HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

A Demographic Profile

Combined area

Selected Geographies:

San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ; Florence town, Arizona, AZ

Benchmark Geographies:

Arizona

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

headwaterseconomics.org

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

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of 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 sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. 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. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.
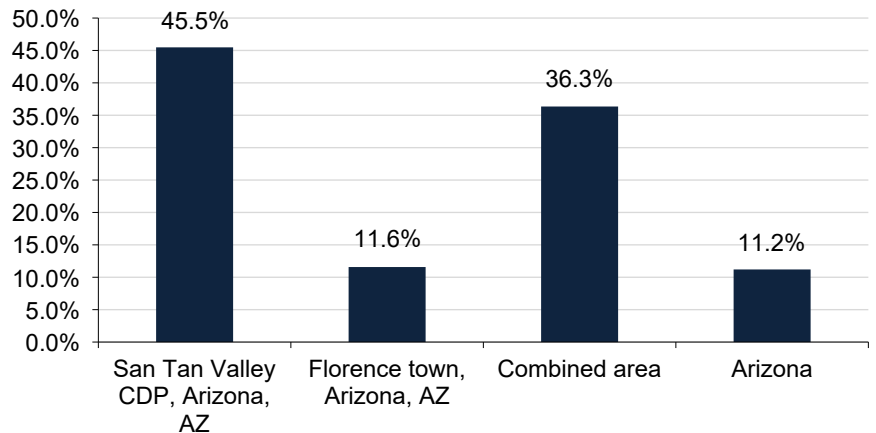
Demographics

Combined area

Population

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Population (2018*)	93,230	26,350	119,580	6,946,685
Population (2010*)	64,085	23,616	87,701	6,246,816
Population Change (2010*-2018*)	29,145	2,734	31,879	699,869
Population Pct. Change (2010*-2018*)	45.5%	11.6%	36.3%	11.2%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- From 2010* to 2018*, Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (2,734).

- From 2010* to 2018*, San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the largest estimated relative change in population (45.5%), and Arizona had the smallest (11.2%).

Percent Change in Population, 2010*-2018*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018; 2010 represents 2006-2010.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.[1, 2]

Data in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).[3] The ACS is conducted nationwide every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to collect demographic, social, economic, and housing information. For more information about ACS data and accuracy, see the Methods section at the end of this report.

Why is it important?

Population growth is generally an indication of a healthy economy. No growth or long-term decline generally occur when an area is struggling.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

The size of a population and economy (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) can have an important bearing on economic activities as well as opportunities and challenges for area businesses.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Age and Gender

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	93,230	26,350	119,580	6,946,685
Under 5 years	7,225	˙601	7,826	436,102
5 to 9 years	8,446	˙752	9,198	452,832
10 to 14 years	8,596	˙839	9,435	467,267
15 to 19 years	7,358	˙616	7,974	468,197
20 to 24 years	5,129	1,830	6,959	488,355
25 to 29 years	6,182	3,189	9,371	488,359
30 to 34 years	6,360	3,099	9,459	457,452
35 to 39 years	7,742	2,804	10,546	433,806
40 to 44 years	6,554	2,271	8,825	421,414
45 to 49 years	5,531	1,577	7,108	420,088
50 to 54 years	4,557	1,744	6,301	425,175
55 to 59 years	3,960	1,498	5,458	420,490
60 to 64 years	4,859	1,327	6,186	408,828
65 to 69 years	4,122	1,880	6,002	375,601
70 to 74 years	3,459	˙946	4,405	298,634
75 to 79 years	˙1,512	˙677	2,189	216,974
80 to 84 years	˙889	˙450	˙1,339	138,562
85 years and over	˙749	˙250	˙999	128,549
Total Female	47,613	5,904	53,517	3,493,246
Total Male	45,617	20,446	66,063	3,453,439

Change in Median Age, 2010*-2018*

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Median Age^ (2018*)	33.2	38.8	na	37.4
Median Age^ (2010*)	28.0	36.2	na	35.5
Median Age % Change	18.6%	¨7.2%	na	5.4%

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

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Median Age, 2010* & 2018*

- From 2010* to 2018* , the median age estimate increased the most in San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ (28.0 to 33.2, a 18.6% increase) and increased the least in Arizona (35.5 to 37.4, a 5.4% increase).
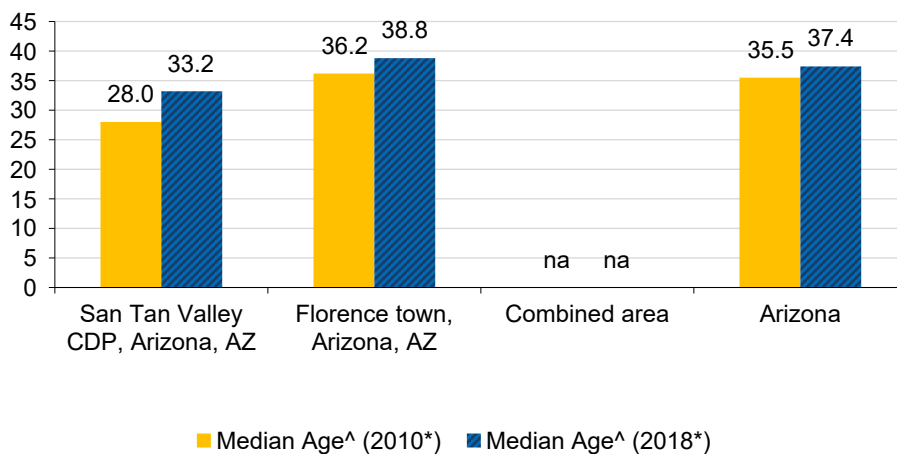
Legend: ■ Median Age^ (2010*) ■ Median Age^ (2018*)

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018; 2010 represents 2006-2010.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

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 that divides the population into two numerically equal groups (half the people are younger than this age and half are older).

Why is it important?

Different locations have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed toward categories 65 years and older.[4] In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward 18- to 29-year-olds. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is 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.[5]

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Age and Gender

	2010*	2018*
Total Population, 2010*-2018*	87,701	119,580
Under 18	25,252	31,507
18-34	27,872	28,715
35-44	15,899	19,371
45-64	14,123	25,053
65 and over	4,555	14,934
Percent of Total		
Under 18	28.8%	26.3%
18-34	31.8%	24.0%
35-44	18.1%	16.2%
45-64	16.1%	21.0%
65 and over	5.2%	12.5%

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- In 2018*, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was Under 18 (15,473), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 18-34 (18,030).

