page are from BLM FRD 196 and FRD 198 reports. The FRD 196 reports receipts by county and state of origin while the FRD 198 reports actual distribution amounts to state and local governments. FRD 198 is not available for some years, so the FRD 196 report is used. To arrive at distribution amounts from receipts, the Legal Allocation of BLM Receipts (Table 3-31 of BLM Public Land Statistics) was used. Some error is likely. In addition, some data are obtained directly from states. Distribution statistics obtained from the state or local government are related to the previous FY's reported distributions (BLM distributions reported for federal FY 2008 are received and reported by state and local government in FY 2009.)

Additional Resources

BLM Public Land Statistics are available at the Annual Reports and Public Land Statistics website: blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html

Information about the Taylor Grazing Act is available at: blm.gov/wo/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

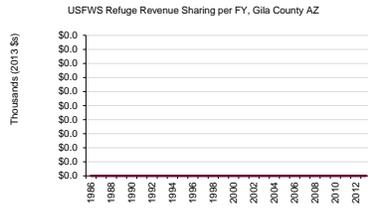
Federal Land Payment Programs

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

USFWS Refuge Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
USFWS Refuge Revenue Share	0	15,936,122



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

Twenty-five percent of the net receipts collected from the sale of various products or privileges from Refuge lands, or three-quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the adjusted purchase price of Refuge land, whichever is greater, is shared with the counties in which the Refuge is located.

Why is it important?

National Wildlife Refuges and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service do not pay property taxes to local governments. The Refuge revenue sharing program is intended to compensate counties for non-taxable Refuge lands. As with other revenue sharing programs, these payments can be important if USFWS ownership is a large percentage of all land in the county, reducing the ability of the local government to raise sufficient tax revenue to provide basic services. In addition, linking payments to revenue derived from USFWS lands can create incentives for local government officials to lobby for particular uses of public land.

Methods

Data Limitations: The USFWS publishes a database of Refuge revenue sharing payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007 only, and does not make data available for other years for the nation. Data on Refuge revenue sharing may be obtained directly from the receiving county government. County governments may request county-specific Refuge revenue sharing payment data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Financial Management, Denver Operations.

Significance of Data Limitations: Data limitations are relatively insignificant on the national scale (USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments were about 4% of total federal land payments for the United States in FY 2007), however they may be significant for counties that have large areas managed by USFWS.

Additional Resources

A detailed description of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments is available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Realty website at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/mrs.html⁹³.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Database is available at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm⁹⁴. The database currently only includes payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007. The agency does not provide data for the nation for additional years.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

This page describes components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments.

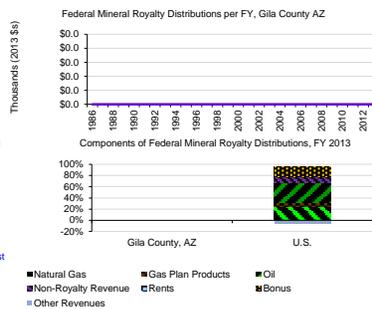
Federal Mineral Royalties by Source, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Gila County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Royalty	0	2,001,309,488
Royalties	0	1,784,591,308
Coal	0	353,201,189
Natural Gas	0	498,654,394
Gas Plan Products	0	141,034,611
Oil	0	693,515,903
Other	0	98,185,211
Non-Royalty Revenue	0	216,482,995
Rents	0	22,126,372
Bonus	0	330,986,898
Other Revenues	0	-136,630,275
Geothermal	0	3,659,328
GOMESA	0	235,185

Percent of Total

Royalties	na	89.2%
Coal	na	17.6%
Natural Gas	na	24.9%
Gas Plan Products	na	7.0%
Oil	na	34.7%
Other	na	4.9%
Non-Royalty Revenue	na	10.8%
Rents	na	1.1%
Bonus	na	16.5%
Other Revenues	na	-6.8%
Geothermal	na	0.2%
GOMESA	na	0.0%

This table shows federal royalties disbursed directly to state and local governments. States may share a portion of their royalties with counties. These state "pass through" disbursements are not reported here. See "Additional Resources".



- In FY 2013, oil royalties were the largest component of federal mineral royalties in the U.S. (34.7%), and other were the smallest (4.9%).

- In FY 2013, bonus were the largest component of federal mineral non-royalty revenue in the U.S. (16.5%), and other revenues were the smallest (-6.8%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments across geographies, and trends for the region.

Royalties, rents, and bonus payments from mining activities on federal land are shared with the state of origin (49% of revenue is returned to states and 51% is retained by the federal government). In addition, revenue from geothermal production on federal lands and a share of royalties from offshore drilling the Gulf of Mexico (GOMESA) are shared directly with county governments. State and local governments determine how to spend their share of federal mineral royalties within broad federal guidelines (priority must be given to areas socially or economically impacted by mineral development for planning, construction/maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services).

Royalties: Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease. A royalty is due when production begins.

Geothermal: Geothermal payments are distributed directly to counties where the activity takes place.

GOMESA: The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA) makes distributors of offshore federal mineral royalties to coastal states and communities. The four states and their eligible political subdivisions receiving revenues from the GOMESA leases include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Rents: A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the right to a lease.

Bonuses: Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

Other Revenues: A disbursement that is not a royalty, rent, or bonus. Other revenue may include minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

Why is it important?

Mineral royalties are the largest source of revenue derived from extractive activities on public lands. Mineral extraction can place significant demands on federal, state, and local infrastructure and services. Royalty revenue helps meet some of these demands. They are also designed to provide an ongoing public benefit from the depletion of non-renewable resources owned by the public.

Methods

Data Limitations: State governments that receive federal mineral royalty distributions often choose to pass through a share of federal distributions directly to the local government of origin (the location where the royalties were generated). For example, Montana distributes 25 percent of the state government's share of federal mineral royalties with the county of origin. Because information about royalties by county of origin and state government distributions to local governments are not published by ONRR, EPS-HDT users must contact each state directly for these data. Headwaters Economics includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document. http://headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics provides a methods document specific to the EPS-HDT Federal Lands Payments report that includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document: headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf¹⁰.

For more definitions, see the Glossary of Mineral Terms, Office of Natural Resources Revenue available at: onrr.gov/Stats/pdffiles/glossary.pdf¹¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Government report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **U.S. Census of Governments**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
www.census.gov/govs
Tel. 800-242-2184
- **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.blm.gov
Tel. 202-208-3801
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
Realty Division, U.S. Department of Interior
www.fws.gov
Tel. 703-358-1713
- **U.S. Forest Service**
U.S. Department of Agriculture
www.fs.fed.us
Tel. 800-832-1355
- **U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.onrr.gov
Tel. 303-231-3078

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt
- 2 www.census.gov/govs/estimate/
- 3 www.census.gov/govs/
- 4 www.doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm
- 5 www.fs.usda.gov/pts/
- 6 www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html
- 7 www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html
- 8 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html
- 9 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm
- 10 headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf
- 11 www.onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf

A Profile of Demographics

Maricopa County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations. In addition to these geographies, the Demographics report can be run for county subdivisions, cities and towns, American Indian areas, and congressional districts.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

Demographics	Page
How has population changed?	1
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?	2-3
What is the racial makeup of the population?	4
What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?	5
What is the tribal makeup of the population?	6-7
Employment	
What occupations and industries are present?	8
What are the characteristics of labor participation?	9
What are commuting patterns?	10
Income	
How is income distributed?	11
What are poverty levels?	12-13
What are the components of household earnings?	14
Social Characteristics	
What are education and enrollment levels?	15
What languages are spoken?	16
Housing	
What are the main housing characteristics?	17
How affordable is housing?	18
Benchmarks	
How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?	19
Data Sources & Methods	20
Links to Additional Resources	21

Note to Users:

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Demographics

How has population changed?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section in the Study Guide text.

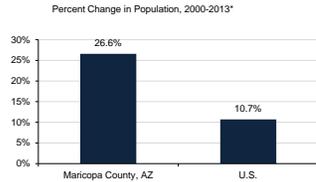
Population, 2000-2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	3,889,161	311,536,594
Population (2000)	3,072,140	281,421,906
Population Change (2000-2013*)	817,012	30,114,688
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	26.6%	10.7%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (817,012).

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the largest estimated relative change in population (26.6%), and the U.S. had the smallest (10.7%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Why is this important?

This report covers a broad range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and home ownership. It is the only EPS-HDT report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

ACS is based on a survey, and is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_cceq1297.pdf⁽¹⁾.

For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see: census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/⁽²⁾, census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	3,899,161	311,536,594
Under 5 years	278,651	20,052,112
5 to 9 years	284,201	20,409,060
10 to 14 years	280,183	20,672,609
15 to 19 years	272,989	21,715,074
20 to 24 years	275,335	22,099,987
25 to 29 years	280,898	21,243,365
30 to 34 years	271,590	20,467,912
35 to 39 years	259,449	19,876,161
40 to 44 years	270,898	20,998,001
45 to 49 years	259,859	22,109,946
50 to 54 years	250,209	22,396,322
55 to 59 years	216,550	20,165,892
60 to 64 years	198,127	17,479,211
65 to 69 years	155,890	13,189,508
70 to 74 years	118,572	9,787,522
75 to 79 years	90,061	7,438,750
80 to 84 years	66,147	5,781,697
85 years and over	59,552	5,673,565
Total Female	1,964,913	158,289,182
Total Male	1,924,248	153,247,412

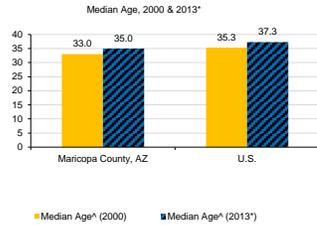
Change in Median Age, 2000-2013*

Median Age ^a (2013*)	35.0	37.3
Median Age ^a (2000)	33.0	35.3
Median Age % Change	6.1%	5.7%

^a Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the median age estimate increased the most in Maricopa County, AZ (33.0 to 35.0, a 6.1% increase) and increased the least in the U.S. (35.3 to 37.3, a 5.7% increase).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0.0%	0.0%
Under 5 years	0.0%	0.0%
5 to 9 years	0.6%	0.1%
10 to 14 years	0.7%	0.1%
15 to 19 years	0.0%	0.0%
20 to 24 years	0.8%	0.1%
25 to 29 years	0.0%	0.0%
30 to 34 years	0.0%	0.0%
35 to 39 years	0.7%	0.1%
40 to 44 years	0.6%	0.1%
45 to 49 years	0.0%	0.0%
50 to 54 years	0.0%	0.0%
55 to 59 years	0.6%	0.1%
60 to 64 years	0.8%	0.1%
65 to 69 years	0.8%	0.1%
70 to 74 years	0.8%	0.1%
75 to 79 years	1.0%	0.1%
80 to 84 years	1.2%	0.1%
85 years and over	1.3%	0.1%
Total Female	0.0%	0.0%
Total Male	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age ^a (2013*)	0.2%	0.2%
Median Age ^a (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age % Change	3.0%	3.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 15-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ⁽⁶⁾.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: stateoftheusa.org ⁽⁵⁾.

A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx ⁽⁸⁾.

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frej-demographer.org ⁽⁷⁾.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx ⁽⁹⁾.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/> ⁽⁴⁾.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: countyhealthrankings.org ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

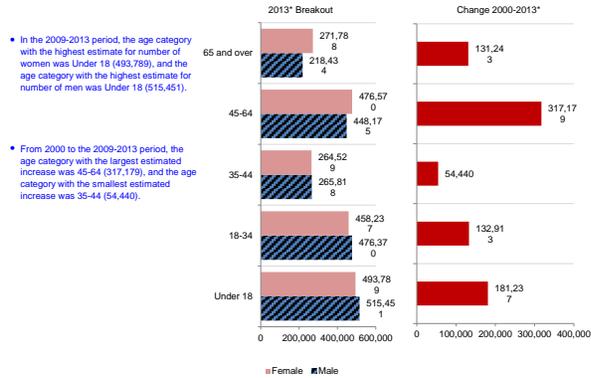
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2013*

	2000	2013†
Total Population	3,072,149	3,889,161
Under 18	828,003	1,009,240
18-34	801,694	934,607
35-44	475,907	530,347
45-64	607,566	924,745
65 and over	359,979	490,222
Percent of Total		
Under 18	27.0%	26.0%
18-34	26.1%	24.0%
35-44	15.5%	13.6%
45-64	19.8%	23.8%
65 and over	11.7%	12.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



• In the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was Under 18 (493,789), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was Under 18 (515,451).

• From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 45-64 (317,179), and the age category with the smallest estimated increase was 35-44 (54,440).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, Coefficients of Variation

	2000	2009*
Total Population	0%	0%
Under 18	0%	0%
18-34	0%	0%
35-44	0%	0%
45-64	0%	0%
65 and over	0%	0%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Under 18	0%	0%
18-34	0%	0%
35-44	0%	0%
45-64	0%	0%
65 and over	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx⁽¹¹⁾.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. *Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World*. Random House, New York, New York, 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: census.gov/population/age/⁽¹²⁾.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf⁽¹³⁾.

Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx⁽¹⁴⁾.

Frey, W.H. 2006. *America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decades: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. *Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century*. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." *Population Bulletin* 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html⁽¹⁵⁾. Retrieved September 1, 2010.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the racial makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Population by Race, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	3,889,161	311,536,594
White alone	3,137,012	230,592,579
Black or African American alone	199,310	39,167,010
American Indian alone	72,913	2,540,309
Asian alone	138,405	15,231,962
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	7,790	526,347
Some other race alone	221,937	14,746,054
Two or more races	111,794	8,732,333

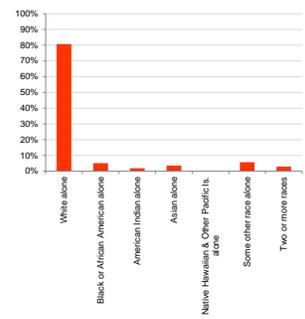
Percent of Total

White alone	80.7%	74.0%
Black or African American alone	5.1%	12.6%
American Indian alone	1.9%	0.8%
Asian alone	3.6%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race alone	5.7%	4.7%
Two or more races	2.9%	2.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Maricopa County AZ, 2013*

- In the 2009-2013 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Maricopa County AZ was White alone (80.7%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone (0.2%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population by Race, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	1%	0%
American Indian alone	2%	0%
Asian alone	1%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	4%	1%
Some other race	2%	0%
Two or more races	2%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	1%	0%
American Indian alone	0%	0%
Asian alone	0%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0%	0%
Some other race	2%	0%
Two or more races	2%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the racial makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)." In addition, "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/edreg_1997/asstandards ^[16].

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau's publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ^[17].

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ^[18].

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: measuresofamerica.org/centuryapart ^[19].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	3,889,161	311,536,594
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,155,592	51,786,591
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,733,569	259,750,003
White alone	2,264,665	197,050,418
Black or African American alone	188,113	38,093,998
American Indian alone	59,522	2,061,752
Asian alone	135,912	15,061,411
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	7,462	488,646
Some other race	5,019	606,356
Two or more races	72,876	6,387,422

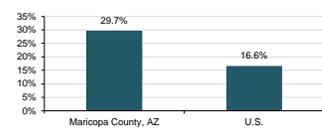
Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	29.7%	16.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	70.3%	83.4%
White alone	58.2%	63.3%
Black or African American alone	4.8%	12.2%
American Indian alone	1.5%	0.7%
Asian alone	3.5%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	1.9%	2.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (29.7%), and the U.S. had the lowest (16.6%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Maricopa County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Hispanic Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	1%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	1%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	4%	1%
Some other race	10%	1%
Two or more races	3%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	1%	0%
American Indian alone	0%	0%
Asian alone	0%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0%	0%
Some other race	0%	0%
Two or more races	3%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks) and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards ⁽¹⁰⁾

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ⁽¹¹⁾

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ⁽¹⁰⁾

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspar_hispanics.pdf ⁽¹⁰⁾

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: icbemp.gov/science/hansrichard_10pg.pdf ⁽¹²⁾

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian or Alaska Native descent that does not fall within a major tribal affiliation.

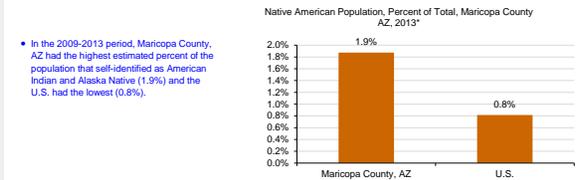
American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	3,889,161	311,536,594
Total Native American	72,913	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes	64,905	1,997,487
Alaska Native Tribes	444	108,836
Non-Specified Tribes	5,719	363,000

Percent of Total

Total Native American	1.9%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	1.7%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.1%	0.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	2%	0%
American Indian Tribes	2%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	23%	1%
Non-Specified Tribes	14%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Native American	0%	0%
American Indian Tribes	0%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	0%	0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf⁽¹⁾.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: bia.gov/index.htm⁽²⁾.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: indians.org/index.html⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Region

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	3,889,161	311,536,504
Total Native American	72,913	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes; Specified	64,905	1,997,487
Apache	2,745	69,740
Blackfeet	225	26,474
Cherokee	1,991	273,192
Cheyenne	42	11,774
Chickasaw	257	22,917
Chippewa	722	115,253
Choctaw	727	90,189
Colville	40	8,182
Comanche	216	12,228
Cree	30	2,191
Creek	119	41,521
Crow	0	11,424
Delaware	48	7,471
Houma	0	9,488
Iroquois	403	45,639
Kiowa	110	8,691
Lumbee	14	68,171
Menominee	22	8,259
Navajo	26,377	305,552
Osage	0	8,332
Ottawa	76	7,026
Paiute	78	10,545
Pima	10,216	24,212
Potawatomi	361	19,337
Pueblo	3,102	71,029
Puget Sound Salish	58	13,971
Seminole	78	13,987
Shoshone	45	9,470
Sioux	1,048	124,363
Tohono O'odham	2,439	20,343
Ute	169	8,629
Yakama	88	8,614
Yaqui	4,405	19,942
Yuman	1,577	7,944
All other tribes	7,071	491,367
American Indian; Not Specified	1,774	60,370
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	444	108,836
Alaska Athabaskan	84	15,882
Aleut	64	11,709
Eskimo	164	60,926
Tlingit-Haida	123	15,622
All other tribes	9	4,697
Alaska Native; Not Specified	71	10,616
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	5,719	363,000

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	2%	0%
American Indian Tribes; Specified	2%	0%
Apache	16%	2%
Blackfeet	38%	3%
Cherokee	16%	1%
Cheyenne	75%	6%
Chickasaw	31%	3%
Chippewa	25%	1%
Choctaw	29%	1%
Colville	49%	5%
Comanche	53%	6%
Cree	103%	11%
Creek	49%	2%
Crow	na	5%
Delaware	63%	7%
Houma	na	6%
Iroquois	37%	2%
Kiowa	38%	7%
Lumbee	100%	1%
Menominee	99%	4%
Navajo	5%	1%
Osage	na	6%
Ottawa	75%	7%
Paiute	44%	4%
Pima	7%	4%
Potawatomi	41%	3%
Pueblo	13%	2%
Puget Sound Salish	99%	4%
Seminole	58%	4%
Shoshone	59%	5%
Sioux	24%	1%
Tohono O'odham	15%	5%
Ute	45%	6%
Yakama	56%	5%
Yaqui	12%	5%
Yuman	13%	6%
All other tribes	10%	1%
American Indian; Not Specified	22%	3%
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	29%	1%
Alaska Athabaskan	70%	4%
Aleut	59%	5%
Eskimo	50%	1%
Tlingit-Haida	49%	4%
All other tribes	101%	6%
Alaska Native; Not Specified	80%	6%
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	14%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: fs.fed.us/sp/tribalrelations/index.shtml ⁽²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What occupations and industries are present?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	1,734,641	141,984,697
Management, professional, & related	634,518	51,341,228
Service	318,017	25,645,065
Sales and office	476,093	34,957,520
Farming, fishing, and forestry	4,488	1,030,881
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	139,271	11,832,435
Production, transportation, & material movin	162,254	12,057,570

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	36.6%	36.2%
Service	18.3%	18.1%
Sales and office	27.4%	24.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3%	0.7%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	8.0%	8.3%
Production, transportation, & material movin	9.4%	12.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Employment by Industry, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	1,734,641	141,984,697
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	10,740	2,731,302
Construction	116,069	8,864,481
Manufacturing	139,514	14,867,423
Wholesale trade	47,134	3,937,876
Retail trade	211,807	16,415,217
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	88,809	7,010,637
Information	34,154	3,056,318
Finance and insurance, and real estate	165,175	9,469,758
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	222,634	15,300,529
Education, health care, & social assistance	367,711	32,871,216
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	170,914	13,262,892
Other services, except public administration	83,247	7,043,000
Public administration	76,627	7,034,048

Percent of Total

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	0.6%	1.9%
Construction	6.7%	6.2%
Manufacturing	8.0%	10.5%
Wholesale trade	2.7%	2.8%
Retail trade	12.2%	11.6%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	5.1%	4.9%
Information	2.0%	2.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	9.5%	6.7%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	12.8%	10.8%
Education, health care, & social assistance	21.2%	23.2%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	9.9%	9.3%
Other services, except public administration	4.8%	5.0%
Public administration	4.4%	5.0%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What occupations and industries are present?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, where workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.

Employment by Industry: Refers to the employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it Important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry (as with other reports in EPS-HDI). This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations are generally of higher wage and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries (for example, managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company). Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Census Bureau provides a definition of SOCS: census.gov/hhes/www/loindex/overview.html ^[25]

Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: bls.gov/soc/ ^[26]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: bls.gov/occ/ ^[27]

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment by Occupation, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	0%	0%
Management, professional, & related	1%	0%
Service	1%	0%
Sales and office	1%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	9%	1%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	1%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Management, professional, & related	0%	0%
Service	1%	0%
Sales and office	1%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0%	0%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	2%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	1%	0%

Employment by Industry, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	0%	0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	5%	0%
Construction	1%	0%
Manufacturing	1%	0%
Wholesale trade	2%	0%
Retail trade	1%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1%	0%
Information	2%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	1%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	1%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	1%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	1%	0%
Other services, except public administration	2%	0%
Public administration	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	10%	0%
Construction	1%	0%
Manufacturing	2%	0%
Wholesale trade	2%	0%
Retail trade	1%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1%	0%
Information	3%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	1%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	1%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	1%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	1%	0%
Other services, except public administration	1%	0%
Public administration	1%	0%

Employment

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

This page describes workers by weeks worked per year and usual hours works per week.

Labor Participation Characteristics, 2013*

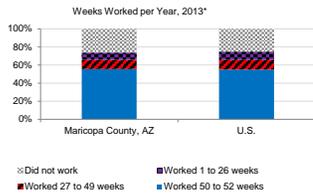
	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	2,500,667	204,340,912
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1,392,152	112,330,371
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	252,676	21,646,421
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	202,903	19,225,138
Did not work	652,936	51,138,982
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	1,438,097	116,424,223
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	335,227	29,453,219
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	74,407	7,324,488
Did not work	652,936	51,138,982
Mean usual hours worked for workers	38.6	38.4

Percent of Total

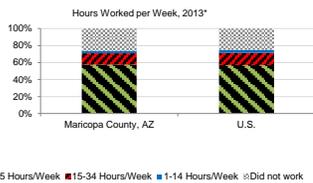
	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	55.7%	55.0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	10.1%	10.6%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	8.1%	9.4%
Did not work	26.1%	25.0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	57.5%	57.0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	13.4%	14.4%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	3.0%	3.6%
Did not work	26.1%	25.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (55.7%), and the U.S. had the lowest (55.0%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (57.5%), and the U.S. had the lowest (57.0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor Participation Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	0%	0%
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	0%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	1%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	1%	0%
Did not work	1%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	0%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	1%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	2%	0%
Did not work	1%	0%
Mean usual hours worked for workers	0%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	0%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	1%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	1%	0%
Did not work	0%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	0%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	1%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	2%	0%
Did not work	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Note: Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if they worked 50 weeks per year, they will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year".

Why is it important?

Often, if too few hours are worked per week or weeks worked per year, the local economy may suffer from underemployment of labor and human capital, translating to lower real incomes and a lower standard of living. For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal sources of employment have consistently been among the lowest of the industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average less than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies have also enabled workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal, tourism, or recreation related employment by choice. Since the 1960s, during periods of economic stability, the vast majority of part-time workers have been voluntary. For example, in 2006, only about one in seven part-time workers were involuntary (individuals wanting full-time jobs but working less than 35 hours/week).

To understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to underemployment and economic hardship versus worker preference, data on age and income distribution should be examined.

Most employment statistics count full time, part time, and seasonal employment as the same, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part time or seasonally employed this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change (see the Socioeconomic Measures report for changes in wages, employment, and population over time).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Maynard, D. C. & Feldman, D. C. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York: Springer.

A. Levenson. 2006. Trends in Jobs and Wages in the U.S. Economy. CEO Publication G 06-12 (501). Available at: ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf ⁽²⁸⁾.

For historical fluctuations of involuntary part-time employment, see: bls.gov/ops/bls/pdf/opsbls71.pdf ⁽²⁹⁾.

For information on unemployment, run the EPS-HDT Measures, Summary, or Tourism reports.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What are commuting patterns?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Commuting Characteristics, 2013*

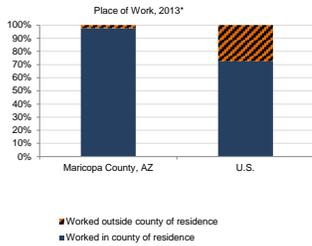
	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	1,705,638	139,786,639
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	1,665,369	101,321,530
Worked outside county of residence	40,269	38,465,109
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	162,527	18,023,639
10 to 14 minutes	205,191	19,150,654
15 to 19 minutes	242,633	20,753,054
20 to 24 minutes	259,745	19,796,414
25 to 29 minutes	117,493	8,189,640
30 to 34 minutes	274,304	18,220,851
35 to 39 minutes	51,171	3,673,571
40 to 44 minutes	74,649	4,920,004
45 to 59 minutes	127,802	10,154,523
60 or more minutes	91,212	10,857,904
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25	26

Percent of Total

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	97.6%	72.5%
Worked outside county of residence	2.4%	27.5%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	9.5%	12.9%
10 to 14 minutes	12.0%	13.7%
15 to 19 minutes	14.2%	14.8%
20 to 24 minutes	15.2%	14.2%
25 to 29 minutes	6.9%	5.9%
30 to 34 minutes	16.1%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	3.0%	2.6%
40 to 44 minutes	4.4%	3.5%
45 to 59 minutes	7.3%	7.3%
60 or more minutes	5.3%	7.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.5%), and Maricopa County, AZ had the lowest (2.4%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	0%	0%
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	0%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	2%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	1%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	1%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	1%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	1%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	1%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	1%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	2%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	2%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	1%	0%
60 or more minutes	2%	0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	0%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	0%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	3%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	1%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	1%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	1%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	1%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	2%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	1%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	2%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	1%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	2%	0%
60 or more minutes	2%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are commuting patterns?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Place of Work: The values reported under "place of work" describe the number of workers that live in the selected geographic area who worked either in or outside the county they live in. If the selected geography is not a county, the workers may or may not work within the selected geography. For example, for the city of Phoenix, the data reported for "Worked in county of residence" describes the number of city of Phoenix residents that worked in Maricopa County (but not necessarily within the city of Phoenix).

Why is it important?

High rates of out-commuting are more common in non-metro areas, and in parts of the U.S. where communities are closer together.

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, complicating fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities," those with high levels of out-commuting, may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Aldrich, L., Beale, B. and K. Kasse. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. *Rural Development Perspectives* 12(3). ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf ¹⁵⁶.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

How is income distributed?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Household Income Distribution, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2013 \$)	\$27,256	\$28,155
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	\$53,596	\$53,046
Total Households	1,411,727	115,610,216
Less than \$10,000	95,990	8,380,364
\$10,000 to \$14,999	84,115	6,214,548
\$15,000 to \$24,999	144,974	12,468,604
\$25,000 to \$34,999	150,256	11,929,761
\$35,000 to \$49,999	203,272	15,723,148
\$50,000 to \$74,999	260,943	20,744,045
\$75,000 to \$99,999	176,620	14,107,031
\$100,000 to \$149,999	188,605	14,859,239
\$150,000 to \$199,999	66,447	5,651,848
\$200,000 or more	61,505	5,532,628
Gini Coefficient*	0.46	0.47

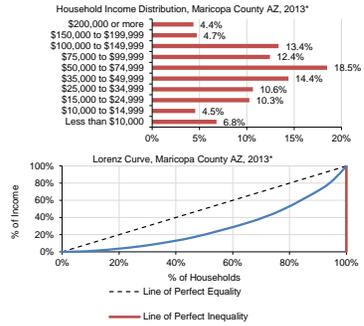
Percent of Total

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Less than \$10,000	6.8%	7.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.5%	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.3%	10.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10.8%	10.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.4%	13.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.5%	17.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12.4%	12.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13.4%	12.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4.7%	4.9%
\$200,000 or more	4.4%	4.8%

* Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the income category in the Maricopa County AZ with the most households was \$50,000 to \$74,999 (18.5% of households). The income category with the fewest households was \$200,000 or more (4.4% of households).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Maricopa County AZ accumulated approximately 13.8% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 53.1% of total income.
- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the most equal income distribution between high and low income households (Gini coef. of 0.46) and the U.S. had the least equal income distribution (Gini coef. of 0.47).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Income Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Per-Capita Income	0%	0%
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	0%	0%
Total Households	0%	0%
Less than \$10,000	1%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2%	0%
\$200,000 or more	2%	0%
Gini Coefficient	0%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Less than \$10,000	1%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1%	0%
\$200,000 or more	1%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How is income distributed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: provides a summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

Lorenz Curve: a graphic representation comparing income distribution in the geography selected to the hypothetical lines of perfect equality and perfect inequality. Every point on the Lorenz curve can be used to develop statements such as "the bottom ___% of households have ___% of all income," or "the top ___% of households have ___% of all income."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether low income populations could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of proposed management actions. Understanding income differences within and between geographies helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income can help to highlight several important aspects of economic well-being. A large number of households in the lower end of income distribution indicates economic hardship. A bulge in the middle distribution can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a geography characterized by "haves" and "have-nots."

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income between the main factors of production, land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue, but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households... Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."

Methods

While the Census Bureau does not have an official definition of the "middle class," it does derive several measures related to the distribution of income and income inequality. Two standard measures of income equality are the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient. Mean values for each cohort were used to calculate total income, in the case of the top income cohort, income was assumed to be \$250,000, a value which tends to yield lower than actual values for income disparity. For details on how to calculate, see Additional Resources below.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service published a useful article on metro and non-metro income levels and inequality. McLoughlin, Diane K. "Income Inequality in America." 2002. Rural America. Vol. 17(2). It is available at: ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172ra172c.pdf [31].

For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007, available at: federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm [32].

For a helpful definition and description of the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient see: econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?tid=88&type=educator [33].

For source material on how the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve were computed see: <https://docs.google.com/Doc?id=0AX6E1Mm09WIZhazhvadRM/UzZ5nMjdxZyZ&hl=en> [34].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C. Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
People	3,839,007	303,892,076
Families	930,395	76,744,358
People Below Poverty	639,233	46,663,433
Families below poverty	113,890	8,666,630

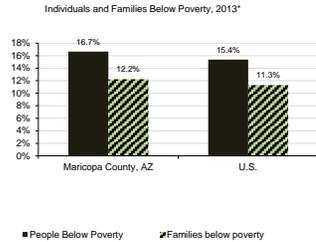
Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	16.7%	15.4%
Families below poverty	12.2%	11.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (16.7%), and the U.S. had the lowest (15.4%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (12.2%), and the U.S. had the lowest (11.3%).



Percent Below Poverty Level by Age & Family Type--, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
People	16.7%	15.4%
Under 18 years	23.9%	21.6%
65 years and older	7.8%	9.4%
Families	12.2%	11.3%
Families with related children < 18 years	19.1%	17.8%
Married couple families	7.0%	5.6%
with children < 18 years	11.1%	8.3%
Female householder, no husband present	29.1%	30.6%
with children < 18 years	36.6%	40.0%

*Percent below poverty level by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
People	0%	0%
Families	0%	0%
Individuals Below Poverty	1%	0%
Families Below Poverty	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Individuals Below Poverty	1%	0%
Families Below Poverty	1%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Age and Family Type, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
People	1%	0%
Under 18 years	1%	0%
65 years and older	2%	0%
Families	1%	0%
Families with related children < 18 years	2%	0%
Married couple families	3%	0%
with children < 18 years	3%	1%
Female householder, no husband present	2%	0%
with children < 18 years	3%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. For public land managers, understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. First, people with limited income may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. Second, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For more information on rural poverty, see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Briefing Room, "Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx ⁽⁶⁾.

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States. See: www.npc.umich.edu/poverty ⁽⁷⁾.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ⁽⁸⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity*, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races) in Poverty	639,233	46,663,433
White alone	466,893	28,254,647
Black or African American alone	48,898	10,165,935
American Indian alone	19,685	701,439
Asian alone	17,506	1,872,394
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	1,525	99,943
Some other race	65,061	3,872,191
Two or more races	19,665	1,696,884
All Ethnicities in Poverty		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	332,253	12,507,866
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	306,980	34,155,567

Percent of Total (Total = All individuals in poverty)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	73.0%	60.5%
Black or African American alone	7.6%	21.8%
American Indian alone	3.1%	1.5%
Asian alone	2.7%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race	10.2%	8.3%
Two or more races	3.1%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	52.0%	26.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	48.0%	73.2%

* Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty-, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	15.1%	12.5%
Black or African American alone	25.1%	27.1%
American Indian alone	27.8%	28.6%
Asian alone	12.8%	12.5%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	20.0%	19.6%
Some other race alone	29.6%	26.8%
Two or more races alone	17.3%	20.1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	28.1%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	9.6%	10.6%

-Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races)	1%	0%
White alone	1%	0%
Black or African American alone	4%	0%
American Indian alone	6%	1%
Asian alone	6%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	20%	2%
Some other race	3%	1%
Two or more races	5%	0%
All Ethnicities		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	2%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	1%	0%
Black or African American alone	4%	0%
American Indian alone	6%	0%
Asian alone	7%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	25%	0%
Some other race	4%	1%
Two or more races	6%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	2%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	1%	0%
Black or African American alone	4%	0%
American Indian alone	6%	1%
Asian alone	6%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	59%	18%
Some other race alone	4%	1%
Two or more races alone	6%	1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	1%	0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	1%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding whether different races and ethnicities are affected by poverty can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. In addition, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Methods

The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. According to the Census: "Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present" (see below for poverty level thresholds).

The poverty thresholds are updated every year by the Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at: census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html ^[10].

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See: npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity ^[10].

The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see: census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html ^[10].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by income source and mean household earnings by source.

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	1,411,727	115,610,216
Labor earnings	1,117,939	90,436,935
Social Security (SS)	377,942	33,386,448
Retirement income	235,934	20,504,523
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	45,291	5,716,592
Cash public assistance income	32,142	3,255,213
Food Stamp/SNAP	164,541	14,339,330

Percent of Total[^]

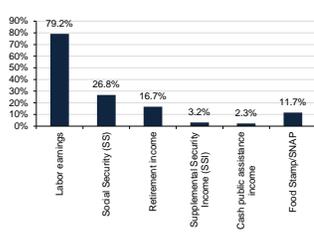
Labor earnings	79.2%	78.2%
Social Security (SS)	26.8%	28.9%
Retirement income	16.7%	17.7%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	3.2%	4.9%
Cash public assistance income	2.3%	2.8%
Food Stamp/SNAP	11.7%	12.4%

[^]Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Maricopa County AZ was in the form of Social Security (SS) (26.8%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.3%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, 2013 (2013 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	\$73,525	\$75,017
Mean Social Security income	\$18,526	\$17,189
Mean retirement income	\$24,516	\$23,589
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$9,591	\$9,152
Mean cash public assistance income	\$3,495	\$3,808

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the components of household earnings?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Refers to households that receive assistance by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Are households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

Food Stamps/SNAP: Refers to households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. This program was recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ACS does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Why is this important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources, such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or Food Stamps) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: [census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) (40).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, By Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	0%	0%
Labor earnings	0%	0%
Social Security (SS)	0%	0%
Retirement income	1%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2%	0%
Cash public assistance income	2%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Labor earnings	0%	0%
Social Security (SS)	0%	0%
Retirement income	1%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2%	0%
Cash public assistance income	3%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	1%	0%

Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	0%	0%
Mean Social Security income	1%	0%
Mean retirement income	1%	0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income	3%	0%
Mean cash public assistance income	4%	0%

Social Characteristics

What are education and enrollment levels?

This page describes educational attainment and school enrollment.

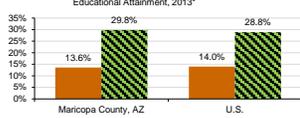
Educational Attainment, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	2,497,802	206,587,852
No high school degree	339,269	28,887,721
High school graduate	2,158,533	177,700,131
Associates degree	207,240	16,135,795
Bachelor's degree or higher	744,412	59,583,138
Bachelor's degree	479,256	37,286,246
Graduate or professional	265,156	22,296,892

Percent of Total		
No high school degree	13.6%	14.0%
High school graduate	86.4%	86.0%
Associates degree	8.3%	7.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.8%	28.8%
Bachelor's degree	19.2%	18.0%
Graduate or professional	10.6%	10.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (29.8%), and the U.S. had the lowest (28.8%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with no high school degree (14.0%), and Maricopa County, AZ had the lowest (13.6%).

School Enrollment, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	3,726,118	299,795,523
Enrolled in school:	1,071,338	82,624,806
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	51,303	5,011,192
Enrolled in kindergarten	55,090	4,208,394
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	225,708	16,286,543
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	223,628	16,510,313
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	225,277	17,153,559
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	237,393	19,333,036
Graduate or professional school	52,859	4,121,769
Not enrolled in school	2,654,780	217,170,717

Percent of Total		
Enrolled in school:	28.8%	27.6%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1.4%	1.7%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1.5%	1.4%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	6.1%	5.4%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6.0%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	6.0%	5.7%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	6.4%	6.4%
Graduate or professional school	1.4%	1.4%
Not enrolled in school	71.2%	72.4%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Educational Attainment, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	0%	0%
No high school degree	1%	0%
High school graduate	0%	0%
Associates degree	1%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	0%	0%
Bachelor's degree	1%	0%
Graduate or professional	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

No high school degree	1%	0%
High school graduate	0%	0%
Associates degree	1%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	0%	0%
Bachelor's degree	1%	0%
Graduate or professional	1%	0%

School Enrollment, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	0%	0%
Enrolled in school:	0%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	2%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	2%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	1%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	1%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	1%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	1%	0%
Graduate or professional school	2%	0%
Not enrolled in school	0%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Enrolled in school:	0%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	0%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	0%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	1%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	1%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	1%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	1%	0%
Graduate or professional school	4%	0%
Not enrolled in school	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are education and enrollment levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The ACS defines people as enrolled in school if when the survey was conducted they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to the time of interview. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that geographies with a higher than average educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other geographies. See "Additional Resources" below for more information.

For public land managers, understanding the differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people in geographic areas might experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of particular management actions. It also can help to identify how communication and outreach efforts could be tailored to different audiences.

School enrollment is an important indicator of the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age, access to education, and potential for future growth. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on the relationship between level of education, earnings, year-round employment, and unemployment rates, see:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web resource: bls.gov/emp/lep_chart_001.htm (41).

U.S. Census Bureau's 2002 publication "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings," available at: census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf (42).

Card, David (1999). "The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings" in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics*, vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier, pp. 1801-63.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Social Characteristics

What languages are spoken?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Language Spoken at Home, 2013*

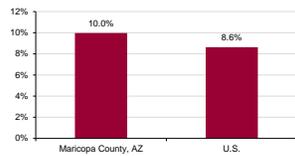
	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	3,610,510	291,484,482
Speak only English	2,661,566	231,122,908
Speak a language other than English	948,944	60,361,574
Spanish or Spanish Creole	733,629	37,458,624
Other Indo-European languages	88,805	10,737,607
Asian and Pacific Island languages	84,079	9,539,059
Other languages	42,431	2,626,244
Speak English less than "very well"	359,920	25,148,900

Percent of Total

Speak only English	73.7%	79.3%
Speak a language other than English	26.3%	20.7%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	20.3%	12.9%
Other Indo-European languages	2.5%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	2.3%	3.3%
Other languages	1.2%	0.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	10.0%	8.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of Population that Speaks English Less Than "Very Well", 2013*



- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than very well (10.0%), and the U.S. had the lowest (8.6%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language Spoken at Home, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	0%	0%
Speak only English	0%	0%
Speak a language other than English	1%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	0%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	5%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	2%	0%
Other languages	5%	1%
Speak English less than "very well"	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Speak only English	0%	0%
Speak a language other than English	0%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	5%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	3%	0%
Other languages	5%	0%
Speak English less than "very well"	1%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What languages are spoken?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Why is it important?