- From 2010* to 2018*, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 45-64 (10,930), and the age category with the smallest estimated increase was 18-34 (843).
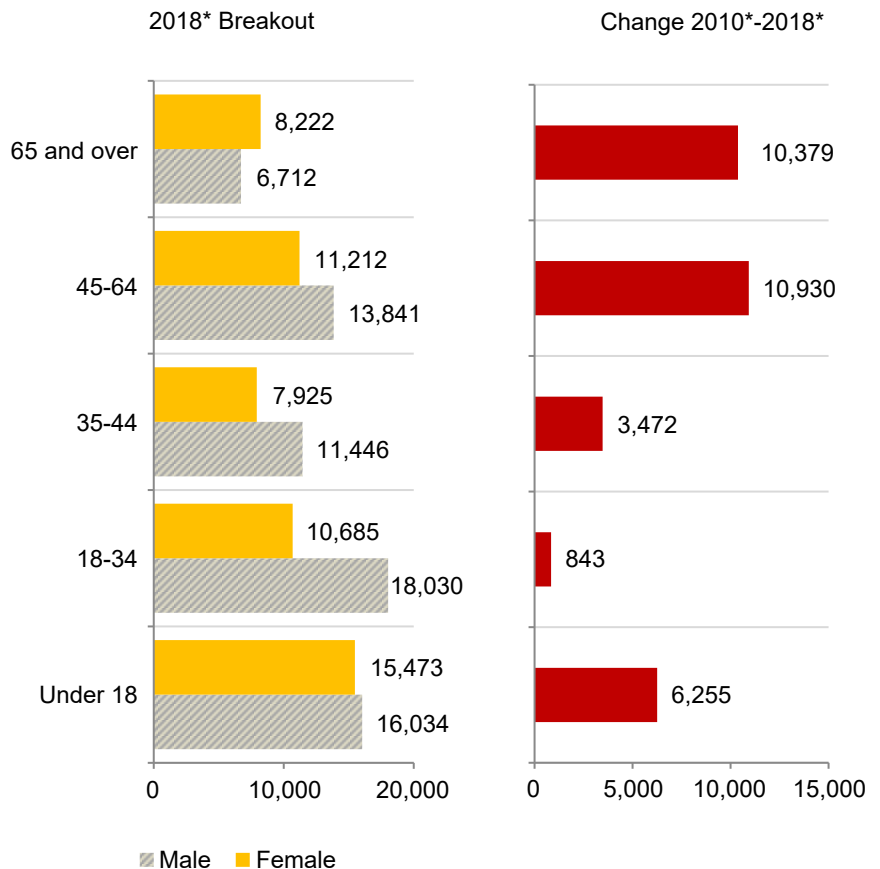
2018* Breakout

Change 2010*-2018*

Age	Female	Male	Change
65 and over	8,222	6,712	10,379
45-64	11,212	13,841	10,930
35-44	7,925	11,446	3,472
18-34	10,685	18,030	843
Under 18	15,473	16,034	6,255

■ Male ■ Female

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018; 2010 represents 2006-2010.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

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 five age-group categories.[6]

Why is it important?

Understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether policy changes and 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 an area has a large retired population or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may differ than an area with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many locations, 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).[7, 8, 9] As this generation continues to enter retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically.[10, 11, 12]

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Race

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	93,230	26,350	119,580	6,946,685
White alone	79,271	21,975	101,246	5,364,141
Black or African American alone	˙4,416	1,855	6,271	305,259
American Indian alone	˙1,276	˙948	˙2,224	309,580
Asian alone	˙2,360	˙137	˙2,497	228,887
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨211	¨148	˙359	14,112
Some other race alone	˙2,045	˙561	˙2,606	471,823
Two or more races	˙3,651	˙726	4,377	252,883

Percent of Total

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
White alone	85.0%	83.4%	84.7%	77.2%
Black or African American alone	˙4.7%	7.0%	5.2%	4.4%
American Indian alone	˙1.4%	˙3.6%	˙1.9%	4.5%
Asian alone	˙2.5%	˙0.5%	2.1%	3.3%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0.2%	¨0.6%	¨0.3%	0.2%
Some other race alone	˙2.2%	˙2.1%	˙2.2%	6.8%
Two or more races	˙3.9%	˙2.8%	3.7%	3.6%

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Combined area was white alone (84.7%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was native hawaii & other pacific is. alone (0.3%).

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Combined area, 2018*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

** Percentages are by an individual race alone unless otherwise noted

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Race

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 respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.[13]

Race Alone Categories: The minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the some-other-race-alone categories included by the U.S. 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: 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 a combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

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.[14] Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Why is it important?

The United States hit a tipping point in 2015 in its racial and ethnic make-up: more toddlers under the age of five are now minorities than non-Hispanic whites.[15] The racial composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different racial groups.

Federal agencies use information on race and ethnicity to implement a number of programs and to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, many federal programs are put into effect based on Census race data (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks).[16]

It is important to consider whether proposed policies and management actions 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.[17] The Social Science Research Council hosts a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups.[18]

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Ethnicity

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	93,230	26,350	119,580	6,946,685
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21,202	10,215	31,417	2,163,312
Not Hispanic or Latino	72,028	16,135	88,163	4,783,373
White alone	61,753	12,733	74,486	3,825,886
Black or African American alone	˙3,954	1,815	5,769	286,614
American Indian alone	˙965	˙904	˙1,869	271,946
Asian alone	˙2,314	˙115	˙2,429	222,477
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨178	¨148	¨326	12,523
Some other race	¨11	¨25	¨36	9,177
Two or more races	˙2,853	˙395	˙3,248	154,750
Percent of Total				
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	22.7%	38.8%	26.3%	31.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	77.3%	61.2%	73.7%	68.9%
White alone	66.2%	48.3%	62.3%	55.1%
Black or African American alone	˙4.2%	6.9%	4.8%	4.1%
American Indian alone	˙1.0%	˙3.4%	˙1.6%	3.9%
Asian alone	˙2.5%	˙0.4%	2.0%	3.2%
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨0.2%	¨0.6%	¨0.3%	0.2%
Some other race	0.0%	¨0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Two or more races	˙3.1%	˙1.5%	˙2.7%	2.2%

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Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
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Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Combined area, 2018*
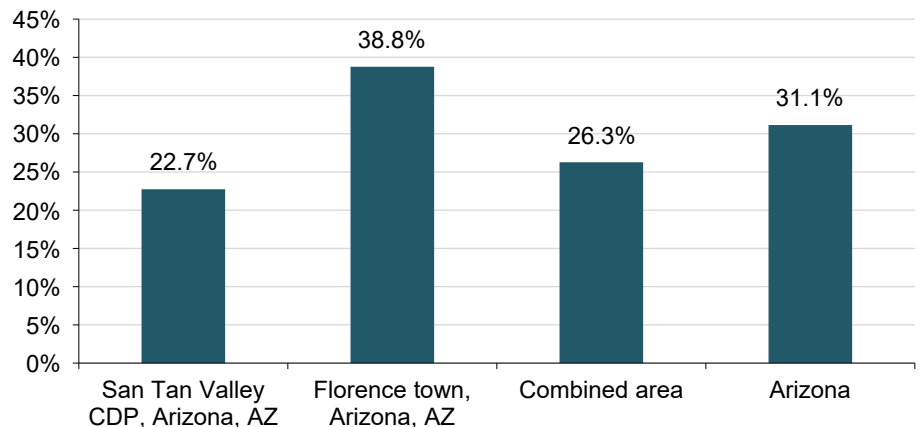
- In the 2014-2018 period, Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (38.8%), and San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (22.7%).

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Ethnicity

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; 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.[13, 19]

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 U.S. Census Bureau 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.[14]

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 17.3 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2016. The Census Bureau predicts that 28.6 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2060.[20] The ethnic composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different ethnic groups.

According to the Census Bureau: "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)."

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Tribal

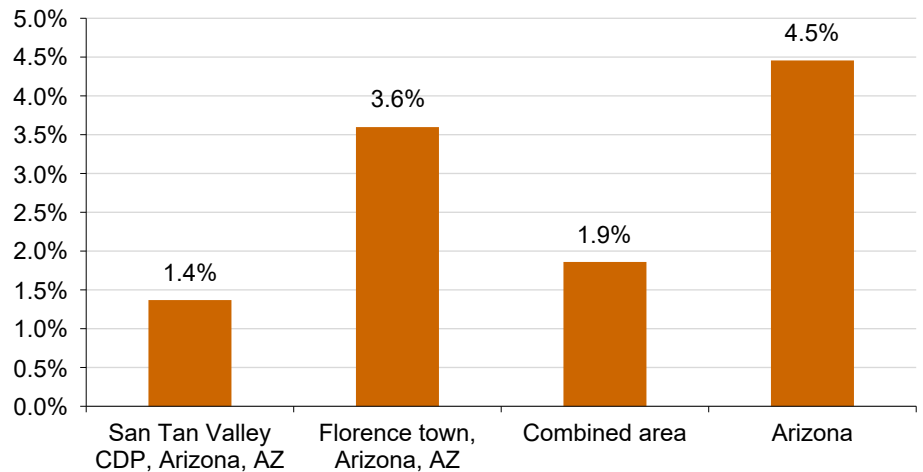|	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	93,230	26,350	119,580	6,946,685
Total Native American, 2018*	˙1,276	˙948	˙2,224	309,580
American Indian Tribes	˙1,026	˙795	˙1,821	283,001
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙948
Non-Specified Tribes	¨225	¨74	˙299	19,442
Percent of Total				
Total Native American	˙1.4%	˙3.6%	˙1.9%	4.5%
American Indian Tribes	˙1.1%	˙3.0%	˙1.5%	4.1%
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	¨0.2%	¨0.3%	˙0.3%	0.3%

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- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (4.5%) and San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (1.4%).

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Combined area, 2018*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Tribal

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.[21]

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, 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 tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.[22]

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. U.S. Census Bureau data are available for seven Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Inupiat, Tlingit-Haida, Tsimshian, Yupik, and All other tribes.

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

International Indian Tribes: This category shows people who self-identified as Canadian and French American Indian, Central American Indian, Mexican American Indian, South American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

Why is it important?

The American Indian and Alaska Native identity of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different groups.

Many tribal people have unique historical and current ties to the land,[23, 24] and some tribes have unique legal rights to certain activities, such as hunting, fishing, and plant-gathering.
Policies and management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know whether native peoples live in a particular area.[25, 26]

Tribal

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	93,230	26,350	119,580	6,946,685
Total Native American	˙1,276	˙948	˙2,224	309,580
American Indian Tribes; Specified	˙1,026	˙795	˙1,821	283,001
Apache	¨1	¨55	¨56	29,055
Arapaho	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙194
Blackfeet	¨22	¨0	¨22	˙144
Cherokee	¨21	¨20	¨41	2,851
Cheyenne	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙128
Chickasaw	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙309
Chippewa	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙664
Choctaw	¨0	¨9	¨9	˙1,387
Colville	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙203
Comanche	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙239
Cree	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨21
Creek	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙393
Crow	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨70
Hopi	¨0	¨39	¨39	12,988
Iroquois	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙544
Kiowa	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨287
Lumbee	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨126
Navajo	˙824	˙352	˙1,176	149,115
Osage	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨119
Paiute	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙492
Pima	¨15	˙124	˙139	20,035
Potawatomi	¨0	¨11	¨11	˙339
Pueblo	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙1,411
Puget Sound Salish	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨60
Seminole	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨151
Shoshone	¨0	¨8	¨8	˙225
Sioux	¨0	¨28	¨28	˙1,841
Tohono O'Odham	¨0	¨42	¨42	23,812
Ute	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨430
Yakama	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0
Yaqui	¨0	˙90	¨90	16,898
Yuman	¨0	¨17	¨17	5,366
All other tribes	¨123	¨0	¨123	8,666
American Indian; Not Specified	¨116	¨0	¨116	˙3,954
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙948
Alaska Athabaskan	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙182
Aleut	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨68
Inupiat	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙361
Tlingit-Haida	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙251
Tsimshian	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨45
Yupik	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨41
Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨109	˙74	˙183	15,488
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨225	¨74	˙299	19,442
International Indian Tribe	¨20	¨0	¨20	4,236

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Tribal

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.[21]

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, 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 tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.[22]

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. U.S. Census Bureau data are available for seven Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Inupiat, Tlingit-Haida, Tsimshian, Yupik, and All other tribes.

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

International Indian Tribes: This category shows people who self-identified as Canadian and French American Indian, Central American Indian, Mexican American Indian, South American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

Why is it important?

The American Indian and Alaska Native identity of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different groups.

Many tribal people have unique historical and current ties to the land,[23, 24] and some tribes have unique legal rights to certain activities, such as hunting, fishing, and plant-gathering.
Policies and management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know whether native peoples live in a particular area.[25, 26]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics
Combined area

Occupations and Industries

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2018*	39,389	3,195	42,584	3,045,978
Management, professional, & related	12,989	˙878	13,867	1,094,402
Service	8,839	˙929	9,768	597,400
Sales and office	10,048	˙631	10,679	743,623
Farming, fishing, and forestry	¨**79**	¨**45**	¨**124**	18,804
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	˙1,698	¨**155**	˙1,853	156,971
Production, transportation	4,235	˙304	4,539	333,705
Percent of Total				
Management, professional, & related	33.0%	˙27.5%	32.6%	35.9%
Service	22.4%	˙29.1%	22.9%	19.6%
Sales and office	25.5%	˙19.7%	25.1%	24.4%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	¨**0.2%**	¨**1.4%**	¨**0.3%**	0.6%
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	˙4.3%	¨**4.9%**	˙4.4%	5.2%
Production, transportation	10.8%	˙9.5%	10.7%	11.0%

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2018*	39,389	3,195	42,584	3,045,978
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	˙321	˙92	˙413	43,506
Construction	˙2,326	˙176	˙2,502	208,060
Manufacturing	3,242	˙119	3,361	211,862
Wholesale trade	˙917	¨**36**	˙953	70,726
Retail trade	5,212	˙274	5,486	370,350
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	˙1,810	¨**207**	˙2,017	159,131
Information	˙482	¨**40**	˙522	55,406
Finance and ins, and real estate	3,292	˙184	3,476	252,624
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	4,102	˙264	4,366	373,447
Edu, health care, & social assistance	9,869	˙702	10,571	666,264
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	4,172	˙250	4,422	336,854
Other services, except public admin	˙1,596	˙128	1,724	147,284
Public administration	˙2,048	˙723	2,771	150,464
Percent of Total				
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	˙0.8%	˙2.9%	˙1.0%	1.4%
Construction	˙5.9%	˙5.5%	˙5.9%	6.8%
Manufacturing	8.2%	˙3.7%	7.9%	7.0%
Wholesale trade	˙2.3%	¨**1.1%**	˙2.2%	2.3%
Retail trade	13.2%	˙8.6%	12.9%	12.2%
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	˙4.6%	¨**6.5%**	˙4.7%	5.2%
Information	˙1.2%	¨**1.3%**	˙1.2%	1.8%
Finance and ins, and real estate	8.4%	˙5.8%	8.2%	8.3%
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	10.4%	˙8.3%	10.3%	12.3%
Edu, health care, & social assistance	25.1%	˙22.0%	24.8%	21.9%
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	10.6%	˙7.8%	10.4%	11.1%
Other services, except public admin	˙4.1%	˙4.0%	˙4.0%	4.8%
Public administration	˙5.2%	˙22.6%	6.5%	4.9%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
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* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Occupations and Industries

What do we measure on this page?