For public land managers who are trying to communicate with citizens of communities adjacent to public lands, it is important to know whether a significant portion of that population has trouble speaking English. If this is the case, public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most geographies in the United States. This tool is available at: mla.org/map_single ⁽¹⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

What are the main housing characteristics?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Housing Characteristics, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	1,649,292	132,057,804
Occupied	1,411,727	115,610,216
Vacant	236,665	16,447,588
For rent	62,970	3,230,123
Rented, not occupied	9,740	599,884
For sale only	30,103	1,682,020
Sold, not occupied	11,479	608,590
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	73,195	5,122,778
For migrant workers	149	34,233
Other vacant	49,029	5,169,960
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	8,313	771,765
Built 2000 to 2004	415,565	19,385,497
Built 1990 to 1999	353,876	18,390,124
Built 1980 to 1989	318,002	18,345,244
Built 1970 to 1979	293,441	21,042,556
Built 1960 to 1969	121,341	14,634,125
Built 1959 or earlier	137,854	39,488,483
Median year structure built^A	1989	1976
Percent of Total		
Occupancy		
Occupied	85.6%	87.5%
Vacant	14.4%	12.5%
For rent	3.8%	2.4%
Rented, not occupied	0.6%	0.5%
For sale only	1.8%	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	0.7%	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4.4%	3.9%
For migrant workers	0.0%	0.0%
Other vacant	3.0%	3.9%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	0.5%	0.6%
Built 2000 to 2004	25.2%	14.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	21.5%	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	19.3%	13.9%
Built 1970 to 1979	17.8%	15.9%
Built 1960 to 1969	7.4%	11.1%
Built 1959 or earlier	8.4%	29.9%

^A Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
^{*} The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (14.4%), and the U.S. had the lowest (12.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	0%	0%
Occupied	0%	0%
Vacant	1%	1%
For rent	2%	1%
Rented, not occupied	5%	1%
For sale only	3%	1%
Sold, not occupied	6%	1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2%	0%
For migrant workers	42%	2%
Other vacant	3%	1%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	5%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	0%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	1%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	1%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	1%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	1%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	1%	0%
Median year structure built	0%	0%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Occupancy		
Occupied	0%	0%
Vacant	2%	1%
For rent	3%	0%
Rented, not occupied	0%	0%
For sale only	3%	0%
Sold, not occupied	9%	0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1%	0%
For migrant workers	0%	0%
Other vacant	2%	2%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	0%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	0%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	1%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	1%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	1%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	1%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	1%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the main housing characteristics?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be one of the economic contributions of public lands.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in some parts of the country). Understanding the relative growth rates of housing is relevant for public lands managers in the context of the wildland-urban interface, and as an indicator of overall economic growth. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: [census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) ⁽⁴⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

How affordable is housing?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	650,604	49,820,840
Monthly cost >30% of household income	114,632	9,215,740
Monthly cost >30% of household income	238,706	17,636,343
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	528,865	40,534,516
Gross rent >30% of household income	54,956	4,355,942
Gross rent >30% of household income	253,260	19,581,493
Median monthly mortgage cost*	\$1,528	\$1,540
Median gross rent*	\$943	\$904

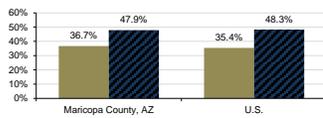
Percent of Total

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	17.6%	18.5%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	36.7%	35.4%
Gross rent <15% of household income	10.4%	10.7%
Gross rent >30% of household income	47.9%	48.3%

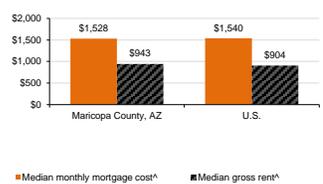
* Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
 * The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of owner-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (36.7%), and the U.S. had the lowest (35.4%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of renter-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (48.3%), and Maricopa County, AZ had the lowest (47.9%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$1,540), and Maricopa County, AZ had the lowest (\$1,528).
- In the 2009-2013 period, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$943), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$904).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*



Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, Coefficients of Variation

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	0.5%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	1.2%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	0.9%	0.1%
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	0.5%	0.2%
Gross rent >30% of household income	2.0%	0.3%
Gross rent >30% of household income	0.9%	0.1%
Median monthly mortgage cost*	0.3%	0.0%
Median gross rent*	0.3%	0.1%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	1.0%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	0.8%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	1.8%	0.6%
Gross rent >30% of household income	0.9%	0.1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How affordable is housing?

What do we measure on this page?
 This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable. This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). The income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

Methods

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in ACS is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See: [census.gov/hshs/www/housing/hshs.html](https://www.housing.gov/hshs) ⁽⁴⁴⁾.

For housing prices, for-profit online real-estate services may have the most recent price information. See, for example, [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com) ⁽⁴⁵⁾.

For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at: [realtor.org/research/housing](https://www.nar.realtor.org/research/housing) ⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Benchmarks

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

Indicators	Maricopa County AZ	U.S.	Maricopa County AZ vs. U.S.
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*)	26.6%	10.7%
	Median Age (2013*)	35.0	37.3
	Percent Population White Alone (2013*)	80.7%	74.0%
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2013*)	29.7%	16.6%
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*)	1.9%	0.8%
Income	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2013*)	27.8%	30.6%
	Median Household Income (2013*)	\$53,596	\$53,046
	Per Capita Income (2013*)	\$27,256	\$28,155
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2013*)	16.7%	15.4%
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2013*)	12.2%	11.3%
Structure	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2013*)	43.5%	46.6%
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2013*)	17.1%	20.2%
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2013*)	13.6%	14.0%
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2013*)	29.8%	28.8%
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well (2013*)	10.0%	8.6%
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*)	4.4%	3.9%
	Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2013*)	36.7%	35.4%
	Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent (2013*)	47.9%	48.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- The Maricopa County AZ is most different from the U.S. in Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*), Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*), and Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2013*).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "baby boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households who receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of a number of indicators covered in this report to highlight where the region is different from the U.S.

It also offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the U.S. For example, this page may show that a geography has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and difficulties communicating in English. In combination, these indicators can help public land managers identify groups of people and aspects of hardship that can aid with outreach and consideration of whether the impacts of land management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on disadvantaged people or places.

Methods

The ratio of the selected region to the U.S. is a percentage calculated by dividing the figure from the region by the figure from the U.S.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Median Age, Median Household Income and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-geography regions due to data availability.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Indicators

Indicators	Region	US
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age (2009*)	0.2%	0.2%
Percent Population White Alone (2009*)	0.2%	0.0%
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2009*)	0.2%	0.0%
Median Family Income (2009*)	0.3%	0.1%
Per Capita Income (2009*)	0.3%	0.2%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2009*)	0.7%	0.4%
Percent Families Below Poverty (2009*)	1.5%	0.0%
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income	0.4%	0.1%
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income	0.7%	0.3%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree	0.9%	0.0%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree	0.4%	0.2%
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well	1.2%	0.0%
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2009*)	1.4%	0.0%
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage	0.8%	0.2%
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent	0.9%	0.1%

Data Sources

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **2000 Decennial U.S. Census**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750

- **American Community Survey**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750
The on-line ACS data retrieval tool is available at:
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-Regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

With the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report is based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau.

The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More so than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

The CV is a measure of relative error in the estimate, and is calculated directly from the MOE as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. To get the standard error, the MOE is divided by 1.645 (for a 90 percent confidence interval). The CV is expressed as a percentage. For example, if you have an estimate of 60 +/- 20, the CV for the estimate is 20.3 percent. This estimate should be used with caution, since the sampling error represents more than 20 percent of the estimate.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf
- 2 www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
- 3 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf
- 4 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej
- 5 www.stateoftheusa.org
- 6 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx
- 7 www.frey-demographer.org
- 8 www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx
- 9 www.census.gov/popest/
- 10 www.countyhealthrankings.org/
- 11 www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx
- 12 www.census.gov/population/age/
- 13 www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf
- 14 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx
- 15 www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html
- 16 www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards
- 17 www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf
- 18 <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- 19 www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart
- 20 www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf
- 21 www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf
- 22 www.bia.gov/index.htm
- 23 www.indians.org/index.html
- 24 www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml
- 25 www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html
- 26 www.bls.gov/soc/
- 27 www.bls.gov/oco/
- 28 www.ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf
- 29 www.bls.gov/opub/iils/pdf/opbils71.pdf
- 30 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf
- 31 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf
- 32 www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm
- 33 www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator
- 34 <https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZy&hl=en>
- 35 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx
- 36 www.npc.umich.edu/poverty
- 37 www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html
- 38 www.npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity
- 39 www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html
- 40 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
- 41 www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm
- 42 www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf
- 43 www.mla.org/map_single
- 44 www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html
- 45 www.zillow.com
- 46 www.realtor.org/research/research/housinginx

A Profile of Land Use

Maricopa County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Land Ownership	
What is the breakdown of land ownership?	1
What are the different types of Forest Service lands?	2
What are the different types of federal lands?	3
Land Cover	
What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?	4
Residential Development	
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?	5-6
Data Sources & Methods	7
Links to Additional Resources	8

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Land Ownership

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

U.S. Forest Service Land Types (Acres), 2009

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	5,903,622	2,286,279,509
Forest Service Lands	657,723	192,750,310
Unspecified Designated Area Type	485,818	146,630,207
National Wilderness	171,905	36,155,579
National Monument	0	3,661,327
National Recreation Area	0	2,950,660
National Game Refuge	0	1,198,099
National Wild River	0	568,059
National Recreation River	0	398,207
National Scenic River	0	289,617
National Scenic Area	0	230,459
Primitive Area	0	173,762
National Volcanic Monument	0	167,427
Special Management Area	0	164,707
Protection Area	0	45,051
Recreation Management Area	0	43,900
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	39,171
Scenic Recreation Area	0	12,645
National Botanical Area	0	8,256
National Scenic and Research Area	0	6,637
National Historic Area	0	6,540

Percent of Total

Forest Service Lands	11.1%	8.4%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	8.2%	6.4%
National Wilderness	2.9%	1.6%
National Monument	0.0%	0.2%
National Recreation Area	0.0%	0.1%
National Game Refuge	0.0%	0.1%
National Wild River	0.0%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources: USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

Note: All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Services' Land Areas Report 2009. The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous page due to differences in values reported by the data sources.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of Forest Service land designations. This information is a useful way to see whether any Forest Service lands have special designations that may affect management considerations. Different types of designation may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Methods

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Additional Resources

A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html⁽⁴⁾.

Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm⁽⁵⁾.

Data Sources

USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide

Land Ownership

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority (see study guide text for more details on federal public land management classifications). For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A: National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B: Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Invented Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C: Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

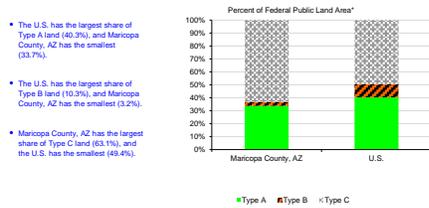
NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

Relative Management Designations of Federal Lands (Acres)*

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area of Type A, B, and C	2,368,052	628,566,455
Type A	799,151	253,610,839
Type B	75,403	64,696,135
Type C	1,493,528	310,659,481

Percent of Total		
Type A	33.7%	40.3%
Type B	3.2%	10.3%
Type C	63.1%	49.4%

*Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.



Data Sources: Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. In most other respects, Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities - often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described, Type A lands are areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are areas with limited development and motorized transportation worth preserving; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal public lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness, have been shown to be associated with above average economic growth. While these classifications by themselves do not guarantee economic growth, when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.

Methods

The classifications offered on this page are not absolute categories. They are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as Wilderness and National Monuments, for example, are generally more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a Wilderness area or oil and gas development in a National Monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations such as Wilderness or National Monuments are more likely to allow commercial activities (e.g., mining, timber harvesting), even though there are exceptions.

Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1. Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification. These definitions (Type A, B, and C) of land classifications are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes. A caveat: The amount of acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

Additional Resources

Studies, articles and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available from: healthyeconomics.org/protectedlands.php/

See also: Lora, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. "Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States." Population and Environment. 24(3): 255-272; and Holmes, P. and W. Hecox. 2002. "Does Wilderness Impoverish Rural Areas?" International Journal of Wilderness. 10(3): 34-39.

For an analysis on the effect on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, from Wilderness designations, see: Duffy-Deno, K. T., 1988. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Inlandmountain Western United States." Journal of Regional Science. 38(1): 109-136.

For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see: Rudzitis, G. and H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." Environmental Management. 15(2): 227-233.

For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies. 25(2009): 343-353.

Data Sources

Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide

Land Cover

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

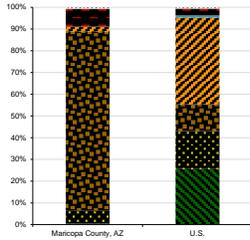
Land Cover (Acres), 2006

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	5,903,622	2,286,279,309
Forest	28,167	571,569,877
Grassland	354,217	386,667,517
Shrubland	4,781,034	274,383,541
Mixed Cropland	118,072	891,649,009
Water	6,671	22,562,795
Urban	472,290	68,588,385
Other	47,438	14,549,391

Percent of Total

Forest	0.5%	25.0%
Grassland	6.0%	17.0%
Shrubland	81.0%	12.0%
Mixed Cropland	2.0%	39.0%
Water	0.1%	1.0%
Urban	8.0%	3.0%
Other	0.8%	0.6%

Land Cover, Percent of Land Area, 2006



• The U.S. has the largest share of forest cover (25%), and Maricopa County, AZ has the smallest (0.5%).

• The U.S. has the largest share of grassland cover (17%), and Maricopa County, AZ has the smallest (6%).

• Maricopa County, AZ has the largest share of shrubland cover (81%), and the U.S. has the smallest (12%).

Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land Cover Type Classification identifies 17 classes of land cover. These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Evergreen Needleleaf Forest, Evergreen Broadleaf Forest, Deciduous Needleleaf Forest, Deciduous Broadleaf Forest, and Mixed Forest.

Grassland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Grasslands, Savannas.

Shrubland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Closed Shrubland, Open Shrubland, and Woody Savannas.

Mixed Cropland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Croplands, and Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic.

Water: This is the same in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Urban: This is Urban and Built-Up in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Other: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Permanent Wetlands, Snow and Ice, Barren or Sparsely Vegetated, and Unclassified.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildlife, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.

Methods

NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data was selected because it is publicly available across the globe and has a relatively small number of general classes that were easily summarized.

Additional Resources

For more information about NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data, see: modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/.

Landcover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php.

For information on wildlife, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Urban/Suburban: Average residential lot size < 1.7 acres.

Exurban: Average residential lot size 1.7 - 40 acres.

Total Residential: Cumulative acres of land developed at urban/suburban and exurban densities.

Residential Development (Acres), 2000-2010

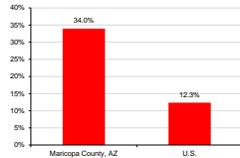
	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Private Land	1,705,714	1,941,224,948
Total Residential, 2000	548,465	190,918,648
Urban/Suburban, 2000	324,672	31,001,465
Exurban, 2000	223,793	159,917,187
Total Residential, 2010	734,703	214,476,717
Urban/Suburban, 2010	450,293	37,816,640
Exurban, 2010	284,410	176,659,076
Percent Change in Total Residential	34.0%	12.3%

Percent of Total*

Total Residential, 2000	32.1%	14.2%
Urban/Suburban, 2000	19.0%	2.3%
Exurban, 2000	13.1%	11.9%
Total Residential, 2010	43.0%	16.0%
Urban/Suburban, 2010	26.3%	2.8%
Exurban, 2010	16.6%	13.2%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

Percent Change in Area, Total Residential Development, 2000-2010



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGDM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

In the past decade, despite the downturn in the housing market, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has continued to occur at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development).

This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about the commodity use of the landscape.

Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.

Methods

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine "urban" housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit, and "suburban" housing densities (0.25-1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

Additional Resources

For an overview of past national land-use trends, see:

Brown, D.G., K.M. Johnson, T.R. Loveland, and D.M. Theobald. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950-2000. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1851-1863.

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The last two papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Matzloff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17: 974-988.

Guidé, P.H., Hansen, A.J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B. 2006. "Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 77: 131-151.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGDM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Residential Development

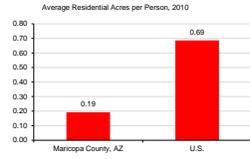
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

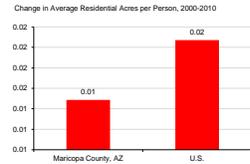
Population Density, 2000-2010

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.18	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	0.19	0.69
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000-2010	0.01	0.02
Private Acres/Person, 2010	0.45	4.29

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.



- In 2010, the U.S. had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (4.29 acres), and Maricopa County, AZ had the smallest (0.45 acres).



- From 2000 to 2010, the U.S. had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.02 acres), and Maricopa County, AZ had the smallest (0.01 acres).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGm v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2010 than it was in 2000. This latter trend indicates that exurban development has increased. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

Population growth is often a key metric used to describe human effects on natural resources. However, in most geographies land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to wildlife habitat loss and the degree to which public lands are bordered by residential development. The impact of residential development on ecological processes and biodiversity on surrounding lands is widely recognized. They include changes in ecosystem size, with implications for minimum dynamic area, species-area effect, and trophic structure; altered flow of materials and disturbances into and out of surrounding areas; effects on crucial habitats for seasonal and migration movements and population source/sink dynamics; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotics species, and disease.

The degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 2000 and 2010 is shown in the table and figure on this page. It's important to note that a small change does not indicate that a county is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period. Geographies with high positive values of change were more sprawling in 2010 than in 2000. In parts of the country where development was less dense in 2010 than in 2000, the primary reason is often the increasing popularity of exurban / large lot development. Outside of urban areas, development on exurban lots has increased sharply since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

The pattern of land consumption in 2010 shown in the top figure, Average Residential Acres per Person, is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom figure Change in Average Residential Acres per Person. Geographies where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Methods

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a geography. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person.

Additional Resources

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The second paper focuses on the effects of land use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15:1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974-988.

For more information on development and wildlife, see the EPB-HOT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGm v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Land-Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012**
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html>
- **Protected Areas Database v 1.3 2012**
U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
<http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/>
- **Developed Areas 2000 and 2010**
Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.
- **MODIS Land Cover Type 2006**
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm>
- **USDA, Forest Service**
Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database
<http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2012/tgrshp2012.html
- 2 gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
- 3 www.nhd.usgs.gov
- 4 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html
- 5 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm
- 6 headwaterseconomics.org/protectedlands.php
- 7 <http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
- 8 www.landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php

A Profile of Federal Land Payments

Maricopa County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Federal Land Payments	
What are federal land payments?	1
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?	2
How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?	3
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?	4
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments (user input data)?	5
Federal Land Payment Programs	
What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?	6
What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?	7
What is BLM Revenue Sharing?	8
What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?	9
What are Federal Mineral Royalties?	10
Data Sources & Methods	11
Links to Additional Resources	12

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

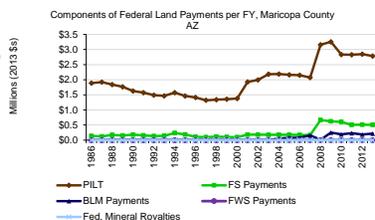
What are federal land payments?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

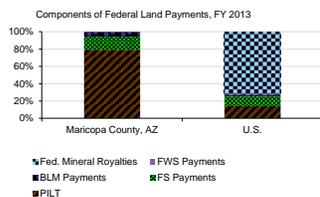
Components of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
PILT	3,503,210	2,787,139,550
Forest Service Payments	2,781,842	397,256,089
BLM Payments	504,802	306,058,822
USFWS Refuge Payments	216,567	66,579,030
USFWS Refuge Payments	0	15,936,122
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	2,001,309,488
Percent of Total		
PILT	79.4%	14.3%
Forest Service Payments	14.4%	11.0%
BLM Payments	6.2%	2.4%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%	71.8%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$139,359 to \$504,802, an increase of 262 percent.



- In FY 2013, PILT made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Maricopa County AZ (79.4%), and USFWS Refuge Payments made up the smallest (0%).



Data Source: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.

Before 1976, all federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs—volatility, the payment level, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractives of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.

Methods

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments.

Significance of Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level (data gaps on local distributions of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing is less than one percent of total federal land payments in FFY 2009) but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments. Federal mineral royalties made up 68% of federal land payments in the U.S. in FFY 2008.

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

For data on federal land ownership, see the EPS-HDT Land Use report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payments

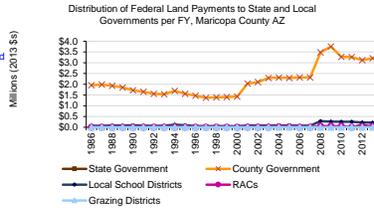
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

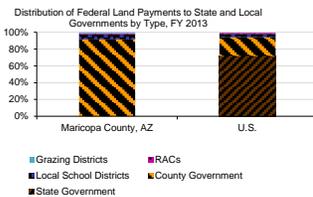
Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
State Government	3,503,210	2,787,139,550
County Government	0	2,005,231,997
Local School Districts	3,206,770	616,271,004
RACs	214,541	113,488,835
Grazing Districts	40,384	33,302,236
	41,515	12,684,340
Percent of Total		
State Government	0.0%	71.9%
County Government	91.5%	22.1%
Local School Districts	6.1%	4.1%
RACs	1.2%	1.2%
Grazing Districts	1.2%	0.5%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, the amount county governments receive in federal land payments grew from \$1,956,313 to \$3,206,770, an increase of 64 percent.



- In FY 2013, County Government made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Maricopa County AZ (91.5%), and State Government made up the smallest (0%).



Data Source: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Why is it important?

A variety of state and local governments receive federal land payments, and the way these payments are distributed explains who benefits. For example, PILT is directed to county government only, while USFS payments are shared between county government and schools. If USFS payments decline, the PILT formula ensures that county government payments will increase, but school districts will not share in the increased PILT payments. While PILT and SRS have decoupled local government payments from commercial activities on public lands, all the federal land payments delivered to state government (mineral royalties, BLM revenue sharing payments) are still linked directly to how public lands are managed. This means state legislators and governors have a different set of expectations and incentives to lobby for particular outcomes on public lands than do county commissioners or school officials.

Methods

State Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute (see note about data limitations).

County Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

Local School District Distributions: Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Distributions: Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343. Each RAC consists of 15 people representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel.

Grazing District Distributions: Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt/.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

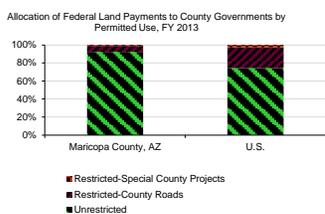
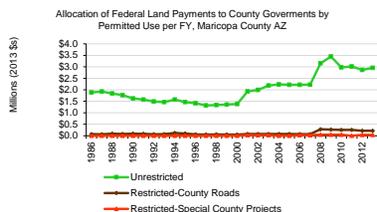
Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Government by Permitted Use, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$)	3,206,770	615,271,004
Unrestricted	2,956,893	457,219,872
Restricted-County Roads	214,541	143,265,915
Restricted-Special County Projects	35,336	15,785,217
Percent of Total		
Unrestricted	92.2%	74.2%
Restricted-County Roads	6.7%	23.2%
Restricted-Special County Projects	1.1%	2.6%

- From 1986 to 2013, unrestricted federal land payments grew from \$1,886,634 to \$2,956,893, an increase of 57 percent.

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, federal land payments restricted to county roads grew from \$69,680 to \$214,541, an increase of 208 percent.

- In FY 2013, unrestricted federal land payments were the largest type of payment to the county government in Maricopa County AZ (92.2%), and restricted-special county projects were the smallest (1.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Why is it important?

County governments can incur a number of costs associated with activities that take place on federal public lands within their boundaries. For example, counties must maintain county roads used by logging trucks and recreational traffic traveling to and from federal lands, and they must pay for law enforcement and emergency services associated with public lands. Several federal land payment programs, particularly those from the Forest Service, are specifically targeted to help pay for these costs.

Methods

Unrestricted: Consist of (1) PILT, (2) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing, and (3) any distributions of federal mineral royalties from the state government.
Restricted-County Roads: Consist of (1) Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I, (2) Forest Service 25% Fund, (3) Forest Service Owl payments (between 1993 and 2000 only), and (4) Forest Grasslands. Federal law mandates payments be used for county roads and public schools. Each state determines how to split funds between the two services.
Restricted-Special County Projects: Consist of (1) SRS Title III funds that are distributed to county government for use on specific projects, such as Firewise Communities projects, reimbursement for emergency services provided on federal land, and developing community wildlife protection plans.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

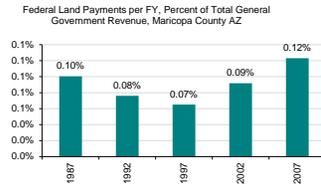
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

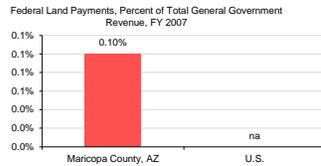
Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2013 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	2,321,964	na
Taxes	781,192	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,190,505	na
Total Charges	65,336	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	284,931	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	2,332	3,312,736
Percent of Total		
Taxes	33.6%	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	51.3%	na
Total Charges	2.8%	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	12.3%	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	0.1%	na

- From FY 1987 to FY 2007, federal land payments shrank from 0.1 to 0.1 percent of total general government revenue, a decrease of 18 percent.



- In FY 2007, federal land payments as a percent of total general government revenue in Maricopa County AZ was 0.1%.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau. Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Reporting Period: State and local financial data is from the U.S. Census of Governments, conducted every five years. The latest was for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. Federal land payments reported for FY 2006 are received by state and local government during FY 2007.

Interactive Table: Census of Government county financial statistics are based on a national survey and may not match local government financial reports. The interactive table on the next page allows the user to input data gathered from primary sources to avoid these data limitations and update data for the latest year.

Taxes: All taxes collected by state and local governments, including property, sales, and income tax.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Payments, grants, and distributions from other governments, including federal education, health care, and transportation assistance to state governments, and state assistance to local governments.

Total Charges: Charges imposed for providing current services, including social services, library, and clerk and recorder charges.

All Other (Miscellaneous): All other general government revenue from their own sources.

Why is it important?

County payments are an important component of local government fiscal health for a handful of rural counties with a large share of land in federal ownership. For counties with fewer public lands and larger economies, federal land payments are a small piece of a much broader revenue stream. Counties most dependent on federal land payments are affected most by changes in distribution and funding levels. For these counties, volatility and uncertainty makes budgeting and planning difficult.

Methods

Reporting Period: The Census of Government FY covers the period July 1 to June 30 for most states and counties and does not match the federal FY beginning October 1 and ending September 31. Federal land payments reported for the current FY are often distributed to counties during the following FY. For example, Forest Service payments authorized and appropriated for FY 2007 are delivered to counties in January of 2008, during the Census of Government FY 2008. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in FY 2006 are compared to local government revenue received in FY 2007.

Federal Land Payments Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Census of Governments Data Limitations: (1) county financial statistics may not match local government financial reports for three main reasons: (a) The Census of Government defines the general county government as the aggregation of the parent (county) government and all agencies, institutions, and authorities connected to it (including government and quasi-governmental entities). This may differ from the way local governments define themselves for budgeting purposes; (b) different reporting periods between the Census of Governments fiscal year and the reporting period used by local governments (for example, some counties use a calendar year for reporting purposes); and (c) survey methods introduce error; (2) the last published edition of the Census of Governments was FY 2007, before the recent increase in payments from SRS and PILT; and (3) federal land payments data limitations may under-represent the importance of federal land payments relative to other sources of county revenue.

Additional Resources

U.S. Census Bureau State and Local Government Finance statistics can be downloaded at: census.gov/govs/estimate/.

For a detailed description of Census of Governments survey methods, survey year (fiscal year), and definitions, see: 2006 Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at census.gov/govs/.

Schuster, Ervin G. and Krista M. Gebert. 2001. Property Tax Equivalency on Federal Resource Management Lands. *Journal of Forestry*, May 2001 pp 30-35.

Ingles, Brett. 2004. Changing the Funding Structure: An Analysis of the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 on National Forest Lands. Environmental Science and Public Policy Research Institute, Boise State University.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

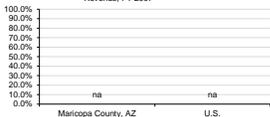
This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Instructions: Use the Interactive Table below to input data (enter data only in the shaded cells). Data entered will automatically update the table and figures below. See the Instructions in the Study Guide for help on where to find county data.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2009 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	0	na
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)	3,206,770	616,271,004
Percent of Total		
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)		na

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Why is it important?

Federal land cannot be taxed by state and local governments, reducing their tax capacity and potentially making it difficult for jurisdictions with significant federal land ownership to fund basic services, including education, transportation, and public safety. In addition, local governments

Instructions

1. Enter County Data into Interactive Table: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with data you obtain from the county's Audited Financial Statements or Annual Financial Reports. Data entered into the Interactive Table will automatically update all relevant tables and figures on this page.

Audited Financial Statements: Most states require county governments to complete annual audits of government financial reports and to report these to the state. Audited annual financial statements are the best source for local financial data because they report statistics for the entire general county government as a whole, and they are standardized, allowing for easy comparison between geographies.

Annual Financial Reports: Using unaudited financial statements from the county government is another option. Annual financial statements are less desirable because they often are not aggregated for the general county government, but are organized into funds. Annual financial reports are not standardized across local governments and some work may be required to understand the accounting basis for these reports.

2. Enter Federal Land Payments Data: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with federal land payments data for the year immediately prior to the year for which you entered government financial data. These data can be found on page 2 of this report, or in the hidden "Calcs" worksheet. To unhide worksheets, right click on any worksheet tab and click unhide.

3. Update Text in Tables, Figures, and Bullets: Table and figure headings and bullets that describe the reporting period and geographies covered must be updated to reflect the year of data entered, and the geographies covered.

Additional Resources

Honadle, Beth W., James M. Costa, and Beverly A. Cigler. 2004. Fiscal Health for Local Governments. Elsevier Academic Press, San Diego.

If you have questions about how to use the Interactive Table, contact Headwaters Economics at eps-hdt@headwaters-economics.org or (408) 570-5626.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

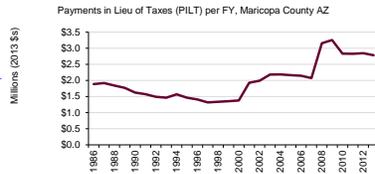
PILT Eligible Acres by Agency, FY 2013

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Eligible Acres	2,441,551	605,353,942
BLM	1,749,122	241,711,116
Forest Service	657,723	189,274,098
Bureau of Reclamation	32,217	4,030,856
National Park Service	11	76,781,845
Military	0	328,157
Army Corps of Engineers	2,478	7,969,080
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	85,235,272
Other Eligible Acres	0	23,518
PILT Payment (2013 \$)	2,781,842	397,256,089
Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2013 \$)	1.14	0.66

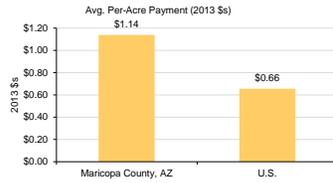
Percent of Total

BLM	71.6%	39.9%
Forest Service	26.9%	31.3%
Bureau of Reclamation	1.3%	0.7%
National Park Service	0.0%	12.7%
Military	0.0%	0.1%
Army Corps of Engineers	0.1%	1.3%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.0%	14.1%
Other Eligible Acres	0.0%	0.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, PILT payments grew from \$1,886,634 to \$2,781,842, increased of 47 percent.



- In FY 2013, Maricopa County, AZ had the highest average per-acre PILT payment (\$1.14), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$0.66).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

Congress authorized PILT in 1976 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing payment programs to compensate counties for non-taxable federal lands within their borders (Public Law 94-565). PILT increases and stabilizes county government revenue sharing payments by paying counties based on a per-acre average "base payment" that is reduced by the amount of revenue sharing payments and is subject to a population cap.

A low average per-acre PILT payment may indicate significant revenue sharing payments from the previous year or that the county's population is below the population cap that limits the base per acre payment.

PILT is permanently authorized, but congress must appropriate funding on an annual basis. PILT was typically not fully funded until FY 2008 when counties received a guarantee of five years at full payment amounts (FY 2008 to FY 2012 payments).

Why is it important?

As county payments became more important to local government after WWII (largely due to high timber extraction levels to fuel the post-war housing and economic growth), volatility became an issue. PILT increased and stabilized payments by funding counties from congressional appropriations rather than directly from commodity receipts. PILT payments are also important because they are not restricted to particular local government services, but can be used at the discretion of county commissioners to fund any local government needs.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior maintains an online searchable database of PILT payments and eligible PILT acres by county and state total. Data are available back to FY 1999 at: doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm^[1].

Schuster, Ervin G. 1995. PILT - Its Purpose and Performance. *Journal of Forestry*, 93(8):31-35.

Com, M. Lynne. 2008. PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified. Congressional Research Service Report RL31392.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

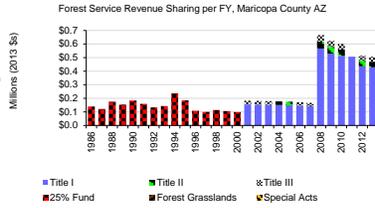
Forest Service Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Forest Service Total	504,802	306,058,822
Secure Rural Schools Total	504,802	288,819,519
Title I	429,081	245,676,588
Title II	40,384	29,958,363
Title III	35,336	13,184,569
25% Fund	0	11,078,162
Forest Grasslands	0	0
Special Acts	0	6,161,140

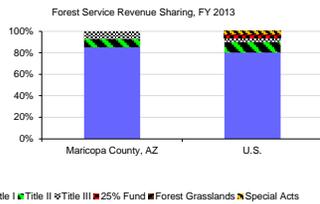
Percent of Total

Secure Rural Schools Total	100.0%	94.4%
Title I	85.0%	80.3%
Title II	8.0%	9.8%
Title III	7.0%	4.3%
25% Fund	0.0%	3.6%
Forest Grasslands	0.0%	0.0%
Special Acts	0.0%	2.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$139,359 to \$504,802, an increase of 262 percent.



- In FY 2013, Title I payments were the greatest portion of Forest Service revenue sharing in Maricopa County AZ (85%), and 25% Fund were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwatersconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

U.S. Forest Service 25 Percent Fund: The 25% Fund, established in 1908, shares revenue generated from the sale of commodities produced on public land with the county where the activities take place. Twenty-five percent of the value of public land receipts are distributed directly to counties and must be used to fund roads and schools. States determine how to allocate receipts between these two local services.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS), or Public Law 106-393: SRS was enacted in FY 2001 to provide 5 years of transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. SRS was reauthorized for a single year in 2007, and again in 2008 for a period of four years. The SRS Act has three titles that allocate payments for specific purposes.

- Title I - these payments to counties make up 80 to 85 percent of the total SRS payments and must be dedicated to funding roads and schools. States determine the split between these two services, and some states let the counties decide.
- Title II - these funds are retained by the federal treasury to be used on special projects on federal land. Resource advisory committees (RACs) at the community level help make spending determinations and monitor project progress.
- Title III - these payments may be used to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program, to reimburse the county for search and rescue and other emergency services, and to develop community wildfire protection plans.

What is the Relationship Between the 25% Fund and SRS? Counties elect to receive Secure Rural Schools Payments, or to continue with 25% Fund payments. Most counties have elected to receive Secure Rural Schools payments. Some counties, particularly in the East, continue to prefer 25% Fund payments to Secure Rural Schools.

Forest Grasslands: Forest Grasslands are lands acquired by the Forest Service through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-210). The Act authorized acquisition of damaged lands to rehabilitate and use them for various purposes. Receipts from activities on Forest Grasslands are shared directly with county governments.

Special Acts: These include Payments to Minnesota (Act of June 22, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 577g), payments associated with the Quinault Special Management Area in Washington (P.L. 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327), and receipts from the sale of quartz from the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas (§423, Interior Appropriations Act for FY1989; P.L. 100-446, 102 Stat. 1774). Payments to Minnesota provides a special payment (75% of the appraised value) for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties. The Forest Service shares 45 percent of timber receipts from the Quinault Special Management Area with both the Quinault Indian Tribe and with the State of Washington. Congress directed the Forest Service to sell quartz from the Ouachita National Forest as common variety mineral materials (rather than being available under the 1872 General Mining Law), with 50 percent of the receipts to Arkansas counties with Ouachita National Forest lands for roads and schools.

Why is it important?

USFS revenue sharing is the largest source of federal land payments to counties on a national basis (federal mineral royalties are distributed to states). For some counties it provides a significant portion of total local government revenue. Payments became important after WWII when timber harvests on the National Forests increased sharply in response to post-war housing and economic growth.

As the timber economy shifted and ideas about public land management changed, harvests declined and county payments along with it. Congress addressed these changes by authorizing "owl" transition payments in the Pacific Northwest, and later extended the concept of transition payments nationally in 2000 with the SRS act. SRS changed USFS revenue sharing in three fundamental ways: SRS (1) decoupled county payments from National Forest receipts traditionally dominated by timber, (2) introduced new purposes of restoration and stewardship through Title II funds that pay for projects on public lands, and (3) addressed payment equity concerns by adjusting county and school payments based on economic need (the Title I formula is adjusted using each county's per capita personal income).

SRS transition payments are only authorized through FY 2011, at which point Congress must decide to extend and/or reform SRS, or allow it to expire. If SRS expires, counties will again receive payments from the 25% Fund, recouping payments directly to commercial activities on public land.

Additional Resources

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments available at: fs.usda.gov/pts/⁽⁹⁾
 Gotte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwatersconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

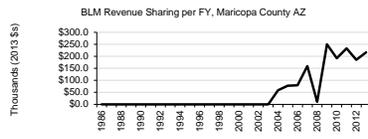
This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

BLM Payments to States and Local Governments, FY 2013 (\$)

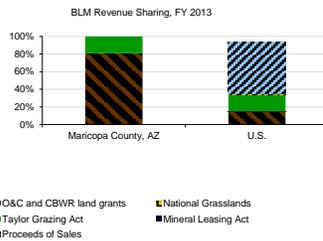
	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total BLM Payments (\$)	216,567	66,579,030
Proceeds of Sales	175,051	9,841,676
Mineral Leasing Act	0	53,150
Taylor Grazing Act	41,515	12,684,240
State Payments	0	3,922,509
National Grasslands	0	447,217
O&C and CBWR land grants	0	39,630,138
Title I	0	33,685,617
Title II	0	3,343,873
Title III	0	2,600,648

Percent of Total

Proceeds of Sales	80.8%	14.8%
Mineral Leasing Act	0.0%	0.1%
Taylor Grazing Act	19.2%	19.1%
State Payments	0.0%	5.9%
National Grasslands	0.0%	0.7%
O&C and CBWR land grants	0.0%	59.5%
Title I	0.0%	50.6%
Title II	0.0%	5.0%
Title III	0.0%	3.9%



- In FY 2013, Proceeds of Sales payments were the greatest portion of BLM revenue sharing in Maricopa County AZ (80.8%), and Mineral Leasing Act payments were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

Proceeds of Sales: These include receipts from the sale of land and materials.

Mineral Leasing Act: These include Oil and Gas Right of Way lease revenue and the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Lands. These do not include royalties from mineral leasing on BLM lands, which are distributed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). For ONRR payments see worksheet 10.

Taylor Grazing Act: The Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, established grazing allotments on public land and extended tenure to district grazers. In 1936 the Grazing Service (BLM) enacted fees to be shared with the county where allotments and leases are located. Funds are restricted to use for range improvements (e.g., predator control, noxious weed programs) in cooperation with BLM or livestock organizations.

• Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established under the Act.

• Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district established under the Act.

National Grasslands: Revenue derived from the management of National Grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958.

Oregon and California Land Grants: These include (1) the Oregon and California (O&C) land grant payment and (2) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment administered by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Amounts include Title I, Title II, and Title III payments (see the Forest Service revenue sharing section in this report for definitions and information on the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act).

Why is it important?

The BLM is the nation's largest land owner, and activities that take place on BLM lands can be extremely important to adjacent communities. Similarly, the non-taxable status of BLM lands is important to local government who must provide services to county residents, and provide public safety and law enforcement activities on BLM lands. BLM revenue sharing programs provide resources to local governments in lieu of property taxes (and these revenue sharing dollars are supplemented by PILT).

Methods

BLM data on this page are from BLM FRD 196 and FRD 198 reports. The FRD 196 reports receipts by county and state of origin while the FRD 198 reports actual distribution amounts to state and local governments. FRD 198 is not available for some years, so the FRD 196 report is used. To arrive at distribution amounts from receipts, the Legal Allocation of BLM Receipts (Table 3-31 of BLM Public Land Statistics) was used. Some error is likely. In addition, some data are obtained directly from states. Distribution statistics obtained from the state or local government are related to the previous FY's reported distributions (BLM distributions reported for federal FY 2008 are received and reported by state and local government in FY 2009.)

Additional Resources

BLM Public Land Statistics are available at the Annual Reports and Public Land Statistics website: blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html

Information about the Taylor Grazing Act is available at: blm.gov/wo/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

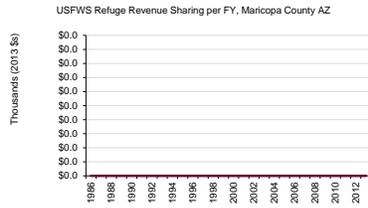
Federal Land Payment Programs

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

USFWS Refuge Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
USFWS Refuge Revenue Share	0	15,936,122



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

Twenty-five percent of the net receipts collected from the sale of various products or privileges from Refuge lands, or three-quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the adjusted purchase price of Refuge land, whichever is greater, is shared with the counties in which the Refuge is located.

Why is it important?

National Wildlife Refuges and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service do not pay property taxes to local governments. The Refuge revenue sharing program is intended to compensate counties for non-taxable Refuge lands. As with other revenue sharing programs, these payments can be important if USFWS ownership is a large percentage of all land in the county, reducing the ability of the local government to raise sufficient tax revenue to provide basic services. In addition, linking payments to revenue derived from USFWS lands can create incentives for local government officials to lobby for particular uses of public land.

Methods

Data Limitations: The USFWS publishes a database of Refuge revenue sharing payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007 only, and does not make data available for other years for the nation. Data on Refuge revenue sharing may be obtained directly from the receiving county government. County governments may request county-specific Refuge revenue sharing payment data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Financial Management, Denver Operations.

Significance of Data Limitations: Data limitations are relatively insignificant on the national scale (USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments were about 4% of total federal land payments for the United States in FY 2007), however they may be significant for counties that have large areas managed by USFWS.

Additional Resources

A detailed description of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments is available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Realty website at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/mrs.html.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Database is available at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm. The database currently only includes payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007. The agency does not provide data for the nation for additional years.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

This page describes components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments.