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

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system in which workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.[27, 28]

Employment by Industry: Refers to employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For a more detailed analysis of long-term employment and personal income earned by industry, run an EPS Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry. 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 generally offer higher wages and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries. 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.[29]

Demographics
Combined area

Labor

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Population 16 to 64, 2018*	56,300	19,928	76,228	4,340,506
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:				
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	31,811	2,810	34,621	2,416,521
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	5,331	1,777	7,108	419,994
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	4,115	1,636	5,751	353,455
Did not work	15,043	13,705	28,748	1,150,536
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:				
Worked 35 or more hours per week	32,568	5,018	37,586	2,465,153
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	7,310	˙791	8,101	593,728
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	˙1,379	˙414	˙1,793	131,089
Did not work	15,043	13,705	28,748	1,150,536
Mean usual hours worked for workers	39.1	40.4	39.3	38.6

Percent of Total

WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:				
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	56.5%	14.1%	45.4%	55.7%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	9.5%	8.9%	9.3%	9.7%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	7.3%	8.2%	7.5%	8.1%
Did not work	26.7%	68.8%	37.7%	26.5%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:				
Worked 35 or more hours per week	57.8%	25.2%	49.3%	56.8%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	13.0%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	2.4%	˙2.1%	2.4%	3.0%
Did not work	˙26.7%	˙68.8%	˙37.7%	26.5%

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**Medium Reliability**: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (56.5%), and Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (14.1%).
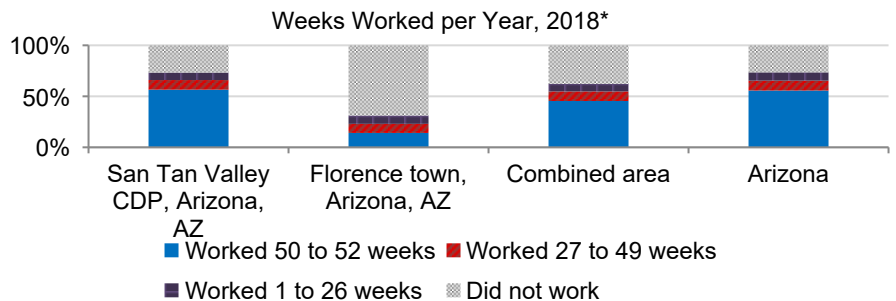
Weeks Worked per Year, 2018*

- In the 2014-2018 period, San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (57.8%), and Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (25.2%).
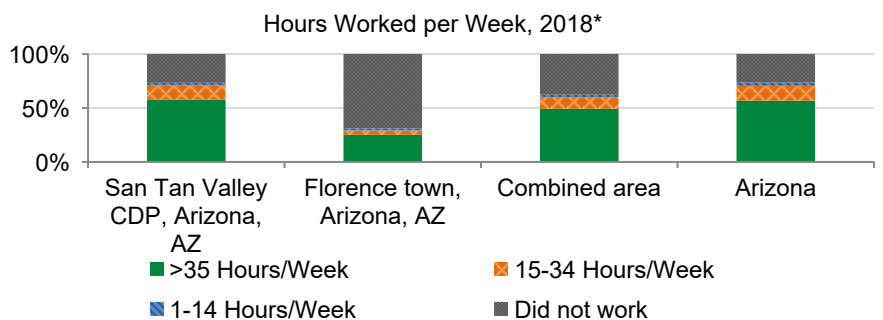
Hours Worked per Week, 2018*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor

What do we measure on this page?

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

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 (s)he worked 50 weeks per year, (s)he will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year."

Labor force participation should be not confused with the unemployment rate, which is a measure of the people who are jobless and looking for work. To see long-term trends of unemployment, run an EPS Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Fewer hours worked per week or weeks worked per year may indicate that the local economy is suffering from underemployment which results in lower real incomes and a lower standard of living.30 For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal employment are consistently among the lowest incomes in industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year also can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average fewer 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 enable 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.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics offers data tables on workers by category.[31] For example, in 2006, before the Great Recession, 3.9 million people in the county were employed part-time for economic reasons (slack work or business conditions or could only find a part-time job). By 2008, toward the end of the recession, this number had risen to 7.3 million people.[32]

Data on age and income distribution should be examined to better understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to under-employment and economic hardship versus worker preference.

Most employment statistics count full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment as the same—that is, 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.

For more information about changes in wages, employment, and population over time, create an EPS Socioeconomic Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
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Commuting

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Workers 16 years and over, 2018*	38,705	3,099	41,804	3,008,707
PLACE OF WORK:				
Worked in county of residence	13,281	2,360	15,641	2,834,386
Worked outside county of residence	25,424	˙739	26,163	174,321
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:				
Less than 10 minutes	˙2,854	˙801	3,655	346,650
10 to 14 minutes	˙2,379	˙345	˙2,724	372,716
15 to 19 minutes	2,493	˙551	3,044	436,062
20 to 24 minutes	˙2,796	˙172	2,968	435,323
25 to 29 minutes	˙1,741	¨13	˙1,754	206,037
30 to 34 minutes	5,546	˙87	5,633	414,607
35 to 39 minutes	˙1,516	¨112	˙1,628	88,164
40 to 44 minutes	˙3,170	˙108	˙3,278	118,113
45 to 59 minutes	8,076	˙317	8,393	221,507
60 or more minutes	6,035	˙313	6,348	186,800
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	34.3	˙23	33.5	23.8

Percent of Total

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
PLACE OF WORK:				
Worked in county of residence	34.3%	76.2%	37.4%	94.2%
Worked outside county of residence	65.7%	˙23.8%	62.6%	5.8%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:				
Less than 10 minutes	˙7.4%	˙25.8%	8.7%	11.5%
10 to 14 minutes	˙6.1%	˙11.1%	˙6.5%	12.4%
15 to 19 minutes	6.4%	˙17.8%	7.3%	14.5%
20 to 24 minutes	˙7.2%	˙5.6%	7.1%	14.5%
25 to 29 minutes	˙4.5%	¨0.4%	˙4.2%	6.8%
30 to 34 minutes	14.3%	˙2.8%	13.5%	13.8%
35 to 39 minutes	˙3.9%	¨3.6%	˙3.9%	2.9%
40 to 44 minutes	˙8.2%	¨3.5%	˙7.8%	3.9%
45 to 59 minutes	20.9%	˙10.2%	20.1%	7.4%
60 or more minutes	15.6%	˙10.1%	15.2%	6.2%

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Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (65.7%), and Arizona had the lowest (5.8%).
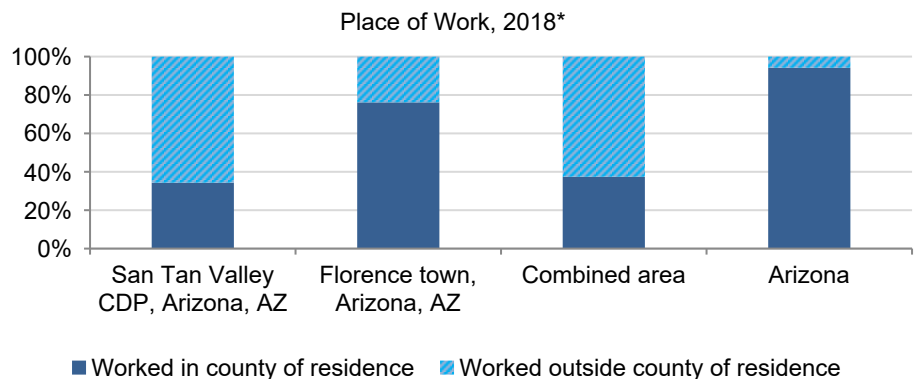
Place of Work, 2018*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting

What do we measure on this page?

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

Why is it important?

The longest commute times tend to occur in larger metro areas or in counties surrounding metro areas. However, fast-growing micropolitan communities or some rural areas, such as resort communities, where the cost of living has gone up, are also experiencing large commute times.[33]

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, which complicates 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 business tax 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.[34]

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Income

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Per Capita Income (2018 $s)	$24,231	$12,761	na	$29,265
Median Household Income^ (2018 $s)	$67,349	$49,674	na	$56,213
Total Households, 2018*	28,402	4,559	32,961	2,524,300
Less than $10,000	˙1,677	˙351	2,028	170,434
$10,000 to $14,999	˙461	˙181	˙642	111,075
$15,000 to $24,999	˙1,841	˙493	2,334	244,220
$25,000 to $34,999	1,952	˙454	2,406	250,765
$35,000 to $49,999	3,567	˙818	4,385	349,631
$50,000 to $74,999	6,828	˙943	7,771	472,904
$75,000 to $99,999	4,935	˙655	5,590	315,900
$100,000 to $149,999	4,840	˙335	5,175	342,507
$150,000 to $199,999	˙1,420	¨217	˙1,637	133,172
$200,000 or more	˙881	˙112	˙993	133,692
Gini Coefficient^	0.36	0.42	na	0.47
Percent of Total				
Less than $10,000	˙5.9%	˙7.7%	6.2%	6.8%
$10,000 to $14,999	˙1.6%	˙4.0%	˙1.9%	4.4%
$15,000 to $24,999	˙6.5%	˙10.8%	7.1%	9.7%
$25,000 to $34,999	6.9%	˙10.0%	7.3%	9.9%
$35,000 to $49,999	12.6%	˙17.9%	13.3%	13.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	24.0%	˙20.7%	23.6%	18.7%
$75,000 to $99,999	17.4%	˙14.4%	17.0%	12.5%
$100,000 to $149,999	17.0%	˙7.3%	15.7%	13.6%
$150,000 to $199,999	˙5.0%	¨4.8%	˙5.0%	5.3%
$200,000 or more	˙3.1%	˙2.5%	˙3.0%	5.3%

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

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
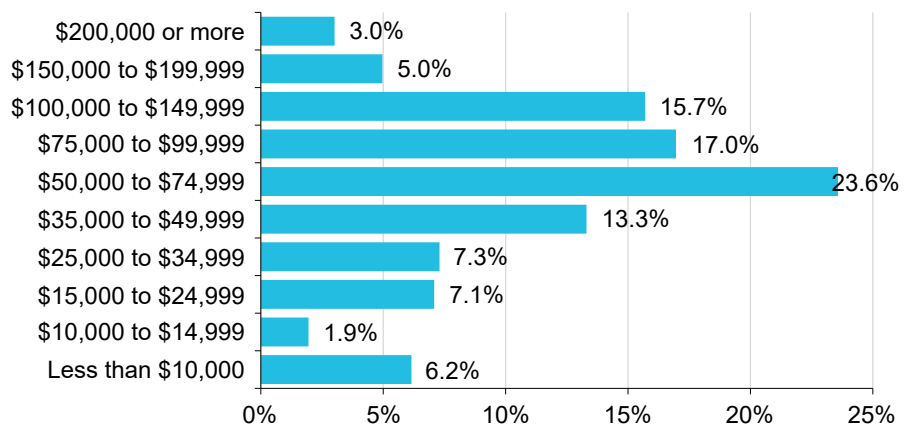**Medium Reliability**: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, the income category in the Combined area with the most households was $50,000 to $74,999 (23.6% of households). The income category with the fewest households was $10,000 to $14,999 (1.9% of households).

- In the 2014-2018 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Combined area accumulated approximately 12.5% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 53.6% of total income.

Household Income Distribution, Combined area, 2018*

Income Category	Percent
$200,000 or more	3.0%
$150,000 to $199,999	5.0%
$100,000 to $149,999	15.7%
$75,000 to $99,999	17.0%
$50,000 to $74,999	23.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	13.3%
$25,000 to $34,999	7.3%
$15,000 to $24,999	7.1%
$10,000 to $14,999	1.9%
Less than $10,000	6.2%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes per capita income and the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.[50]

Household: All the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: 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.

The per capita income shown on this page is from the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) define income differently and derive the estimates using different techniques.[51]

Why is it important?

One important consideration of proposed policies and management actions is whether low-income populations could experience disproportionately adverse effects as a result. Analyzing income differences within and between locations helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income is related to important aspects of economic well-being. Large numbers of households in the lower end of income distribution indicate economic hardship. A bulge in the middle 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 location characterized by "haves" and "have-nots." [35]

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income among 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.[36]

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." [37]

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Poverty Prevalence

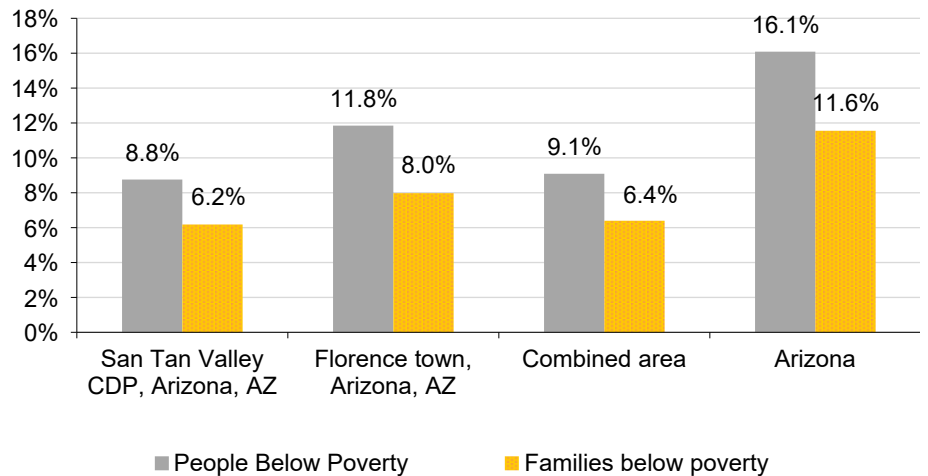|	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
People, 2018*	92,932	11,166	104,098	6,788,985
Families, 2018*	21,340	2,896	24,236	1,648,126
People Below Poverty	˙8,138	˙1,323	9,461	1,092,192
Families below poverty	˙1,319	˙231	˙1,550	190,407
Percent of Total				
People Below Poverty	˙8.8%	˙11.8%	9.1%	16.1%
Families below poverty	˙6.2%	˙8.0%	˙6.4%	11.6%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (16.1%), and San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (8.8%).

- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (11.6%), and San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (6.2%).

Individuals & Families Below Poverty, 2018*

Legend: ■ People Below Poverty ■ Families below poverty

Poverty Rate by Age & Family Type~

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
People, 2018*	˙8.8%	˙11.8%	9.1%	16.1%
Under 18 years	˙10.4%	˙9.5%	˙10.3%	22.8%
65 years and older	˙7.5%	˙8.1%	˙7.7%	9.0%
Families, 2018*	˙6.2%	˙8.0%	˙6.4%	11.6%
Families with related children < 18 years	˙7.9%	˙11.8%	˙8.2%	18.4%
Married couple families	˙4.0%	˙5.9%	˙4.2%	6.7%
with children < 18 years	˙3.8%	¨5.1%	˙3.9%	10.2%
Female householder, no husband present	˙17.0%	¨24.3%	˙17.6%	28.1%
with children < 18 years	˙24.8%	¨31.6%	˙25.3%	36.9%

~Poverty rate by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty Prevalence

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 U.S. 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. Understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. For example, people with limited income may have different needs and values. Also, proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately 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).[38, 39]