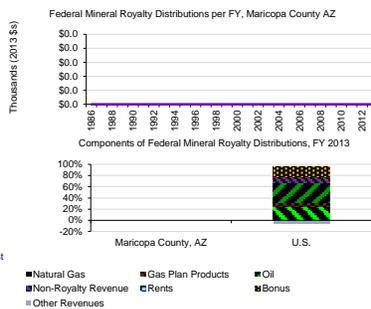
Federal Mineral Royalties by Source, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Royalty	0	2,001,309,488
Royalties	0	1,784,591,308
Coal	0	353,201,199
Natural Gas	0	498,654,394
Gas Plan Products	0	141,034,611
Oil	0	693,515,903
Other	0	98,185,211
Non-Royalty Revenue	0	216,482,995
Rents	0	22,126,372
Bonus	0	330,986,898
Other Revenues	0	-136,630,275
Geothermal	0	3,659,328
GOMESA	0	235,185

Percent of Total

	Maricopa County, AZ	U.S.
Royalties	na	89.2%
Coal	na	17.6%
Natural Gas	na	24.9%
Gas Plan Products	na	7.0%
Oil	na	34.7%
Other	na	4.9%
Non-Royalty Revenue	na	10.8%
Rents	na	1.1%
Bonus	na	16.5%
Other Revenues	na	-6.8%
Geothermal	na	0.2%
GOMESA	na	0.0%

This table shows federal royalties disbursed directly to state and local governments. States may share a portion of their royalties with counties. These state "pass through" disbursements are not reported here. See "Additional Resources".



- In FY 2013, oil royalties were the largest component of federal mineral royalties in the U.S. (34.7%), and other were the smallest (4.9%).
- In FY 2013, bonus were the largest component of federal mineral non-royalty revenue in the U.S. (16.5%), and other revenues were the smallest (-6.8%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments across geographies, and trends for the region.

Royalties, rents, and bonus payments from mining activities on federal land are shared with the state of origin (49% of revenue is returned to states and 51% is retained by the federal government). In addition, revenue from geothermal production on federal lands and a share of royalties from offshore drilling the Gulf of Mexico (GOMESA) are shared directly with county governments. State and local governments determine how to spend their share of federal mineral royalties within broad federal guidelines (priority must be given to areas socially or economically impacted by mineral development for planning, construction/maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services).

Royalties: Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease. A royalty is due when production begins.

Geothermal: Geothermal payments are distributed directly to counties where the activity takes place.

GOMESA: The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA) makes distributors of offshore federal mineral royalties to coastal states and communities. The four states and their eligible political subdivisions receiving revenues from the GOMESA leases include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Rents: A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the right to a lease.

Bonuses: Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

Other Revenues: A disbursement that is not a royalty, rent, or bonus. Other revenue may include minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

Why is it important?

Mineral royalties are the largest source of revenue derived from extractive activities on public lands. Mineral extraction can place significant demands on federal, state, and local infrastructure and services. Royalty revenue helps meet some of these demands. They are also designed to provide an ongoing public benefit from the depletion of non-renewable resources owned by the public.

Methods

Data Limitations: State governments that receive federal mineral royalty distributions often choose to pass through a share of federal distributions directly to the local government of origin (the location where the royalties were generated). For example, Montana distributes 25 percent of the state government's share of federal mineral royalties with the county of origin. Because information about royalties by county of origin and state government distributions to local governments are not published by ONRR, EPS-HDT users must contact each state directly for these data. Headwaters Economics includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document. http://headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics provides a methods document specific to the EPS-HDT Federal Lands Payments report that includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document: headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf¹⁰.

For more definitions, see the Glossary of Mineral Terms, Office of Natural Resources Revenue available at: onrr.gov/Stats/pdffiles/glossary.pdf¹¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Government report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **U.S. Census of Governments**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
www.census.gov/govs
Tel. 800-242-2184
- **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.blm.gov
Tel. 202-208-3801
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
Realty Division, U.S. Department of Interior
www.fws.gov
Tel. 703-358-1713
- **U.S. Forest Service**
U.S. Department of Agriculture
www.fs.fed.us
Tel. 800-832-1355
- **U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.onrr.gov
Tel. 303-231-3078

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt
- 2 www.census.gov/govs/estimate/
- 3 www.census.gov/govs/
- 4 www.doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm
- 5 www.fs.usda.gov/pts/
- 6 www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html
- 7 www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html
- 8 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html
- 9 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm
- 10 headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf
- 11 www.onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf

A Profile of Demographics

Pinal County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations. In addition to these geographies, the Demographics report can be run for county subdivisions, cities and towns, American Indian areas, and congressional districts.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

Demographics	Page
How has population changed?	1
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?	2-3
What is the racial makeup of the population?	4
What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?	5
What is the tribal makeup of the population?	6-7
Employment	
What occupations and industries are present?	8
What are the characteristics of labor participation?	9
What are commuting patterns?	10
Income	
How is income distributed?	11
What are poverty levels?	12-13
What are the components of household earnings?	14
Social Characteristics	
What are education and enrollment levels?	15
What languages are spoken?	16
Housing	
What are the main housing characteristics?	17
How affordable is housing?	18
Benchmarks	
How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?	19
Data Sources & Methods	20
Links to Additional Resources	21

Note to Users:

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Demographics

How has population changed?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section in the Study Guide text.

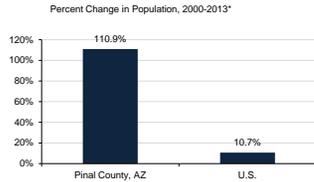
Population, 2000-2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	379,126	311,536,594
Population (2000)	179,727	281,421,906
Population Change (2000-2013*)	199,401	30,114,688
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	110.9%	10.7%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (199,401).

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the largest estimated relative change in population (110.9%), and the U.S. had the smallest (10.7%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Why is this important?

This report covers a broad range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and home ownership. It is the only EPS-HOT report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

ACS is based on a survey, and is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf⁽¹⁾.

For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see: census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/⁽²⁾, census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	379,128	311,536,594
Under 5 years	27,993	20,052,112
5 to 9 years	28,978	20,409,060
10 to 14 years	26,506	20,672,609
15 to 19 years	24,000	21,715,074
20 to 24 years	21,531	22,099,887
25 to 29 years	25,251	21,243,365
30 to 34 years	28,217	20,467,912
35 to 39 years	26,543	19,876,161
40 to 44 years	24,542	20,998,001
45 to 49 years	22,307	22,109,946
50 to 54 years	22,145	22,396,322
55 to 59 years	21,740	20,165,892
60 to 64 years	22,103	17,479,211
65 to 69 years	20,637	13,189,508
70 to 74 years	16,006	9,787,522
75 to 79 years	9,912	7,438,750
80 to 84 years	6,074	5,781,697
85 years and over	4,643	5,673,565
Total Female	180,898	158,289,182
Total Male	198,230	153,247,412

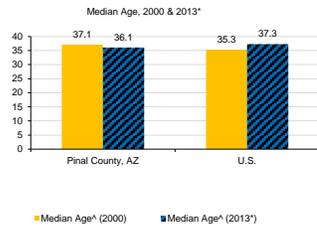
Change in Median Age, 2000-2013*

Median Age ^a (2013*)	36.1	37.3
Median Age ^a (2000)	37.1	35.3
Median Age % Change	-2.7%	5.7%

^a Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the median age estimate increased the most in the U.S. (35.3 to 37.3, a 5.7% increase) and decreased the most in Pinal County, AZ (37.1 to 36.1, a 2.7% decrease).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0.0%	0.0%
Under 5 years	0.4%	0.0%
5 to 9 years	2.0%	0.1%
10 to 14 years	2.2%	0.1%
15 to 19 years	1.5%	0.0%
20 to 24 years	3.0%	0.1%
25 to 29 years	0.9%	0.0%
30 to 34 years	0.6%	0.0%
35 to 39 years	2.3%	0.1%
40 to 44 years	2.5%	0.1%
45 to 49 years	0.8%	0.0%
50 to 54 years	0.9%	0.0%
55 to 59 years	2.5%	0.1%
60 to 64 years	2.7%	0.1%
65 to 69 years	2.7%	0.1%
70 to 74 years	2.9%	0.1%
75 to 79 years	3.6%	0.1%
80 to 84 years	5.1%	0.1%
85 years and over	6.7%	0.1%
Total Female	0.2%	0.0%
Total Male	0.2%	0.0%
Median Age ^a (2013*)	0.3%	0.2%
Median Age ^a (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age % Change	12.2%	3.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 15-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ⁽⁶⁾.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: stateoftheusa.org ⁽⁵⁾.

A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx ⁽⁸⁾.

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frey-demographer.org ⁽⁷⁾.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx ⁽⁹⁾.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/> ⁽³⁾.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: countyhealthrankings.org ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

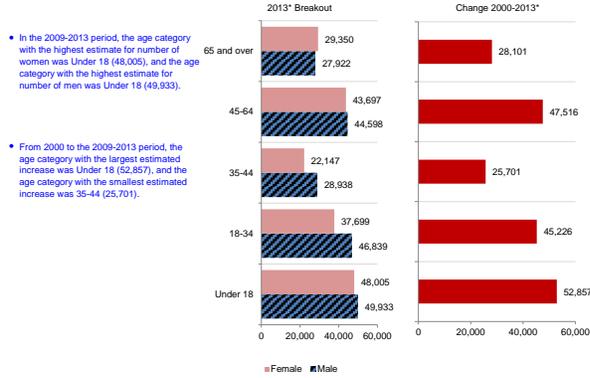
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2013*

	2000	2013†
Total Population	179,727	379,128
Under 18	45,081	37,938
18-34	39,312	84,538
35-44	25,384	51,085
45-64	40,779	88,295
65 and over	29,171	57,272
Percent of Total		
Under 18	25.1%	25.8%
18-34	21.9%	22.3%
35-44	14.1%	13.5%
45-64	22.7%	23.3%
65 and over	16.2%	15.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



• In the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was Under 18 (48,005), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was Under 18 (49,933).

• From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was Under 18 (52,857), and the age category with the smallest estimated increase was 35-44 (25,701).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, Coefficients of Variation

	2000	2009*
Total Population	0%	0%
Under 18	0%	1%
18-34	0%	1%
35-44	0%	2%
45-64	0%	1%
65 and over	0%	2%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Under 18	0%	0%
18-34	0%	0%
35-44	0%	0%
45-64	0%	0%
65 and over	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx⁽¹¹⁾.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. *Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World*. Random House, New York, New York, 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: census.gov/population/age/⁽¹²⁾.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf⁽¹³⁾.

Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx⁽¹⁴⁾.

Frey, W.H. 2006. *America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decades: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. *Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century*. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." *Population Bulletin* 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html⁽¹⁵⁾. Retrieved September 1, 2010.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the racial makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Population by Race, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	379,128	311,536,594
White alone	298,828	230,592,579
Black or African American alone	17,847	39,167,010
American Indian alone	19,784	2,540,309
Asian alone	6,052	15,231,962
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	1,707	526,347
Some other race alone	24,064	14,746,054
Two or more races	10,846	8,732,333

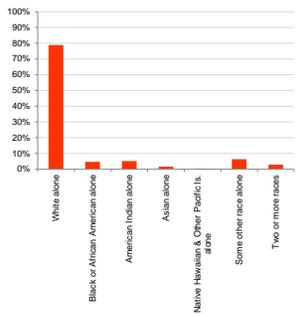
Percent of Total

White alone	78.8%	74.0%
Black or African American alone	4.7%	12.6%
American Indian alone	5.2%	0.8%
Asian alone	1.6%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.5%	0.2%
Some other race alone	6.3%	4.7%
Two or more races	2.9%	2.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Pinal County AZ, 2013*

- In the 2009-2013 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Pinal County AZ was White alone (78.8%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone (0.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population by Race, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	2%	0%
American Indian alone	2%	0%
Asian alone	5%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	7%	1%
Some other race	5%	0%
Two or more races	8%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	1%	0%
American Indian alone	2%	0%
Asian alone	4%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	14%	0%
Some other race	6%	0%
Two or more races	8%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the racial makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)." In addition, "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/edreg_1997/asstandards ^[16].

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau's publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ^[17].

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ^[18].

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: measuresofamerica.org/centuryapart ^[19].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	379,126	311,536,594
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	109,232	51,786,591
Not Hispanic or Latino	269,896	259,750,003
White alone	220,844	197,050,418
Black or African American alone	17,111	38,093,998
American Indian alone	18,400	2,061,752
Asian alone	5,750	15,061,411
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	1,515	488,646
Some other race	467	606,356
Two or more races	5,809	6,387,422

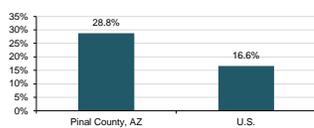
Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	28.8%	16.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	71.2%	83.4%
White alone	58.3%	63.3%
Black or African American alone	4.5%	12.2%
American Indian alone	4.9%	0.7%
Asian alone	1.5%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.4%	0.2%
Some other race	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	1.5%	2.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (28.8%), and the U.S. had the lowest (16.6%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Pinal County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Hispanic Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	1%	0%
American Indian alone	2%	0%
Asian alone	5%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	6%	1%
Some other race	51%	1%
Two or more races	9%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	1%	0%
American Indian alone	1%	0%
Asian alone	4%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0%	0%
Some other race	49%	0%
Two or more races	8%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks) and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards ⁽¹⁰⁾

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ⁽¹¹⁾

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ⁽¹⁰⁾

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspar_hispanics.pdf ⁽¹⁰⁾

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: icbemp.gov/science/hansrichard_10pg.pdf ⁽¹²⁾

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian or Alaska Native descent that does not fall within a major tribal affiliation.

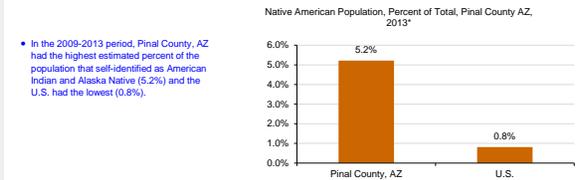
American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	379,128	311,536,594
Total Native American	19,784	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes	18,782	1,997,487
Alaska Native Tribes	52	108,836
Non-Specified Tribes	902	363,000

Percent of Total

Total Native American	5.2%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	5.0%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.2%	0.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	2%	0%
American Indian Tribes	2%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	43%	1%
Non-Specified Tribes	19%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Native American	2%	0%
American Indian Tribes	2%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	0%	0%
Non-Specified Tribes	29%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf⁽¹⁾.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: bia.gov/index.htm⁽²⁾.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: indians.org/index.html⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Region

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	379,128	311,536,504
Total Native American	19,784	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes; Specified	18,782	1,997,487
Apache	161	69,740
Blackfeet	0	26,474
Cherokee	225	273,192
Cheyenne	0	11,774
Chickasaw	28	22,917
Chippewa	46	115,253
Choctaw	76	90,189
Colville	10	8,182
Comanche	41	12,228
Cree	0	2,191
Creek	67	41,521
Crow	0	11,424
Delaware	0	7,471
Houma	0	9,488
Iroquois	261	46,639
Kiowa	0	8,691
Lumbee	0	68,171
Menominee	25	8,259
Navajo	2,049	305,552
Osage	94	8,332
Ottawa	0	7,026
Paiute	49	10,545
Pima	10,847	24,212
Potawatomi	0	19,337
Pueblo	109	71,029
Puget Sound Salish	0	13,971
Seminole	0	13,987
Shoshone	0	9,470
Sioux	29	124,363
Tohono O'Odham	2,432	20,343
Ute	4	8,629
Yakama	0	8,614
Yaqui	389	19,942
Yuman	113	7,944
All other tribes	1,697	491,367
American Indian; Not Specified	148	60,370
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	52	108,836
Alaska Athabaskan	0	15,882
Aleut	0	11,709
Eskimo	43	60,926
Tlingit-Haida	9	15,622
All other tribes	0	4,697
Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	10,616
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	802	363,000

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	2%	0%
American Indian Tribes; Specified	2%	0%
Apache	33%	2%
Blackfeet	na	3%
Cherokee	59%	1%
Cheyenne	na	6%
Chickasaw	93%	3%
Chippewa	53%	1%
Choctaw	70%	1%
Colville	103%	5%
Comanche	70%	6%
Cree	na	11%
Creek	71%	2%
Crow	na	5%
Delaware	na	7%
Houma	na	6%
Iroquois	85%	2%
Kiowa	na	7%
Lumbee	na	1%
Menominee	95%	4%
Navajo	21%	1%
Osage	59%	6%
Ottawa	na	7%
Paiute	81%	4%
Pima	8%	4%
Potawatomi	na	3%
Pueblo	33%	2%
Puget Sound Salish	na	4%
Seminole	na	4%
Shoshone	na	5%
Sioux	63%	1%
Tohono O'Odham	20%	5%
Ute	137%	6%
Yakama	na	5%
Yaqui	39%	5%
Yuman	56%	6%
All other tribes	20%	1%
American Indian; Not Specified	58%	3%
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	43%	1%
Alaska Athabaskan	na	4%
Aleut	na	5%
Eskimo	40%	1%
Tlingit-Haida	122%	4%
All other tribes	na	6%
Alaska Native; Not Specified	na	6%
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	19%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: fs.fed.us/sp/tribalrelations/index.shtml ⁽²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What occupations and industries are present?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	133,164	141,984,697
Management, professional, & related	41,289	51,341,228
Service	27,458	25,645,065
Sales and office	33,429	34,957,520
Farming, fishing, and forestry	2,247	1,030,881
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	13,847	11,832,435
Production, transportation, & material movin	15,114	12,057,570

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	31.0%	36.2%
Service	20.6%	18.1%
Sales and office	25.1%	24.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	1.7%	0.7%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	10.2%	8.3%
Production, transportation, & material movin	11.3%	12.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Employment by Industry, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	133,164	141,984,697
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	5,051	2,731,302
Construction	8,994	8,864,481
Manufacturing	13,149	14,867,423
Wholesale trade	2,616	3,937,876
Retail trade	16,216	16,415,217
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	6,286	7,010,637
Information	2,787	3,056,318
Finance and insurance, and real estate	8,861	9,469,758
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	11,852	15,300,529
Education, health care, & social assistance	27,077	32,871,216
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	12,855	13,262,892
Other services, except public administration	5,469	7,043,003
Public administration	11,951	7,034,048

Percent of Total

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	3.8%	1.9%
Construction	6.8%	6.2%
Manufacturing	9.9%	10.5%
Wholesale trade	2.0%	2.8%
Retail trade	12.2%	11.6%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4.7%	4.9%
Information	2.1%	2.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	6.7%	6.7%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	8.9%	10.6%
Education, health care, & social assistance	20.3%	23.2%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	9.7%	9.3%
Other services, except public administration	4.1%	5.0%
Public administration	9.0%	5.0%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What occupations and industries are present?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, where workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.

Employment by Industry: Refers to the employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it Important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry (as with other reports in EPS-HDI). This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations are generally of higher wage and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries (for example, managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company). Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Census Bureau provides a definition of SOCS: census.gov/hhes/www/loindex/overview.html ^[25]

Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: bls.gov/soc/ ^[26]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: bls.gov/occ/ ^[27]

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment by Occupation, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	0%	0%
Management, professional, & related	2%	0%
Service	3%	0%
Sales and office	3%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	15%	1%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	5%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	4%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Management, professional, & related	2%	0%
Service	3%	0%
Sales and office	3%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	14%	0%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	5%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	4%	0%

Employment by Industry, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	1%	0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	9%	0%
Construction	6%	0%
Manufacturing	4%	0%
Wholesale trade	10%	0%
Retail trade	4%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	6%	0%
Information	12%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	6%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	5%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	3%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	5%	0%
Other services, except public administration	7%	0%
Public administration	4%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	10%	0%
Construction	6%	0%
Manufacturing	4%	0%
Wholesale trade	9%	0%
Retail trade	3%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	5%	0%
Information	12%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	5%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	5%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	3%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	5%	0%
Other services, except public administration	7%	0%
Public administration	4%	0%

Employment

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

This page describes workers by weeks worked per year and usual hours works per week.

Labor Participation Characteristics, 2013*

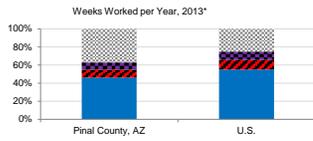
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	233,405	204,340,912
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	107,634	112,330,371
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	20,738	21,646,421
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	18,385	19,225,138
Did not work	86,648	51,138,982
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	115,673	116,424,223
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	26,051	29,453,219
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	5,033	7,324,488
Did not work	86,648	51,138,982
Mean usual hours worked for workers	39.3	38.4

Percent of Total

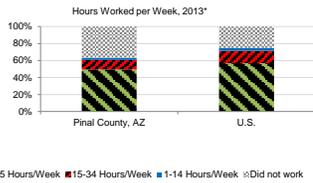
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	46.1%	55.0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	8.9%	10.6%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	7.9%	9.4%
Did not work	37.1%	25.0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	49.6%	57.0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	11.2%	14.4%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	2.2%	3.6%
Did not work	37.1%	25.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (55.0%), and Pinal County, AZ had the lowest (46.1%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (57.0%), and Pinal County, AZ had the lowest (49.6%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor Participation Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	0%	0%
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	4%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	4%	0%
Did not work	2%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	1%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	6%	0%
Did not work	2%	0%
Mean usual hours worked for workers	0%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	3%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	4%	0%
Did not work	1%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	1%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	6%	0%
Did not work	1%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Note: Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if they worked 50 weeks per year, they will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year".

Why is it important?

Often, if too few hours are worked per week or weeks worked per year, the local economy may suffer from underemployment of labor and human capital, translating to lower real incomes and a lower standard of living. For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal sources of employment have consistently been among the lowest of the industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average less than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies have also enabled workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal, tourism, or recreation related employment by choice. Since the 1960s, during periods of economic stability, the vast majority of part-time workers have been voluntary. For example, in 2008, only about one in seven part-time workers were involuntary (individuals wanting full-time jobs but working less than 35 hours/week).

To understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to underemployment and economic hardship versus worker preference, data on age and income distribution should be examined.

Most employment statistics count full time, part time, and seasonal employment as the same, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part time or seasonally employed this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change (see the Socioeconomic Measures report for changes in wages, employment, and population over time).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Maynard, D. C. & Feldman, D. C. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York: Springer.

A. Levenson. 2006. Trends in Jobs and Wages in the U.S. Economy. CEO Publication G 06-12 (501). Available at: ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf ⁽²⁸⁾.

For historical fluctuations of involuntary part-time employment, see: bls.gov/ops/bls/pdf/opsbls71.pdf ⁽²⁹⁾.

For information on unemployment, run the EPS-HDT Measures, Summary, or Tourism reports.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What are commuting patterns?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Commuting Characteristics, 2013*

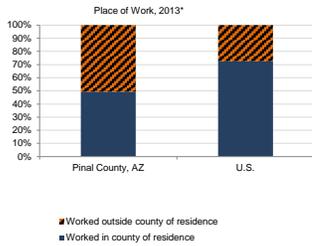
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	130,542	139,786,639
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	64,496	101,321,530
Worked outside county of residence	66,046	38,465,109
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	14,817	18,023,639
10 to 14 minutes	12,484	19,150,654
15 to 19 minutes	11,083	20,753,054
20 to 24 minutes	12,502	19,796,414
25 to 29 minutes	6,493	8,189,640
30 to 34 minutes	17,894	18,220,851
35 to 39 minutes	5,252	3,673,571
40 to 44 minutes	8,190	4,920,004
45 to 59 minutes	20,159	10,154,523
60 or more minutes	14,173	10,857,904
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	31	26

Percent of Total

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	49.4%	72.5%
Worked outside county of residence	50.6%	27.5%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	11.4%	12.9%
10 to 14 minutes	9.6%	13.7%
15 to 19 minutes	8.5%	14.8%
20 to 24 minutes	9.6%	14.2%
25 to 29 minutes	5.0%	5.9%
30 to 34 minutes	13.7%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	4.0%	2.6%
40 to 44 minutes	6.3%	7.3%
45 to 59 minutes	15.4%	7.3%
60 or more minutes	10.9%	7.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (50.6%), and the U.S. had the lowest (27.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	1%	0%
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	2%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	2%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	5%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	5%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	5%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	5%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	8%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	4%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	8%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	5%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	4%	0%
60 or more minutes	4%	0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	2%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	2%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	2%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	5%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	5%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	5%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	4%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	9%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	4%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	8%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	6%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	4%	0%
60 or more minutes	4%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are commuting patterns?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Place of Work: The values reported under "place of work" describe the number of workers that live in the selected geographic area who worked either in or outside the county they live in. If the selected geography is not a county, the workers may or may not work within the selected geography. For example, for the city of Phoenix, the data reported for "Worked in county of residence" describes the number of city of Phoenix residents that worked in Maricopa County (but not necessarily within the city of Phoenix).

Why is it important?

High rates of out-commuting are more common in non-metro areas, and in parts of the U.S. where communities are closer together.

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, complicating fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities," those with high levels of out-commuting, may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Aldrich, L., Beale, B. and K. Kasse. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. *Rural Development Perspectives* 12(3). ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf ¹⁸⁶.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

How is income distributed?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Household Income Distribution, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2013 \$)	\$20,910	\$28,155
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	\$50,027	\$53,046
Total Households	123,733	115,610,216
Less than \$10,000	8,666	8,380,364
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4,578	6,214,548
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13,424	12,468,604
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14,688	11,929,761
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20,472	15,723,148
\$50,000 to \$74,999	27,073	20,744,045
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16,247	14,107,031
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12,954	14,859,239
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3,705	5,651,848
\$200,000 or more	1,926	5,532,628
Gini Coefficient*	0.40	0.47

Percent of Total

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Less than \$10,000	7.0%	7.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.7%	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.8%	10.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11.3%	10.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.5%	13.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21.9%	17.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.1%	12.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10.5%	12.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3.0%	4.9%
\$200,000 or more	1.6%	4.8%

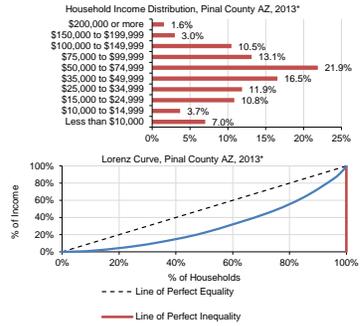
* Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the income category in the Pinal County AZ with the most households was \$50,000 to \$74,999 (21.9% of households). The income category with the fewest households was \$200,000 or more (1.6% of households).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Pinal County AZ accumulated approximately 11.7% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 44.4% of total income.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the most equal income distribution between high and low income households (Gini coef. of 0.4) and the U.S. had the least equal income distribution (Gini coef. of 0.47).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Income Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Per-Capita Income	1%	0%
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	1%	0%
Total Households	5%	0%
Less than \$10,000	5%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9%	0%
\$200,000 or more	10%	0%
Gini Coefficient	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Less than \$10,000	4%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8%	0%
\$200,000 or more	12%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How is income distributed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: provides a summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

Lorenz Curve: a graphic representation comparing income distribution in the geography selected to the hypothetical lines of perfect equality and perfect inequality. Every point on the Lorenz curve can be used to develop statements such as "the bottom ___% of households have ___% of all income," or "the top ___% of households have ___% of all income."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether low income populations could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of proposed management actions. Understanding income differences within and between geographies helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income can help to highlight several important aspects of economic well-being. A large number of households in the lower end of income distribution indicates economic hardship. A bulge in the middle distribution can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a geography characterized by "haves" and "have-nots."

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income between the main factors of production, land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue, but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households... Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."

Methods

While the Census Bureau does not have an official definition of the "middle class," it does derive several measures related to the distribution of income and income inequality. Two standard measures of income equality are the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient. Mean values for each cohort were used to calculate total income, in the case of the top income cohort, income was assumed to be \$250,000, a value which tends to yield lower than actual values for income disparity. For details on how to calculate, see Additional Resources below.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service published a useful article on metro and non-metro income levels and inequality. McLoughlin, Diane K. "Income Inequality in America." 2002. Rural America. Vol. 17(2). It is available at: ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172ra172c.pdf ⁽³¹⁾.

For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007, available at: federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm ⁽³²⁾.

For a helpful definition and description of the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient see: econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?tid=88&type=educator ⁽³³⁾.

For source material on how the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve were computed see: <https://docs.google.com/Doc?id=0AX6E1Mm09WIZhazhvaDRMjUzZ25nMjRkZzY&hl=en> ⁽³⁴⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C. Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
People	353,747	303,892,076
Families	89,821	76,744,358
People Below Poverty	55,245	46,663,433
Families below poverty	9,757	8,666,630

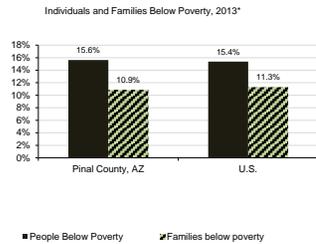
Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	15.6%	15.4%
Families below poverty	10.9%	11.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (15.6%), and the U.S. had the lowest (15.4%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (11.3%), and Pinal County, AZ had the lowest (10.9%).



Percent Below Poverty Level by Age & Family Type-- 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
People	15.6%	15.4%
Under 18 years	22.1%	21.6%
65 years and older	7.8%	9.4%
Families	10.9%	11.3%
Families with related children < 18 years	17.1%	17.8%
Married couple families	6.1%	5.6%
with children < 18 years	9.6%	8.3%
Female householder, no husband present	30.9%	30.6%
with children < 18 years	37.5%	40.0%

*Percent below poverty level by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
People	0%	0%
Families	1%	0%
Individuals Below Poverty	4%	0%
Families Below Poverty	5%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Individuals Below Poverty	4%	0%
Families Below Poverty	5%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Age and Family Type, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
People	4%	0%
Under 18 years	4%	0%
65 years and older	7%	0%
Families	5%	0%
Families with related children < 18 years	6%	0%
Married couple families	9%	0%
with children < 18 years	13%	1%
Female householder, no husband present	7%	0%
with children < 18 years	8%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. For public land managers, understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. First, people with limited income may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. Second, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For more information on rural poverty, see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Briefing Room, "Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx ⁽⁶⁾.

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States. See: www.npc.umich.edu/poverty ⁽⁷⁾.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ⁽⁸⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity*, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races) in Poverty	55,245	46,663,433
White alone	38,331	28,254,647
Black or African American alone	2,804	10,165,935
American Indian alone	8,608	701,439
Asian alone	624	1,872,394
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	199	99,943
Some other race	3,218	3,872,194
Two or more races	1,461	1,696,884

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
All Ethnicities in Poverty		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20,714	12,507,866
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	34,531	34,155,567

Percent of Total (Total = All individuals in poverty)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	69.4%	60.5%
Black or African American alone	5.1%	21.8%
American Indian alone	15.6%	1.5%
Asian alone	1.1%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.4%	0.2%
Some other race	5.8%	8.3%
Two or more races	2.6%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37.5%	26.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	62.5%	73.2%

* Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty-, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	13.6%	12.5%
Black or African American alone	18.5%	27.1%
American Indian alone	46.2%	28.6%
Asian alone	11.4%	12.5%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	19.5%	19.6%
Some other race alone	15.3%	26.8%
Two or more races alone	14.8%	20.1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	21.4%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	10.3%	10.6%

-Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races)	4%	0%
White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	22%	0%
American Indian alone	10%	1%
Asian alone	34%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	72%	2%
Some other race	18%	1%
Two or more races	17%	0%

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
All Ethnicities		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	7%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	22%	0%
American Indian alone	10%	0%
Asian alone	32%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	68%	0%
Some other race	18%	1%
Two or more races	16%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	4%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	22%	0%
American Indian alone	10%	1%
Asian alone	40%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	131%	18%
Some other race alone	19%	1%
Two or more races alone	19%	1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	7%	0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	6%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding whether different races and ethnicities are affected by poverty can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. In addition, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Methods

The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. According to the Census: "Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present" (see below for poverty level thresholds).

The poverty thresholds are updated every year by the Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at: census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html ^[10].

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See: npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity ^[10].

The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see: census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html ^[10].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by income source and mean household earnings by source.

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	123,733	115,610,216
Labor earnings	88,971	90,436,935
Social Security (SS)	43,604	33,386,448
Retirement income	29,362	20,504,523
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	5,045	5,715,592
Cash public assistance income	3,280	3,255,213
Food Stamp/SNAP	15,285	14,339,330

Percent of Total[^]

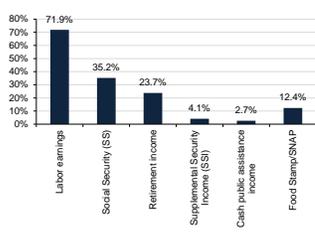
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Labor earnings	71.9%	78.2%
Social Security (SS)	35.2%	28.9%
Retirement income	23.7%	17.7%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4.1%	4.9%
Cash public assistance income	2.7%	2.8%
Food Stamp/SNAP	12.4%	12.4%

[^]Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Pinal County AZ was in the form of Social Security (SS) (35.2%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.7%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, 2013 (2013 \$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	\$60,338	\$75,017
Mean Social Security income	\$18,951	\$17,189
Mean retirement income	\$23,626	\$23,589
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$9,728	\$9,152
Mean cash public assistance income	\$4,178	\$3,808

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by source.

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Refers to households that receive assistance by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Are households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

Food Stamps/SNAP: Refers to households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. This program was recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ACS does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Why is this important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources, such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or Food Stamps) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: [census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) (40).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, By Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	1%	0%
Labor earnings	1%	0%
Social Security (SS)	1%	0%
Retirement income	2%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	7%	0%
Cash public assistance income	8%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	4%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Labor earnings	1%	0%
Social Security (SS)	1%	0%
Retirement income	2%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	6%	0%
Cash public assistance income	9%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	4%	0%

Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	1%	0%
Mean Social Security income	2%	0%
Mean retirement income	4%	0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income	9%	0%
Mean cash public assistance income	18%	0%

Social Characteristics

What are education and enrollment levels?

This page describes educational attainment and school enrollment.

Educational Attainment, 2013*

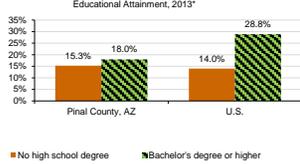
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	250,120	206,587,852
No high school degree	38,165	28,887,721
High school graduate	211,955	177,700,131
Associates degree	23,352	16,135,795
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,826	59,583,138
Bachelor's degree	29,527	37,286,246
Graduate or professional	15,399	22,296,892

Percent of Total	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
No high school degree	15.3%	14.0%
High school graduate	84.7%	86.0%
Associates degree	9.3%	7.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.0%	28.8%
Bachelor's degree	11.8%	18.0%
Graduate or professional	6.2%	10.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (28.8%), and Pinal County, AZ had the lowest (18.0%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with no high school degree (15.3%), and the U.S. had the lowest (14.0%).



School Enrollment, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	363,190	299,795,523
Enrolled in school:	92,353	82,624,806
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	4,869	5,011,192
Enrolled in kindergarten	5,851	4,208,394
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	22,408	16,286,543
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	20,599	16,510,313
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	19,948	17,153,559
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	15,949	19,333,036
Graduate or professional school	2,709	4,121,769
Not enrolled in school	270,837	217,170,717

Percent of Total	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Enrolled in school:	25.4%	27.6%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1.3%	1.7%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1.6%	1.4%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	6.2%	5.4%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	5.7%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	5.5%	5.7%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	4.4%	6.4%
Graduate or professional school	0.7%	1.4%
Not enrolled in school	74.6%	72.4%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Educational Attainment, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	0%	0%
No high school degree	2%	0%
High school graduate	1%	0%
Associates degree	4%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2%	0%
Bachelor's degree	3%	0%
Graduate or professional	4%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
No high school degree	2%	0%
High school graduate	1%	0%
Associates degree	3%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2%	0%
Bachelor's degree	3%	0%
Graduate or professional	4%	0%

School Enrollment, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	0%	0%
Enrolled in school:	1%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	7%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	6%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	3%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	2%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	2%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	5%	0%
Graduate or professional school	11%	0%
Not enrolled in school	0%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Enrolled in school:	1%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	9%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	8%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	3%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	2%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	2%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	4%	0%
Graduate or professional school	8%	0%
Not enrolled in school	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are education and enrollment levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The ACS defines people as enrolled in school if when the survey was conducted they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to the time of interview. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that geographies with a higher than average educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other geographies. See "Additional Resources" below for more information.

For public land managers, understanding the differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people in geographic areas might experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of particular management actions. It also can help to identify how communication and outreach efforts could be tailored to different audiences.

School enrollment is an important indicator of the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age, access to education, and potential for future growth. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on the relationship between level of education, earnings, year-round employment, and unemployment rates, see:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web resource: bis.gov/emplep_chart_001.htm (41).

U.S. Census Bureau's 2002 publication "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings," available at: census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf (42).

Card, David (1999). "The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings" in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics*, vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier, pp. 1801-63.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Social Characteristics

What languages are spoken?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Language Spoken at Home, 2013*

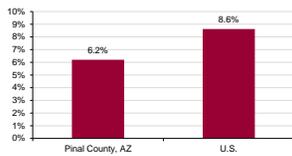
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	351,135	291,484,482
Speak only English	274,245	231,122,908
Speak a language other than English	76,890	60,361,574
Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,461	37,458,624
Other Indo-European languages	4,225	10,737,607
Asian and Pacific Island languages	4,187	9,539,059
Other languages	5,017	2,626,244
Speak English less than "very well"	21,756	25,148,900

Percent of Total

Speak only English	78.1%	79.3%
Speak a language other than English	21.9%	20.7%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	18.1%	12.9%
Other Indo-European languages	1.2%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	1.2%	3.3%
Other languages	1.4%	0.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	6.2%	8.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of Population that Speaks English Less Than "Very Well", 2013*



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than "very well" (8.6%), and Pinal County, AZ had the lowest (6.2%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language Spoken at Home, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	0%	0%
Speak only English	1%	0%
Speak a language other than English	2%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	2%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	33%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	9%	0%
Other languages	12%	1%
Speak English less than "very well"	4%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Speak only English	0%	0%
Speak a language other than English	2%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	2%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	35%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	10%	0%
Other languages	13%	0%
Speak English less than "very well"	4%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What languages are spoken?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Why is it important?

For public land managers who are trying to communicate with citizens of communities adjacent to public lands, it is important to know whether a significant portion of that population has trouble speaking English. If this is the case, public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most geographies in the United States. This tool is available at: mla.org/imap_single ⁽¹⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

What are the main housing characteristics?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

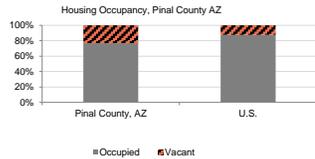
Housing Characteristics, 2013*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	160,903	132,057,804
Occupied	123,733	115,610,216
Vacant	37,170	16,447,588
For rent	4,339	3,230,123
Rented, not occupied	709	599,884
For sale only	5,699	1,682,020
Sold, not occupied	1,211	608,590
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	16,870	5,122,778
For migrant workers	132	34,233
Other vacant	8,210	5,169,960
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	1,968	771,765
Built 2000 to 2004	86,004	19,385,497
Built 1990 to 1999	25,494	18,390,124
Built 1980 to 1989	17,579	18,345,244
Built 1970 to 1979	13,886	21,042,666
Built 1960 to 1969	6,698	14,634,125
Built 1959 or earlier	9,274	39,488,483
Median year structure built[^]	2001	1976
Percent of Total		
Occupancy		
Occupied	76.9%	87.5%
Vacant	23.1%	12.5%
For rent	2.7%	2.4%
Rented, not occupied	0.4%	0.5%
For sale only	3.5%	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	0.8%	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10.5%	3.9%
For migrant workers	0.1%	0.0%
Other vacant	5.1%	3.9%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	1.2%	0.6%
Built 2000 to 2004	53.5%	14.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	15.8%	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	10.9%	13.9%
Built 1970 to 1979	8.6%	15.9%
Built 1960 to 1969	4.2%	11.1%
Built 1959 or earlier	5.8%	29.9%

[^] Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (23.1%), and the U.S. had the lowest (12.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	0%	0%
Occupied	1%	0%
Vacant	2%	1%
For rent	8%	1%
Rented, not occupied	23%	1%
For sale only	7%	1%
Sold, not occupied	15%	1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4%	0%
For migrant workers	51%	2%
Other vacant	7%	1%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	10%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	1%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	3%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	3%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	4%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	7%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	4%	0%
Median year structure built	0%	0%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Occupancy		
Occupied	1%	0%
Vacant	2%	1%
For rent	9%	0%
Rented, not occupied	28%	0%
For sale only	7%	0%
Sold, not occupied	16%	0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5%	0%
For migrant workers	74%	0%
Other vacant	7%	2%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	10%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	1%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	3%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	3%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	4%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	7%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	4%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the main housing characteristics?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be one of the economic contributions of public lands.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in some parts of the country). Understanding the relative growth rates of housing is relevant for public lands managers in the context of the wildland-urban interface, and as an indicator of overall economic growth. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see:

[census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) ⁽⁴⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

How affordable is housing?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*

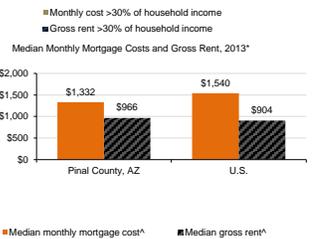
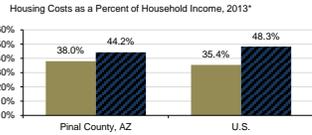
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	59,772	49,820,840
Monthly cost >30% of household income	9,423	9,215,740
Monthly cost >30% of household income	22,727	17,636,343
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	31,656	40,534,516
Gross rent >30% of household income	3,149	4,355,942
Median monthly mortgage cost*	\$1,332	\$1,540
Median gross rent*	\$966	\$904

Percent of Total

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	15.8%	18.5%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	38.0%	35.4%
Gross rent <15% of household income	9.9%	10.7%
Gross rent >30% of household income	44.2%	48.3%

* Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
 * The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of owner-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (38.0%), and the U.S. had the lowest (35.4%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of renter-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (48.3%), and Pinal County, AZ had the lowest (44.2%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$1,540), and Pinal County, AZ had the lowest (\$1,332).
- In the 2009-2013 period, Pinal County, AZ had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$966), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$904).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	1.6%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	4.9%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	3.3%	0.1%
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	2.7%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	9.8%	0.3%
Gross rent >30% of household income	4.5%	0.1%
Median monthly mortgage cost*	1.0%	0.0%
Median gross rent*	1.5%	0.1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	5.0%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	3.2%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	9.8%	0.6%
Gross rent >30% of household income	4.5%	0.1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How affordable is housing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable. This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). The income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

Methods

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in ACS is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See: [census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html](https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html) ⁽⁴⁴⁾.

For housing prices, for-profit online real-estate services may have the most recent price information. See, for example, [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com) ⁽⁴⁵⁾.

For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at: [realtor.org/research/research/housingindex](https://www.nar.realtor.org/research/research/housingindex) ⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Benchmarks

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

Indicators	Pinal County AZ	U.S.	Pinal County AZ vs. U.S.
Demographics			
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*)	110.9%	10.7%	
Median Age (2013*)	36.1	37.3	
Percent Population White Alone (2013*)	78.8%	74.0%	
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2013*)	28.8%	16.6%	
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*)	5.2%	0.8%	
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2013*)	28.7%	30.6%	
Median Household Income (2013*)	\$50,027	\$53,046	
Per Capita Income (2013*)	\$20,910	\$28,155	
Income			
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2013*)	15.6%	15.4%	
Percent Families Below Poverty (2013*)	10.9%	11.3%	
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2013*)	59.0%	46.6%	
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2013*)	19.1%	20.2%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2013*)	15.3%	14.0%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2013*)	18.0%	28.8%	
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well (2013*)	6.2%	8.6%	
Structure			
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*)	10.5%	3.9%	
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2013*)	38.0%	35.4%	
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent (2013*)	44.2%	48.3%	

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- The Pinal County AZ is most different from the U.S. in Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*), Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*), and Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "baby boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households who receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of a number of indicators covered in this report to highlight where the region is different from the U.S.

It also offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the U.S. For example, this page may show that a geography has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and difficulties communicating in English. In combination, these indicators can help public land managers identify groups of people and aspects of hardship that can aid with outreach and consideration of whether the impacts of land management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on disadvantaged people or places.

Methods

The ratio of the selected region to the U.S. is a percentage calculated by dividing the figure from the region by the figure from the U.S.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Median Age, Median Household Income and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-geography regions due to data availability.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Indicators

Indicators	Region	US
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age (2009*)	0.3%	0.2%
Percent Population White Alone (2009*)	0.5%	0.0%
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native	2.3%	0.0%
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2009*)	0.8%	0.0%
Median Family Income (2009*)	1.2%	0.1%
Per Capita Income (2009*)	1.2%	0.2%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2009*)	3.9%	0.4%
Percent Families Below Poverty (2009*)	5.0%	0.0%
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income	1.4%	0.1%
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income	3.2%	0.3%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree	2.4%	0.0%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree	2.0%	0.2%
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well	3.9%	0.0%
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2009*)	4.6%	0.0%
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage	3.2%	0.2%
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent	4.5%	0.1%

Data Sources

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **2000 Decennial U.S. Census**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750

- **American Community Survey**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750
The on-line ACS data retrieval tool is available at:
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-Regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

With the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report is based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau.

The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More so than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

The CV is a measure of relative error in the estimate, and is calculated directly from the MOE as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. To get the standard error, the MOE is divided by 1.645 (for a 90 percent confidence interval). The CV is expressed as a percentage. For example, if you have an estimate of 60 +/- 20, the CV for the estimate is 20.3 percent. This estimate should be used with caution, since the sampling error represents more than 20 percent of the estimate.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf
- 2 www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
- 3 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf
- 4 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej
- 5 www.stateoftheusa.org
- 6 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx
- 7 www.frey-demographer.org
- 8 www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx
- 9 www.census.gov/popest/
- 10 www.countyhealthrankings.org/
- 11 www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx
- 12 www.census.gov/population/age/
- 13 www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf
- 14 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx
- 15 www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html
- 16 www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards
- 17 www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf
- 18 <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- 19 www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart
- 20 www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf
- 21 www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf
- 22 www.bia.gov/index.htm
- 23 www.indians.org/index.html
- 24 www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml
- 25 www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html
- 26 www.bls.gov/soc/
- 27 www.bls.gov/oco/
- 28 www.ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf
- 29 www.bls.gov/opub/iils/pdf/opbils71.pdf
- 30 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf
- 31 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf
- 32 www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm
- 33 www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator
- 34 <https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZy&hl=en>
- 35 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx
- 36 www.npc.umich.edu/poverty
- 37 www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html
- 38 www.npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity
- 39 www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html
- 40 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
- 41 www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm
- 42 www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf
- 43 www.mla.org/map_single
- 44 www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html
- 45 www.zillow.com
- 46 www.realtor.org/research/research/housinginx

A Profile of Land Use

Pinal County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Land Ownership	
What is the breakdown of land ownership?	1
What are the different types of Forest Service lands?	2
What are the different types of federal lands?	3
Land Cover	
What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?	4
Residential Development	
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?	5-6
Data Sources & Methods	7
Links to Additional Resources	8

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Land Ownership

This report illustrates the land area (in acres) and the value of the assets that are owned and held in trust by public entities.

The report is based on the following assumptions:

- 1. The report is based on the most current data available.
- 2. The report is based on the most current data available.
- 3. The report is based on the most current data available.

Land Ownership (Acres)

Category	2012	2011
Total Area	1,200,000	1,200,000
Public Lands	1,000,000	1,000,000
Private Lands	200,000	200,000
Water	100,000	100,000
Other	100,000	100,000

Value

Category	2012	2011
Total Value	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Public Lands	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Private Lands	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000
Water	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Other	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000

Legend

- Public Lands
- Private Lands
- Water
- Other

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

This report is based on the following assumptions:

What do we measure in this report?

The report measures the land area (in acres) and the value of the assets that are owned and held in trust by public entities.

Why is this report?

This report provides information on the land area and value of the assets that are owned and held in trust by public entities. This information is used to help public entities make decisions about their land and assets.

Methods

This report uses the following methods to collect and analyze data:

- 1. Data collection: Data was collected from public entities and other sources.
- 2. Data analysis: Data was analyzed to determine the land area and value of the assets.

Additional Resources

For more information on public lands, visit the U.S. Department of the Interior's website at www.doi.gov.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 2012. Public Lands Statistics of the United States (PLSUS) version 1.0.

Notes:

1. This report is based on the most current data available.

2. The report is based on the most current data available.

3. The report is based on the most current data available.

4. The report is based on the most current data available.

5. The report is based on the most current data available.

6. The report is based on the most current data available.

7. The report is based on the most current data available.

8. The report is based on the most current data available.

9. The report is based on the most current data available.

10. The report is based on the most current data available.

11. The report is based on the most current data available.

12. The report is based on the most current data available.

13. The report is based on the most current data available.

14. The report is based on the most current data available.

15. The report is based on the most current data available.

16. The report is based on the most current data available.

17. The report is based on the most current data available.

18. The report is based on the most current data available.

19. The report is based on the most current data available.

20. The report is based on the most current data available.

21. The report is based on the most current data available.

22. The report is based on the most current data available.

23. The report is based on the most current data available.

24. The report is based on the most current data available.

25. The report is based on the most current data available.

26. The report is based on the most current data available.

27. The report is based on the most current data available.

28. The report is based on the most current data available.

29. The report is based on the most current data available.

30. The report is based on the most current data available.

31. The report is based on the most current data available.

32. The report is based on the most current data available.

33. The report is based on the most current data available.

34. The report is based on the most current data available.

35. The report is based on the most current data available.

36. The report is based on the most current data available.

37. The report is based on the most current data available.

38. The report is based on the most current data available.

39. The report is based on the most current data available.

40. The report is based on the most current data available.

41. The report is based on the most current data available.

42. The report is based on the most current data available.

43. The report is based on the most current data available.

44. The report is based on the most current data available.

45. The report is based on the most current data available.

46. The report is based on the most current data available.

47. The report is based on the most current data available.

48. The report is based on the most current data available.

49. The report is based on the most current data available.

50. The report is based on the most current data available.

51. The report is based on the most current data available.

52. The report is based on the most current data available.

53. The report is based on the most current data available.

54. The report is based on the most current data available.

55. The report is based on the most current data available.

56. The report is based on the most current data available.

57. The report is based on the most current data available.

58. The report is based on the most current data available.

59. The report is based on the most current data available.

60. The report is based on the most current data available.

61. The report is based on the most current data available.

62. The report is based on the most current data available.

63. The report is based on the most current data available.

64. The report is based on the most current data available.

65. The report is based on the most current data available.

66. The report is based on the most current data available.

67. The report is based on the most current data available.

68. The report is based on the most current data available.

69. The report is based on the most current data available.

70. The report is based on the most current data available.

71. The report is based on the most current data available.

72. The report is based on the most current data available.

73. The report is based on the most current data available.

74. The report is based on the most current data available.

75. The report is based on the most current data available.

76. The report is based on the most current data available.

77. The report is based on the most current data available.

78. The report is based on the most current data available.

79. The report is based on the most current data available.

80. The report is based on the most current data available.

81. The report is based on the most current data available.

82. The report is based on the most current data available.

83. The report is based on the most current data available.

84. The report is based on the most current data available.

85. The report is based on the most current data available.

86. The report is based on the most current data available.

87. The report is based on the most current data available.

88. The report is based on the most current data available.

89. The report is based on the most current data available.

90. The report is based on the most current data available.

91. The report is based on the most current data available.

92. The report is based on the most current data available.

93. The report is based on the most current data available.

94. The report is based on the most current data available.

95. The report is based on the most current data available.

96. The report is based on the most current data available.

97. The report is based on the most current data available.

98. The report is based on the most current data available.

99. The report is based on the most current data available.

100. The report is based on the most current data available.

Land Ownership

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

U.S. Forest Service Land Types (Acres), 2009

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	3,430,308	2,286,279,500
Forest Service Lands	222,889	192,750,310
Unspecified Designated Area Type	154,996	146,630,207
National Wilderness	67,893	36,155,579
National Monument	0	3,661,327
National Recreation Area	0	2,950,660
National Game Refuge	0	1,198,099
National Wild River	0	568,059
National Recreation River	0	398,207
National Scenic River	0	289,617
National Scenic Area	0	230,459
Primitive Area	0	173,762
National Volcanic Monument	0	167,427
Special Management Area	0	164,707
Protection Area	0	45,051
Recreation Management Area	0	43,900
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	39,171
Scenic Recreation Area	0	12,645
National Botanical Area	0	8,256
National Scenic and Research Area	0	6,637
National Historic Area	0	6,540

Percent of Total

Forest Service Lands	6.5%	8.4%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	4.5%	6.4%
National Wilderness	2.0%	1.6%
National Monument	0.0%	0.2%
National Recreation Area	0.0%	0.1%
National Game Refuge	0.0%	0.1%
National Wild River	0.0%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources: USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

Note: All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Services' Land Areas Report 2009. The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous page due to differences in values reported by the data sources.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of Forest Service land designations. This information is a useful way to see whether any Forest Service lands have special designations that may affect management considerations. Different types of designation may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Methods

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Additional Resources

A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html⁽⁴⁾.

Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm⁽⁵⁾.

Data Sources

USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide

Land Ownership

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority (see study guide text for more details on federal public land management classifications). For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A: National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B: Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C: Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

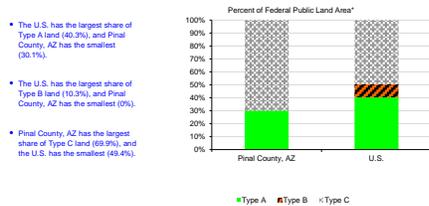
Relative Management Designations of Federal Lands (Acres)*

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area of Type A, B, and C	604,430	628,566,455
Type A	182,047	253,610,839
Type B	31	64,696,135
Type C	422,352	310,659,481

Percent of Total

Type A	30.1%	40.3%
Type B	0.0%	10.3%
Type C	69.9%	49.4%

*Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.



Data Sources: Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. In most other respects, Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities - often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described, Type A lands are areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are areas with limited development and motorized transportation worth preserving; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal public lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness, have been shown to be associated with above average economic growth. While these classifications by themselves do not guarantee economic growth, when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.

Methods

The classifications offered on this page are not absolute categories. They are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as Wilderness and National Monuments, for example, are generally more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a Wilderness area or oil and gas development in a National Monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations such as Wilderness or National Monuments are more likely to allow commercial activities (e.g., mining, timber harvesting), even though there are exceptions.

Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1. Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification. These definitions (Type A, B, and C) of land classifications are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes. A caveat: The amount of acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

Additional Resources

Studies, articles and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available from: healthyeconomics.org/protectedlands.php/

See also: Lorch, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. "Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States" Population and Environment. 24(2): 255-272; and Holmes, P. and W. Hecox. 2002. "Does Wilderness Impoverish Rural Areas?" International Journal of Wilderness. 10(3): 34-39.

For an analysis on the effect on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, from Wilderness designations, see: Duffy-Deno, K. T., 1998. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Inlandmountain Western United States." Journal of Regional Science. 38(1): 109-136.

For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see: Rudzitis, G. and H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." Environmental Management. 15(2): 227-233.

For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies. 25(2009): 343-353.

Data Sources

Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide

Land Cover

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

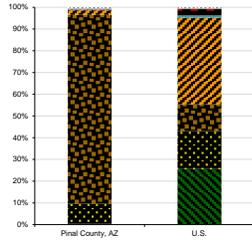
Land Cover (Acres), 2006

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	3,439,208	2,286,278,009
Forest	13,839	571,569,877
Grassland	309,538	386,667,517
Shrubland	2,852,412	274,383,541
Mixed Cropland	68,796	891,649,009
Water	2,966	22,562,795
Urban	9,391	68,588,385
Other	34,393	14,549,391

Percent of Total

Forest	0.4%	25.0%
Grassland	9.0%	17.0%
Shrubland	85.0%	12.0%
Mixed Cropland	2.0%	39.0%
Water	0.1%	1.0%
Urban	0.3%	3.0%
Other	1.0%	0.6%

Land Cover, Percent of Land Area, 2006



• The U.S. has the largest share of forest cover (25%), and Pinal County, AZ has the smallest (0.4%).

• The U.S. has the largest share of grassland cover (17%), and Pinal County, AZ has the smallest (9%).

• Pinal County, AZ has the largest share of shrubland cover (85%), and the U.S. has the smallest (12%).

Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land Cover Type Classification identifies 17 classes of land cover. These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Evergreen Needleleaf Forest, Evergreen Broadleaf Forest, Deciduous Needleleaf Forest, Deciduous Broadleaf Forest, and Mixed Forest

Grassland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Grasslands, Savannas

Shrubland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Closed Shrubland, Open Shrubland, and Woody Savannas.

Mixed Cropland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Croplands, and Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic.

Water: This is the same in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Urban: This is Urban and Built-Up in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Other: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Permanent Wetlands, Snow and Ice, Barren or Sparsely Vegetated, and Unclassified.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildlife, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.

Methods

NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data was selected because it is publicly available across the globe and has a relatively small number of general classes that were easily summarized.

Additional Resources

For more information about NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data, see: modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/

Landcover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php

For information on wildlife, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Urban/Suburban: Average residential lot size < 1.7 acres.

Exurban: Average residential lot size 1.7 - 40 acres.

Total Residential: Cumulative acres of land developed at urban/suburban and exurban densities.

Residential Development (Acres), 2000-2010

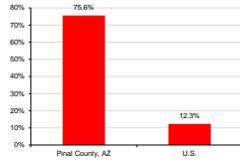
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Private Land	895,927	1,341,224,948
Total Residential, 2000	92,556	190,918,648
Urban/Suburban, 2000	26,662	31,001,465
Exurban, 2000	65,894	159,917,187
Total Residential, 2010	162,542	214,476,717
Urban/Suburban, 2010	55,372	37,816,640
Exurban, 2010	107,170	176,659,076
Percent Change in Total Residential	75.6%	12.3%

Percent of Total*

Total Residential, 2000	10.5%	14.2%
Urban/Suburban, 2000	3.0%	2.3%
Exurban, 2000	7.5%	11.9%
Total Residential, 2010	18.5%	16.0%
Urban/Suburban, 2010	6.3%	2.8%
Exurban, 2010	12.2%	13.2%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

Percent Change in Area, Total Residential Development, 2000-2010



From 2000 to 2010, Pinal County, AZ had the largest percent change in residential development (75.6%), and the U.S. had the smallest (12.3%).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGOM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

In the past decade, despite the downturn in the housing market, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has continued to occur at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development).

This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about the commodity use of the landscape.

Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.

Methods

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine "urban" housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit, and "suburban" housing densities (0.25-1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

Additional Resources

For an overview of past national land-use trends, see:

Brown, D.G., K.M. Johnson, T.R. Loveland, and D.M. Theobald. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950-2000. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1851-1863.

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The last two papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Matzuff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17: 974-988.

Guidé, P.H., Hansen, A.J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B. 2006. "Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 77: 131-151.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGOM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Residential Development

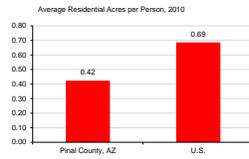
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

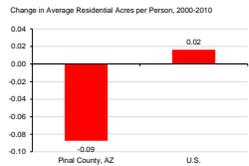
Population Density, 2000-2010

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.51	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	0.42	0.69
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000-2010	-0.09	0.02
Private Acres/Person, 2010	2.29	4.29

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.



- In 2010, the U.S. had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (4.29 acres), and Pinal County, AZ had the smallest (2.29 acres).



- From 2000 to 2010, Pinal County, AZ had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.09 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (0.02 acres).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2010 than it was in 2000. This latter trend indicates that exurban development has increased. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

Population growth is often a key metric used to describe human effects on natural resources. However, in most geographies land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to wildlife habitat loss and the degree to which public lands are bordered by residential development. The impact of residential development on ecological processes and biodiversity on surrounding lands is widely recognized. They include changes in ecosystem size, with implications for minimum dynamic area, species-area effect, and trophic structure; altered flows of materials and disturbances into and out of surrounding areas; effects on crucial habitats for seasonal and migration movements and population source/sink dynamics; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotics species, and disease.

The degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 2000 and 2010 is shown in the table and figure on this page. It's important to note that a small change does not indicate that a county is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period. Geographies with high positive values of change were more sprawling in 2010 than in 2000. In parts of the country where development was less dense in 2010 than in 2000, the primary reason is often the increasing popularity of exurban / large lot development. Outside of urban areas, development on exurban lots has increased sharply since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

The pattern of land consumption in 2010 shown in the top figure, Average Residential Acres per Person, is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom figure Change in Average Residential Acres per Person. Geographies where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Methods

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a geography. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person.

Additional Resources

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The second paper focuses on the effects of land use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15:1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974-988.

For more information on development and wildlife, see the EPS-HOT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Land-Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012**
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html>
- **Protected Areas Database v 1.3 2012**
U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
<http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/>
- **Developed Areas 2000 and 2010**
Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.
- **MODIS Land Cover Type 2006**
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm>
- **USDA, Forest Service**
Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database
<http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2012/tgrshp2012.html
- 2 gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
- 3 www.nhd.usgs.gov
- 4 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html
- 5 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm
- 6 headwaterseconomics.org/protectedlands.php
- 7 <http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
- 8 www.landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php

A Profile of Federal Land Payments

Pinal County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Federal Land Payments	
What are federal land payments?	1
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?	2
How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?	3
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?	4
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments (user input data)?	5
Federal Land Payment Programs	
What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?	6
What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?	7
What is BLM Revenue Sharing?	8
What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?	9
What are Federal Mineral Royalties?	10
Data Sources & Methods	11
Links to Additional Resources	12

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

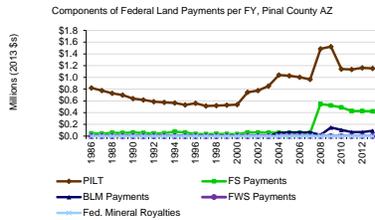
What are federal land payments?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

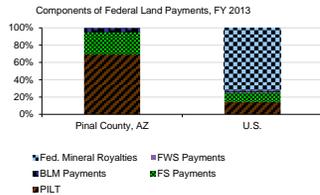
Components of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
PILT	1,668,592	2,787,139,550
Forest Service Payments	1,153,625	397,256,089
BLM Payments	422,738	306,058,822
USFWS Refuge Payments	92,210	66,579,030
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	15,936,122
		2,001,309,488
Percent of Total		
PILT	69.1%	14.3%
Forest Service Payments	25.3%	11.0%
BLM Payments	5.5%	2.4%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%	71.8%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$46,328 to \$422,738, an increase of 813 percent.



- In FY 2013, PILT made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Pinal County AZ (69.1%), and USFWS Refuge Payments made up the smallest (0%).



Data Source: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.

Before 1976, all federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs—volatility, the payment level, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractive uses of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.

Methods

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments.

Significance of Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level (data gaps on local distributions of USFWS revenue sharing is less than one percent of total federal land payments in FFY 2009) but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments. Federal mineral royalties made up 68% of federal land payments in the U.S. in FFY 2008.

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

For data on federal land ownership, see the EPS-HDT Land Use report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

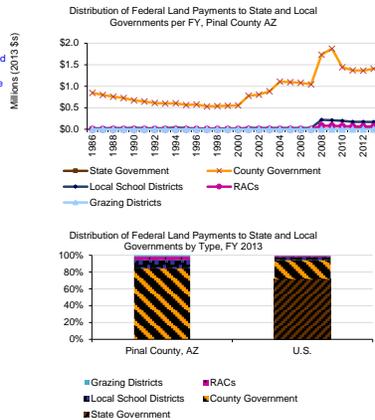
This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
State Government	1,668,592	2,787,139,550
County Government	0	2,005,231,997
Local School Districts	1,408,344	616,271,004
RACs	169,103	113,488,835
Grazing Districts	63,414	33,302,236
	27,731	12,684,340
Percent of Total		
State Government	0.0%	71.9%
County Government	84.4%	22.1%
Local School Districts	10.1%	4.1%
RACs	3.8%	1.2%
Grazing Districts	1.7%	0.5%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, the amount county governments receive in federal land payments grew from \$843,945 to \$1,408,344, an increase of 67 percent.

- In FY 2013, County Government made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Pinal County AZ (84.4%), and State Government made up the smallest (0%).



Data Source: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Why is it important?

A variety of state and local governments receive federal land payments, and the way these payments are distributed explains who benefits. For example, PILT is directed to county government only, while USFS payments are shared between county government and schools. If USFS payments decline, the PILT formula ensures that county government payments will increase, but school districts will not share in the increased PILT payments. While PILT and SRS have decoupled local government payments from commercial activities on public lands, all the federal land payments delivered to state government (mineral royalties, BLM revenue sharing payments) are still linked directly to how public lands are managed. This means state legislators and governors have a different set of expectations and incentives to lobby for particular outcomes on public lands than do county commissioners or school officials.

Methods

State Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute (see note about data limitations).

County Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

Local School District Distributions: Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Distributions: Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343. Each RAC consists of 15 people representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel.

Grazing District Distributions: Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt/.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payments

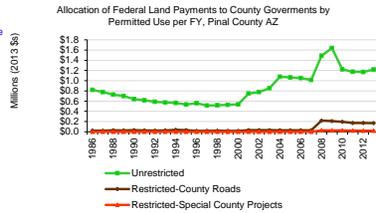
How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

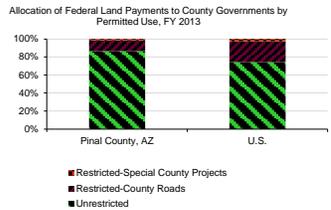
Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Government by Permitted Use, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$)	1,408,344	616,271,004
Unrestricted	1,218,103	457,219,872
Restricted-County Roads	169,103	143,265,915
Restricted-Special County Projects	21,138	15,785,217
Percent of Total		
Unrestricted	86.5%	74.2%
Restricted-County Roads	12.0%	23.2%
Restricted-Special County Projects	1.5%	2.6%

- From 1986 to 2013, unrestricted federal land payments grew from \$820,781 to \$1,218,103, an increase of 48 percent.
- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, federal land payments restricted to county roads grew from \$23,165 to \$169,103, an increase of 630 percent.



- In FY 2013, unrestricted federal land payments were the largest type of payment to the county government in Pinal County AZ (86.5%), and restricted-special county projects were the smallest (1.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Why is it important?

County governments can incur a number of costs associated with activities that take place on federal public lands within their boundaries. For example, counties must maintain county roads used by logging trucks and recreational traffic traveling to and from federal lands, and they must pay for law enforcement and emergency services associated with public lands. Several federal land payment programs, particularly those from the Forest Service, are specifically targeted to help pay for these costs.

Methods

Unrestricted: Consist of (1) PILT, (2) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing, and (3) any distributions of federal mineral royalties from the state government.
Restricted-County Roads: Consist of (1) Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I, (2) Forest Service 25% Fund, (3) Forest Service Owl payments (between 1993 and 2000 only), and (4) Forest Grasslands. Federal law mandates payments be used for county roads and public schools. Each state determines how to split funds between the two services.
Restricted-Special County Projects: Consist of (1) SRS Title III funds that are distributed to county government for use on specific projects, such as Firewise Communities projects, reimbursement for emergency services provided on federal land, and developing community wildfire protection plans.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to the Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

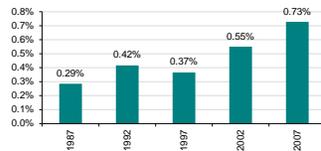
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2013 \$)

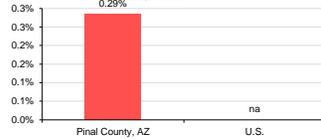
	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	382,866	na
Taxes	159,707	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	107,674	na
Total Charges	89,384	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	26,102	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	1,093	3,312,736
Percent of Total		
Taxes	41.7%	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	28.1%	na
Total Charges	23.3%	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	6.8%	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	0.3%	na

Federal Land Payments per FY, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, Pinal County AZ



- From FY 1987 to FY 2007, federal land payments shrank from 0.7 to 0.3 percent of total general government revenue, a decrease of 61 percent.

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



- In FY 2007, federal land payments as a percent of total general government revenue in Pinal County AZ was 0.3%.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau. Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Reporting Period: State and local financial data is from the U.S. Census of Governments, conducted every five years. The latest was for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. Federal land payments reported for FY 2006 are received by state and local government during FY 2007.

Interactive Table: Census of Government county financial statistics are based on a national survey and may not match local government financial reports. The interactive table on the next page allows the user to input data gathered from primary sources to avoid these data limitations and update data for the latest year.

Taxes: All taxes collected by state and local governments, including property, sales, and income tax.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Payments, grants, and distributions from other governments, including federal education, health care, and transportation assistance to state governments, and state assistance to local governments.

Total Charges: Charges imposed for providing current services, including social services, library, and clerk and recorder charges.

All Other (Miscellaneous): All other general government revenue from their own sources.

Why is it important?

County payments are an important component of local government fiscal health for a handful of rural counties with a large share of land in federal ownership. For counties with fewer public lands and larger economies, federal land payments are a small piece of a much broader revenue stream. Counties most dependent on federal land payments are affected most by changes in distribution and funding levels. For these counties, volatility and uncertainty makes budgeting and planning difficult.

Methods

Reporting Period: The Census of Government FY covers the period July 1 to June 30 for most states and counties and does not match the federal FY beginning October 1 and ending September 31. Federal land payments reported for the current FY are often distributed to counties during the following FY. For example, Forest Service payments authorized and appropriated for FY 2007 are delivered to counties in January of 2008, during the Census of Government FY 2008. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in FY 2006 are compared to local government revenue received in FY 2007.

Federal Land Payments Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Census of Governments Data Limitations: (1) county financial statistics may not match local government financial reports for three main reasons: (a) The Census of Government defines the general county government as the aggregation of the parent (county) government and all agencies, institutions, and authorities connected to it (including government and quasi-governmental entities). This may differ from the way local governments define themselves for budgeting purposes; (b) different reporting periods between the Census of Governments fiscal year and the reporting period used by local governments (for example, some counties use a calendar year for reporting purposes); and (c) survey methods introduce error; (2) the last published edition of the Census of Governments was FY 2007, before the recent increase in payments from SRS and PILT; and (3) federal land payments data limitations may under-represent the importance of federal land payments relative to other sources of county revenue.

Additional Resources

U.S. Census Bureau State and Local Government Finance statistics can be downloaded at: census.gov/govs/estimate/.

For a detailed description of Census of Governments survey methods, survey year (fiscal year), and definitions, see: 2006 Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at census.gov/govs/.

Schuster, Ervin G. and Krista M. Gebert. 2001. Property Tax Equivalency on Federal Resource Management Lands. *Journal of Forestry*, May 2001 pp 30-35.

Ingles, Brett. 2004. Changing the Funding Structure: An Analysis of the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 on National Forest Lands. Environmental Science and Public Policy Research Institute, Boise State University.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Instructions: Use the Interactive Table below to input data (enter data only in the shaded cells). Data entered will automatically update the table and figures below. See the Instructions in the Study Guide for help on where to find county data.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2009 \$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	0	na
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)	1,408,344	616,271,004
Percent of Total		
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)		na

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Why is it important?

Federal land cannot be taxed by state and local governments, reducing their tax capacity and potentially making it difficult for jurisdictions with significant federal land ownership to fund basic services, including education, transportation, and public safety. In addition, local governments

Instructions

1. Enter County Data into Interactive Table: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with data you obtain from the county's Audited Financial Statements or Annual Financial Reports. Data entered into the Interactive Table will automatically update all relevant tables and figures on this page.

Audited Financial Statements: Most states require county governments to complete annual audits of government financial reports and to report these to the state. Audited annual financial statements are the best source for local financial data because they report statistics for the entire general county government as a whole, and they are standardized, allowing for easy comparison between geographies.

Annual Financial Reports: Using unaudited financial statements from the county government is another option. Annual financial statements are less desirable because they often are not aggregated for the general county government, but are organized into funds. Annual financial reports are not standardized across local governments and some work may be required to understand the accounting basis for these reports.

2. Enter Federal Land Payments Data: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with federal land payments data for the year immediately prior to the year for which you entered government financial data. These data can be found on page 2 of this report, or in the hidden "Calcs" worksheet. To unhide worksheets, right click on any worksheet tab and click unhide.

3. Update Text in Tables, Figures, and Bullets: Table and figure headings and bullets that describe the reporting period and geographies covered must be updated to reflect the year of data entered, and the geographies covered.

Additional Resources

Honadle, Beth W., James M. Costa, and Beverly A. Cigler. 2004. Fiscal Health for Local Governments. Elsevier Academic Press, San Diego.

If you have questions about how to use the Interactive Table, contact Headwaters Economics at eps-hdt@headwaters-economics.org or (408) 570-5626.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

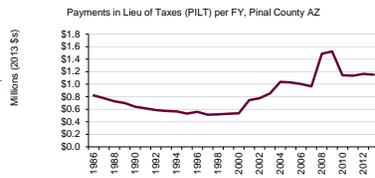
PILT Eligible Acres by Agency, FY 2013

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Eligible Acres	622,487	605,353,942
BLM	362,231	241,711,116
Forest Service	222,889	189,274,098
Bureau of Reclamation	16,894	4,030,856
National Park Service	473	76,781,845
Military	0	328,157
Army Corps of Engineers	0	7,969,080
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	85,235,272
Other Eligible Acres	0	23,518
PILT Payment (2013 \$)	1,153,625	397,256,089
Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2013 \$)	1.85	0.66

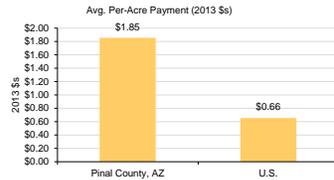
Percent of Total

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
BLM	61.4%	39.9%
Forest Service	35.8%	31.3%
Bureau of Reclamation	2.7%	0.7%
National Park Service	0.1%	12.7%
Military	0.0%	0.1%
Army Corps of Engineers	0.0%	1.3%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.0%	14.1%
Other Eligible Acres	0.0%	0.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, PILT payments grew from \$820,781 to \$1,153,625, increased of 41 percent.



- In FY 2013, Pinal County, AZ had the highest average per-acre PILT payment (\$1.85), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$0.66).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

Congress authorized PILT in 1976 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing payment programs to compensate counties for non-taxable federal lands within their borders (Public Law 94-565). PILT increases and stabilizes county government revenue sharing payments by paying counties based on a per-acre average "base payment" that is reduced by the amount of revenue sharing payments and is subject to a population cap.

A low average per-acre PILT payment may indicate significant revenue sharing payments from the previous year or that the county's population is below the population cap that limits the base per acre payment.

PILT is permanently authorized, but congress must appropriate funding on an annual basis. PILT was typically not fully funded until FY 2008 when counties received a guarantee of five years at full payment amounts (FY 2008 to FY 2012 payments).

Why is it important?

As county payments became more important to local government after WWII (largely due to high timber extraction levels to fuel the post-war housing and economic growth), volatility became an issue. PILT increased and stabilized payments by funding counties from congressional appropriations rather than directly from commodity receipts. PILT payments are also important because they are not restricted to particular local government services, but can be used at the discretion of county commissioners to fund any local government needs.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior maintains an online searchable database of PILT payments and eligible PILT acres by county and state total. Data are available back to FY 1999 at: doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm^[1].

Schuster, Ervin G. 1995. PILT - Its Purpose and Performance. *Journal of Forestry*, 93(8):31-35.

Com, M. Lynne. 2008. PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified. Congressional Research Service Report RL31392.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

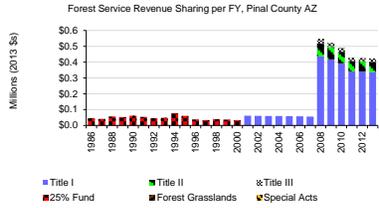
Forest Service Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Forest Service Total	422,758	306,058,822
Secure Rural Schools Total	422,758	288,819,519
Title I	338,206	245,676,588
Title II	63,414	29,958,363
Title III	21,138	13,184,569
25% Fund	0	11,078,162
Forest Grasslands	0	0
Special Acts	0	6,161,140

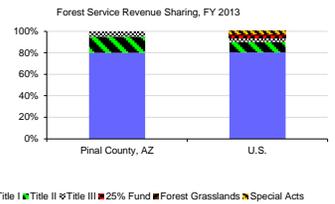
Percent of Total

Secure Rural Schools Total	100.0%	94.4%
Title I	80.0%	80.3%
Title II	15.0%	9.8%
Title III	5.0%	4.3%
25% Fund	0.0%	3.6%
Forest Grasslands	0.0%	0.0%
Special Acts	0.0%	2.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$46,328 to \$422,758, an increase of 813 percent.



- In FY 2013, Title I payments were the greatest portion of Forest Service revenue sharing in Pinal County AZ (80%), and 25% Fund were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

U.S. Forest Service 25 Percent Fund: The 25% Fund, established in 1908, shares revenue generated from the sale of commodities produced on public land with the county where the activities take place. Twenty-five percent of the value of public land receipts are distributed directly to counties and must be used to fund roads and schools. States determine how to allocate receipts between these two local services.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS), or Public Law 106-393: SRS was enacted in FY 2001 to provide 5 years of transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. SRS was reauthorized for a single year in 2007, and again in 2008 for a period of four years. The SRS Act has three titles that allocate payments for specific purposes.

- Title I - these payments to counties make up 80 to 85 percent of the total SRS payments and must be dedicated to funding roads and schools. States determine the split between these two services, and some states let the counties decide.
- Title II - these funds are retained by the federal treasury to be used on special projects on federal land. Resource advisory committees (RACs) at the community level help make spending determinations and monitor project progress.
- Title III - these payments may be used to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program, to reimburse the county for search and rescue and other emergency services, and to develop community wildfire protection plans.

What is the Relationship Between the 25% Fund and SRS? Counties elect to receive Secure Rural Schools Payments, or to continue with 25% Fund payments. Most counties have elected to receive Secure Rural Schools payments. Some counties, particularly in the East, continue to prefer 25% Fund payments to Secure Rural Schools.

Forest Grasslands: Forest Grasslands are lands acquired by the Forest Service through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-210). The Act authorized acquisition of damaged lands to rehabilitate and use them for various purposes. Receipts from activities on Forest Grasslands are shared directly with county governments.

Special Acts: These include Payments to Minnesota (Act of June 22, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 577g), payments associated with the Quinault Special Management Area in Washington (P.L. 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327), and receipts from the sale of quartz from the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas (§423, Interior Appropriations Act for FY1989; P.L. 100-446, 102 Stat. 1774). Payments to Minnesota provides a special payment (75% of the appraised value) for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties. The Forest Service shares 45 percent of timber receipts from the Quinault Special Management Area with both the Quinault Indian Tribe and with the State of Washington. Congress directed the Forest Service to sell quartz from the Ouachita National Forest as common variety mineral materials (rather than being available under the 1872 General Mining Law), with 50 percent of the receipts to Arkansas counties with Ouachita National Forest lands for roads and schools.

Why is it important?

USFS revenue sharing is the largest source of federal land payments to counties on a national basis (federal mineral royalties are distributed to states). For some counties it provides a significant portion of total local government revenue. Payments became important after WWII when timber harvests on the National Forests increased sharply in response to post-war housing and economic growth.

As the timber economy shifted and ideas about public land management changed, harvests declined and county payments along with it. Congress addressed these changes by authorizing "owl" transition payments in the Pacific Northwest, and later extended the concept of transition payments nationally in 2000 with the SRS act. SRS changed USFS revenue sharing in three fundamental ways: SRS (1) decoupled county payments from National Forest receipts traditionally dominated by timber, (2) introduced new purposes of restoration and stewardship through Title II funds that pay for projects on public lands, and (3) addressed payment equity concerns by adjusting county and school payments based on economic need (the Title I formula is adjusted using each county's per capita personal income).

SRS transition payments are only authorized through FY 2011, at which point Congress must decide to extend and/or reform SRS, or allow it to expire. If SRS expires, counties will again receive payments from the 25% Fund, recouping payments directly to commercial activities on public land.

Additional Resources

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments available at: fs.usda.gov/pts/⁽⁹⁾
 Gotte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

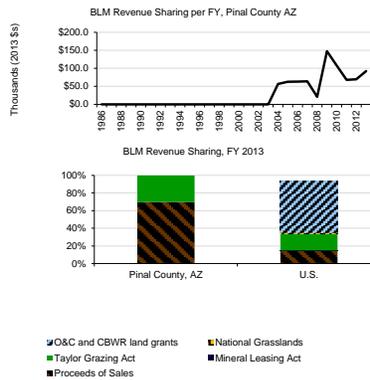
This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

BLM Payments to States and Local Governments, FY 2013 (\$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total BLM Payments (\$)	92,210	66,579,030
Proceeds of Sales	64,478	9,841,676
Mineral Leasing Act	0	53,150
Taylor Grazing Act	27,731	12,684,240
State Payments	0	3,922,509
National Grasslands	0	447,217
O&C and CBWR land grants	0	39,630,138
Title I	0	33,685,617
Title II	0	3,343,873
Title III	0	2,600,648

Percent of Total

Proceeds of Sales	69.9%	14.8%
Mineral Leasing Act	0.0%	0.1%
Taylor Grazing Act	30.1%	19.1%
State Payments	0.0%	5.9%
National Grasslands	0.0%	0.7%
O&C and CBWR land grants	0.0%	59.5%
Title I	0.0%	50.6%
Title II	0.0%	5.0%
Title III	0.0%	3.9%



- In FY 2013, Proceeds of Sales payments were the greatest portion of BLM revenue sharing in Pinal County AZ (69.9%), and Mineral Leasing Act payments were the smallest (0%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

Proceeds of Sales: These include receipts from the sale of land and materials.

Mineral Leasing Act: These include Oil and Gas Right of Way lease revenue and the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Lands. These do not include royalties from mineral leasing on BLM lands, which are distributed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). For ONRR payments see worksheet 10.

Taylor Grazing Act: The Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, established grazing allotments on public land and extended tenure to district grazers. In 1936 the Grazing Service (BLM) enacted fees to be shared with the county where allotments and leases are located. Funds are restricted to use for range improvements (e.g., predator control, noxious weed programs) in cooperation with BLM or livestock organizations.

• Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established under the Act.

• Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district established under the Act.

National Grasslands: Revenue derived from the management of National Grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958.

Oregon and California Land Grants: These include (1) the Oregon and California (O&C) land grant payment and (2) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment administered by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Amounts include Title I, Title II, and Title III payments (see the Forest Service revenue sharing section in this report for definitions and information on the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act).

Why is it important?

The BLM is the nation's largest land owner, and activities that take place on BLM lands can be extremely important to adjacent communities. Similarly, the non-taxable status of BLM lands is important to local government who must provide services to county residents, and provide public safety and law enforcement activities on BLM lands. BLM revenue sharing programs provide resources to local governments in lieu of property taxes (and these revenue sharing dollars are supplemented by PILT).

Methods

BLM data on this page are from BLM FRD 196 and FRD 198 reports. The FRD 196 reports receipts by county and state of origin while the FRD 198 reports actual distribution amounts to state and local governments. FRD 198 is not available for some years, so the FRD 196 report is used. To arrive at distribution amounts from receipts, the Legal Allocation of BLM Receipts (Table 3-31 of BLM Public Land Statistics) was used. Some error is likely. In addition, some data are obtained directly from states. Distribution statistics obtained from the state or local government are related to the previous FY's reported distributions (BLM distributions reported for federal FY 2008 are received and reported by state and local government in FY 2009.)

Additional Resources

BLM Public Land Statistics are available at the Annual Reports and Public Land Statistics website: blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html

Information about the Taylor Grazing Act is available at: blm.gov/wo/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

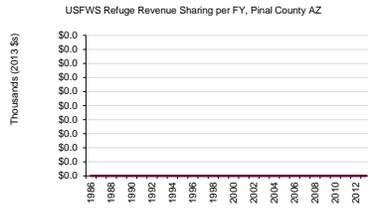
Federal Land Payment Programs

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

USFWS Refuge Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
USFWS Refuge Revenue Share	0	15,936,122



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

Twenty-five percent of the net receipts collected from the sale of various products or privileges from Refuge lands, or three-quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the adjusted purchase price of Refuge land, whichever is greater, is shared with the counties in which the Refuge is located.

Why is it important?

National Wildlife Refuges and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service do not pay property taxes to local governments. The Refuge revenue sharing program is intended to compensate counties for non-taxable Refuge lands. As with other revenue sharing programs, these payments can be important if USFWS ownership is a large percentage of all land in the county, reducing the ability of the local government to raise sufficient tax revenue to provide basic services. In addition, linking payments to revenue derived from USFWS lands can create incentives for local government officials to lobby for particular uses of public land.