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Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population in Poverty, 2018*	˙8,138	˙1,323	9,461	1,092,192
White alone	˙6,582	˙1,101	˙7,683	735,022
Black or African American alone	¨378	¨11	˙389	63,103
American Indian alone	¨270	¨40	¨310	104,907
Asian alone	˙204	¨0	˙204	29,179
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨122	¨0	¨122	˙1,981
Some other race	¨95	¨171	¨266	114,741
Two or more races	˙487	¨0	˙487	43,259
All Ethnicities in Poverty, 2018*				
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙1,593	˙485	˙2,078	491,036
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙5,211	˙792	˙6,003	392,708
Percent of Total^				
White alone	˙80.9%	˙83.2%	˙81.2%	67.3%
Black or African American alone	¨4.6%	¨0.8%	˙4.1%	5.8%
American Indian alone	¨3.3%	¨3.0%	¨3.3%	9.6%
Asian alone	˙2.5%	¨0.0%	˙2.2%	2.7%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨1.5%	¨0.0%	¨1.3%	0.2%
Some other race	¨1.2%	¨12.9%	¨2.8%	10.5%
Two or more races	˙6.0%	¨0.0%	˙5.1%	4.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙19.6%	˙36.7%	˙22.0%	45.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙64.0%	˙59.9%	˙63.4%	36.0%

^ 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.

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty~, 2018*

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
White alone	˙8.3%	˙10.5%	˙8.6%	14.0%
Black or African American alone	¨8.6%	¨6.7%	˙8.5%	21.7%
American Indian alone	¨22.6%	¨33.3%	¨23.6%	34.9%
Asian alone	˙8.6%	¨0.0%	˙8.5%	13.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	¨57.8%	na	¨57.8%	˙15.3%
Some other race alone	¨4.7%	¨54.1%	¨11.5%	25.0%
Two or more races alone	˙13.3%	¨0.0%	˙13.1%	17.6%
Hispanic or Latino alone	˙7.5%	˙15.8%	˙8.6%	23.3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	˙8.5%	˙10.2%	˙8.6%	10.5%

~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.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

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 U.S. Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

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.

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."

Poverty thresholds are updated every year by the U.S. 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.[40]

Why is it important?

Understanding levels of poverty for different races and ethnicities can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs and values. Proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could be disproportionately impacted.[41, 42]

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Household Earnings

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total households, 2018*	28,402	4,559	32,961	2,524,300
Labor earnings	22,356	2,239	24,595	1,884,867
Social Security (SS)	7,582	2,560	10,142	845,599
Retirement income	5,965	1,989	7,954	518,270
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	˙1,450	˙119	˙1,569	110,605
Cash public assistance income	˙620	¨28	˙648	46,151
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	2,351	˙393	2,744	298,375

Percent of Total^

Labor earnings	78.7%	49.1%	74.6%	74.7%
Social Security (SS)	26.7%	56.2%	30.8%	33.5%
Retirement income	21.0%	43.6%	24.1%	20.5%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	˙5.1%	˙2.6%	˙4.8%	4.4%
Cash public assistance income	˙2.2%	˙0.6%	˙2.0%	1.8%
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	8.3%	˙8.6%	8.3%	11.8%

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

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- In the 2014-2018 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Combined area was in the form of Social Security (SS) (30.8%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.0%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2018*
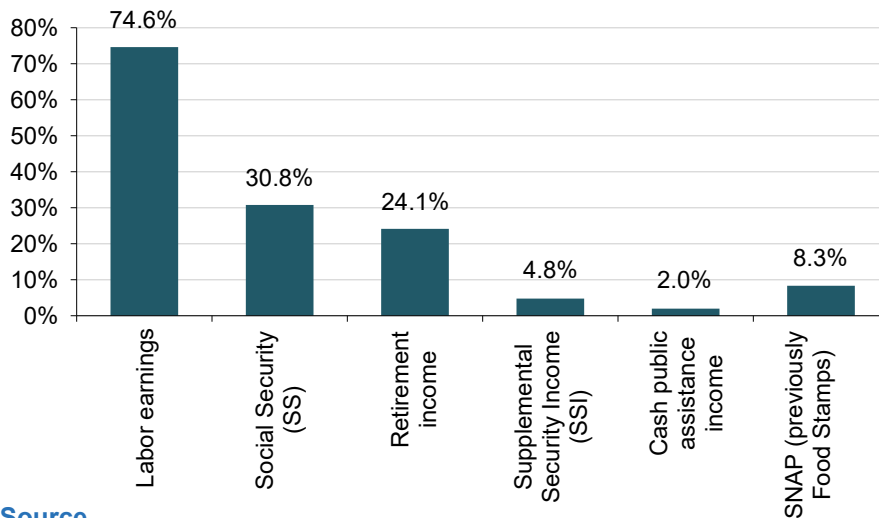
Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Mean earnings, 2018 (2018 $s)	$77,361	˙$62,302	$75,990	$77,865
Mean Social Security income	$20,523	$21,165	$20,685	$20,472
Mean retirement income	$25,841	˙$30,479	$27,001	$26,902
Mean Supplemental Security Income	˙$10,716	˙$8,562	˙$10,553	$10,429
Mean cash public assistance income	˙$3,691	¨$2,839	˙$3,654	$2,674

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

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 also those that receive net income from self-employment.

Social Security: 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: Households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 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): Households that receive assistance from the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: 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 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. Prior to 2008, this program was referred to as Food Stamps. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Why is it 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 SNAP) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional information on "non-labor" sources of include are available by running an EPS Non-labor report: See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

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Education

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2018*	56,476	21,712	78,188	4,633,932
No high school degree	4,626	6,042	10,668	613,002
High school graduate	51,850	15,670	67,520	4,020,930
Associates degree	6,711	˙1,280	7,991	398,147
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,760	2,332	14,092	1,338,071
Graduate or professional	3,895	˙1,031	4,926	502,951
Percent of Total				
No high school degree	8.2%	27.8%	13.6%	13.2%
High school graduate	91.8%	72.2%	86.4%	86.8%
Associates degree	11.9%	˙5.9%	10.2%	8.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.8%	10.7%	18.0%	28.9%
Graduate or professional	6.9%	˙4.7%	6.3%	10.9%

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- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest percent of people over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (28.9%), and Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (10.7%).

- In the 2014-2018 period, Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the highest percent of people over age 25 with no high school degree (27.8%), and San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (8.2%).
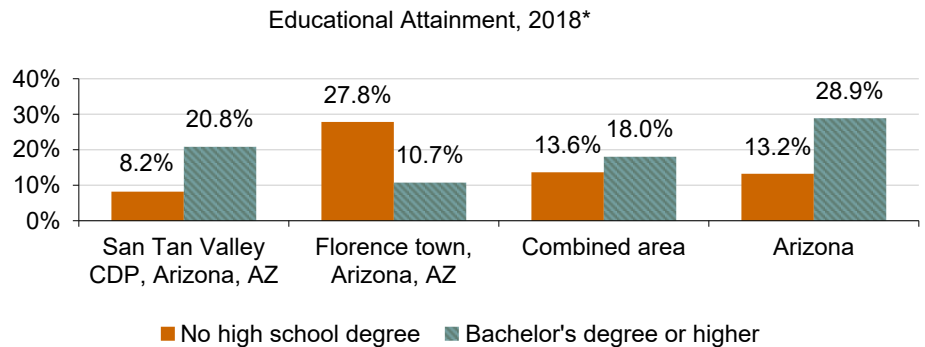
Educational Attainment, 2018*