Methods

Data Limitations: The USFWS publishes a database of Refuge revenue sharing payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007 only, and does not make data available for other years for the nation. Data on Refuge revenue sharing may be obtained directly from the receiving county government. County governments may request county-specific Refuge revenue sharing payment data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Financial Management, Denver Operations.

Significance of Data Limitations: Data limitations are relatively insignificant on the national scale (USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments were about 4% of total federal land payments for the United States in FY 2007), however they may be significant for counties that have large areas managed by USFWS.

Additional Resources

A detailed description of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments is available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Realty website at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/mrs.html.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Database is available at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm. The database currently only includes payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007. The agency does not provide data for the nation for additional years.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

This page describes components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments.

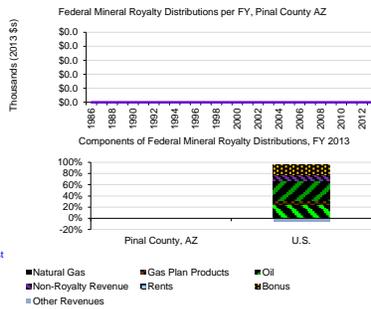
Federal Mineral Royalties by Source, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Pinal County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Royalty	0	2,001,309,488
Royalties	0	1,784,591,308
Coal	0	353,201,189
Natural Gas	0	498,654,394
Gas Plan Products	0	141,034,611
Oil	0	693,515,903
Other	0	98,185,211
Non-Royalty Revenue	0	216,482,995
Rents	0	22,126,372
Bonus	0	330,986,898
Other Revenues	0	-136,630,275
Geothermal	0	3,659,328
GOMESA	0	235,185

Percent of Total

Royalties	na	89.2%
Coal	na	17.6%
Natural Gas	na	24.9%
Gas Plan Products	na	7.0%
Oil	na	34.7%
Other	na	4.9%
Non-Royalty Revenue	na	10.8%
Rents	na	1.1%
Bonus	na	16.5%
Other Revenues	na	-6.8%
Geothermal	na	0.2%
GOMESA	na	0.0%

This table shows federal royalties disbursed directly to state and local governments. States may share a portion of their royalties with counties. These state "pass through" disbursements are not reported here. See "Additional Resources".



- In FY 2013, oil royalties were the largest component of federal mineral royalties in the U.S. (34.7%), and other were the smallest (4.9%).

- In FY 2013, bonus were the largest component of federal mineral non-royalty revenue in the U.S. (16.5%), and other revenues were the smallest (-6.8%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments across geographies, and trends for the region.

Royalties, rents, and bonus payments from mining activities on federal land are shared with the state of origin (49% of revenue is returned to states and 51% is retained by the federal government). In addition, revenue from geothermal production on federal lands and a share of royalties from offshore drilling the Gulf of Mexico (GOMESA) are shared directly with county governments. State and local governments determine how to spend their share of federal mineral royalties within broad federal guidelines (priority must be given to areas socially or economically impacted by mineral development for planning, construction/maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services).

Royalties: Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease. A royalty is due when production begins.

Geothermal: Geothermal payments are distributed directly to counties where the activity takes place.

GOMESA: The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA) makes distributors of offshore federal mineral royalties to coastal states and communities. The four states and their eligible political subdivisions receiving revenues from the GOMESA leases include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Rents: A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the right to a lease.

Bonuses: Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

Other Revenues: A disbursement that is not a royalty, rent, or bonus. Other revenue may include minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

Why is it important?

Mineral royalties are the largest source of revenue derived from extractive activities on public lands. Mineral extraction can place significant demands on federal, state, and local infrastructure and services. Royalty revenue helps meet some of these demands. They are also designed to provide an ongoing public benefit from the depletion of non-renewable resources owned by the public.

Methods

Data Limitations: State governments that receive federal mineral royalty distributions often choose to pass through a share of federal distributions directly to the local government of origin (the location where the royalties were generated). For example, Montana distributes 25 percent of the state government's share of federal mineral royalties with the county of origin. Because information about royalties by county of origin and state government distributions to local governments are not published by ONRR, EPS-HDT users must contact each state directly for these data. Headwaters Economics includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document. http://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics provides a methods document specific to the EPS-HDT Federal Lands Payments report that includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document: headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf¹⁰.

For more definitions, see the Glossary of Mineral Terms, Office of Natural Resources Revenue available at: onrr.gov/Stats/pdffiles/glossary.pdf¹¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Government report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **U.S. Census of Governments**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
www.census.gov/govs
Tel. 800-242-2184
- **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.blm.gov
Tel. 202-208-3801
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
Realty Division, U.S. Department of Interior
www.fws.gov
Tel. 703-358-1713
- **U.S. Forest Service**
U.S. Department of Agriculture
www.fs.fed.us
Tel. 800-832-1355
- **U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.onrr.gov
Tel. 303-231-3078

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt
- 2 www.census.gov/govs/estimate/
- 3 www.census.gov/govs/
- 4 www.doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm
- 5 www.fs.usda.gov/pts/
- 6 www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html
- 7 www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html
- 8 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html
- 9 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm
- 10 headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf
- 11 www.onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf

A Profile of Demographics

Santa Cruz County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations. In addition to these geographies, the Demographics report can be run for county subdivisions, cities and towns, American Indian areas, and congressional districts.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

Demographics	Page
How has population changed?	1
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?	2-3
What is the racial makeup of the population?	4
What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?	5
What is the tribal makeup of the population?	6-7
Employment	
What occupations and industries are present?	8
What are the characteristics of labor participation?	9
What are commuting patterns?	10
Income	
How is income distributed?	11
What are poverty levels?	12-13
What are the components of household earnings?	14
Social Characteristics	
What are education and enrollment levels?	15
What languages are spoken?	16
Housing	
What are the main housing characteristics?	17
How affordable is housing?	18
Benchmarks	
How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?	19
Data Sources & Methods	20
Links to Additional Resources	21

Note to Users:

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Demographics

How has population changed?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section in the Study Guide text.

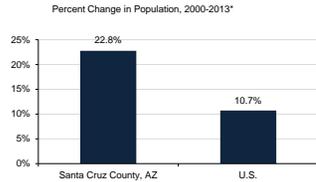
Population, 2000-2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	47,122	311,536,594
Population (2000)	38,381	281,421,906
Population Change (2000-2013*)	8,741	30,114,688
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	22.8%	10.7%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (8,741).

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the largest estimated relative change in population (22.8%), and the U.S. had the smallest (10.7%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Why is this important?

This report covers a broad range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and home ownership. It is the only EPS-HDT report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

ACS is based on a survey, and is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf⁽¹⁾.

For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see: census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/⁽²⁾, census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	47,122	311,536,594
Under 5 years	3,614	20,052,112
5 to 9 years	3,872	20,409,060
10 to 14 years	4,037	20,672,609
15 to 19 years	4,081	21,715,074
20 to 24 years	2,789	22,099,887
25 to 29 years	2,959	21,243,365
30 to 34 years	2,471	20,467,912
35 to 39 years	2,404	19,876,161
40 to 44 years	3,219	20,998,001
45 to 49 years	2,945	22,109,946
50 to 54 years	3,135	22,396,322
55 to 59 years	2,874	20,165,892
60 to 64 years	2,771	17,479,211
65 to 69 years	2,225	13,189,508
70 to 74 years	1,672	9,787,522
75 to 79 years	1,260	7,438,750
80 to 84 years	695	5,781,697
85 years and over	499	5,673,565
Total Female	24,497	158,289,182
Total Male	22,625	153,247,412

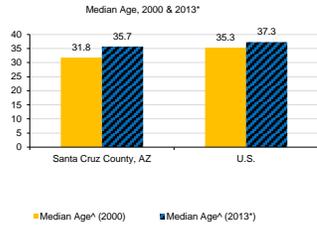
Change in Median Age, 2000-2013*

Median Age ^a (2013*)	35.7	37.3
Median Age ^a (2000)	31.8	35.3
Median Age % Change	12.3%	5.7%

^a Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the median age estimate increased the most in Santa Cruz County, AZ (31.8 to 35.7, a 12.3% increase) and increased the least in the U.S. (35.3 to 37.3, a 5.7% increase).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0.0%	0.0%
Under 5 years	1.5%	0.0%
5 to 9 years	5.1%	0.1%
10 to 14 years	5.0%	0.1%
15 to 19 years	1.2%	0.0%
20 to 24 years	7.9%	0.1%
25 to 29 years	2.3%	0.0%
30 to 34 years	1.2%	0.0%
35 to 39 years	7.6%	0.1%
40 to 44 years	5.9%	0.1%
45 to 49 years	1.9%	0.0%
50 to 54 years	1.0%	0.0%
55 to 59 years	6.4%	0.1%
60 to 64 years	7.5%	0.1%
65 to 69 years	8.1%	0.1%
70 to 74 years	8.7%	0.1%
75 to 79 years	9.2%	0.1%
80 to 84 years	12.2%	0.1%
85 years and over	15.1%	0.1%
Total Female	0.2%	0.0%
Total Male	0.2%	0.0%
Median Age ^a (2013*)	0.5%	0.2%
Median Age ^a (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age % Change	4.7%	3.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 15-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ⁽⁶⁾.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: stateoftheusa.org ⁽⁵⁾.

A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx ⁽⁸⁾.

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frey-demographer.org ⁽⁷⁾.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx ⁽⁹⁾.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/> ⁽³⁾.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: countyhealthrankings.org ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

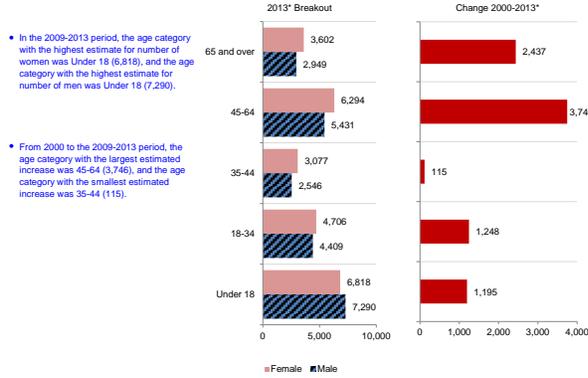
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2013*

	2000	2013†
Total Population	38,381	47,122
Under 18	12,913	14,108
18-34	7,867	9,115
35-44	5,508	5,623
45-64	7,979	11,725
65 and over	4,114	6,551
Percent of Total		
Under 18	33.6%	29.9%
18-34	20.5%	19.3%
35-44	14.4%	11.9%
45-64	20.8%	24.9%
65 and over	10.7%	13.9%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



• In the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was Under 18 (6,818), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was Under 18 (7,290).

• From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 45-64 (3,746), and the age category with the smallest estimated increase was 35-44 (115).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, Coefficients of Variation

	2000	2009*
Total Population	0%	0%
Under 18	0%	2%
18-34	0%	3%
35-44	0%	5%
45-64	0%	2%
65 and over	0%	4%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Under 18	0%	0%
18-34	0%	0%
35-44	0%	0%
45-64	0%	0%
65 and over	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx⁽¹⁾.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. *Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World*. Random House, New York, New York, 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: census.gov/population/age/⁽²⁾.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf⁽³⁾.

Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx⁽⁴⁾.

Frey, W.H. 2006. *America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decades: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. *Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century*. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." *Population Bulletin* 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html⁽⁵⁾. Retrieved September 1, 2010.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the racial makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Population by Race, 2013*

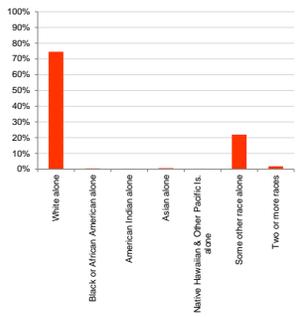
	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	47,122	311,536,594
White alone	35,147	230,592,579
Black or African American alone	259	39,167,010
American Indian alone	97	2,540,309
Asian alone	329	15,231,962
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	29	526,347
Some other race alone	10,368	14,746,054
Two or more races	893	8,732,333

Percent of Total

White alone	74.6%	74.0%
Black or African American alone	0.5%	12.6%
American Indian alone	0.2%	0.8%
Asian alone	0.7%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race alone	22.0%	4.7%
Two or more races	1.9%	2.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Santa Cruz County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population by Race, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
White alone	3%	0%
Black or African American alone	33%	0%
American Indian alone	34%	0%
Asian alone	22%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	61%	1%
Some other race	9%	0%
Two or more races	23%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	3%	0%
Black or African American alone	33%	0%
American Indian alone	30%	0%
Asian alone	26%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	99%	0%
Some other race	9%	0%
Two or more races	22%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the racial makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)." In addition, "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards ^[16].

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau's publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ^[17].

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ^[18].

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: measuresofamerica.org/acenturyapart ^[19].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	47,122	311,536,594
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	38,978	51,786,591
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,144	259,750,003
White alone	7,482	197,050,418
Black or African American alone	141	38,093,998
American Indian alone	44	2,061,752
Asian alone	329	15,061,411
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	29	488,646
Some other race	22	606,356
Two or more races	97	6,387,422

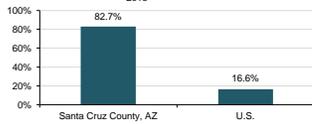
Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	82.7%	16.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.3%	83.4%
White alone	15.9%	63.3%
Black or African American alone	0.3%	12.2%
American Indian alone	0.1%	0.7%
Asian alone	0.7%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	0.0%	0.2%
Two or more races	0.2%	2.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (82.7%), and the U.S. had the lowest (16.6%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Santa Cruz County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Hispanic Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	32%	0%
American Indian alone	46%	0%
Asian alone	22%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	61%	1%
Some other race	91%	1%
Two or more races	50%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	41%	0%
American Indian alone	65%	0%
Asian alone	26%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	99%	0%
Some other race	130%	0%
Two or more races	59%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks) and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards ^[10]

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ^[11]

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ^[10]

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf ^[10]

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: icbemp.gov/science/hansrichard_10pg.pdf ^[12]

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian or Alaska Native descent that does not fall within a major tribal affiliation.

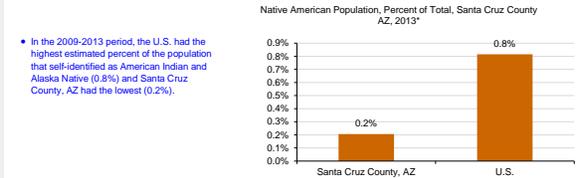
American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	47,122	311,536,594
Total Native American	97	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes	75	1,997,487
Alaska Native Tribes	0	108,836
Non-Specified Tribes	20	363,000

Percent of Total

Total Native American	0.2%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	0.2%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.0%	0.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	34%	0%
American Indian Tribes	38%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	na	1%
Non-Specified Tribes	76%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Native American	30%	0%
American Indian Tribes	38%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	na	0%
Non-Specified Tribes	143%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: bia.gov/index.htm ⁽²⁾.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: indians.org/index.html ⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Region

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	47,122	311,536,504
Total Native American	97	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes; Specified	76	1,997,487
Apache	5	69,740
Blackfeet	0	26,474
Cherokee	21	273,192
Cheyenne	0	11,774
Chickasaw	0	22,917
Chippewa	0	115,253
Choctaw	0	90,189
Colville	0	8,182
Comanche	0	12,228
Cree	0	2,191
Creek	0	41,521
Crow	0	11,424
Delaware	0	7,471
Houma	0	9,488
Iroquois	0	46,639
Kiowa	0	8,691
Lumbee	0	68,171
Menominee	0	8,259
Navajo	4	305,552
Osage	0	8,332
Ottawa	0	7,026
Paiute	0	10,545
Pima	0	24,212
Potawatomi	0	19,337
Pueblo	0	71,029
Puget Sound Salish	0	13,971
Seminole	0	13,987
Shoshone	0	9,470
Sioux	0	124,363
Tohono O'odham	1	20,343
Ute	0	8,629
Yakama	0	8,614
Yaqui	35	19,942
Yuman	0	7,944
All other tribes	10	491,367
American Indian; Not Specified	1	60,370
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	0	108,836
Alaska Athabaskan	0	15,882
Aleut	0	11,709
Eskimo	0	60,926
Tlingit-Haida	0	15,622
All other tribes	0	4,697
Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	10,616
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	20	363,000

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	34%	0%
American Indian Tribes; Specified	36%	0%
Apache	122%	2%
Blackfeet	na	3%
Cherokee	81%	1%
Cheyenne	na	6%
Chickasaw	na	3%
Chippewa	na	1%
Choctaw	na	1%
Colville	na	5%
Comanche	na	6%
Cree	na	11%
Creek	na	2%
Crow	na	5%
Delaware	na	7%
Houma	na	6%
Iroquois	na	2%
Kiowa	na	7%
Lumbee	na	1%
Menominee	na	4%
Navajo	91%	1%
Osage	na	6%
Ottawa	na	7%
Paiute	na	4%
Pima	na	4%
Potawatomi	na	3%
Pueblo	na	2%
Puget Sound Salish	na	4%
Seminole	na	4%
Shoshone	na	5%
Sioux	na	1%
Tohono O'odham	182%	5%
Ute	na	6%
Yakama	na	5%
Yaqui	61%	5%
Yuman	na	6%
All other tribes	55%	1%
American Indian; Not Specified	182%	3%
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	na	1%
Alaska Athabaskan	na	4%
Aleut	na	5%
Eskimo	na	1%
Tlingit-Haida	na	4%
All other tribes	na	6%
Alaska Native; Not Specified	na	6%
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	76%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: fs.fed.us/sp/tribalrelations/index.shtml ⁽²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What occupations and industries are present?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	17,334	141,984,697
Management, professional, & related	4,692	51,341,226
Service	3,023	25,645,065
Sales and office	5,800	34,957,520
Farming, fishing, and forestry	144	1,030,881
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	1,453	11,832,435
Production, transportation, & material movin	2,182	17,057,570

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	27.1%	36.2%
Service	17.4%	18.1%
Sales and office	33.5%	24.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.8%	0.7%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	8.3%	8.3%
Production, transportation, & material movin	12.6%	12.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Employment by Industry, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	17,334	141,984,697
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	421	2,731,302
Construction	717	8,864,481
Manufacturing	912	14,867,423
Wholesale trade	1,643	3,937,876
Retail trade	3,348	16,415,217
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,307	7,010,637
Information	193	3,056,318
Finance and insurance, and real estate	507	9,469,756
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	1,324	15,300,529
Education, health care, & social assistance	3,302	32,871,216
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	1,327	13,262,892
Other services, except public administration	697	7,043,003
Public administration	1,576	7,034,048

Percent of Total

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	2.4%	1.9%
Construction	4.1%	6.2%
Manufacturing	5.3%	10.5%
Wholesale trade	9.5%	2.8%
Retail trade	19.3%	11.6%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	7.5%	4.9%
Information	1.1%	2.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	2.9%	6.7%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	7.6%	10.8%
Education, health care, & social assistance	19.0%	23.2%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	7.7%	9.3%
Other services, except public administration	4.0%	5.0%
Public administration	9.1%	5.0%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What occupations and industries are present?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, where workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.

Employment by Industry: Refers to the employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it Important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry (as with other reports in EPS-HDI). This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations are generally of higher wage and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries (for example, managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company). Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Census Bureau provides a definition of SOCS: census.gov/hhes/www/loindex/overview.html ^[25]

Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: bls.gov/soc/ ^[26]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: bls.gov/occ/ ^[27]

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment by Occupation, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	2%	0%
Management, professional, & related	6%	0%
Service	9%	0%
Sales and office	6%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	38%	1%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	13%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	11%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Management, professional, & related	6%	0%
Service	9%	0%
Sales and office	6%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	37%	0%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	13%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	11%	0%

Employment by Industry, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	2%	0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	22%	0%
Construction	19%	0%
Manufacturing	15%	0%
Wholesale trade	12%	0%
Retail trade	9%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	15%	0%
Information	30%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	19%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	13%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	8%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	13%	0%
Other services, except public administration	17%	0%
Public administration	14%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	23%	0%
Construction	19%	0%
Manufacturing	15%	0%
Wholesale trade	12%	0%
Retail trade	9%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	15%	0%
Information	33%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	19%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	13%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	8%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	13%	0%
Other services, except public administration	17%	0%
Public administration	14%	0%

Employment

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

This page describes workers by weeks worked per year and usual hours works per week.

Labor Participation Characteristics, 2013*

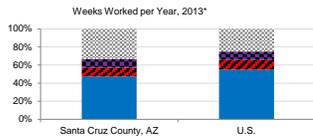
	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	28,075	204,340,912
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	13,296	112,330,371
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	2,748	21,646,421
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	2,683	19,225,138
Did not work	9,348	51,138,982
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	14,015	116,424,223
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	3,769	29,453,219
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	943	7,324,488
Did not work	9,348	51,138,982
Mean usual hours worked for workers	38.3	38.4

Percent of Total

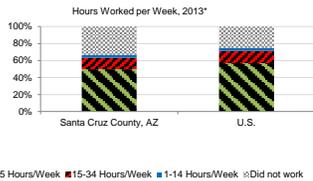
	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	47.4%	55.0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	9.8%	10.6%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	9.6%	9.4%
Did not work	33.3%	25.0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	49.9%	57.0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	13.4%	14.4%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	3.4%	3.6%
Did not work	33.3%	25.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (55.0%), and Santa Cruz County, AZ had the lowest (47.4%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (57.0%), and Santa Cruz County, AZ had the lowest (49.9%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor Participation Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	0%	0%
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	9%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	9%	0%
Did not work	4%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	7%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	17%	0%
Did not work	4%	0%
Mean usual hours worked for workers	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	9%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	9%	0%
Did not work	4%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	7%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	16%	0%
Did not work	4%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Note: Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if they worked 50 weeks per year, they will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year".

Why is it important?

Often, if too few hours are worked per week or weeks worked per year, the local economy may suffer from underemployment of labor and human capital, translating to lower real incomes and a lower standard of living. For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal sources of employment have consistently been among the lowest of the industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average less than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies have also enabled workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal, tourism, or recreation related employment by choice. Since the 1960s, during periods of economic stability, the vast majority of part-time workers have been voluntary. For example, in 2006, only about one in seven part-time workers were involuntary (individuals wanting full-time jobs but working less than 35 hours/week).

To understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to underemployment and economic hardship versus worker preference, data on age and income distribution should be examined.

Most employment statistics count full time, part time, and seasonal employment as the same, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part time or seasonally employed this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change (see the Socioeconomic Measures report for changes in wages, employment, and population over time).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Maynard, D. C. & Feldman, D. C. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York: Springer.

A. Levenson. 2006. Trends in Jobs and Wages in the U.S. Economy. CEO Publication G 06-12 (501). Available at: ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf ⁽²⁸⁾.

For historical fluctuations of involuntary part-time employment, see: bls.gov/ops/bls/pdf/opsbls71.pdf ⁽²⁹⁾.

For information on unemployment, run the EPS-HDT Measures, Summary, or Tourism reports.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What are commuting patterns?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Commuting Characteristics, 2013*

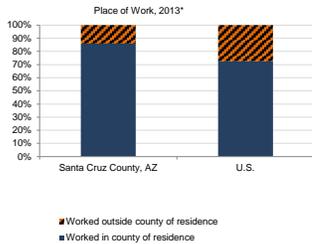
	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	17,112	139,786,639
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	14,717	101,321,530
Worked outside county of residence	2,395	38,465,109
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	2,744	18,023,639
10 to 14 minutes	4,416	19,150,654
15 to 19 minutes	3,350	20,753,054
20 to 24 minutes	-1,721	19,796,414
25 to 29 minutes	780	8,189,640
30 to 34 minutes	-1,173	18,220,851
35 to 39 minutes	-97	3,673,571
40 to 44 minutes	-184	4,920,004
45 to 59 minutes	-565	10,154,523
60 or more minutes	-1,035	10,857,904
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20	26

Percent of Total

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	86.0%	72.5%
Worked outside county of residence	14.0%	27.5%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	16.0%	12.9%
10 to 14 minutes	25.8%	13.7%
15 to 19 minutes	19.6%	14.8%
20 to 24 minutes	-10.1%	14.2%
25 to 29 minutes	-4.6%	5.8%
30 to 34 minutes	-6.9%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	0.6%	2.6%
40 to 44 minutes	-1.1%	3.5%
45 to 59 minutes	-3.3%	7.3%
60 or more minutes	-6.0%	7.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.5%), and Santa Cruz County, AZ had the lowest (14.0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	2%	0%
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	3%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	11%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	7%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	7%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	8%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	14%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	21%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	13%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	37%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	31%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	19%	0%
60 or more minutes	15%	0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	5%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	3%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	10%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	8%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	7%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	8%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	14%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	21%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	13%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	32%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	28%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	20%	0%
60 or more minutes	15%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are commuting patterns?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Place of Work: The values reported under "place of work" describe the number of workers that live in the selected geographic area who worked either in or outside the county they live in. If the selected geography is not a county, the workers may or may not work within the selected geography. For example, for the city of Phoenix, the data reported for "Worked in county of residence" describes the number of city of Phoenix residents that worked in Maricopa County (but not necessarily within the city of Phoenix).

Why is it important?

High rates of out-commuting are more common in non-metro areas, and in parts of the U.S. where communities are closer together.

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, complicating fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities," those with high levels of out-commuting, may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Aldrich, L., Beale, B. and K. Kasse. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. *Rural Development Perspectives* 12(3). ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf ¹⁸⁶.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

How is income distributed?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Household Income Distribution, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2013 \$)	\$17,884	\$28,155
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	\$37,745	\$53,046
Total Households	15,078	115,610,216
Less than \$10,000	1,797	8,380,364
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,305	6,214,548
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,285	12,468,604
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,673	11,929,761
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,190	15,723,148
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,446	20,744,045
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,350	14,107,031
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,428	14,859,239
\$150,000 to \$199,999	307	5,651,848
\$200,000 or more	317	5,532,628
Gini Coefficient*	0.48	0.47

Percent of Total

Less than \$10,000	11.9%	7.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8.7%	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15.2%	10.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11.1%	10.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.5%	13.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.2%	17.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8.8%	12.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9.5%	12.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.0%	4.9%
\$200,000 or more	2.1%	4.8%

* Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

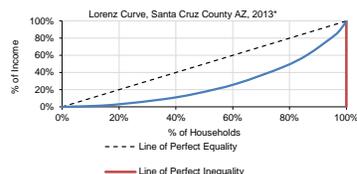
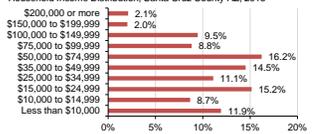
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the income category in the Santa Cruz County AZ with the most households was \$50,000 to \$74,999 (16.2% of households). The income category with the fewest households was \$150,000 to \$199,999 (2.0% of households).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Santa Cruz County AZ accumulated approximately 9.0% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 57.2% of total income.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the most equal income distribution between high and low income households (Gini coef. of 0.47) and Santa Cruz County, AZ had the least equal income distribution (Gini coef. of 0.48).

Household Income Distribution, Santa Cruz County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Income Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Per-Capita Income	3%	0%
Median Household Income* (2013 \$)	4%	0%
Total Households	1%	0%
Less than \$10,000	9%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	24%	0%
\$200,000 or more	28%	0%
Gini Coefficient	2%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Less than \$10,000	9%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	24%	0%
\$200,000 or more	29%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How is income distributed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: provides a summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

Lorenz Curve: a graphic representation comparing income distribution in the geography selected to the hypothetical lines of perfect equality and perfect inequality. Every point on the Lorenz curve can be used to develop statements such as "the bottom ___% of households have ___% of all income," or "the top ___% of households have ___% of all income."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether low income populations could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of proposed management actions. Understanding income differences within and between geographies helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income can help to highlight several important aspects of economic well-being. A large number of households in the lower end of income distribution indicates economic hardship. A bulge in the middle distribution can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a geography characterized by "haves" and "have-nots."

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income between the main factors of production, land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue, but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."

Methods

While the Census Bureau does not have an official definition of the "middle class," it does derive several measures related to the distribution of income and income inequality. Two standard measures of income equality are the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient. Mean values for each cohort were used to calculate total income, in the case of the top income cohort, income was assumed to be \$250,000, a value which tends to yield lower than actual values for income disparity. For details on how to calculate, see Additional Resources below.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service published a useful article on metro and non-metro income levels and inequality. McLoughlin, Diane K. "Income Inequality in America." 2002. Rural America. Vol. 17(2). It is available at: ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/r172/r172c.pdf [31].

For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007, available at: federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm [32].

For a helpful definition and description of the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient see: econedink.org/lessons/index.php?tid=88&type=educator [33].

For source material on how the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve were computed see: <https://docs.google.com/Doc?id=0AX6E1Mm09WIZhazhvadRMjUzZ25nMjdKZyZ&hl=en> [34].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C. Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
People	46,780	303,892,076
Families	11,376	76,744,358
People Below Poverty	12,285	46,663,433
Families below poverty	2,418	8,666,630

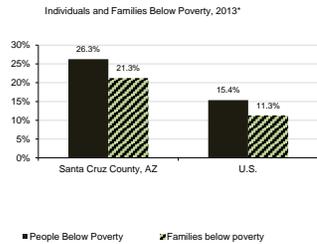
Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	26.3%	15.4%
Families below poverty	21.3%	11.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (26.3%), and the U.S. had the lowest (15.4%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (21.3%), and the U.S. had the lowest (11.3%).



Percent Below Poverty Level by Age & Family Type-- 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
People	26.3%	15.4%
Under 18 years	35.2%	21.6%
65 years and older	19.3%	9.4%
Families	21.3%	11.3%
Families with related children < 18 years	29.2%	17.8%
Married couple families	14.9%	5.6%
with children < 18 years	18.8%	8.3%
Female householder, no husband present	42.3%	30.6%
with children < 18 years	52.5%	40.0%

*Percent below poverty level by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
People	0%	0%
Families	2%	0%
Individuals Below Poverty	7%	0%
Families Below Poverty	8%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Individuals Below Poverty	7%	0%
Families Below Poverty	8%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Age and Family Type, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
People	7%	0%
Under 18 years	7%	0%
65 years and older	10%	0%
Families	8%	0%
Families with related children < 18 years	11%	0%
Married couple families	14%	0%
with children < 18 years	18%	1%
Female householder, no husband present	14%	0%
with children < 18 years	16%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. For public land managers, understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. First, people with limited income may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. Second, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For more information on rural poverty, see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Briefing Room, "Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx¹⁶⁹.

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States. See: www.npc.umich.edu/poverty¹⁷⁰.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej¹⁷¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity*, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races) in Poverty	12,285	46,663,433
White alone	8,256	28,254,647
Black or African American alone	23	10,165,935
American Indian alone	20	701,439
Asian alone	31	1,872,394
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0	99,943
Some other race	3,730	3,872,194
Two or more races	225	1,696,884
All Ethnicities in Poverty		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10,987	12,507,866
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,298	34,155,567

Percent of Total (Total = All individuals in poverty)

White alone	67.2%	60.5%
Black or African American alone	0.2%	21.8%
American Indian alone	0.2%	1.5%
Asian alone	0.3%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	30.4%	8.3%
Two or more races	1.8%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	89.4%	26.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.6%	73.2%

* Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty-, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	23.6%	12.5%
Black or African American alone	9.7%	27.1%
American Indian alone	25.0%	28.6%
Asian alone	9.5%	12.5%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	0.0%	19.6%
Some other race alone	36.2%	26.8%
Two or more races alone	29.2%	20.1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	28.4%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	15.6%	10.6%

-Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races)	7%	0%
White alone	9%	0%
Black or African American alone	77%	0%
American Indian alone	100%	1%
Asian alone	102%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	na	2%
Some other race	15%	1%
Two or more races	35%	0%
All Ethnicities		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	94%	1%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
White alone	9%	0%
Black or African American alone	65%	0%
American Indian alone	112%	0%
Asian alone	96%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	na	0%
Some other race	15%	1%
Two or more races	37%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	66%	0%
Percent Below Poverty Level by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation		
White alone	9%	0%
Black or African American alone	84%	0%
American Indian alone	107%	1%
Asian alone	160%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	na	18%
Some other race alone	18%	1%
Two or more races alone	42%	1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	8%	0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	13%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding whether different races and ethnicities are affected by poverty can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. In addition, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Methods

The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. According to the Census: "Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present" (see below for poverty level thresholds).

The poverty thresholds are updated every year by the Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at: census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html ^[10].

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See: npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity ^[11].

The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see: census.gov/population/socdemo/stabriefs/povarea.html ^[12].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by income source and mean household earnings by source.

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	15,078	115,610,216
Labor earnings	11,768	90,436,935
Social Security (SS)	4,678	33,386,448
Retirement income	2,146	20,504,523
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	511	3,715,592
Cash public assistance income	544	3,255,213
Food Stamp/SNAP	3,367	14,339,330

Percent of Total[^]

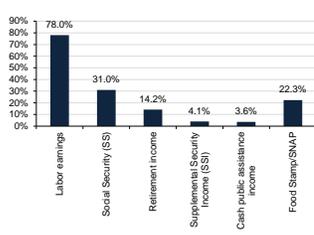
Labor earnings	78.0%	78.2%
Social Security (SS)	31.0%	28.9%
Retirement income	14.2%	17.7%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4.1%	4.9%
Cash public assistance income	3.6%	2.8%
Food Stamp/SNAP	22.3%	12.4%

[^]Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Santa Cruz County AZ was in the form of Social Security (SS) (31.0%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (3.6%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, 2013 (2013 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	\$51,740	\$75,017
Mean Social Security income	\$15,330	\$17,189
Mean retirement income	\$23,353	\$23,589
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$9,247	\$9,152
Mean cash public assistance income	\$2,963	\$3,808

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the components of household earnings?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Refers to households that receive assistance by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Are households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

Food Stamps/SNAP: Refers to households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. This program was recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ACS does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Why is this important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources, such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or Food Stamps) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf (40).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, By Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	1%	0%
Labor earnings	2%	0%
Social Security (SS)	3%	0%
Retirement income	7%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	17%	0%
Cash public assistance income	18%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	7%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Labor earnings	2%	0%
Social Security (SS)	3%	0%
Retirement income	7%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	18%	0%
Cash public assistance income	19%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	7%	0%

Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	3%	0%
Mean Social Security income	5%	0%
Mean retirement income	14%	0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income	26%	0%
Mean cash public assistance income	30%	0%

Social Characteristics

What are education and enrollment levels?

This page describes educational attainment and school enrollment.

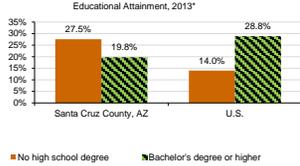
Educational Attainment, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	28,729	206,587,852
No high school degree	7,912	28,887,721
High school graduate	20,817	177,700,131
Associates degree	1,914	16,135,795
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,678	59,583,138
Bachelor's degree	3,847	37,286,246
Graduate or professional	1,831	22,296,892
Percent of Total		
No high school degree	27.5%	14.0%
High school graduate	72.5%	86.0%
Associates degree	6.7%	7.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.8%	28.8%
Bachelor's degree	13.4%	18.0%
Graduate or professional	6.4%	10.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (28.8%), and Santa Cruz County, AZ had the lowest (19.8%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with no high school degree (27.5%), and the U.S. had the lowest (14.0%).



School Enrollment, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	45,098	299,795,523
Enrolled in school:	13,482	82,624,806
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	582	5,011,192
Enrolled in kindergarten	863	4,208,394
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	2,763	16,286,543
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	3,433	16,510,313
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3,626	17,153,559
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	1,971	19,333,036
Graduate or professional school	244	4,121,769
Not enrolled in school	31,616	217,170,717
Percent of Total		
Enrolled in school:	29.9%	27.6%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1.3%	1.7%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1.9%	1.4%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	6.1%	5.4%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	7.6%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	8.0%	5.7%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	4.4%	6.4%
Graduate or professional school	0.5%	1.4%
Not enrolled in school	70.1%	72.4%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Educational Attainment, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	0%	0%
No high school degree	5%	0%
High school graduate	3%	0%
Associates degree	11%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6%	0%
Bachelor's degree	7%	0%
Graduate or professional	9%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
No high school degree	5%	0%
High school graduate	3%	0%
Associates degree	11%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6%	0%
Bachelor's degree	7%	0%
Graduate or professional	9%	0%

School Enrollment, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	0%	0%
Enrolled in school:	2%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	18%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	14%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	7%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	5%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	12%	0%
Graduate or professional school	32%	0%
Not enrolled in school	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Enrolled in school:	2%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	19%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	13%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	7%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	5%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	11%	0%
Graduate or professional school	34%	0%
Not enrolled in school	1%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are education and enrollment levels?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment:

This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment:

The ACS defines people as enrolled in school if when the survey was conducted they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to the time of interview. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that geographies with a higher than average educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other geographies. See "Additional Resources" below for more information.

For public land managers, understanding the differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people in geographic areas might experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of particular management actions. It also can help to identify how communication and outreach efforts could be tailored to different audiences.

School enrollment is an important indicator of the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age, access to education, and potential for future growth. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on the relationship between level of education, earnings, year-round employment, and unemployment rates, see:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web resource: bls.gov/emp/lep_chart_001.htm (41).

U.S. Census Bureau's 2002 publication "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings," available at: census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf (42).

Card, David (1999). "The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings" in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics*, vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier, pp. 1801-63.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Social Characteristics

What languages are spoken?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Language Spoken at Home, 2013*

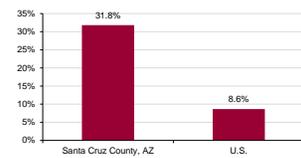
	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	43,508	291,484,482
Speak only English	10,034	231,122,908
Speak a language other than English	33,474	60,361,574
Spanish or Spanish Creole	33,141	37,458,624
Other Indo-European languages	151	10,737,607
Asian and Pacific Island languages	154	9,539,059
Other languages	28	2,626,244
Speak English less than "very well"	13,842	25,148,900

Percent of Total

Speak only English	23.1%	79.3%
Speak a language other than English	76.9%	20.7%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	76.2%	12.9%
Other Indo-European languages	0.3%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.4%	3.3%
Other languages	0.1%	0.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	31.2%	8.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of Population that Speaks English Less Than "Very Well", 2013*



- In the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than "very well" (31.8%), and the U.S. had the lowest (8.6%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language Spoken at Home, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	0%	0%
Speak only English	5%	0%
Speak a language other than English	1%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	305%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	49%	0%
Other languages	178%	1%
Speak English less than "very well"	3%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Speak only English	5%	0%
Speak a language other than English	1%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	298%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	52%	0%
Other languages	189%	0%
Speak English less than "very well"	3%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What languages are spoken?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Why is it important?

For public land managers who are trying to communicate with citizens of communities adjacent to public lands, it is important to know whether a significant portion of that population has trouble speaking English. If this is the case, public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most geographies in the United States. This tool is available at: mla.org/map_single ⁽¹⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

What are the main housing characteristics?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

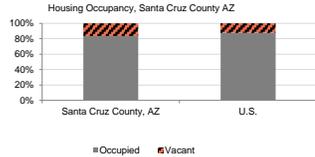
Housing Characteristics, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	18,051	132,057,804
Occupied	15,078	115,610,216
Vacant	2,973	16,447,588
For rent	518	3,230,123
Rented, not occupied	82	599,884
For sale only	389	1,682,020
Sold, not occupied	105	608,590
For seasonal, recreational, occasional use	1,365	5,122,778
For migrant workers	0	34,233
Other vacant	514	5,169,960
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	0	771,765
Built 2000 to 2004	4,424	19,385,497
Built 1990 to 1999	3,739	18,390,124
Built 1980 to 1989	2,753	18,345,244
Built 1970 to 1979	3,022	21,042,666
Built 1960 to 1969	1,347	14,634,125
Built 1959 or earlier	2,766	39,488,483
Median year structure built[†]	1987	1976
Percent of Total		
Occupancy		
Occupied	83.5%	87.5%
Vacant	16.5%	12.5%
For rent	2.9%	2.4%
Rented, not occupied	0.5%	0.5%
For sale only	2.2%	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	0.6%	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7.6%	3.9%
For migrant workers	0.0%	0.0%
Other vacant	2.6%	3.9%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	0.0%	0.6%
Built 2000 to 2004	24.5%	14.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	20.7%	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	15.3%	13.9%
Built 1970 to 1979	16.7%	15.9%
Built 1960 to 1969	7.5%	11.1%
Built 1959 or earlier	15.3%	29.9%

[†] Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (16.5%), and the U.S. had the lowest (12.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	0%	0%
Occupied	1%	0%
Vacant	7%	1%
For rent	20%	0%
Rented, not occupied	48%	1%
For sale only	28%	1%
Sold, not occupied	39%	1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	11%	0%
For migrant workers	na	2%
Other vacant	18%	1%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	na	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	5%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	7%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	9%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	8%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	11%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	8%	0%
Median year structure built	0%	0%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Occupancy		
Occupied	1%	0%
Vacant	7%	1%
For rent	19%	0%
Rented, not occupied	54%	0%
For sale only	28%	0%
Sold, not occupied	42%	0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10%	0%
For migrant workers	na	0%
Other vacant	19%	2%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	na	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	5%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	7%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	9%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	8%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	11%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	8%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the main housing characteristics?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be one of the economic contributions of public lands.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in some parts of the country). Understanding the relative growth rates of housing is relevant for public lands managers in the context of the wildland-urban interface, and as an indicator of overall economic growth. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see:

[census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) ⁽⁴⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

How affordable is housing?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	6,915	49,820,840
Monthly cost >30% of household income	1,017	9,215,740
Monthly cost >30% of household income	2,806	17,636,343
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	5,075	40,534,516
Gross rent >30% of household income	689	4,355,942
Median monthly mortgage cost*	\$1,151	\$1,540
Median gross rent*	\$630	\$904

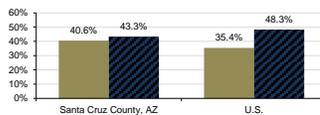
Percent of Total

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	14.7%	18.5%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	40.6%	35.4%
Gross rent <15% of household income	13.6%	10.7%
Gross rent >30% of household income	43.3%	48.3%

* Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
 * The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of owner-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (40.6%), and the U.S. had the lowest (35.4%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of renter-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (48.3%), and Santa Cruz County, AZ had the lowest (43.3%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$1,540), and Santa Cruz County, AZ had the lowest (\$1,151).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$904), and Santa Cruz County, AZ had the lowest (\$630).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*



Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	3.5%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	14.0%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	8.0%	0.1%
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	4.9%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	16.2%	0.3%
Gross rent >30% of household income	10.3%	0.1%
Median monthly mortgage cost*	3.2%	0.0%
Median gross rent*	2.4%	0.1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	14.1%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	7.9%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	15.1%	0.6%
Gross rent >30% of household income	10.2%	0.1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How affordable is housing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable. This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). The income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

Methods

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in ACS is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See: [census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html](https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html) ⁽⁴⁰⁾.

For housing prices, for-profit online real-estate services may have the most recent price information. See, for example, [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com) ⁽⁴¹⁾.

For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at: [realtor.org/research/research/housingindex](https://www.nar.realtor.org/research/research/housingindex) ⁽⁴²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Benchmarks

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

Indicators	Santa Cruz County AZ	U.S.	Santa Cruz County AZ vs. U.S.
Demographics			
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*)	22.8%	10.7%	
Median Age (2013*)	35.7	37.3	
Percent Population White Alone (2013*)	74.6%	74.0%	
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2013*)	82.7%	16.6%	
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*)	0.2%	0.8%	
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2013*)	29.6%	30.6%	
Median Household Income (2013*)	\$37,745	\$53,046	
Per Capita Income (2013*)	\$17,664	\$28,155	
Income			
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2013*)	26.3%	15.4%	
Percent Families Below Poverty (2013*)	21.3%	11.3%	
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2013*)	45.3%	46.6%	
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2013*)	30.0%	20.2%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2013*)	27.5%	14.0%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2013*)	19.8%	28.8%	
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well (2013*)	31.8%	8.6%	
Structure			
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*)	7.6%	3.9%	
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2013*)	40.6%	35.4%	
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent (2013*)	43.3%	48.3%	

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- The Santa Cruz County AZ is most different from the U.S. in Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2013*), Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2013*), and Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "baby boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households who receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of a number of indicators covered in this report to highlight where the region is different from the U.S.

It also offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the U.S. For example, this page may show that a geography has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and difficulties communicating in English. In combination, these indicators can help public land managers identify groups of people and aspects of hardship that can aid with outreach and consideration of whether the impacts of land management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on disadvantaged people or places.

Methods

The ratio of the selected region to the U.S. is a percentage calculated by dividing the figure from the region by the figure from the U.S.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Median Age, Median Household Income and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-geography regions due to data availability.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Indicators

Indicators	Region	US
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age (2009*)	0.5%	0.2%
Percent Population White Alone (2009*)	2.6%	0.0%
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native	29.5%	0.0%
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2009*)	2.5%	0.0%
Median Family Income (2009*)	4.1%	0.1%
Per Capita Income (2009*)	3.1%	0.2%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2009*)	7.2%	0.4%
Percent Families Below Poverty (2009*)	8.3%	0.0%
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income	3.5%	0.1%
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income	6.3%	0.3%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree	5.3%	0.0%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree	5.5%	0.2%
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well	3.4%	0.0%
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2009*)	10.5%	0.0%
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage	7.9%	0.2%
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent	10.2%	0.1%

Data Sources

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **2000 Decennial U.S. Census**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750

- **American Community Survey**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750
The on-line ACS data retrieval tool is available at:
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-Regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

With the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report is based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau.

The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More so than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

The CV is a measure of relative error in the estimate, and is calculated directly from the MOE as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. To get the standard error, the MOE is divided by 1.645 (for a 90 percent confidence interval). The CV is expressed as a percentage. For example, if you have an estimate of 60 +/- 20, the CV for the estimate is 20.3 percent. This estimate should be used with caution, since the sampling error represents more than 20 percent of the estimate.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf
- 2 www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
- 3 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf
- 4 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej
- 5 www.stateoftheusa.org
- 6 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx
- 7 www.frey-demographer.org
- 8 www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx
- 9 www.census.gov/popest/
- 10 www.countyhealthrankings.org/
- 11 www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx
- 12 www.census.gov/population/age/
- 13 www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf
- 14 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx
- 15 www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html
- 16 www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards
- 17 www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf
- 18 <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- 19 www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart
- 20 www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf
- 21 www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf
- 22 www.bia.gov/index.htm
- 23 www.indians.org/index.html
- 24 www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml
- 25 www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html
- 26 www.bls.gov/soc/
- 27 www.bls.gov/oco/
- 28 www.ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf
- 29 www.bls.gov/opub/iils/pdf/opbils71.pdf
- 30 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf
- 31 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf
- 32 www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm
- 33 www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator
- 34 <https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZy&hl=en>
- 35 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx
- 36 www.npc.umich.edu/poverty
- 37 www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html
- 38 www.npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity
- 39 www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html
- 40 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
- 41 www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm
- 42 www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf
- 43 www.mla.org/map_single
- 44 www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html
- 45 www.zillow.com
- 46 www.realtor.org/research/research/housinginx

A Profile of Land Use

Santa Cruz County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Land Ownership	
What is the breakdown of land ownership?	1
What are the different types of Forest Service lands?	2
What are the different types of federal lands?	3
Land Cover	
What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?	4
Residential Development	
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?	5-6
Data Sources & Methods	7
Links to Additional Resources	8

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Land Ownership

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

U.S. Forest Service Land Types (Acres), 2009

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	776,260	2,286,279,509
Forest Service Lands	418,907	192,750,310
Unspecified Designated Area Type	391,354	146,630,207
National Wilderness	27,553	36,155,579
National Monument	0	3,661,327
National Recreation Area	0	2,950,660
National Game Refuge	0	1,198,099
National Wild River	0	568,059
National Recreation River	0	398,207
National Scenic River	0	289,617
National Scenic Area	0	230,459
Primitive Area	0	173,762
National Volcanic Monument	0	167,427
Special Management Area	0	164,707
Protection Area	0	45,051
Recreation Management Area	0	43,900
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	39,171
Scenic Recreation Area	0	12,645
National Botanical Area	0	8,256
National Scenic and Research Area	0	6,637
National Historic Area	0	6,540

Percent of Total

Forest Service Lands	54.0%	8.4%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	50.4%	6.4%
National Wilderness	3.5%	1.6%
National Monument	0.0%	0.2%
National Recreation Area	0.0%	0.1%
National Game Refuge	0.0%	0.1%
National Wild River	0.0%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources: USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

Note: All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Services' Land Areas Report 2009. The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous page due to differences in values reported by the data sources.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of Forest Service land designations. This information is a useful way to see whether any Forest Service lands have special designations that may affect management considerations. Different types of designation may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Methods

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Additional Resources

A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html⁽⁴⁾.

Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm⁽⁵⁾.

Data Sources

USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide

Land Ownership

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority (see study guide text for more details on federal public land management classifications). For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A: National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B: Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Invented Roadless Areas (FS).

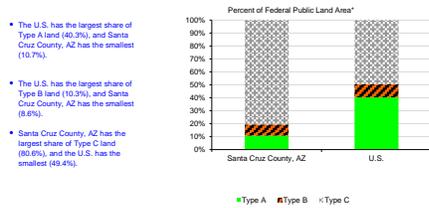
Type C: Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

Relative Management Designations of Federal Lands (Acres)*

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area of Type A, B, and C	434,152	628,566,455
Type A	46,605	253,610,839
Type B	37,416	64,696,135
Type C	350,131	310,659,481
Percent of Total		
Type A	10.7%	40.3%
Type B	8.6%	10.3%
Type C	80.6%	49.4%

*Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.



Data Sources: Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. In most other respects, Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities - often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described, Type A lands are areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are areas with limited development and motorized transportation worth preserving; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal public lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness, have been shown to be associated with above average economic growth. While these classifications by themselves do not guarantee economic growth, when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.

Methods

The classifications offered on this page are not absolute categories. They are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as Wilderness and National Monuments, for example, are generally more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a Wilderness area or oil and gas development in a National Monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations such as Wilderness or National Monuments are more likely to allow commercial activities (e.g., mining, timber harvesting), even though there are exceptions.

Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1. Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification. These definitions (Type A, B, and C) of land classifications are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes. A caveat: The amount of acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

Additional Resources

Studies, articles and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available from:

healthyeconomics.org/protectedlands.php/

See also: Lorch, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. "Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States" Population and Environment. 24(3): 255-272; and Holmes, P. and W. Hecox. 2002. "Does Wilderness Impoverish Rural Areas?" International Journal of Wilderness. 10(3): 34-39.

For an analysis on the effect on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, from Wilderness designations, see: Duffy-Deno, K. T., 1998. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Inlandmountain Western United States." Journal of Regional Science. 38(1): 109-136.

For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see: Rudzitis, G. and H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." Environmental Management. 15(2): 227-233.

For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies. 25(2009): 343-353.

Data Sources

Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide

Land Cover

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

Land Cover (Acres), 2006

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	276,200	2,296,279,309
Forest	15,525	571,569,877
Grassland	116,439	386,667,517
Shrubland	621,008	274,383,541
Mixed Cropland	242	891,649,009
Water	na	22,562,795
Urban	4,357	68,588,385
Other	726	14,549,391

Percent of Total

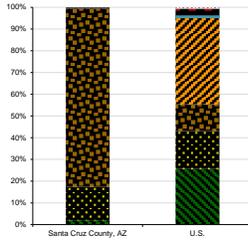
Forest	2.0%	25.0%
Grassland	15.0%	17.0%
Shrubland	80.0%	12.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.0%	39.0%
Water	na	1.0%
Urban	0.6%	3.0%
Other	0.1%	0.6%

Land Cover, Percent of Land Area, 2006

- The U.S. has the largest share of forest cover (25%), and Santa Cruz County, AZ has the smallest (2%).

- The U.S. has the largest share of grassland cover (17%), and Santa Cruz County, AZ has the smallest (15%).

- Santa Cruz County, AZ has the largest share of shrubland cover (80%), and the U.S. has the smallest (12%).



Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land Cover Type Classification identifies 17 classes of land cover. These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Evergreen Needleleaf Forest, Evergreen Broadleaf Forest, Deciduous Needleleaf Forest, Deciduous Broadleaf Forest, and Mixed Forest.

Grassland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Grasslands, Savannas.

Shrubland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Closed Shrubland, Open Shrubland, and Woody Savannas.

Mixed Cropland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Croplands, and Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic.

Water: This is the same in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Urban: This is Urban and Built-Up in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Other: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Permanent Wetlands, Snow and Ice, Barren or Sparsely Vegetated, and Unclassified.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildlife, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.

Methods

NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data was selected because it is publicly available across the globe and has a relatively small number of general classes that were easily summarized.

Additional Resources

For more information about NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data, see: modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/.

Landcover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php.

For information on wildlife, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Urban/Suburban: Average residential lot size < 1.7 acres.

Exurban: Average residential lot size 1.7 - 40 acres.

Total Residential: Cumulative acres of land developed at urban/suburban and exurban densities.

Residential Development (Acres), 2000-2010

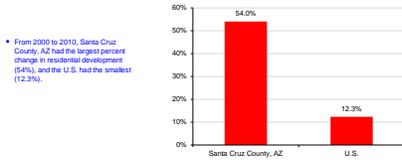
	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Private Land	275,424	1,341,224,948
Total Residential, 2000	34,334	190,918,648
Urban/Suburban, 2000	4,410	31,001,465
Exurban, 2000	30,524	159,817,167
Total Residential, 2010	53,807	214,476,717
Urban/Suburban, 2010	7,720	37,816,640
Exurban, 2010	46,077	176,659,956
Percent Change in Total Residential	54.0%	12.3%

Percent of Total*

Total Residential, 2000	12.5%	14.2%
Urban/Suburban, 2000	1.6%	2.3%
Exurban, 2000	10.9%	11.9%
Total Residential, 2010	19.3%	16.0%
Urban/Suburban, 2010	2.8%	2.8%
Exurban, 2010	16.5%	13.2%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

Percent Change in Area, Total Residential Development, 2000-2010



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGOM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

In the past decade, despite the downturn in the housing market, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has continued to occur at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development).

This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about the commodity use of the landscape.

Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.

Methods

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine "urban" housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit, and "suburban" housing densities (0.25-1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

Additional Resources

For an overview of past national land-use trends, see:

Brown, D.G., K.M. Johnson, T.R. Loveland, and D.M. Theobald. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950-2000. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1851-1863.

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The last two papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Matzuff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17: 974-988.

Guidé, P.H., Hansen, A.J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B. 2006. "Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 77: 131-151.

For more information on development and wildlife, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGOM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Residential Development

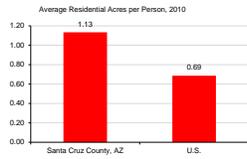
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

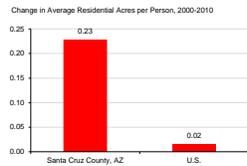
Population Density, 2000-2010

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.91	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	1.13	0.69
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000-2010	0.23	0.02
Private Acres/Person, 2010	5.89	4.29

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.



- In 2010, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (5.89 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (4.29 acres).



- From 2000 to 2010, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.23 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (0.02 acres).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGm v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2010 than it was in 2000. This latter trend indicates that exurban development has increased. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

Population growth is often a key metric used to describe human effects on natural resources. However, in most geographies land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to wildlife habitat loss and the degree to which public lands are bordered by residential development. The impact of residential development on ecological processes and biodiversity on surrounding lands is widely recognized. They include changes in ecosystem size, with implications for minimum dynamic area, species-area effect, and trophic structure; altered flow of materials and disturbances into and out of surrounding areas; effects on crucial habitats for seasonal and migration movements and population source/sink dynamics; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotics species, and disease.

The degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 2000 and 2010 is shown in the table and figure on this page. It's important to note that a small change does not indicate that a county is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period. Geographies with high positive values of change were more sprawling in 2010 than in 2000. In parts of the country where development was less dense in 2010 than in 2000, the primary reason is often the increasing popularity of exurban / large lot development. Outside of urban areas, development on exurban lots has increased sharply since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

The pattern of land consumption in 2010 shown in the top figure, Average Residential Acres per Person, is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom figure Change in Average Residential Acres per Person. Geographies where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Methods

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a geography. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person.

Additional Resources

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The second paper focuses on the effects of land use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15:1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974-988.

For more information on development and wildlife, see the EPB-HOT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGm v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Land-Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012**
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html>
- **Protected Areas Database v 1.3 2012**
U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
<http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/>
- **Developed Areas 2000 and 2010**
Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.
- **MODIS Land Cover Type 2006**
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm>
- **USDA, Forest Service**
Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database
<http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2012/tgrshp2012.html
- 2 gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
- 3 www.nhd.usgs.gov
- 4 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html
- 5 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm
- 6 headwaterseconomics.org/protectedlands.php
- 7 <http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
- 8 www.landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php

A Profile of Federal Land Payments

Santa Cruz County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Federal Land Payments	
What are federal land payments?	1
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?	2
How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?	3
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?	4
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments (user input data)?	5
Federal Land Payment Programs	
What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?	6
What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?	7
What is BLM Revenue Sharing?	8
What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?	9
What are Federal Mineral Royalties?	10
Data Sources & Methods	11
Links to Additional Resources	12

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

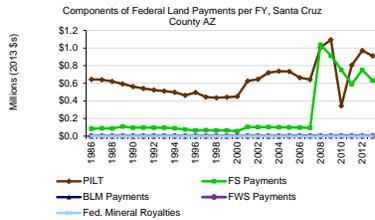
What are federal land payments?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

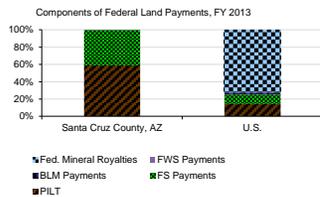
Components of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
PILT	1,544,779	2,787,139,550
Forest Service Payments	910,527	397,256,089
BLM Payments	632,289	306,058,822
USFWS Refuge Payments	1,862	66,579,000
USFWS Refuge Payments	0	15,936,122
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	2,001,309,488
Percent of Total		
PILT	58.9%	14.3%
Forest Service Payments	40.9%	11.0%
BLM Payments	0.1%	2.4%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%	71.8%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$84,020 to \$632,289, an increase of 653 percent.



- In FY 2013, PILT made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Santa Cruz County AZ (58.9%), and USFWS Refuge Payments made up the smallest (0%).



Data Source: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.

Before 1976, all federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs—volatility, the payment level, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractive uses of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.

Methods

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments.

Significance of Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level (data gaps on local distributions of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing is less than one percent of total federal land payments in FFY 2009) but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments. Federal mineral royalties made up 68% of federal land payments in the U.S. in FFY 2008.

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt¹¹.

For data on federal land ownership, see the EPS-HDT Land Use report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt¹¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payments

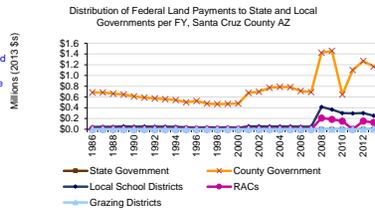
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

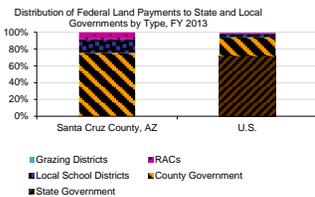
Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
State Government	1,544,779	2,787,139,550
County Government	0	2,005,231,997
Local School Districts	1,163,443	616,271,004
RACs	252,916	113,488,835
Grazing Districts	126,458	33,302,236
	1,962	12,684,340
Percent of Total		
State Government	0.0%	71.9%
County Government	75.3%	22.1%
Local School Districts	16.4%	4.1%
RACs	8.2%	1.2%
Grazing Districts	0.1%	0.5%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, the amount county governments receive in federal land payments grew from \$684,950 to \$1,163,443, an increase of 70 percent.



- In FY 2013, County Government made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Santa Cruz County AZ (75.3%), and State Government made up the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Why is it important?

A variety of state and local governments receive federal land payments, and the way these payments are distributed explains who benefits. For example, PILT is directed to county government only, while USFS payments are shared between county government and schools. If USFS payments decline, the PILT formula ensures that county government payments will increase, but school districts will not share in the increased PILT payments. While PILT and SRS have decoupled local government payments from commercial activities on public lands, all the federal land payments delivered to state government (mineral royalties, BLM revenue sharing payments) are still linked directly to how public lands are managed. This means state legislators and governors have a different set of expectations and incentives to lobby for particular outcomes on public lands than do county commissioners or school officials.

Methods

State Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute (see note about data limitations).

County Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

Local School District Distributions: Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Distributions: Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343. Each RAC consists of 15 people representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel.

Grazing District Distributions: Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt/.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Government by Permitted Use, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

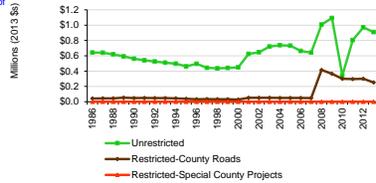
	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$)	1,163,443	616,271,004
Unrestricted	910,527	457,219,872
Restricted-County Roads	252,916	143,265,915
Restricted-Special County Projects	0	15,785,217
Percent of Total		
Unrestricted	78.3%	74.2%
Restricted-County Roads	21.7%	23.2%
Restricted-Special County Projects	0.0%	2.6%

- From 1986 to 2013, unrestricted federal land payments grew from \$642,941 to \$910,527, an increase of 42 percent.

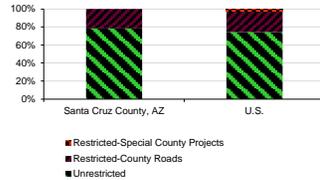
- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, federal land payments restricted to county roads grew from \$42,010 to \$252,916, an increase of 502 percent.

- In FY 2013, unrestricted federal land payments were the largest type of payment to the county government in Santa Cruz County AZ (78.3%), and restricted-special county projects were the smallest (0%).

Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Governments by Permitted Use per FY, Santa Cruz County AZ



Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Governments by Permitted Use, FY 2013



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Why is it important?

County governments can incur a number of costs associated with activities that take place on federal public lands within their boundaries. For example, counties must maintain county roads used by logging trucks and recreational traffic traveling to and from federal lands, and they must pay for law enforcement and emergency services associated with public lands. Several federal land payment programs, particularly those from the Forest Service, are specifically targeted to help pay for these costs.

Methods

Unrestricted: Consist of (1) PILT, (2) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing, and (3) any distributions of federal mineral royalties from the state government.
Restricted-County Roads: Consist of (1) Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I, (2) Forest Service 25% Fund, (3) Forest Service Owl payments (between 1993 and 2000 only), and (4) Forest Grasslands. Federal law mandates payments be used for county roads and public schools. Each state determines how to split funds between the two services.
Restricted-Special County Projects: Consist of (1) SRS Title III funds that are distributed to county government for use on specific projects, such as Firewise Communities projects, reimbursement for emergency services provided on federal land, and developing community wildfire protection plans.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

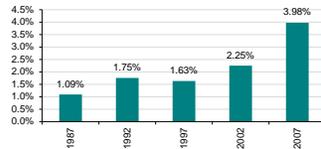
This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2013 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	68,107	na
Taxes	27,595	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	33,080	na
Total Charges	4,593	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	2,838	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	742	3,312,736
Percent of Total		
Taxes	40.5%	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	48.6%	na
Total Charges	6.7%	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	4.2%	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	1.1%	na

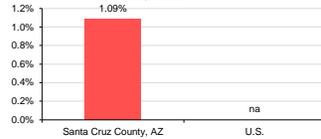
Federal Land Payments per FY, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, Santa Cruz County AZ

- From FY 1987 to FY 2007, federal land payments shrank from 4 to 1.1 percent of total general government revenue, a decrease of 73 percent.



Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007

- In FY 2007, federal land payments as a percent of total general government revenue in Santa Cruz County AZ was 1.1%.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Reporting Period: State and local financial data is from the U.S. Census of Governments, conducted every five years. The latest was for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. Federal land payments reported for FY 2006 are received by state and local government during FY 2007.

Interactive Table: Census of Government county financial statistics are based on a national survey and may not match local government financial reports. The interactive table on the next page allows the user to input data gathered from primary sources to avoid these data limitations and update data for the latest year.

Taxes: All taxes collected by state and local governments, including property, sales, and income tax.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Payments, grants, and distributions from other governments, including federal education, health care, and transportation assistance to state governments, and state assistance to local governments.

Total Charges: Charges imposed for providing current services, including social services, library, and clerk and recorder charges.

All Other (Miscellaneous): All other general government revenue from their own sources.

Why is it important?

County payments are an important component of local government fiscal health for a handful of rural counties with a large share of land in federal ownership. For counties with fewer public lands and larger economies, federal land payments are a small piece of a much broader revenue stream. Counties most dependent on federal land payments are affected most by changes in distribution and funding levels. For these counties, volatility and uncertainty makes budgeting and planning difficult.

Methods

Reporting Period: The Census of Government FY covers the period July 1 to June 30 for most states and counties and does not match the federal FY beginning October 1 and ending September 31. Federal land payments reported for the current FY are often distributed to counties during the following FY. For example, Forest Service payments authorized and appropriated for FY 2007 are delivered to counties in January of 2008, during the Census of Government FY 2008. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in FY 2006 are compared to local government revenue received in FY 2007.

Federal Land Payments Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Census of Governments Data Limitations: (1) county financial statistics may not match local government financial reports for three main reasons: (a) The Census of Government defines the general county government as the aggregation of the parent (county) government and all agencies, institutions, and authorities connected to it (including government and quasi-governmental entities). This may differ from the way local governments define themselves for budgeting purposes; (b) different reporting periods between the Census of Governments fiscal year and the reporting period used by local governments (for example, some counties use a calendar year for reporting purposes); and (c) survey methods introduce error; (2) the last published edition of the Census of Governments was FY 2007, before the recent increase in payments from SRS and PILT; and (3) federal land payments data limitations may under-represent the importance of federal land payments relative to other sources of county revenue.

Additional Resources

U.S. Census Bureau State and Local Government Finance statistics can be downloaded at: census.gov/govs/estimate/.

For a detailed description of Census of Governments survey methods, survey year (fiscal year), and definitions, see: 2006 Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at census.gov/govs/.

Schuster, Ervin G. and Krista M. Gebert. 2001. Property Tax Equivalency on Federal Resource Management Lands. *Journal of Forestry*, May 2001 pp 30-35.

Ingles, Brett. 2004. Changing the Funding Structure: An Analysis of the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 on National Forest Lands. Environmental Science and Public Policy Research Institute, Boise State University.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

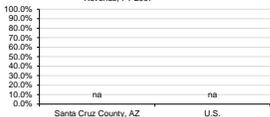
This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Instructions: Use the Interactive Table below to input data (enter data only in the shaded cells). Data entered will automatically update the table and figures below. See the Instructions in the Study Guide for help on where to find county data.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2009 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	0	na
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)	1,163,443	616,271,004
Percent of Total		
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)		na

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Why is it important?

Federal land cannot be taxed by state and local governments, reducing their tax capacity and potentially making it difficult for jurisdictions with significant federal land ownership to fund basic services, including education, transportation, and public safety. In addition, local governments

Instructions

1. Enter County Data into Interactive Table: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with data you obtain from the county's Audited Financial Statements or Annual Financial Reports. Data entered into the Interactive Table will automatically update all relevant tables and figures on this page.

Audited Financial Statements: Most states require county governments to complete annual audits of government financial reports and to report these to the state. Audited annual financial statements are the best source for local financial data because they report statistics for the entire general county government as a whole, and they are standardized, allowing for easy comparison between geographies.

Annual Financial Reports: Using unaudited financial statements from the county government is another option. Annual financial statements are less desirable because they often are not aggregated for the general county government, but are organized into funds. Annual financial reports are not standardized across local governments and some work may be required to understand the accounting basis for these reports.

2. Enter Federal Land Payments Data: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with federal land payments data for the year immediately prior to the year for which you entered government financial data. These data can be found on page 2 of this report, or in the hidden "Calcs" worksheet. To unhide worksheets, right click on any worksheet tab and click unhide.

3. Update Text in Tables, Figures, and Bullets: Table and figure headings and bullets that describe the reporting period and geographies covered must be updated to reflect the year of data entered, and the geographies covered.

Additional Resources

Honadle, Beth W., James M. Costa, and Beverly A. Cigler. 2004. Fiscal Health for Local Governments. Elsevier Academic Press, San Diego.

If you have questions about how to use the Interactive Table, contact Headwaters Economics at eps-hdt@headwaters-economics.org or (408) 570-5626.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

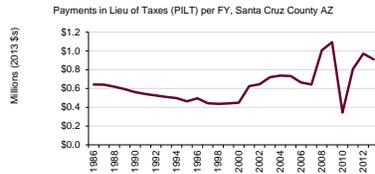
PILT Eligible Acres by Agency, FY 2013

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Eligible Acres	432,595	605,353,942
BLM	13,330	241,711,116
Forest Service	418,907	189,274,098
Bureau of Reclamation	0	4,030,856
National Park Service	358	76,781,845
Military	0	328,157
Army Corps of Engineers	0	7,969,080
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	85,235,272
Other Eligible Acres	0	23,518
PILT Payment (2013 \$)	910,527	397,256,089
Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2013 \$)	2.10	0.66

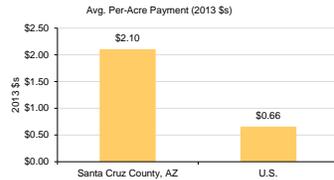
Percent of Total

BLM	3.1%	39.9%
Forest Service	96.8%	31.3%
Bureau of Reclamation	0.0%	0.7%
National Park Service	0.1%	12.7%
Military	0.0%	0.1%
Army Corps of Engineers	0.0%	1.3%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.0%	14.1%
Other Eligible Acres	0.0%	0.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, PILT payments grew from \$642,941 to \$910,527, increased of 42 percent.



- In FY 2013, Santa Cruz County, AZ had the highest average per-acre PILT payment (\$2.10), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$0.66).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

Congress authorized PILT in 1976 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing payment programs to compensate counties for non-taxable federal lands within their borders (Public Law 94-565). PILT increases and stabilizes county government revenue sharing payments by paying counties based on a per-acre average "base payment" that is reduced by the amount of revenue sharing payments and is subject to a population cap.

A low average per-acre PILT payment may indicate significant revenue sharing payments from the previous year or that the county's population is below the population cap that limits the base per acre payment.

PILT is permanently authorized, but congress must appropriate funding on an annual basis. PILT was typically not fully funded until FY 2008 when counties received a guarantee of five years at full payment amounts (FY 2008 to FY 2012 payments).

Why is it important?

As county payments became more important to local government after WWII (largely due to high timber extraction levels to fuel the post-war housing and economic growth), volatility became an issue. PILT increased and stabilized payments by funding counties from congressional appropriations rather than directly from commodity receipts. PILT payments are also important because they are not restricted to particular local government services, but can be used at the discretion of county commissioners to fund any local government needs.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior maintains an online searchable database of PILT payments and eligible PILT acres by county and state total. Data are available back to FY 1999 at: doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm^[1].

Schuster, Ervin G. 1995. PILT - Its Purpose and Performance. *Journal of Forestry*, 93(8):31-35.

Com, M. Lynne. 2008. PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified. Congressional Research Service Report RL31392.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

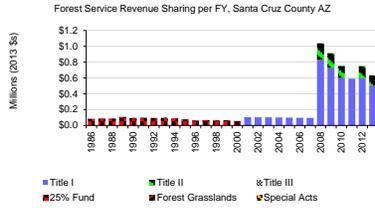
Forest Service Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Forest Service Total		
Secure Rural Schools Total	632,289	306,058,822
Title I	632,289	288,819,519
Title II	505,832	245,676,588
Title III	126,458	29,958,363
25% Fund	0	13,184,569
Forest Grasslands	0	11,078,162
Special Acts	0	0
		6,161,140

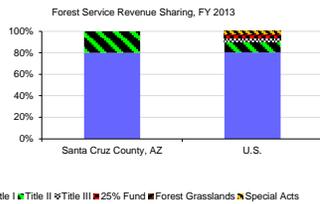
Percent of Total

Secure Rural Schools Total	100.0%	94.4%
Title I	80.0%	80.3%
Title II	20.0%	9.8%
Title III	0.0%	4.3%
25% Fund	0.0%	3.6%
Forest Grasslands	0.0%	0.0%
Special Acts	0.0%	2.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$84,020 to \$632,289, an increase of 653 percent.



- In FY 2013, Title I payments were the greatest portion of Forest Service revenue sharing in Santa Cruz County AZ (80%), and Title III were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

U.S. Forest Service 25 Percent Fund: The 25% Fund, established in 1908, shares revenue generated from the sale of commodities produced on public land with the county where the activities take place. Twenty-five percent of the value of public land receipts are distributed directly to counties and must be used to fund roads and schools. States determine how to allocate receipts between these two local services.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS), or Public Law 106-393: SRS was enacted in FY 2001 to provide 5 years of transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. SRS was reauthorized for a single year in 2007, and again in 2008 for a period of four years. The SRS Act has three titles that allocate payments for specific purposes.

- Title I - these payments to counties make up 80 to 85 percent of the total SRS payments and must be dedicated to funding roads and schools. States determine the split between these two services, and some states let the counties decide.
- Title II - these funds are retained by the federal treasury to be used on special projects on federal land. Resource advisory committees (RACs) at the community level help make spending determinations and monitor project progress.
- Title III - these payments may be used to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program, to reimburse the county for search and rescue and other emergency services, and to develop community wildfire protection plans.

What is the Relationship Between the 25% Fund and SRS? Counties elect to receive Secure Rural Schools Payments, or to continue with 25% Fund payments. Most counties have elected to receive Secure Rural Schools payments. Some counties, particularly in the East, continue to prefer 25% Fund payments to Secure Rural Schools.

Forest Grasslands: Forest Grasslands are lands acquired by the Forest Service through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-210). The Act authorized acquisition of damaged lands to rehabilitate and use them for various purposes. Receipts from activities on Forest Grasslands are shared directly with county governments.

Special Acts: These include Payments to Minnesota (Act of June 22, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 577g), payments associated with the Quinault Special Management Area in Washington (P.L. 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327), and receipts from the sale of quartz from the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas (§423, Interior Appropriations Act for FY1989; P.L. 100-446, 102 Stat. 1774). Payments to Minnesota provides a special payment (75% of the appraised value) for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties. The Forest Service shares 45 percent of timber receipts from the Quinault Special Management Area with both the Quinault Indian Tribe and with the State of Washington. Congress directed the Forest Service to sell quartz from the Ouachita National Forest as common variety mineral materials (rather than being available under the 1872 General Mining Law), with 50 percent of the receipts to Arkansas counties with Ouachita National Forest lands for roads and schools.

Why is it important?

USFS revenue sharing is the largest source of federal land payments to counties on a national basis (federal mineral royalties are distributed to states). For some counties it provides a significant portion of total local government revenue. Payments became important after WWII when timber harvests on the National Forests increased sharply in response to post-war housing and economic growth.

As the timber economy shifted and ideas about public land management changed, harvests declined and county payments along with it. Congress addressed these changes by authorizing "owl" transition payments in the Pacific Northwest, and later extended the concept of transition payments nationally in 2000 with the SRS act. SRS changed USFS revenue sharing in three fundamental ways: SRS (1) decoupled county payments from National Forest receipts traditionally dominated by timber, (2) introduced new purposes of restoration and stewardship through Title II funds that pay for projects on public lands, and (3) addressed payment equity concerns by adjusting county and school payments based on economic need (the Title I formula is adjusted using each county's per capita personal income).

SRS transition payments are only authorized through FY 2011, at which point Congress must decide to extend and/or reform SRS, or allow it to expire. If SRS expires, counties will again receive payments from the 25% Fund, recouping payments directly to commercial activities on public land.

Additional Resources

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments available at: fs.usda.gov/pts/9/
 Gotte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

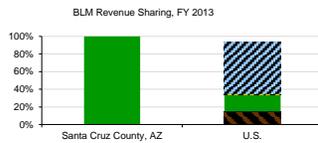
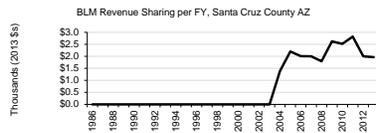
This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

BLM Payments to States and Local Governments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total BLM Payments (\$)	1,962	66,579,030
Proceeds of Sales	0	9,841,676
Mineral Leasing Act	0	53,150
Taylor Grazing Act	1,962	12,684,240
State Payments	0	3,922,509
National Grasslands	0	447,217
O&C and CBWR land grants	0	39,630,138
Title I	0	33,685,617
Title II	0	3,343,873
Title III	0	2,600,648

Percent of Total

Proceeds of Sales	0.0%	14.8%
Mineral Leasing Act	0.0%	0.1%
Taylor Grazing Act	100.0%	19.1%
State Payments	0.0%	5.9%
National Grasslands	0.0%	0.7%
O&C and CBWR land grants	0.0%	59.5%
Title I	0.0%	50.6%
Title II	0.0%	5.0%
Title III	0.0%	3.9%



- In FY 2013, Taylor Grazing Act payments were the greatest portion of BLM revenue sharing in Santa Cruz County AZ (100%), and Proceeds of Sales payments were the smallest (0%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

Proceeds of Sales: These include receipts from the sale of land and materials.

Mineral Leasing Act: These include Oil and Gas Right of Way lease revenue and the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Lands. These do not include royalties from mineral leasing on BLM lands, which are distributed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). For ONRR payments see worksheet 10.

Taylor Grazing Act: The Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, established grazing allotments on public land and extended tenure to district grazers. In 1936 the Grazing Service (BLM) enacted fees to be shared with the county where allotments and leases are located. Funds are restricted to use for range improvements (e.g., predator control, noxious weed programs) in cooperation with BLM or livestock organizations.

• Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established under the Act.

• Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district established under the Act.

National Grasslands: Revenue derived from the management of National Grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958.

Oregon and California Land Grants: These include (1) the Oregon and California (O&C) land grant payment and (2) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment administered by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Amounts include Title I, Title II, and Title III payments (see the Forest Service revenue sharing section in this report for definitions and information on the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act).

Why is it important?

The BLM is the nation's largest land owner, and activities that take place on BLM lands can be extremely important to adjacent communities. Similarly, the non-taxable status of BLM lands is important to local government who must provide services to county residents, and provide public safety and law enforcement activities on BLM lands. BLM revenue sharing programs provide resources to local governments in lieu of property taxes (and these revenue sharing dollars are supplemented by PILT).

Methods

BLM data on this page are from BLM FRD 196 and FRD 198 reports. The FRD 196 reports receipts by county and state of origin while the FRD 198 reports actual distribution amounts to state and local governments. FRD 198 is not available for some years, so the FRD 196 report is used. To arrive at distribution amounts from receipts, the Legal Allocation of BLM Receipts (Table 3-31 of BLM Public Land Statistics) was used. Some error is likely. In addition, some data are obtained directly from states. Distribution statistics obtained from the state or local government are related to the previous FY's reported distributions (BLM distributions reported for federal FY 2008 are received and reported by state and local government in FY 2009.)

Additional Resources

BLM Public Land Statistics are available at the Annual Reports and Public Land Statistics website: blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html⁽⁶⁾.

Information about the Taylor Grazing Act is available at: blm.gov/wo/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html⁽⁷⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

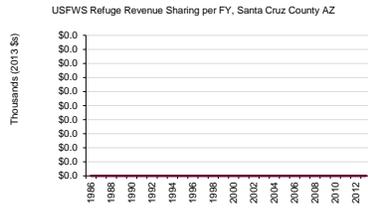
Federal Land Payment Programs

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

USFWS Refuge Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
USFWS Refuge Revenue Share	0	15,936,122



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

Twenty-five percent of the net receipts collected from the sale of various products or privileges from Refuge lands, or three-quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the adjusted purchase price of Refuge land, whichever is greater, is shared with the counties in which the Refuge is located.

Why is it important?

National Wildlife Refuges and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service do not pay property taxes to local governments. The Refuge revenue sharing program is intended to compensate counties for non-taxable Refuge lands. As with other revenue sharing programs, these payments can be important if USFWS ownership is a large percentage of all land in the county, reducing the ability of the local government to raise sufficient tax revenue to provide basic services. In addition, linking payments to revenue derived from USFWS lands can create incentives for local government officials to lobby for particular uses of public land.

Methods

Data Limitations: The USFWS publishes a database of Refuge revenue sharing payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007 only, and does not make data available for other years for the nation. Data on Refuge revenue sharing may be obtained directly from the receiving county government. County governments may request county-specific Refuge revenue sharing payment data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Financial Management, Denver Operations.

Significance of Data Limitations: Data limitations are relatively insignificant on the national scale (USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments were about 4% of total federal land payments for the United States in FY 2007), however they may be significant for counties that have large areas managed by USFWS.

Additional Resources

A detailed description of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments is available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Realty website at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/mrs.html⁹³.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Database is available at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm⁹⁴. The database currently only includes payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007. The agency does not provide data for the nation for additional years.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

This page describes components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments.

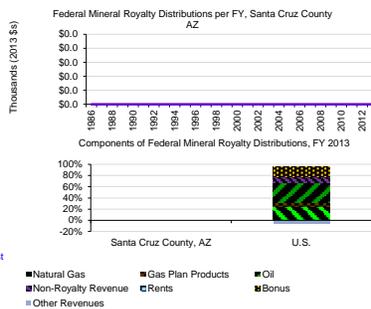
Federal Mineral Royalties by Source, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Santa Cruz County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Royalty	0	2,001,309,488
Royalties	0	1,784,591,308
Coal	0	353,201,199
Natural Gas	0	498,654,394
Gas Plan Products	0	141,034,611
Oil	0	693,515,903
Other	0	98,185,211
Non-Royalty Revenue	0	216,482,995
Rents	0	22,126,372
Bonus	0	330,986,898
Other Revenues	0	-136,630,275
Geothermal	0	3,659,328
GOMESA	0	235,185

Percent of Total

Royalties	na	89.2%
Coal	na	17.6%
Natural Gas	na	24.9%
Gas Plan Products	na	7.0%
Oil	na	34.7%
Other	na	4.9%
Non-Royalty Revenue	na	10.8%
Rents	na	1.1%
Bonus	na	16.5%
Other Revenues	na	-6.8%
Geothermal	na	0.2%
GOMESA	na	0.0%

This table shows federal royalties disbursed directly to state and local governments. States may share a portion of their royalties with counties. These state "pass through" disbursements are not reported here. See "Additional Resources".



- In FY 2013, oil royalties were the largest component of federal mineral royalties in the U.S. (34.7%), and other were the smallest (4.9%).

- In FY 2013, bonus were the largest component of federal mineral non-royalty revenue in the U.S. (16.5%), and other revenues were the smallest (-6.8%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments across geographies, and trends for the region.

Royalties, rents, and bonus payments from mining activities on federal land are shared with the state of origin (49% of revenue is returned to states and 51% is retained by the federal government). In addition, revenue from geothermal production on federal lands and a share of royalties from offshore drilling the Gulf of Mexico (GOMESA) are shared directly with county governments. State and local governments determine how to spend their share of federal mineral royalties within broad federal guidelines (priority must be given to areas socially or economically impacted by mineral development for planning, construction/maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services).

Royalties: Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease. A royalty is due when production begins.

Geothermal: Geothermal payments are distributed directly to counties where the activity takes place.

GOMESA: The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA) makes distributors of offshore federal mineral royalties to coastal states and communities. The four states and their eligible political subdivisions receiving revenues from the GOMESA leases include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Rents: A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the right to a lease.

Bonuses: Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

Other Revenues: A disbursement that is not a royalty, rent, or bonus. Other revenue may include minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

Why is it important?

Mineral royalties are the largest source of revenue derived from extractive activities on public lands. Mineral extraction can place significant demands on federal, state, and local infrastructure and services. Royalty revenue helps meet some of these demands. They are also designed to provide an ongoing public benefit from the depletion of non-renewable resources owned by the public.