Legend: ■ No high school degree ■ Bachelor's degree or higher

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population over 3 years old, 2018*	89,058	26,019	115,077	6,693,331
Enrolled in school:	28,010	2,946	30,956	1,764,220
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	˙1,373	¨**92**	˙1,465	85,530
Enrolled in kindergarten	˙1,669	¨**157**	˙1,826	87,642
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	6,905	˙570	7,475	366,621
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6,979	˙648	7,627	369,947
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	6,319	958	7,277	377,485
Enrolled in college	4,765	˙521	5,286	476,995
Not enrolled in school	61,048	23,073	84,121	4,929,111
Percent of Total				
Enrolled in school:	31.5%	11.3%	26.9%	26.4%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	˙1.5%	¨**0.4%**	˙1.3%	1.3%
Enrolled in kindergarten	˙1.9%	¨**0.6%**	˙1.6%	1.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	7.8%	˙2.2%	6.5%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	7.8%	˙2.5%	6.6%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	7.1%	3.7%	6.3%	5.6%
Enrolled in college	5.4%	˙2.0%	4.6%	7.1%
Not enrolled in school	68.5%	88.7%	73.1%	73.6%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Education

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 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) defines people as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to taking the survey. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post-secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on-the-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 areas with a higher-than-average-educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other areas.[43, 44] In 2017, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the higher the rate of educational achievement, the lower the unemployment rate and the higher the wages.[45]

Understanding differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people might be disproportionately impacted by policies, plans, and management actions, and can inform communication and outreach efforts.

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

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Language

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Population 5 yrs or older, 2018*	86,005	25,749	111,754	6,510,583
Speak only English	74,201	17,152	91,353	4,740,041
Speak a language other than English	11,804	8,597	20,401	1,770,542
Spanish or Spanish Creole	9,230	7,430	16,660	1,338,389
Other Indo-European languages	˙758	˙379	˙1,137	129,306
Asian and Pacific Island languages	˙1,498	˙143	˙1,641	136,216
Other languages	˙276	˙638	˙914	145,748
Speak English less than "very well"	3,284	3,462	6,746	577,003
Percent of Total				
Speak only English	86.3%	66.6%	81.7%	72.8%
Speak a language other than English	13.7%	33.4%	18.3%	27.2%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	10.7%	28.9%	14.9%	20.6%
Other Indo-European languages	˙0.9%	˙1.5%	1.0%	2.0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	˙1.7%	˙0.6%	˙1.5%	2.1%
Other languages	˙0.3%	˙2.5%	˙0.8%	2.2%
Speak English less than "very well"	3.8%	13.4%	6.0%	8.9%

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (13.4%), and San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (3.8%).

Percent of Population that 'Speaks English Less Than Very Well', 2018*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Language

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language used by respondents five years and older at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.[46]

Why is it important?

If a significant portion of the population is classified as speaking English "less than very well," public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages. Community leaders and policy makers should be prepared to use interpreters of languages other than English to communicate effectively with diverse publics.

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Housing Characteristics

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Housing Units, 2018*	34,721	6,705	41,426	2,970,935
Occupied	28,402	4,559	32,961	2,524,300
Vacant	6,319	2,146	8,465	446,635
For rent	˙583	¨34	˙617	67,734
Rented, not occupied	˙220	¨5	˙225	14,859
For sale only	˙500	¨192	˙692	35,847
Sold, not occupied	˙511	¨53	˙564	18,339
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	3,705	1,708	5,413	214,929
For migrant workers	¨6	¨0	¨6	1,152
Other vacant	˙794	˙154	˙948	93,775
Year Built				
Built 2010 or later	2,962	˙926	3,888	136,531
Built 2000 to 2009	29,806	2,514	32,320	730,081
Built 1990 to 1999	˙1,187	˙1,123	2,310	600,061
Built 1980 to 1989	˙267	˙1,068	˙1,335	529,271
Built 1970 to 1979	˙294	˙548	˙842	501,428
Built 1940 to 1969	˙139	˙309	˙448	428,003
Median year structure built^	2005	2000	**na**	1990

Percent of Total

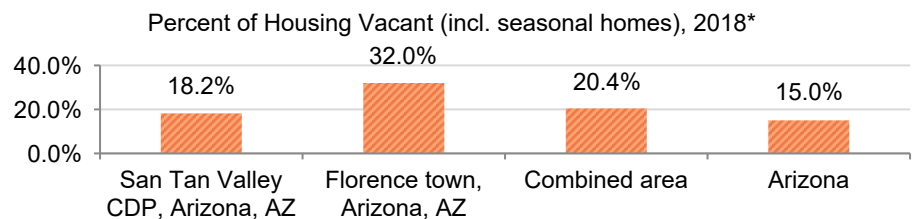|	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Occupancy				
Occupied	81.8%	68.0%	79.6%	85.0%
Vacant	18.2%	32.0%	20.4%	15.0%
For rent	˙1.7%	¨0.5%	˙1.5%	2.3%
Rented, not occupied	˙0.6%	¨0.1%	˙0.5%	0.5%
For sale only	˙1.4%	¨2.9%	˙1.7%	1.2%
Sold, not occupied	˙1.5%	¨0.8%	˙1.4%	0.6%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	10.7%	25.5%	13.1%	7.2%
For migrant workers	0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	0.0%
Other vacant	˙2.3%	˙2.3%	˙2.3%	3.2%
Year Built				
Built 2010 or later	8.5%	˙13.8%	9.4%	4.6%
Built 2000 to 2009	85.8%	37.5%	78.0%	24.6%
Built 1990 to 1999	˙3.4%	16.7%	5.6%	20.2%
Built 1980 to 1989	˙0.8%	˙15.9%	˙3.2%	17.8%
Built 1970 to 1979	˙0.8%	˙8.2%	˙2.0%	16.9%
Built 1940 to 1969	¨0.4%	˙4.6%	˙1.1%	14.4%

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

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- In the 2014-2018 period, Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (32.0%), and Arizona had the lowest (15.0%).

Percent of Housing Vacant (incl. seasonal homes), 2018*

San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
18.2%	32.0%	20.4%	15.0%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

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.

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 a source of economic growth.

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 many parts of the country). The relative growth rate of housing is an indicator of overall economic growth but may indicate challenges such as the need to prepare for risk of wildfire, flooding, and other natural disasters. 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.

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Housing Affordability

	San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ	Florence town, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Owner-occupied mortgaged homes, 2018*	17,086	1,724	18,810	1,031,561
Cost >30% of household income	4,543	˙528	5,071	291,684
Specified renter-occupied units, 2018*	7,160	˙1,112	8,272	918,235
Rent >30% of household income	2,852	˙466	3,318	412,248
Median monthly mortgage cost^, 2018*	$1,273	$1,201	**na**	$1,394
Median gross rent^, 2018*	$1,256	$825	**na**	$1,009
Percent of Total				
Cost >30% of household income	26.6%	30.6%	27.0%	28.3%
Rent >30% of household income	39.8%	˙41.9%	40.1%	44.9%

^ Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the highest percent of owner-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (30.6%), and San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (26.6%).

- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest percent of renter-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (44.9%), and San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (39.8%).

- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes ($1,394), and Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest ($1,201).

- In the 2014-2018 period, San Tan Valley CDP, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes ($1,256), and Florence town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest ($825).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2018*
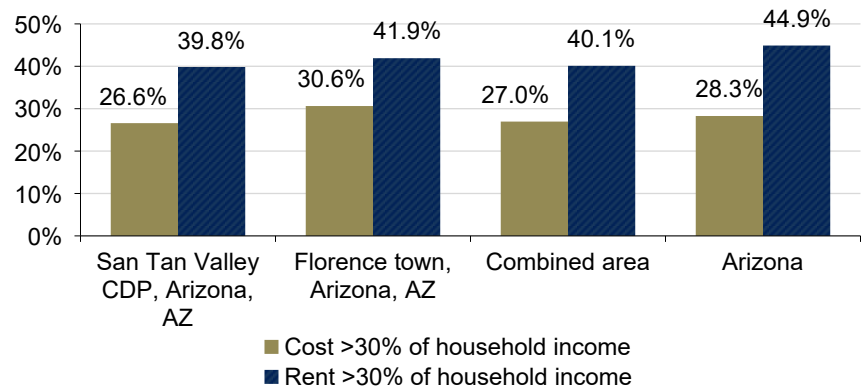
Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2018*
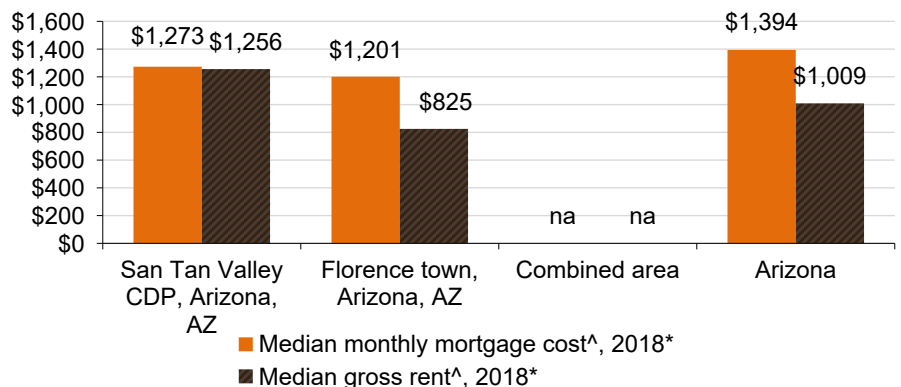
* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Affordability

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.[47]

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 that are not owner-occupied are classified as renter-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent.

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).

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable.[48] This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to a mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). An 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.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Comparisons

Indicators		Combined area	Arizona	Percent difference Combined area vs. Arizona
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2010*-2018*)	36.3%	11.2%	
	Median Age (2018*)	na	37.4	
	Percent Population White Alone (2018*)	84.7%	77.2%	
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2018*)	26.3%	31.1%	
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2018*)	˙1.9%	4.5%	
	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2018*)	20.0%	23.5%	
Income	Median Household Income (2018*)	na	$56,213	
	Per Capita Income (2018*)	na	$29,265	
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2018*)	9.1%	16.1%	
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2018*)	˙6.4%	11.6%	
	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2018*)	54.9%	54.0%	
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2018*)	15.1%	18.0%	
Structure	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2018*)	13.6%	13.2%	
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2018*)	18.0%	28.9%	
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2018*)	6.0%	8.9%	
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2018*)	13.1%	7.2%	
	Owner-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2018*)	27.0%	28.3%	
	Renter-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Rent (2018*)	40.1%	44.9%	

-100%   0%   100%   200%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

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

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 respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards 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 U.S. 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 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 households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

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

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of indicators covered in this report and shows how the region is different from the selected benchmark area. If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.

The chart offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the benchmark. For example, this page may show that a selected area has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and language barriers. In combination, these indicators can help community leaders, local government staff, policy makers and others improve outreach strategies and consider whether the impacts of projects and policies could have disproportionate impacts on certain segments of the population.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Data Sources & Methods

EPS uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **American Community Survey**
  U.S, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
  https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/index.php
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

EPS core approaches: EPS 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 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 employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS): All data used in this report is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), a nationwide survey conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities. The ACS is not the same as the Decennial U.S. Census, which is conducted every 10 years.

Estimates based on five years of sampling are available for all areas, whereas estimate based on annual and three-year sampling are only available for areas with larger population sizes. Data used in this report are five-year ACS estimates which are consistently available for locations with small populations such as towns. Five-year estimates are displayed for all locations because data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for comparisons. The disadvantage is that multi-year estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only the average value over the full period.

Data Accuracy: ACS is based on a survey and is subject to error. The U.S. 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%. The coefficient of variation is a measure of relative error in the estimate and is calculated directly from the margin of error as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. 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.

Endnotes

1 - A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service web page: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration/.

2 - 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.

3 - For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS methodology and data accuracy, see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology.html.

4 - The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources about older Americans at https://aoa.acl.gov/.

5 - The U.S. Census Bureau publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. See https://www.census.gov/topics/population/age-and-sex.html.

6 - The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at http://www.prb.org/Multimedia/Video/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx.

7 - Grayson KV and Victoria VA. 2010. The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf.

8 - Jacobsen LA and Mather M. 2010. U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000. Population Bulletin 65(1):1-16. Washington DC: Population Reference Bureau.

9 - Cromartie J and Nelson P. 2009. Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America. USDA-ERS Report No. 79. Washington, DC: USDA Economic Research Service. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err79/9346_err79_1_.pdf

10 - The U.S. Census Bureau has many resources that describe the trends in aging in the U.S. and its implications. See for example: An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States https://www.census.gov/prod/2014pubs/p25-1140.pdf; and The Graying of America: More Adults Than Kids by 2035 https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2018/03/graying-america.html?eml=gd.

11 - Frey WH. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/research/americas-regional-demographics-in-the-00s-decade-the-role-of-seniors-boomers-and-new-minorities/

12 - Frey WH. 2007. Mapping the Growth of Older America. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/research/mapping-the-growth-of-older-america/.

Endnotes

13 - OMB. 1997. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Federal Register 62(210):58782-58790. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf.

14 - For a primer on how the Census 2010 handles race and Hispanic origin, see: Humes KR, Jones NA, and Ramirez RR. 2011. Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf.

15 - https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/school-enrollment.html

16 - https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/ethnic_groups.htm

17 - https://www.archives.gov/files/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf

18 - A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups is available at http://www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart/.

19 - Additional U.S. Census Bureau information on the Hispanic population (Who's Hispanic in America?) is available at https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf.

20 - U.S. Census Bureau. Facts for Features: Hispanic Heritage Month 2016 https://census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.html.

21 - See U.S. Census Bureau Tribal Affairs at https://www.census.gov/aian/.

22 - 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 https://bia.gov/index.htm.

23 - 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 https://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml.

24 - In 2016 the Bureau of Land Management published a Tribal Relations Manual and Handbook. See https://www.blm.gov/programs/cultural-heritage-and-paleontology/tribal-consultation.

25 - The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes. This and other resources are available at http://www.indians.org/index.html.

26 - For an indispensable publication on environmental justice, see: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, DC: CEQ. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

Endnotes

27 - The Census Bureau provides industry and occupation code lists and definitions: https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/guidance/code-lists.html.

28 - Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: https://www.bls.gov/soc/.

29 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides The Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is 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: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/.

30 - Maynard DC and Feldman DC. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York, NY: Springer.

31 - Labor Force Statistics from Current Population Survey. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm.

32 - Involuntary Part-Time Work on the Rise. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm.

33 - https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/acs-5yr.html

34 - Aldrich L, Beale C, and Kasse K. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. Rural Development Perspectives 12(3):26-31. https://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/34577/PDF.

35 - 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: https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm.

36 - For an analysis of trends in the distribution of wealth in the U.S., see Saez E and Zucman G. 2016. Wealth inequality in the United States since 1913: Evidence from capitalized income tax data. The Quarterly Journal of Economics 131(2):519-578.

37 - Income Inequality. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income-inequality/about/middle-class.html.

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

39 - For more information on rural poverty, see USDA Economic Research Service