Methods

Data Limitations: State governments that receive federal mineral royalty distributions often choose to pass through a share of federal distributions directly to the local government of origin (the location where the royalties were generated). For example, Montana distributes 25 percent of the state government's share of federal mineral royalties with the county of origin. Because information about royalties by county of origin and state government distributions to local governments are not published by ONRR, EPS-HDT users must contact each state directly for these data. Headwaters Economics includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document. http://headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics provides a methods document specific to the EPS-HDT Federal Lands Payments report that includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document: headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf¹⁰.

For more definitions, see the Glossary of Mineral Terms, Office of Natural Resources Revenue available at: onrr.gov/Stats/pdffiles/glossary.pdf¹¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Government report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **U.S. Census of Governments**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
www.census.gov/govs
Tel. 800-242-2184
- **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.blm.gov
Tel. 202-208-3801
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
Realty Division, U.S. Department of Interior
www.fws.gov
Tel. 703-358-1713
- **U.S. Forest Service**
U.S. Department of Agriculture
www.fs.fed.us
Tel. 800-832-1355
- **U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.onrr.gov
Tel. 303-231-3078

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt
- 2 www.census.gov/govs/estimate/
- 3 www.census.gov/govs/
- 4 www.doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm
- 5 www.fs.usda.gov/pts/
- 6 www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html
- 7 www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html
- 8 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html
- 9 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm
- 10 headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf
- 11 www.onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf

A Profile of Demographics

Yavapai County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations. In addition to these geographies, the Demographics report can be run for county subdivisions, cities and towns, American Indian areas, and congressional districts.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

Demographics	Page
How has population changed?	1
What is the age and gender distribution of the population?	2-3
What is the racial makeup of the population?	4
What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?	5
What is the tribal makeup of the population?	6-7
Employment	
What occupations and industries are present?	8
What are the characteristics of labor participation?	9
What are commuting patterns?	10
Income	
How is income distributed?	11
What are poverty levels?	12-13
What are the components of household earnings?	14
Social Characteristics	
What are education and enrollment levels?	15
What languages are spoken?	16
Housing	
What are the main housing characteristics?	17
How affordable is housing?	18
Benchmarks	
How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?	19
Data Sources & Methods	20
Links to Additional Resources	21

Note to Users:

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Demographics

How has population changed?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section in the Study Guide text.

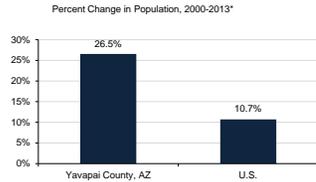
Population, 2000-2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	211,968	311,536,594
Population (2000)	167,517	281,421,906
Population Change (2000-2013*)	44,451	30,114,688
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	26.5%	10.7%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Yavapai County, AZ had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (44,451).

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, Yavapai County, AZ had the largest estimated relative change in population (26.5%), and the U.S. had the smallest (10.7%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Population (2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%
Population Percent Change (2000-2013*)	0.0%	0.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Why is this important?

This report covers a broad range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and home ownership. It is the only EPS-HDT report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

ACS is based on a survey, and is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf⁽¹⁾.

For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see: census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/⁽²⁾, census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	211,968	311,536,594
Under 5 years	9,977	20,052,112
5 to 9 years	10,452	20,409,060
10 to 14 years	11,866	20,672,609
15 to 19 years	11,693	21,715,074
20 to 24 years	10,183	22,099,887
25 to 29 years	9,320	21,243,365
30 to 34 years	9,358	20,467,912
35 to 39 years	10,011	19,876,161
40 to 44 years	9,908	20,998,001
45 to 49 years	12,750	22,109,946
50 to 54 years	15,858	22,396,322
55 to 59 years	17,797	20,165,892
60 to 64 years	19,120	17,479,211
65 to 69 years	17,137	13,189,508
70 to 74 years	13,865	9,787,522
75 to 79 years	9,444	7,438,750
80 to 84 years	6,608	5,781,697
85 years and over	6,612	5,673,565
Total Female	108,218	158,289,182
Total Male	103,750	153,247,412

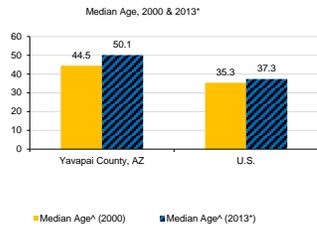
Change in Median Age, 2000-2013*

Median Age ^a (2013*)	50.1	37.3
Median Age ^a (2000)	44.5	35.3
Median Age % Change	12.6%	5.7%

^a Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the median age estimate increased the most in Yavapai County, AZ (44.5 to 50.1, a 12.6% increase) and increased the least in the U.S. (35.3 to 37.3, a 5.7% increase).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0.0%	0.0%
Under 5 years	0.8%	0.0%
5 to 9 years	4.0%	0.1%
10 to 14 years	3.7%	0.1%
15 to 19 years	1.0%	0.0%
20 to 24 years	4.6%	0.1%
25 to 29 years	0.7%	0.0%
30 to 34 years	1.1%	0.0%
35 to 39 years	3.9%	0.1%
40 to 44 years	3.9%	0.1%
45 to 49 years	0.5%	0.0%
50 to 54 years	0.5%	0.0%
55 to 59 years	3.0%	0.1%
60 to 64 years	3.2%	0.1%
65 to 69 years	2.9%	0.1%
70 to 74 years	3.0%	0.1%
75 to 79 years	4.0%	0.1%
80 to 84 years	4.4%	0.1%
85 years and over	4.8%	0.1%
Total Female	0.1%	0.0%
Total Male	0.1%	0.0%
Median Age ^a (2013*)	0.1%	0.2%
Median Age ^a (2000)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age % Change	1.1%	3.0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 15-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej ⁽⁶⁾.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_csq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: stateoftheusa.org ⁽⁵⁾.

A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx ⁽⁸⁾.

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: freys-demographer.org ⁽⁷⁾.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx ⁽⁹⁾.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/> ⁽³⁾.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: countyhealthrankings.org ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

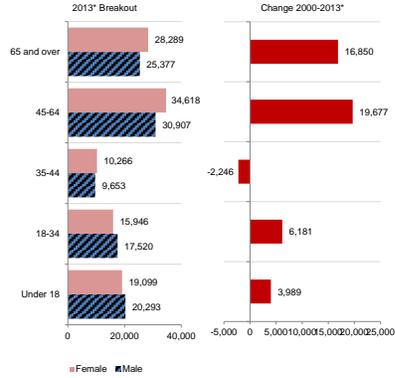
Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2013*

	2000	2013†
Total Population	167,517	211,968
Under 18	35,403	39,392
18-34	27,285	33,466
35-44	22,165	19,819
45-64	45,848	65,525
65 and over	36,816	53,666
Percent of Total		
Under 18	21.1%	18.6%
18-34	16.3%	15.8%
35-44	13.2%	9.4%
45-64	27.4%	30.9%
65 and over	22.0%	25.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 45-64 (34,618), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 45-64 (30,907).

- From 2000 to the 2009-2013 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 45-64 (19,677), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 35-44 (-2,246).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, Coefficients of Variation

	2000	2009*
Total Population	0%	0%
Under 18	0%	2%
18-34	0%	1%
35-44	0%	3%
45-64	0%	1%
65 and over	0%	2%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Under 18	0%	0%
18-34	0%	0%
35-44	0%	0%
45-64	0%	0%
65 and over	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx⁽¹¹⁾.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. *Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World*. Random House. New York, New York. 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: census.gov/population/age/⁽¹²⁾.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf⁽¹³⁾.

Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx⁽¹⁴⁾.

Frey, W.H. 2006. *America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. *Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century*. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." *Population Bulletin* 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html⁽¹⁵⁾. Retrieved September 1, 2010.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the racial makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Population by Race, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	211,568	311,536,594
White alone	194,869	230,592,579
Black or African American alone	1,293	39,167,010
American Indian alone	4,475	2,540,309
Asian alone	1,715	15,231,962
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	46	526,347
Some other race alone	4,918	14,746,054
Two or more races	4,652	8,732,333

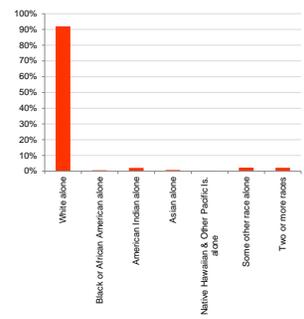
Percent of Total

White alone	91.9%	74.0%
Black or African American alone	0.6%	12.6%
American Indian alone	2.1%	0.8%
Asian alone	0.8%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	2.3%	4.7%
Two or more races	2.2%	2.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Yavapai County AZ, 2013*

- In the 2009-2013 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Yavapai County AZ was White alone (91.9%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone (0.0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population by Race, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	11%	0%
American Indian alone	6%	0%
Asian alone	9%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	57%	1%
Some other race	11%	0%
Two or more races	11%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	10%	0%
American Indian alone	6%	0%
Asian alone	8%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0%	0%
Some other race	10%	0%
Two or more races	11%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the racial makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)." In addition, "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice", is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/edreg_1997/standards ^[16].

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau's publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ^[17].

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ^[18].

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: measuresofamerica.org/centuriapart ^[19].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	211,968	311,536,594
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	29,107	51,786,591
Not Hispanic or Latino	182,861	259,750,003
White alone	173,253	197,050,418
Black or African American alone	1,117	38,093,998
American Indian alone	3,742	2,061,752
Asian alone	1,631	15,061,411
Native Hawaiian & Oth. Pacific Is. alone	46	488,646
Some other race	79	606,356
Two or more races	2,993	6,387,422

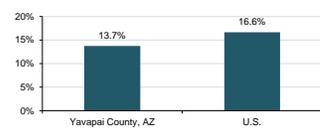
Percent of Total

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.7%	16.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	86.3%	83.4%
White alone	81.7%	63.3%
Black or African American alone	0.5%	12.2%
American Indian alone	1.8%	0.7%
Asian alone	0.8%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian & Oth. Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	0.0%	0.2%
Two or more races	1.4%	2.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (16.6%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (13.7%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Yavapai County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Hispanic Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	9%	0%
American Indian alone	5%	0%
Asian alone	9%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth. Pacific Is. alone	57%	1%
Some other race	42%	1%
Two or more races	9%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
White alone	0%	0%
Black or African American alone	12%	0%
American Indian alone	3%	0%
Asian alone	8%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth. Pacific Is. alone	0%	0%
Some other race	0%	0%
Two or more races	9%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks) and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards ^[10]

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf ^[11]

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml ^[10]

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspar_hispanics.pdf ^[10]

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: icbemp.gov/science/hansrichard_10pg.pdf ^[12]

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian or Alaska Native descent that does not fall within a major tribal affiliation.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	211,968	311,536,594
Total Native American	4,475	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes	4,066	1,997,487
Alaska Native Tribes	0	108,836
Non-Specified Tribes	283	363,000

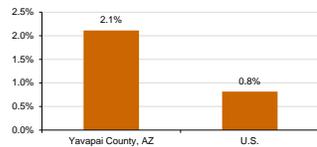
Percent of Total

Total Native American	2.1%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	1.9%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.1%	0.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Yavapai County AZ, 2013*

- In the 2009-2013 period, Yavapai County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (2.1%) and the U.S. had the lowest (0.8%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	6%	0%
American Indian Tribes	8%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	na	1%
Non-Specified Tribes	29%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Native American	6%	0%
American Indian Tribes	6%	0%
Alaska Native Tribes	na	0%
Non-Specified Tribes	46%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality, 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf ⁽¹⁾.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: bia.gov/index.htm ⁽²⁾.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: indians.org/index.html ⁽³⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Region

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	211,968	311,536,504
Total Native American	4,475	2,540,309
American Indian Tribes; Specified	4,066	1,997,487
Apache	152	69,740
Blackfeet	0	26,474
Cherokee	121	273,192
Cheyenne	0	11,774
Chickasaw	0	22,917
Chippewa	17	115,253
Choctaw	35	90,189
Colville	0	8,182
Comanche	0	12,228
Cree	0	2,191
Creek	0	41,521
Crow	9	11,424
Delaware	0	7,471
Houma	0	9,488
Iroquois	25	46,639
Kiowa	0	8,691
Lumbee	0	68,171
Menominee	0	8,259
Navajo	1,382	305,552
Osage	0	8,332
Ottawa	0	7,026
Paiute	0	10,545
Pima	58	24,212
Potawatomi	41	19,337
Pueblo	172	71,029
Puget Sound Salish	0	13,971
Seminole	0	13,987
Shoshone	0	9,470
Sioux	32	124,363
Tohono O'odham	33	20,343
Ute	0	8,629
Yakama	0	8,614
Yaqui	129	19,942
Yuman	151	7,944
All other tribes	1,709	491,367
American Indian; Not Specified	110	60,370
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	0	108,836
Alaska Athabaskan	0	15,882
Aleut	0	11,709
Eskimo	0	60,926
Tlingit-Haida	0	15,622
All other tribes	0	4,697
Alaska Native; Not Specified	16	10,616
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	283	363,000

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population	0%	0%
Total Native American	8%	0%
American Indian Tribes; Specified	8%	0%
Apache	46%	2%
Blackfeet	na	3%
Cherokee	52%	1%
Cheyenne	na	6%
Chickasaw	na	3%
Chippewa	97%	1%
Choctaw	80%	1%
Colville	na	5%
Comanche	na	6%
Cree	na	11%
Creek	na	2%
Crow	115%	5%
Delaware	na	7%
Houma	na	6%
Iroquois	83%	2%
Kiowa	na	7%
Lumbee	na	1%
Menominee	na	4%
Navajo	18%	1%
Osage	na	6%
Ottawa	na	7%
Paiute	na	4%
Pima	53%	4%
Potawatomi	80%	3%
Pueblo	41%	2%
Puget Sound Salish	na	4%
Seminole	na	4%
Shoshone	na	5%
Sioux	80%	1%
Tohono O'odham	57%	5%
Ute	na	6%
Yakama	na	5%
Yaqui	67%	5%
Yuman	31%	6%
All other tribes	14%	1%
American Indian; Not Specified	64%	3%
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	na	1%
Alaska Athabaskan	na	4%
Aleut	na	5%
Eskimo	na	1%
Tlingit-Haida	na	4%
All other tribes	na	6%
Alaska Native; Not Specified	87%	6%
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	29%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: fs.fed.us/sp/tribalrelations/index.shtml ⁽²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What occupations and industries are present?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	82,623	141,964,697
Management, professional, & related	25,404	51,341,226
Service	19,734	25,645,065
Sales and office	20,862	34,957,520
Farming, fishing, and forestry	335	1,030,881
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	9,020	11,832,435
Production, transportation, & material movin	7,288	12,057,570

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	30.7%	36.2%
Service	23.9%	18.1%
Sales and office	25.2%	24.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.4%	0.7%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	10.9%	8.3%
Production, transportation, & material movin	8.8%	12.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Employment by Industry, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	82,623	141,964,697
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	2,117	2,731,302
Construction	6,658	8,864,481
Manufacturing	4,345	14,867,423
Wholesale trade	1,898	3,937,876
Retail trade	10,363	16,415,217
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	3,337	7,010,637
Information	1,328	3,056,318
Finance and insurance, and real estate	4,872	9,469,758
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	7,149	15,300,529
Education, health care, & social assistance	19,583	32,871,216
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	11,947	13,262,892
Other services, except public administration	5,173	7,043,003
Public administration	4,087	7,034,048

Percent of Total

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	2.6%	1.9%
Construction	8.1%	6.2%
Manufacturing	5.3%	10.5%
Wholesale trade	2.3%	2.8%
Retail trade	12.5%	11.6%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4.0%	4.9%
Information	1.6%	2.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	5.7%	6.7%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	8.7%	10.8%
Education, health care, & social assistance	23.7%	23.2%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	14.5%	9.3%
Other services, except public administration	6.3%	5.0%
Public administration	4.9%	5.0%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What occupations and industries are present?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, where workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.

Employment by Industry: Refers to the employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it Important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry (as with other reports in EPS-HDI). This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations are generally of higher wage and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries (for example, managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company). Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%, **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%, and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Census Bureau provides a definition of SOCS: census.gov/hhes/www/loindex/overview.html ^[25]

Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: bls.gov/soc/ ^[26]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: bls.gov/occ/ ^[27]

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment by Occupation, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	0%	0%
Management, professional, & related	3%	0%
Service	4%	0%
Sales and office	4%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	29%	1%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	6%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	5%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Management, professional, & related	3%	0%
Service	4%	0%
Sales and office	4%	0%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	30%	0%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	6%	0%
Production, transportation, & material movin	6%	0%

Employment by Industry, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	1%	0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	12%	0%
Construction	6%	0%
Manufacturing	9%	0%
Wholesale trade	13%	0%
Retail trade	5%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	10%	0%
Information	13%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	8%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	7%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	3%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	5%	0%
Other services, except public administration	7%	0%
Public administration	9%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, minin	12%	0%
Construction	6%	0%
Manufacturing	9%	0%
Wholesale trade	13%	0%
Retail trade	5%	0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	9%	0%
Information	15%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	8%	0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgr	7%	0%
Education, health care, & social assistance	3%	0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	5%	0%
Other services, except public administration	7%	0%
Public administration	9%	0%

Employment

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

This page describes workers by weeks worked per year and usual hours works per week.

Labor Participation Characteristics, 2013*

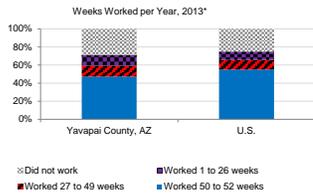
	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	123,816	204,340,912
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	58,421	112,330,371
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	15,012	21,646,421
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	14,925	19,225,138
Did not work	35,458	51,138,982
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	59,190	116,424,223
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	23,355	29,453,219
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	5,813	7,324,488
Did not work	35,458	51,138,982
Mean usual hours worked for workers	36.4	38.4

Percent of Total

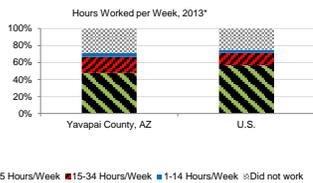
	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	47.2%	55.0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	12.1%	10.6%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	12.1%	9.4%
Did not work	28.6%	25.0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	47.8%	57.0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	18.9%	14.4%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	4.7%	3.6%
Did not work	28.6%	25.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (55.0%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (47.2%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (57.0%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (47.8%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor Participation Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	0%	0%
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	4%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	4%	0%
Did not work	2%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	2%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	8%	0%
Did not work	2%	0%
Mean usual hours worked for workers	1%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2%	0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	5%	0%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	5%	0%
Did not work	2%	0%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	2%	0%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	3%	0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	8%	0%
Did not work	2%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Note: Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if they worked 50 weeks per year, they will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year".

Why is it important?

Often, if too few hours are worked per week or weeks worked per year, the local economy may suffer from underemployment of labor and human capital, translating to lower real incomes and a lower standard of living. For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal sources of employment have consistently been among the lowest of the industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average less than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies have also enabled workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal, tourism, or recreation related employment by choice. Since the 1960s, during periods of economic stability, the vast majority of part-time workers have been voluntary. For example, in 2008, only about one in seven part-time workers were involuntary (individuals wanting full-time jobs but working less than 35 hours/week).

To understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to underemployment and economic hardship versus worker preference, data on age and income distribution should be examined.

Most employment statistics count full time, part time, and seasonal employment as the same, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part time or seasonally employed this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change (see the Socioeconomic Measures report for changes in wages, employment, and population over time).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Maynard, D. C. & Feldman, D. C. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York: Springer.

A. Levenson. 2006. Trends in Jobs and Wages in the U.S. Economy. CEO Publication G 06-12 (501). Available at: ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf ⁽²⁸⁾.

For historical fluctuations of involuntary part-time employment, see: bls.gov/ops/bls/pdf/opsbls71.pdf ⁽²⁹⁾.

For information on unemployment, run the EPS-HDT Measures, Summary, or Tourism reports.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Employment

What are commuting patterns?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Commuting Characteristics, 2013*

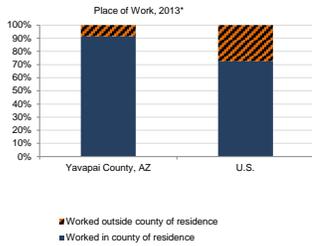
	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	80,247	139,786,639
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	73,343	101,321,530
Worked outside county of residence	6,904	38,465,109
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	16,191	18,023,639
10 to 14 minutes	12,359	19,150,654
15 to 19 minutes	11,516	20,753,054
20 to 24 minutes	9,940	19,796,414
25 to 29 minutes	4,412	8,189,640
30 to 34 minutes	9,427	18,220,851
35 to 39 minutes	1,662	3,673,571
40 to 44 minutes	1,621	4,920,004
45 to 59 minutes	3,178	10,154,523
60 or more minutes	4,355	10,857,904
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22	26

Percent of Total

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	91.4%	72.5%
Worked outside county of residence	8.6%	27.5%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	20.2%	12.9%
10 to 14 minutes	15.4%	13.7%
15 to 19 minutes	14.4%	14.8%
20 to 24 minutes	12.4%	14.2%
25 to 29 minutes	5.5%	5.8%
30 to 34 minutes	11.7%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	2.1%	2.6%
40 to 44 minutes	2.0%	3.5%
45 to 59 minutes	4.0%	7.3%
60 or more minutes	5.4%	7.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.5%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (8.6%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	1%	0%
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	1%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	6%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	5%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	5%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	5%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	6%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	9%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	6%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	14%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	16%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	9%	0%
60 or more minutes	8%	0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	3%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	1%	0%
Worked outside county of residence	6%	0%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	5%	0%
10 to 14 minutes	5%	0%
15 to 19 minutes	6%	0%
20 to 24 minutes	6%	0%
25 to 29 minutes	9%	0%
30 to 34 minutes	6%	0%
35 to 39 minutes	15%	0%
40 to 44 minutes	15%	0%
45 to 59 minutes	9%	0%
60 or more minutes	8%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are commuting patterns?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Place of Work: The values reported under "place of work" describe the number of workers that live in the selected geographic area who worked either in or outside the county they live in. If the selected geography is not a county, the workers may or may not work within the selected geography. For example, for the city of Phoenix, the data reported for "Worked in county of residence" describes the number of city of Phoenix residents that worked in Maricopa County (but not necessarily within the city of Phoenix).

Why is it important?

High rates of out-commuting are more common in non-metro areas, and in parts of the U.S. where communities are closer together.

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, complicating fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities," those with high levels of out-commuting, may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Aldrich, L., Beale, B. and K. Kasse. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. *Rural Development Perspectives* 12(3). ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf ¹⁵⁶.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

How is income distributed?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Household Income Distribution, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2013 \$)	\$25,186	\$28,155
Median Household Income ^a (2013 \$)	\$42,987	\$53,046
Total Households	91,349	115,610,216
Less than \$10,000	6,841	8,380,364
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,421	6,214,548
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11,942	12,468,604
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11,768	11,929,761
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15,528	15,723,148
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17,471	20,744,045
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9,636	14,107,031
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7,512	14,859,239
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,631	5,651,848
\$200,000 or more	1,699	5,532,628
Gini Coefficient^a	0.45	0.47

Percent of Total

Less than \$10,000	7.5%	7.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7.0%	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13.0%	10.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.9%	10.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.0%	13.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.1%	17.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.5%	12.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8.2%	12.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.9%	4.9%
\$200,000 or more	1.9%	4.8%

^a Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

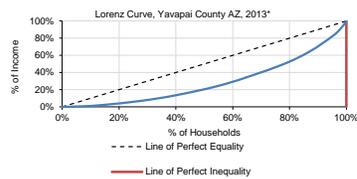
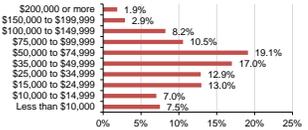
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the income category in the Yavapai County AZ with the most households was \$50,000 to \$74,999 (19.1% of households). The income category with the fewest households was \$200,000 or more (1.9% of households).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Yavapai County AZ accumulated approximately 12.5% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 54.5% of total income.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Yavapai County, AZ had the most equal income distribution between high and low income households (Gini coef. of 0.45) and the U.S. had the least equal income distribution (Gini coef. of 0.47).

Household Income Distribution, Yavapai County AZ, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Income Distribution, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Per-Capita Income	2%	0%
Median Household Income ^a (2013 \$)	2%	0%
Total Households	1%	0%
Less than \$10,000	6%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8%	0%
\$200,000 or more	11%	0%
Gini Coefficient	2%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Less than \$10,000	6%	0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4%	0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4%	0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4%	0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3%	0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5%	0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5%	0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8%	0%
\$200,000 or more	13%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How is income distributed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: provides a summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

Lorenz Curve: a graphic representation comparing income distribution in the geography selected to the hypothetical lines of perfect equality and perfect inequality. Every point on the Lorenz curve can be used to develop statements such as "the bottom ___% of households have ___% of all income," or "the top ___% of households have ___% of all income."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether low income populations could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of proposed management actions. Understanding income differences within and between geographies helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income can help to highlight several important aspects of economic well-being. A large number of households in the lower end of income distribution indicates economic hardship. A bulge in the middle distribution can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a geography characterized by "haves" and "have-nots."

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income between the main factors of production, land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue, but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses. At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."

Methods

While the Census Bureau does not have an official definition of the "middle class," it does derive several measures related to the distribution of income and income inequality. Two standard measures of income equality are the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient. Mean values for each cohort were used to calculate total income, in the case of the top income cohort, income was assumed to be \$250,000, a value which tends to yield lower than actual values for income disparity. For details on how to calculate, see Additional Resources below.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service published a useful article on metro and non-metro income levels and inequality. McLoughlin, Diane K. "Income Inequality in America." 2002. Rural America. Vol. 17(2). It is available at: ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172ra172c.pdf ^[31].

For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007, available at: federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm ^[32].

For a helpful definition and description of the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient see: econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?tid=88&type=educator ^[33].

For source material on how the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve were computed see: <https://docs.google.com/Doc?id=0AX6E1Mm09WIZhazhvadRM/Uz25nMjdxZy&hl=en> ^[34].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C. Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
People	208,864	303,692,076
Families	56,865	76,744,358
People Below Poverty	33,026	46,663,433
Families below poverty	6,118	8,666,630

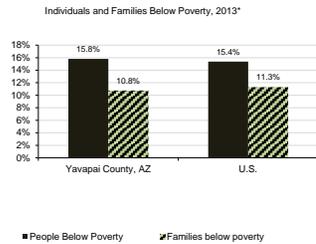
Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	15.8%	15.4%
Families below poverty	10.8%	11.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Yavapai County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (15.8%), and the U.S. had the lowest (15.4%).

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (11.3%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (10.8%).



Percent Below Poverty Level by Age & Family Type-- 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
People	15.8%	15.4%
Under 18 years	22.3%	21.6%
65 years and older	6.3%	9.4%
Families	10.8%	11.3%
Families with related children < 18 years	20.4%	17.8%
Married couple families	7.0%	5.6%
with children < 18 years	12.0%	8.3%
Female householder, no husband present	28.3%	30.6%
with children < 18 years	38.2%	40.0%

*Percent below poverty level by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
People	0%	0%
Families	1%	0%
Individuals Below Poverty	5%	0%
Families Below Poverty	7%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Individuals Below Poverty	5%	0%
Families Below Poverty	7%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Age and Family Type, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
People	5%	0%
Under 18 years	6%	0%
65 years and older	9%	0%
Families	7%	0%
Families with related children < 18 years	10%	0%
Married couple families	9%	0%
with children < 18 years	15%	1%
Female householder, no husband present	13%	0%
with children < 18 years	15%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. For public land managers, understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. First, people with limited income may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. Second, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For more information on rural poverty, see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Briefing Room, "Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx¹⁶⁹.

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States. See: www.npc.umich.edu/poverty¹⁷⁰.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej¹⁷¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity*, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races) in Poverty	33,026	46,663,433
White alone	29,118	28,254,647
Black or African American alone	241	10,165,935
American Indian alone	1,698	701,439
Asian alone	187	1,872,394
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	13	99,943
Some other race	1,092	3,872,194
Two or more races	677	1,696,884
All Ethnicities in Poverty		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7,550	12,507,866
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25,476	34,155,567

Percent of Total (Total = All individuals in poverty)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	88.2%	60.5%
Black or African American alone	0.7%	21.8%
American Indian alone	5.1%	1.5%
Asian alone	0.6%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	3.3%	8.3%
Two or more races	2.0%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	22.9%	26.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	72.1%	73.2%

* Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty-, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	15.1%	12.5%
Black or African American alone	21.7%	27.1%
American Indian alone	39.5%	28.6%
Asian alone	11.6%	12.5%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	28.3%	19.6%
Some other race alone	22.5%	26.8%
Two or more races alone	14.8%	20.1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	28.5%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	13.6%	10.6%

-Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population (all races)	5%	0%
White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	31%	0%
American Indian alone	16%	1%
Asian alone	34%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	103%	2%
Some other race	32%	1%
Two or more races	21%	0%
All Ethnicities		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	7%	1%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	33%	0%
American Indian alone	17%	0%
Asian alone	32%	0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	154%	0%
Some other race	33%	1%
Two or more races	21%	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0%	0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	3%	0%

Percent Below Poverty Level by Race and Ethnicity, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
White alone	5%	0%
Black or African American alone	33%	0%
American Indian alone	17%	1%
Asian alone	68%	1%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	2053%	18%
Some other race alone	34%	1%
Two or more races alone	24%	1%
Hispanic or Latino alone	11%	0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	5%	1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding whether different races and ethnicities are affected by poverty can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. In addition, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Methods

The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. According to the Census: "Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present" (see below for poverty level thresholds).

The poverty thresholds are updated every year by the Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at: census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html ^[10].

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See: npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity ^[10].

The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see: census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html ^[10].

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Income

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by income source and mean household earnings by source.

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	91,349	115,610,216
Labor earnings	58,575	90,436,935
Social Security (SS)	43,545	33,386,448
Retirement income	26,611	20,504,523
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4,070	5,716,592
Cash public assistance income	1,816	3,255,213
Food Stamp/SNAP	11,676	14,339,330

Percent of Total[^]

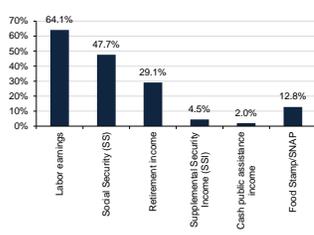
Labor earnings	64.1%	78.2%
Social Security (SS)	47.7%	28.9%
Retirement income	29.1%	17.7%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4.5%	4.9%
Cash public assistance income	2.0%	2.8%
Food Stamp/SNAP	12.8%	12.4%

[^]Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Yavapai County AZ was in the form of Social Security (SS) (47.7%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.0%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2013*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, 2013 (2013 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	\$52,562	\$75,017
Mean Social Security income	\$18,066	\$17,189
Mean retirement income	\$25,123	\$22,589
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$8,693	\$9,152
Mean cash public assistance income	\$2,624	\$3,808

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by source.

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings:

Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and net income from self-employment.

Social Security:

Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement income:

Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI):

Refers to households that receive assistance by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income:

Are households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

Food Stamps/SNAP:

Refers to households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. This program was recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ACS does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Why is this important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources, such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or Food Stamps) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: census.gov/sacs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf (40).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, By Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total households:	1%	0%
Labor earnings	1%	0%
Social Security (SS)	1%	0%
Retirement income	2%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	6%	0%
Cash public assistance income	11%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	4%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Labor earnings	1%	0%
Social Security (SS)	1%	0%
Retirement income	2%	0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	7%	0%
Cash public assistance income	12%	0%
Food Stamp/SNAP	4%	0%

Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Mean earnings	2%	0%
Mean Social Security income	2%	0%
Mean retirement income	5%	0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income	11%	0%
Mean cash public assistance income	18%	0%

Social Characteristics

What are education and enrollment levels?

This page describes educational attainment and school enrollment.

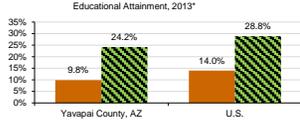
Educational Attainment, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	157,797	206,587,852
No high school degree	15,516	28,887,721
High school graduate	142,281	177,700,131
Associates degree	14,074	16,135,795
Bachelor's degree or higher	38,204	59,583,138
Bachelor's degree	24,541	37,286,246
Graduate or professional	13,663	22,296,892

Percent of Total		
No high school degree	9.8%	14.0%
High school graduate	90.2%	86.0%
Associates degree	8.9%	7.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.2%	28.8%
Bachelor's degree	15.6%	18.0%
Graduate or professional	8.7%	10.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (28.8%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (24.2%).



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with no high school degree (14.0%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (9.8%).

School Enrollment, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	206,035	299,795,523
Enrolled in school:	43,125	82,624,806
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1,860	5,011,192
Enrolled in kindergarten	2,313	4,208,394
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	8,225	16,286,543
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	9,465	16,510,313
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	8,812	17,153,559
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	10,967	19,333,036
Graduate or professional school	1,583	4,121,769
Not enrolled in school	162,910	217,170,717

Percent of Total		
Enrolled in school:	20.9%	27.6%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	0.9%	1.7%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1.1%	1.4%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4.0%	5.4%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	4.6%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	4.3%	5.7%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	5.3%	6.4%
Graduate or professional school	0.8%	1.4%
Not enrolled in school	79.1%	72.4%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Educational Attainment, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	0%	0%
No high school degree	4%	0%
High school graduate	1%	0%
Associates degree	4%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2%	0%
Bachelor's degree	3%	0%
Graduate or professional	4%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

No high school degree	4%	0%
High school graduate	1%	0%
Associates degree	3%	0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2%	0%
Bachelor's degree	3%	0%
Graduate or professional	4%	0%

School Enrollment, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	0%	0%
Enrolled in school:	2%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	12%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	10%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	5%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	5%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	5%	0%
Graduate or professional school	13%	0%
Not enrolled in school	0%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Enrolled in school:	2%	0%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	13%	0%
Enrolled in kindergarten	11%	0%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	5%	0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	4%	0%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3%	0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate yea	5%	0%
Graduate or professional school	16%	0%
Not enrolled in school	0%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are education and enrollment levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The ACS defines people as enrolled in school if when the survey was conducted they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to the time of interview. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that geographies with a higher than average educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other geographies. See "Additional Resources" below for more information.

For public land managers, understanding the differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people in geographic areas might experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of particular management actions. It also can help to identify how communication and outreach efforts could be tailored to different audiences.

School enrollment is an important indicator of the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age, access to education, and potential for future growth. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on the relationship between level of education, earnings, year-round employment, and unemployment rates, see:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web resource: bls.gov/emp/lep_chart_001.htm (41).

U.S. Census Bureau's 2002 publication "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings," available at: census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf (42).

Card, David (1999). "The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings" in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics*, vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier, pp. 1801-63.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Social Characteristics

What languages are spoken?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Language Spoken at Home, 2013*

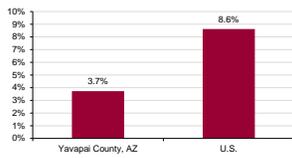
	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	201,991	291,484,482
Speak only English	180,973	231,122,908
Speak a language other than English	21,018	60,361,574
Spanish or Spanish Creole	15,906	37,458,624
Other Indo-European languages	3,142	10,737,607
Asian and Pacific Island languages	653	9,539,059
Other languages	1,117	2,626,244
Speak English less than "very well"	7,521	25,148,900

Percent of Total

Speak only English	89.6%	79.3%
Speak a language other than English	10.4%	20.7%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	7.9%	12.9%
Other Indo-European languages	1.6%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.4%	3.3%
Other languages	0.6%	0.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	3.7%	8.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of Population that Speaks English Less Than "Very Well", 2013*



- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than "very well" (8.6%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (3.7%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language Spoken at Home, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	0%	0%
Speak only English	1%	0%
Speak a language other than English	4%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	5%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	26%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	21%	0%
Other languages	19%	1%
Speak English less than "very well"	8%	0%

Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation

Speak only English	0%	0%
Speak a language other than English	8%	0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	5%	0%
Other Indo-European languages	27%	0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	14%	0%
Other languages	22%	0%
Speak English less than "very well"	8%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What languages are spoken?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Why is it important?

For public land managers who are trying to communicate with citizens of communities adjacent to public lands, it is important to know whether a significant portion of that population has trouble speaking English. If this is the case, public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most geographies in the United States. This tool is available at: mla.org/map_single ⁽¹²⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

What are the main housing characteristics?

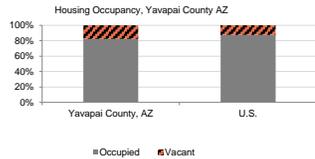
This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Housing Characteristics, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	110,838	132,057,804
Occupied	91,349	115,610,216
Vacant	19,489	16,447,588
For rent	1,690	3,230,123
Rented, not occupied	107	599,884
For sale only	3,000	1,682,020
Sold, not occupied	356	608,590
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9,628	5,122,778
For migrant workers	20	34,233
Other vacant	4,688	5,169,960
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	356	771,765
Built 2000 to 2004	30,371	19,385,497
Built 1990 to 1999	25,389	18,390,124
Built 1980 to 1989	23,017	18,345,244
Built 1970 to 1979	17,494	21,042,666
Built 1960 to 1969	5,677	14,634,125
Built 1959 or earlier	8,534	39,488,483
Median year structure built[^]	1990	1976
Percent of Total		
Occupancy		
Occupied	82.4%	87.5%
Vacant	17.6%	12.5%
For rent	1.5%	2.4%
Rented, not occupied	0.1%	0.5%
For sale only	2.7%	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	0.3%	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8.7%	3.9%
For migrant workers	0.0%	0.0%
Other vacant	4.2%	3.9%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	0.3%	0.6%
Built 2000 to 2004	27.4%	14.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	22.9%	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	20.8%	13.9%
Built 1970 to 1979	15.8%	15.9%
Built 1960 to 1969	5.1%	11.1%
Built 1959 or earlier	7.7%	29.9%

[^] Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
^{*} The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Yavapai County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (17.6%), and the U.S. had the lowest (12.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Housing Units	0%	0%
Occupied	1%	0%
Vacant	3%	1%
For rent	15%	1%
Rented, not occupied	48%	1%
For sale only	12%	1%
Sold, not occupied	27%	1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4%	0%
For migrant workers	76%	2%
Other vacant	9%	1%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	26%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	3%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	3%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	3%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	4%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	7%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	5%	0%
Median year structure built	0%	0%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Occupancy		
Occupied	1%	0%
Vacant	3%	1%
For rent	16%	0%
Rented, not occupied	63%	0%
For sale only	13%	0%
Sold, not occupied	19%	0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4%	0%
For migrant workers	0%	0%
Other vacant	9%	2%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	19%	0%
Built 2000 to 2004	2%	0%
Built 1990 to 1999	3%	0%
Built 1980 to 1989	3%	0%
Built 1970 to 1979	4%	0%
Built 1960 to 1969	7%	0%
Built 1959 or earlier	5%	0%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the main housing characteristics?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be one of the economic contributions of public lands.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in some parts of the country). Understanding the relative growth rates of housing is relevant for public lands managers in the context of the wildland-urban interface, and as an indicator of overall economic growth. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see: [census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACS/SubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACS/SubjectDefinitions.pdf) (40).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Housing

How affordable is housing?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	37,304	49,820,840
Monthly cost >30% of household income	5,079	9,215,740
Monthly cost >30% of household income	16,959	17,636,343
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	27,445	40,534,516
Gross rent >30% of household income	3,020	4,355,942
Gross rent >30% of household income	13,237	19,581,493
Median monthly mortgage cost*	\$1,312	\$1,540
Median gross rent*	\$847	\$904

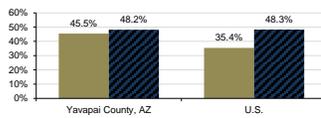
Percent of Total

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Monthly cost <15% of household income	13.6%	18.5%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	45.5%	35.4%
Gross rent <15% of household income	11.0%	10.7%
Gross rent >30% of household income	48.2%	48.3%

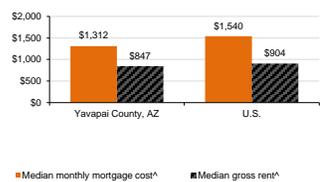
* Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
 * The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2013 period, Yavapai County, AZ had the highest estimated percent of owner-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (45.5%), and the U.S. had the lowest (35.4%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of renter-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (48.3%), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (48.2%).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$1,540), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (\$1,312).
- In the 2009-2013 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$904), and Yavapai County, AZ had the lowest (\$847).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2013*



Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2013*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, Coefficients of Variation

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	2.0%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	6.4%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	3.7%	0.1%
Specified renter-occupied units		
Gross rent <15% of household income	2.4%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	8.0%	0.3%
Gross rent >30% of household income	4.5%	0.1%
Median monthly mortgage cost*	1.7%	0.0%
Median gross rent*	1.6%	0.1%
Percent of Total, Coefficients of Variation		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	6.3%	0.3%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	3.7%	0.2%
Gross rent <15% of household income	8.3%	0.6%
Gross rent >30% of household income	4.5%	0.1%

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How affordable is housing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable. This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). The income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

Methods

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in ACS is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See: [census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html](https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html) ⁽⁴⁴⁾.

For housing prices, for-profit online real-estate services may have the most recent price information. See, for example, [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com) ⁽⁴⁵⁾.

For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at: [realtor.org/research/housingaffordability](https://www.nar.realtor.org/research/housingaffordability) ⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Benchmarks

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

Indicators	Yavapai County AZ	U.S.	Yavapai County AZ vs. U.S.
Demographics			
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*)	26.5%	10.7%	
Median Age (2013*)	50.1	37.3	
Percent Population White Alone (2013*)	91.9%	74.0%	
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2013*)	13.7%	16.6%	
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*)	2.1%	0.8%	
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2013*)	39.0%	30.6%	
Income			
Median Household Income (2013*)	\$42,987	\$53,046	
Per Capita Income (2013*)	\$25,186	\$28,155	
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2013*)	15.8%	15.4%	
Percent Families Below Poverty (2013*)	10.8%	11.3%	
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2013*)	76.8%	46.6%	
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2013*)	19.2%	20.2%	
Structure			
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2013*)	9.8%	14.0%	
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2013*)	24.2%	28.8%	
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well (2013*)	3.7%	8.6%	
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*)	8.7%	3.9%	
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2013*)	45.5%	35.4%	
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent (2013*)	48.2%	48.3%	

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2013 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- The Yavapai County AZ is most different from the U.S. in Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2013*), Population Growth (% change, 2000-2013*), and Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2013*).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "baby boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households who receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) 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. It does not include Social Security income.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of a number of indicators covered in this report to highlight where the region is different from the U.S.

It also offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the U.S. For example, this page may show that a geography has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and difficulties communicating in English. In combination, these indicators can help public land managers identify groups of people and aspects of hardship that can aid with outreach and consideration of whether the impacts of land management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on disadvantaged people or places.

Methods

The ratio of the selected region to the U.S. is a percentage calculated by dividing the figure from the region by the figure from the U.S.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Median Age, Median Household Income and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-geography regions due to data availability.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Indicators

Indicators	Region	US
Population Growth (% change, 2000-2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age (2009*)	0.1%	0.2%
Percent Population White Alone (2009*)	0.4%	0.0%
Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2009*)	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native	5.8%	0.0%
Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2009*)	1.2%	0.0%
Median Family Income (2009*)	1.8%	0.1%
Per Capita Income (2009*)	2.0%	0.2%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2009*)	4.6%	0.4%
Percent Families Below Poverty (2009*)	7.3%	0.0%
Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income	1.4%	0.1%
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income	3.5%	0.3%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree	4.3%	0.0%
Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	2.3%	0.2%
Percent Population That Speak English Less Than Very Well	8.2%	0.0%
Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2009*)	4.2%	0.0%
Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage	3.7%	0.2%
Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent	4.5%	0.1%

Data Sources

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **2000 Decennial U.S. Census**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750

- **American Community Survey**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750
The on-line ACS data retrieval tool is available at:
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-Regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

With the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report is based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau.

The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More so than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

The CV is a measure of relative error in the estimate, and is calculated directly from the MOE as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. To get the standard error, the MOE is divided by 1.645 (for a 90 percent confidence interval). The CV is expressed as a percentage. For example, if you have an estimate of 60 +/- 20, the CV for the estimate is 20.3 percent. This estimate should be used with caution, since the sampling error represents more than 20 percent of the estimate.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf
- 2 www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
- 3 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf
- 4 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej
- 5 www.stateoftheusa.org
- 6 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx
- 7 www.frey-demographer.org
- 8 www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx
- 9 www.census.gov/popest/
- 10 www.countyhealthrankings.org/
- 11 www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx
- 12 www.census.gov/population/age/
- 13 www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf
- 14 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx
- 15 www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html
- 16 www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards
- 17 www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf
- 18 <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- 19 www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart
- 20 www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf
- 21 www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf
- 22 www.bia.gov/index.htm
- 23 www.indians.org/index.html
- 24 www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml
- 25 www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html
- 26 www.bls.gov/soc/
- 27 www.bls.gov/oco/
- 28 www.ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf
- 29 www.bls.gov/opub/iils/pdf/opbils71.pdf
- 30 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf
- 31 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf
- 32 www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm
- 33 www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator
- 34 <https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZy&hl=en>
- 35 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx
- 36 www.npc.umich.edu/poverty
- 37 www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html
- 38 www.npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity
- 39 www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html
- 40 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
- 41 www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm
- 42 www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf
- 43 www.mla.org/map_single
- 44 www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html
- 45 www.zillow.com
- 46 www.realtor.org/research/research/housinginx

A Profile of Land Use

Yavapai County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Land Ownership	
What is the breakdown of land ownership?	1
What are the different types of Forest Service lands?	2
What are the different types of federal lands?	3
Land Cover	
What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?	4
Residential Development	
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?	5-6
Data Sources & Methods	7
Links to Additional Resources	8

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Land Ownership

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

U.S. Forest Service Land Types (Acres), 2009

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	5,201,845	2,286,279,500
Forest Service Lands	1,969,331	192,750,310
Unspecified Designated Area Type	1,639,791	146,630,207
National Wilderness	318,232	36,155,579
National Monument	0	3,661,327
National Recreation Area	0	2,950,660
National Game Refuge	0	1,198,099
National Wild River	5,168	568,059
National Recreation River	1,131	398,207
National Scenic River	5,009	289,617
National Scenic Area	0	230,459
Primitive Area	0	173,762
National Volcanic Monument	0	167,427
Special Management Area	0	164,707
Protection Area	0	45,051
Recreation Management Area	0	43,900
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	39,171
Scenic Recreation Area	0	12,645
National Botanical Area	0	8,256
National Scenic and Research Area	0	6,637
National Historic Area	0	6,540

Percent of Total

Forest Service Lands	37.9%	8.4%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	31.5%	6.4%
National Wilderness	6.1%	1.6%
National Monument	0.0%	0.2%
National Recreation Area	0.0%	0.1%
National Game Refuge	0.0%	0.1%
National Wild River	0.1%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.1%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources: USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

Note: All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Services' Land Areas Report 2009. The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous page due to differences in values reported by the data sources.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of Forest Service land designations. This information is a useful way to see whether any Forest Service lands have special designations that may affect management considerations. Different types of designation may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Methods

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Additional Resources

A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html⁽⁴⁾.

Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm⁽⁵⁾.

Data Sources

USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Study Guide

Land Ownership

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A: National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B: Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C: Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

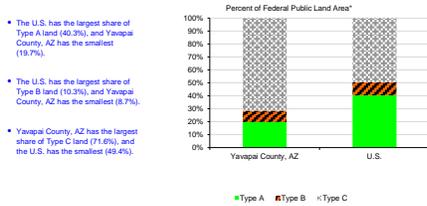
Relative Management Designations of Federal Lands (Acres)*

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area of Type A, B, and C	2,426,887	628,566,455
Type A	480,175	253,610,839
Type B	211,671	64,696,135
Type C	1,744,041	310,659,481

Percent of Total

Type A	19.7%	40.3%
Type B	8.7%	10.3%
Type C	71.6%	49.4%

*Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.



- The U.S. has the largest share of Type A land (40.3%), and Yavapai County, AZ has the smallest (19.7%).
- The U.S. has the largest share of Type B land (10.3%), and Yavapai County, AZ has the smallest (8.7%).
- Yavapai County, AZ has the largest share of Type C land (71.6%), and the U.S. has the smallest (49.4%).

Data Sources: Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. In most other respects, Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities - often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described, Type A lands are areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are areas with limited development and motorized transportation worth preserving; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal public lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness, have been shown to be associated with above average economic growth. While these classifications by themselves do not guarantee economic growth, when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.

Methods

The classifications offered on this page are not absolute categories. They are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as Wilderness and National Monuments, for example, are generally more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a Wilderness area or oil and gas development in a National Monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations such as Wilderness or National Monuments are more likely to allow commercial activities (e.g., mining, timber harvesting), even though there are exceptions.

Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1. Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification. These definitions (Type A, B, and C) of land classifications are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes. A caveat: The amount of acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

Additional Resources

Studies, articles and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available from:

healthyeconomics.org/protectedlands.php/

See also: Lorch, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. "Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States." Population and Environment. 24(3): 255-272; and Holmes, P. and W. Hecox. 2002. "Does Wilderness Impoverish Rural Areas?" International Journal of Wilderness. 10(3): 34-39.

For an analysis on the effect on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, from Wilderness designations, see: Duffy-Deno, K. T., 1988. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Intermountain Western United States." Journal of Regional Science. 38(1): 109-136.

For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see: Rudzitis, G. and H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." Environmental Management. 15(2): 227-233.

For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies. 25(2009): 343-353.

Data Sources

Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2012. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.3

Study Guide

Land Cover

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

Land Cover (Acres), 2006

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Area	5,201,845	2,286,278,309
Forest	208,074	571,569,877
Grassland	520,185	386,667,517
Shrubland	4,389,550	274,383,541
Mixed Cropland	4,201	891,649,009
Water	1,917	22,562,795
Urban	13,097	68,588,385
Other	10,873	14,549,391

Percent of Total

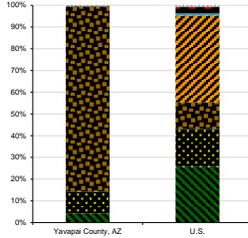
Forest	4.0%	25.0%
Grassland	10.0%	17.0%
Shrubland	84.0%	12.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.1%	39.0%
Water	0.0%	1.0%
Urban	0.3%	3.0%
Other	0.2%	0.6%

Land Cover, Percent of Land Area, 2006

- The U.S. has the largest share of forest cover (25%), and Yavapai County, AZ has the smallest (4%).

- The U.S. has the largest share of grassland cover (17%), and Yavapai County, AZ has the smallest (10%).

- Yavapai County, AZ has the largest share of shrubland cover (84%), and the U.S. has the smallest (12%).



Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land Cover Type Classification identifies 17 classes of land cover. These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Evergreen Needleleaf Forest, Evergreen Broadleaf Forest, Deciduous Needleleaf Forest, Deciduous Broadleaf Forest, and Mixed Forest.

Grassland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Grasslands, Savannas.

Shrubland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Closed Shrubland, Open Shrubland, and Woody Savannas.

Mixed Cropland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Croplands, and Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic.

Water: This is the same in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Urban: This is Urban and Built-Up in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Other: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Permanent Wetlands, Snow and Ice, Barren or Sparsely Vegetated, and Unclassified.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildlife, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.

Methods

NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data was selected because it is publicly available across the globe and has a relatively small number of general classes that were easily summarized.

Additional Resources

For more information about NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data, see: modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/.

Landcover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php.

For information on wildlife, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wetland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Study Guide

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Urban/Suburban: Average residential lot size < 1.7 acres.

Exurban: Average residential lot size 1.7 - 40 acres.

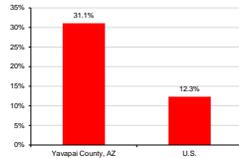
Total Residential: Cumulative acres of land developed at urban/suburban and exurban densities.

Residential Development (Acres), 2000-2010

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Private Land	1,225,876	1,341,224,948
Total Residential, 2000	144,884	190,918,648
Urban/Suburban, 2000	31,462	31,001,465
Exurban, 2000	113,422	159,917,187
Total Residential, 2010	189,898	214,476,717
Urban/Suburban, 2010	44,662	37,816,640
Exurban, 2010	145,233	176,659,076
Percent Change in Total Residential	31.1%	12.3%
Percent of Total*		
Total Residential, 2000	9.5%	14.2%
Urban/Suburban, 2000	2.1%	2.3%
Exurban, 2000	7.4%	11.9%
Total Residential, 2010	12.4%	16.0%
Urban/Suburban, 2010	2.9%	2.8%
Exurban, 2010	9.5%	13.2%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

Percent Change in Area, Total Residential Development, 2000-2010



From 2000 to 2010, Yavapai County, AZ had the largest percent change in residential development (31.1%), and the U.S. had the smallest (12.3%).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGOM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?
This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

In the past decade, despite the downturn in the housing market, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has continued to occur at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development).

This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about the commodity use of the landscape.

Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.

Methods

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine "urban" housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit, and "suburban" housing densities (0.25-1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

Additional Resources

For an overview of past national land-use trends, see:

Brown, D.G., K.M. Johnson, T.R. Loveland, and D.M. Theobald. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950-2000. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1851-1863.

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The last two papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Matzuff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17: 974-988.

Guidé, P.H., Hansen, A.J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B. 2006. "Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 77: 131-151.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/BERGOM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Residential Development

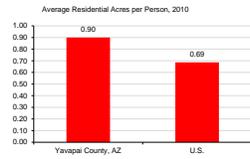
What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

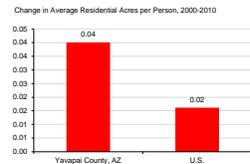
Population Density, 2000-2010

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.86	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	0.90	0.69
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000-2010	0.04	0.02
Private Acres/Person, 2010	7.24	4.29

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.



- In 2010, Yavapai County, AZ had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (7.24 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (4.29 acres).



- From 2000 to 2010, Yavapai County, AZ had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.04 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (0.02 acres).

Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2010 than it was in 2000. This latter trend indicates that exurban development has increased. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

Population growth is often a key metric used to describe human effects on natural resources. However, in most geographies land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to wildlife habitat loss and the degree to which public lands are bordered by residential development. The impact of residential development on ecological processes and biodiversity on surrounding lands is widely recognized. They include changes in ecosystem size, with implications for minimum dynamic area, species-area effect, and trophic structure; altered flows of materials and disturbances into and out of surrounding areas; effects on crucial habitats for seasonal and migration movements and population source/sink dynamics; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotics species, and disease.

The degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 2000 and 2010 is shown in the table and figure on this page. It's important to note that a small change does not indicate that a county is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period. Geographies with high positive values of change were more sprawling in 2010 than in 2000. In parts of the country where development was less dense in 2010 than in 2000, the primary reason is often the increasing popularity of exurban / large lot development. Outside of urban areas, development on exurban lots has increased sharply since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

The pattern of land consumption in 2010 shown in the top figure, Average Residential Acres per Person, is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom figure Change in Average Residential Acres per Person. Geographies where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Methods

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a geography. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person.

Additional Resources

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The second paper focuses on the effects of land use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15:1893-1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974-988.

For more information on development and wildlife, see the EPS-HOT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Land-Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012**
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html>
- **Protected Areas Database v 1.3 2012**
U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
<http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/>
- **Developed Areas 2000 and 2010**
Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.
- **MODIS Land Cover Type 2006**
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm>
- **USDA, Forest Service**
Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database
<http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2012/tgrshp2012.html
- 2 gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
- 3 www.nhd.usgs.gov
- 4 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html
- 5 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm
- 6 headwaterseconomics.org/protectedlands.php
- 7 <http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
- 8 www.landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php

A Profile of Federal Land Payments

Yavapai County AZ

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 18, 2015

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

	Page
Federal Land Payments	
What are federal land payments?	1
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?	2
How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?	3
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?	4
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments (user input data)?	5
Federal Land Payment Programs	
What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?	6
What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?	7
What is BLM Revenue Sharing?	8
What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?	9
What are Federal Mineral Royalties?	10
Data Sources & Methods	11
Links to Additional Resources	12

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

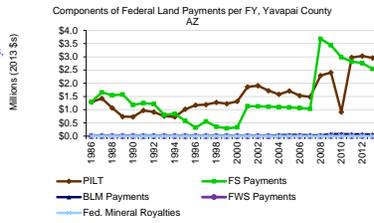
What are federal land payments?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

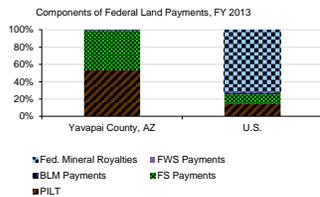
Components of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
PILT	5,570,313	2,787,139,550
Forest Service Payments	2,960,656	397,256,089
BLM Payments	2,543,488	306,058,822
USFWS Refuge Payments	66,169	66,579,030
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	15,936,122
		2,001,309,488
Percent of Total		
PILT	53.2%	14.3%
Forest Service Payments	45.7%	11.0%
BLM Payments	2.4%	2.4%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%	71.8%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$1,298,701 to \$2,543,488, an increase of 96 percent.



- In FY 2013, PILT made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Yavapai County AZ (53.2%), and USFWS Refuge Payments made up the smallest (0%).



Data Source: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.

Before 1976, all federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs—volatility, the payment level, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractive uses of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.

Methods

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments.

Significance of Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level (data gaps on local distributions of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing is less than one percent of total federal land payments in FFY 2009) but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments. Federal mineral royalties made up 68% of federal land payments in the U.S. in FFY 2008.

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

For data on federal land ownership, see the EPS-HDT Land Use report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payments

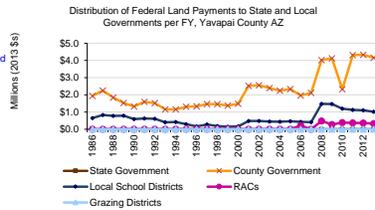
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

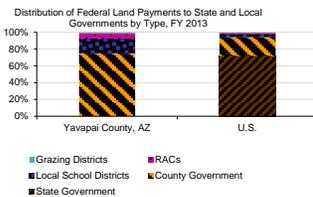
Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$)		
State Government	5,570,313	2,787,139,550
County Government	0	2,005,231,997
Local School Districts	4,156,095	616,271,004
RACs	1,017,395	113,488,835
Grazing Districts	330,653	33,302,236
	66,169	12,684,340
Percent of Total		
State Government	0.0%	71.9%
County Government	74.6%	22.1%
Local School Districts	18.3%	4.1%
RACs	5.9%	1.2%
Grazing Districts	1.2%	0.5%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, the amount county governments receive in federal land payments grew from \$1,936,301 to \$4,156,095, an increase of 115 percent.



- In FY 2013, County Government made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Yavapai County AZ (74.6%), and State Government made up the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Why is it important?

A variety of state and local governments receive federal land payments, and the way these payments are distributed explains who benefits. For example, PILT is directed to county government only, while USFS payments are shared between county government and schools. If USFS payments decline, the PILT formula ensures that county government payments will increase, but school districts will not share in the increased PILT payments. While PILT and SRS have decoupled local government payments from commercial activities on public lands, all the federal land payments delivered to state government (mineral royalties, BLM revenue sharing payments) are still linked directly to how public lands are managed. This means state legislators and governors have a different set of expectations and incentives to lobby for particular outcomes on public lands than do county commissioners or school officials.

Methods

State Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute (see note about data limitations).

County Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

Local School District Distributions: Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Distributions: Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343. Each RAC consists of 15 people representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel.

Grazing District Distributions: Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

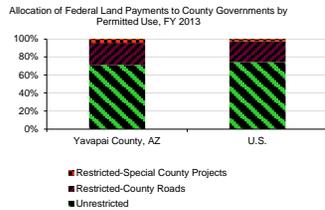
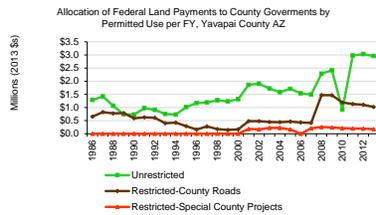
Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Government by Permitted Use, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$)	4,156,095	615,271,004
Unrestricted	2,960,656	457,219,872
Restricted-County Roads	1,017,395	143,265,915
Restricted-Special County Projects	178,044	15,785,217
Percent of Total		
Unrestricted	71.2%	74.2%
Restricted-County Roads	24.5%	23.2%
Restricted-Special County Projects	4.3%	2.6%

- From 1986 to 2013, unrestricted federal land payments grew from \$1,286,951 to \$2,960,656, an increase of 130 percent.

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, federal land payments restricted to county roads grew from \$649,351 to \$1,017,395, an increase of 57 percent.

- In FY 2013, unrestricted federal land payments were the largest type of payment to the county government in Yavapai County AZ (71.2%), and restricted-special county projects were the smallest (4.3%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Why is it important?

County governments can incur a number of costs associated with activities that take place on federal public lands within their boundaries. For example, counties must maintain county roads used by logging trucks and recreational traffic traveling to and from federal lands, and they must pay for law enforcement and emergency services associated with public lands. Several federal land payment programs, particularly those from the Forest Service, are specifically targeted to help pay for these costs.

Methods

Unrestricted: Consist of (1) PILT, (2) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing, and (3) any distributions of federal mineral royalties from the state government.
Restricted-County Roads: Consist of (1) Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I, (2) Forest Service 25% Fund, (3) Forest Service Owl payments (between 1993 and 2000 only), and (4) Forest Grasslands. Federal law mandates payments be used for county roads and public schools. Each state determines how to split funds between the two services.
Restricted-Special County Projects: Consist of (1) SRS Title III funds that are distributed to county government for use on specific projects, such as Firewise Communities projects, reimbursement for emergency services provided on federal land, and developing community wildfire protection plans.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

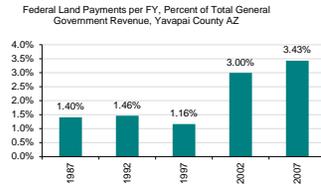
How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

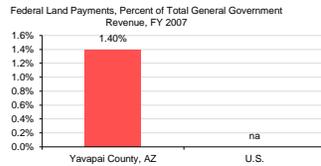
Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2013 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	183,246	na
Taxes	69,238	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	96,216	na
Total Charges	5,238	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	12,554	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	2,570	3,312,736
Percent of Total		
Taxes	37.8%	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	52.5%	na
Total Charges	2.9%	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	6.9%	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2007)	1.4%	na

- From FY 1987 to FY 2007, federal land payments shrank from 3.4 to 1.4 percent of total general government revenue, a decrease of 59 percent.



- In FY 2007, federal land payments as a percent of total general government revenue in Yavapai County AZ was 1.4%.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau. Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Reporting Period: State and local financial data is from the U.S. Census of Governments, conducted every five years. The latest was for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. Federal land payments reported for FY 2006 are received by state and local government during FY 2007.

Interactive Table: Census of Government county financial statistics are based on a national survey and may not match local government financial reports. The interactive table on the next page allows the user to input data gathered from primary sources to avoid these data limitations and update data for the latest year.

Taxes: All taxes collected by state and local governments, including property, sales, and income tax.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Payments, grants, and distributions from other governments, including federal education, health care, and transportation assistance to state governments, and state assistance to local governments.

Total Charges: Charges imposed for providing current services, including social services, library, and clerk and recorder charges.

All Other (Miscellaneous): All other general government revenue from their own sources.

Why is it important?

County payments are an important component of local government fiscal health for a handful of rural counties with a large share of land in federal ownership. For counties with fewer public lands and larger economies, federal land payments are a small piece of a much broader revenue stream. Counties most dependent on federal land payments are affected most by changes in distribution and funding levels. For these counties, volatility and uncertainty makes budgeting and planning difficult.

Methods

Reporting Period: The Census of Government FY covers the period July 1 to June 30 for most states and counties and does not match the federal FY beginning October 1 and ending September 31. Federal land payments reported for the current FY are often distributed to counties during the following FY. For example, Forest Service payments authorized and appropriated for FY 2007 are delivered to counties in January of 2008, during the Census of Government FY 2008. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in FY 2006 are compared to local government revenue received in FY 2007.

Federal Land Payments Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Census of Governments Data Limitations: (1) county financial statistics may not match local government financial reports for three main reasons: (a) The Census of Government defines the general county government as the aggregation of the parent (county) government and all agencies, institutions, and authorities connected to it (including government and quasi-governmental entities). This may differ from the way local governments define themselves for budgeting purposes; (b) different reporting periods between the Census of Governments fiscal year and the reporting period used by local governments (for example, some counties use a calendar year for reporting purposes); and (c) survey methods introduce error; (2) the last published edition of the Census of Governments was FY 2007, before the recent increase in payments from SRS and PILT; and (3) federal land payments data limitations may under-represent the importance of federal land payments relative to other sources of county revenue.

Additional Resources

U.S. Census Bureau State and Local Government Finance statistics can be downloaded at: census.gov/estimate/.

For a detailed description of Census of Governments survey methods, survey year (fiscal year), and definitions, see: 2006 Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at census.gov/gov/.

Schuster, Ervin G. and Krista M. Gebert. 2001. Property Tax Equivalency on Federal Resource Management Lands. *Journal of Forestry*, May 2001 pp 30-35.

Ingles, Brett. 2004. Changing the Funding Structure: An Analysis of the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 on National Forest Lands. Environmental Science and Public Policy Research Institute, Boise State University.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Instructions: Use the Interactive Table below to input data (enter data only in the shaded cells). Data entered will automatically update the table and figures below. See the Instructions in the Study Guide for help on where to find county data.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2009 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total General Revenue	0	na
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)	4,156,095	616,271,004
Percent of Total		
Taxes		na
Intergovernmental Revenue		na
Total Charges		na
All Other (Miscellaneous)		na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2009)		na

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Why is it important?

Federal land cannot be taxed by state and local governments, reducing their tax capacity and potentially making it difficult for jurisdictions with significant federal land ownership to fund basic services, including education, transportation, and public safety. In addition, local governments

Instructions

1. Enter County Data into Interactive Table: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with data you obtain from the county's Audited Financial Statements or Annual Financial Reports. Data entered into the Interactive Table will automatically update all relevant tables and figures on this page.

Audited Financial Statements: Most states require county governments to complete annual audits of government financial reports and to report these to the state. Audited annual financial statements are the best source for local financial data because they report statistics for the entire general county government as a whole, and they are standardized, allowing for easy comparison between geographies.

Annual Financial Reports: Using unaudited financial statements from the county government is another option. Annual financial statements are less desirable because they often are not aggregated for the general county government, but are organized into funds. Annual financial reports are not standardized across local governments and some work may be required to understand the accounting basis for these reports.

2. Enter Federal Land Payments Data: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with federal land payments data for the year immediately prior to the year for which you entered government financial data. These data can be found on page 2 of this report, or in the hidden "Calcs" worksheet. To unhide worksheets, right-click on any worksheet tab and click unhide.

3. Update Text in Tables, Figures, and Bullets: Table and figure headings and bullets that describe the reporting period and geographies covered must be updated to reflect the year of data entered, and the geographies covered.

Additional Resources

Honadle, Beth W., James M. Costa, and Beverly A. Cigler. 2004. *Fiscal Health for Local Governments*. Elsevier Academic Press, San Diego.

If you have questions about how to use the Interactive Table, contact Headwaters Economics at eps-hdt@headwaters-economics.org or (408) 570-5626.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PLT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior, 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaters-economics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

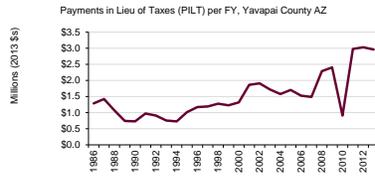
PILT Eligible Acres by Agency, FY 2013

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Eligible Acres	2,582,738	605,353,942
BLM	606,958	241,711,116
Forest Service	1,967,907	189,274,098
Bureau of Reclamation	7,145	4,030,856
National Park Service	728	76,781,845
Military	0	328,157
Army Corps of Engineers	0	7,969,080
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	85,235,272
Other Eligible Acres	0	23,518
PILT Payment (2013 \$s)	2,960,656	397,256,089
Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2013 \$s)	1.15	0.66

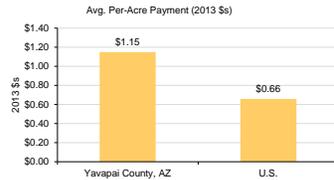
Percent of Total

BLM	23.5%	39.9%
Forest Service	76.2%	31.3%
Bureau of Reclamation	0.3%	0.7%
National Park Service	0.0%	12.7%
Military	0.0%	0.1%
Army Corps of Engineers	0.0%	1.3%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.0%	14.1%
Other Eligible Acres	0.0%	0.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, PILT payments grew from \$1,286,951 to \$2,960,656, increased of 130 percent.



- In FY 2013, Yavapai County, AZ had the highest average per-acre PILT payment (\$1.15), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$0.66).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

Congress authorized PILT in 1976 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing payment programs to compensate counties for non-taxable federal lands within their borders (Public Law 94-565). PILT increases and stabilizes county government revenue sharing payments by paying counties based on a per-acre average "base payment" that is reduced by the amount of revenue sharing payments and is subject to a population cap.

A low average per-acre PILT payment may indicate significant revenue sharing payments from the previous year or that the county's population is below the population cap that limits the base per acre payment.

PILT is permanently authorized, but congress must appropriate funding on an annual basis. PILT was typically not fully funded until FY 2008 when counties received a guarantee of five years at full payment amounts (FY 2008 to FY 2012 payments).

Why is it important?

As county payments became more important to local government after WWII (largely due to high timber extraction levels to fuel the post-war housing and economic growth), volatility became an issue. PILT increased and stabilized payments by funding counties from congressional appropriations rather than directly from commodity receipts. PILT payments are also important because they are not restricted to particular local government services, but can be used at the discretion of county commissioners to fund any local government needs.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior maintains an online searchable database of PILT payments and eligible PILT acres by county and state total. Data are available back to FY 1999 at: doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm^[1].

Schuster, Ervin G. 1995. PILT - Its Purpose and Performance. *Journal of Forestry*, 93(8):31-35.

Com, M. Lynne. 2008. PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified. Congressional Research Service Report RL31392.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

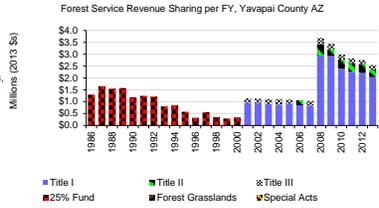
Forest Service Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Forest Service Total	2,543,488	306,058,822
Secure Rural Schools Total	2,543,488	288,819,519
Title I	2,034,790	245,676,588
Title II	330,653	29,958,363
Title III	178,044	13,184,569
25% Fund	0	11,078,162
Forest Grasslands	0	0
Special Acts	0	6,161,140

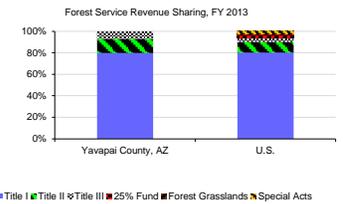
Percent of Total

Secure Rural Schools Total	100.0%	94.4%
Title I	80.0%	80.3%
Title II	13.0%	9.8%
Title III	7.0%	4.3%
25% Fund	0.0%	3.6%
Forest Grasslands	0.0%	0.0%
Special Acts	0.0%	2.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2013, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$1,298,701 to \$2,543,488, an increase of 96 percent.



- In FY 2013, Title I payments were the greatest portion of Forest Service revenue sharing in Yavapai County AZ (80%), and 25% Fund were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwatersconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.
U.S. Forest Service 25 Percent Fund: The 25% Fund, established in 1908, shares revenue generated from the sale of commodities produced on public land with the county where the activities take place. Twenty-five percent of the value of public land receipts are distributed directly to counties and must be used to fund roads and schools. States determine how to allocate receipts between these two local services.
The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS), or Public Law 106-393: SRS was enacted in FY 2001 to provide 5 years of transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. SRS was reauthorized for a single year in 2007, and again in 2008 for a period of four years. The SRS Act has three titles that allocate payments for specific purposes.

- Title I - these payments to counties make up 80 to 85 percent of the total SRS payments and must be dedicated to funding roads and schools. States determine the split between these two services, and some states let the counties decide.
- Title II - these funds are retained by the federal treasury to be used on special projects on federal land. Resource advisory committees (RACs) at the community level help make spending determinations and monitor project progress.
- Title III - these payments may be used to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program, to reimburse the county for search and rescue and other emergency services, and to develop community wildfire protection plans.

What is the Relationship Between the 25% Fund and SRS? Counties elect to receive Secure Rural Schools Payments, or to continue with 25% Fund payments. Most counties have elected to receive Secure Rural Schools payments. Some counties, particularly in the East, continue to prefer 25% Fund payments to Secure Rural Schools.
Forest Grasslands: Forest Grasslands are lands acquired by the Forest Service through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-210). The Act authorized acquisition of damaged lands to rehabilitate and use them for various purposes. Receipts from activities on Forest Grasslands are shared directly with county governments.

Special Acts: These include Payments to Minnesota (Act of June 22, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 577g), payments associated with the Quinault Special Management Area in Washington (P.L. 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327), and receipts from the sale of quartz from the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas (§423, Interior Appropriations Act for FY1989; P.L. 100-446, 102 Stat. 1774). Payments to Minnesota provides a special payment (75% of the appraised value) for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties. The Forest Service shares 45 percent of timber receipts from the Quinault Special Management Area with both the Quinault Indian Tribe and with the State of Washington. Congress directed the Forest Service to sell quartz from the Ouachita National Forest as common variety mineral materials (rather than being available under the 1872 General Mining Law), with 50 percent of the receipts to Arkansas counties with Ouachita National Forest lands for roads and schools.

Why is it important?

USFS revenue sharing is the largest source of federal land payments to counties on a national basis (federal mineral royalties are distributed to states). For some counties it provides a significant portion of total local government revenue. Payments became important after WWII when timber harvests on the National Forests increased sharply in response to post-war housing and economic growth.

As the timber economy shifted and ideas about public land management changed, harvests declined and county payments along with it. Congress addressed these changes by authorizing "owl" transition payments in the Pacific Northwest, and later extended the concept of transition payments nationally in 2000 with the SRS act. SRS changed USFS revenue sharing in three fundamental ways: SRS (1) decoupled county payments from National Forest receipts traditionally dominated by timber, (2) introduced new purposes of restoration and stewardship through Title II funds that pay for projects on public lands, and (3) addressed payment equity concerns by adjusting county and school payments based on economic need (the Title I formula is adjusted using each county's per capita personal income).

SRS transition payments are only authorized through FY 2011, at which point Congress must decide to extend and/or reform SRS, or allow it to expire. If SRS expires, counties will again receive payments from the 25% Fund, recouping payments directly to commercial activities on public land.

Additional Resources

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments available at: fs.usda.gov/pts/9/
 Gotte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwatersconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

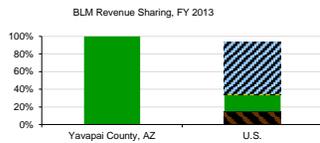
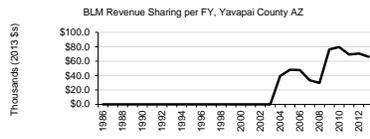
This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

BLM Payments to States and Local Governments, FY 2013 (\$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total BLM Payments (\$)	66,169	66,579,030
Proceeds of Sales	0	9,841,676
Mineral Leasing Act	0	53,150
Taylor Grazing Act	66,169	12,684,240
State Payments	0	3,922,509
National Grasslands	0	447,217
O&C and CBWR land grants	0	39,630,138
Title I	0	33,685,617
Title II	0	3,343,873
Title III	0	2,600,648

Percent of Total

Proceeds of Sales	0.0%	14.8%
Mineral Leasing Act	0.0%	0.1%
Taylor Grazing Act	100.0%	19.1%
State Payments	0.0%	5.9%
National Grasslands	0.0%	0.7%
O&C and CBWR land grants	0.0%	59.5%
Title I	0.0%	50.6%
Title II	0.0%	5.0%
Title III	0.0%	3.9%



- In FY 2013, Taylor Grazing Act payments were the greatest portion of BLM revenue sharing in Yavapai County AZ (100%), and Proceeds of Sales payments were the smallest (0%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

Proceeds of Sales: These include receipts from the sale of land and materials.

Mineral Leasing Act: These include Oil and Gas Right of Way lease revenue and the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Lands. These do not include royalties from mineral leasing on BLM lands, which are distributed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). For ONRR payments see worksheet 10.

Taylor Grazing Act: The Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, established grazing allotments on public land and extended tenure to district grazers. In 1936 the Grazing Service (BLM) enacted fees to be shared with the county where allotments and leases are located. Funds are restricted to use for range improvements (e.g., predator control, noxious weed programs) in cooperation with BLM or livestock organizations.

- Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established under the Act.

- Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district established under the Act.

National Grasslands: Revenue derived from the management of National Grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958.

Oregon and California Land Grants: These include (1) the Oregon and California (O&C) land grant payment and (2) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment administered by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Amounts include Title I, Title II, and Title III payments (see the Forest Service revenue sharing section in this report for definitions and information on the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act).

Why is it important?

The BLM is the nation's largest land owner, and activities that take place on BLM lands can be extremely important to adjacent communities. Similarly, the non-taxable status of BLM lands is important to local government who must provide services to county residents, and provide public safety and law enforcement activities on BLM lands. BLM revenue sharing programs provide resources to local governments in lieu of property taxes (and these revenue sharing dollars are supplemented by PILT).

Methods

BLM data on this page are from BLM FRD 196 and FRD 198 reports. The FRD 196 reports receipts by county and state of origin while the FRD 198 reports actual distribution amounts to state and local governments. FRD 198 is not available for some years, so the FRD 196 report is used. To arrive at distribution amounts from receipts, the Legal Allocation of BLM Receipts (Table 3-31 of BLM Public Land Statistics) was used. Some error is likely. In addition, some data are obtained directly from states. Distribution statistics obtained from the state or local government are related to the previous FY's reported distributions (BLM distributions reported for federal FY 2008 are received and reported by state and local government in FY 2009.)

Additional Resources

BLM Public Land Statistics are available at the Annual Reports and Public Land Statistics website: blm.gov/wy/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html

Information about the Taylor Grazing Act is available at: blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Study Guide

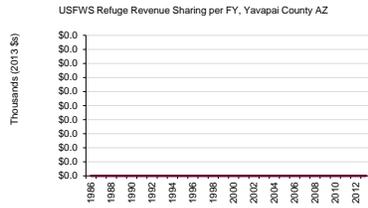
Federal Land Payment Programs

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

USFWS Refuge Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
USFWS Refuge Revenue Share	0	15,936,122



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

Twenty-five percent of the net receipts collected from the sale of various products or privileges from Refuge lands, or three-quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the adjusted purchase price of Refuge land, whichever is greater, is shared with the counties in which the Refuge is located.

Why is it important?

National Wildlife Refuges and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service do not pay property taxes to local governments. The Refuge revenue sharing program is intended to compensate counties for non-taxable Refuge lands. As with other revenue sharing programs, these payments can be important if USFWS ownership is a large percentage of all land in the county, reducing the ability of the local government to raise sufficient tax revenue to provide basic services. In addition, linking payments to revenue derived from USFWS lands can create incentives for local government officials to lobby for particular uses of public land.

Methods

Data Limitations: The USFWS publishes a database of Refuge revenue sharing payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007 only, and does not make data available for other years for the nation. Data on Refuge revenue sharing may be obtained directly from the receiving county government. County governments may request county-specific Refuge revenue sharing payment data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Financial Management, Denver Operations.

Significance of Data Limitations: Data limitations are relatively insignificant on the national scale (USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments were about 4% of total federal land payments for the United States in FY 2007), however they may be significant for counties that have large areas managed by USFWS.

Additional Resources

A detailed description of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments is available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Realty website at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/mrs.html⁹³.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Database is available at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm⁹⁴. The database currently only includes payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007. The agency does not provide data for the nation for additional years.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

This page describes components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments.

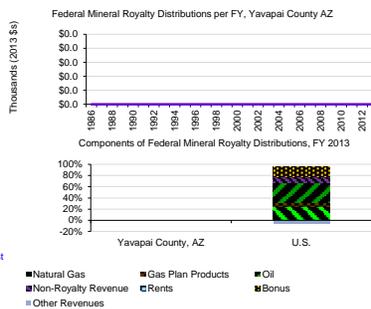
Federal Mineral Royalties by Source, FY 2013 (2013 \$)

	Yavapai County, AZ	U.S.
Total Federal Royalty	0	2,001,309,488
Royalties	0	1,784,591,308
Coal	0	353,201,199
Natural Gas	0	498,654,394
Gas Plan Products	0	141,034,611
Oil	0	693,515,903
Other	0	98,185,211
Non-Royalty Revenue	0	216,482,995
Rents	0	22,126,372
Bonus	0	330,986,898
Other Revenues	0	-136,630,275
Geothermal	0	3,659,328
GOMESA	0	235,185

Percent of Total

Royalties	na	89.2%
Coal	na	17.6%
Natural Gas	na	24.9%
Gas Plan Products	na	7.0%
Oil	na	34.7%
Other	na	4.9%
Non-Royalty Revenue	na	10.8%
Rents	na	1.1%
Bonus	na	16.5%
Other Revenues	na	-6.8%
Geothermal	na	0.2%
GOMESA	na	0.0%

This table shows federal royalties disbursed directly to state and local governments. States may share a portion of their royalties with counties. These state "pass through" disbursements are not reported here. See "Additional Resources".



- In FY 2013, oil royalties were the largest component of federal mineral royalties in the U.S. (34.7%), and other were the smallest (4.9%).

- In FY 2013, bonus were the largest component of federal mineral non-royalty revenue in the U.S. (16.5%), and other revenues were the smallest (-6.8%).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments across geographies, and trends for the region.

Royalties, rents, and bonus payments from mining activities on federal land are shared with the state of origin (49% of revenue is returned to states and 51% is retained by the federal government). In addition, revenue from geothermal production on federal lands and a share of royalties from offshore drilling the Gulf of Mexico (GOMESA) are shared directly with county governments. State and local governments determine how to spend their share of federal mineral royalties within broad federal guidelines (priority must be given to areas socially or economically impacted by mineral development for planning, construction/maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services).

Royalties: Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease. A royalty is due when production begins.

Geothermal: Geothermal payments are distributed directly to counties where the activity takes place.

GOMESA: The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA) makes distributors of offshore federal mineral royalties to coastal states and communities. The four states and their eligible political subdivisions receiving revenues from the GOMESA leases include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Rents: A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the right to a lease.

Bonuses: Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

Other Revenues: A disbursement that is not a royalty, rent, or bonus. Other revenue may include minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

Why is it important?

Mineral royalties are the largest source of revenue derived from extractive activities on public lands. Mineral extraction can place significant demands on federal, state, and local infrastructure and services. Royalty revenue helps meet some of these demands. They are also designed to provide an ongoing public benefit from the depletion of non-renewable resources owned by the public.

Methods

Data Limitations: State governments that receive federal mineral royalty distributions often choose to pass through a share of federal distributions directly to the local government of origin (the location where the royalties were generated). For example, Montana distributes 25 percent of the state government's share of federal mineral royalties with the county of origin. Because information about royalties by county of origin and state government distributions to local governments are not published by ONRR, EPS-HDT users must contact each state directly for these data. Headwaters Economics includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document. http://headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics provides a methods document specific to the EPS-HDT Federal Lands Payments report that includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document: headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf¹⁰.

For more definitions, see the Glossary of Mineral Terms, Office of Natural Resources Revenue available at: onrr.gov/Stats/pdffiles/glossary.pdf¹¹.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Government report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **U.S. Census of Governments**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
www.census.gov/govs
Tel. 800-242-2184
- **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.blm.gov
Tel. 202-208-3801
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
Realty Division, U.S. Department of Interior
www.fws.gov
Tel. 703-358-1713
- **U.S. Forest Service**
U.S. Department of Agriculture
www.fs.fed.us
Tel. 800-832-1355
- **U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.onrr.gov
Tel. 303-231-3078

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt
- 2 www.census.gov/govs/estimate/
- 3 www.census.gov/govs/
- 4 www.doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm
- 5 www.fs.usda.gov/pts/
- 6 www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html
- 7 www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html
- 8 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html
- 9 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm
- 10 headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf
- 11 www.onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf

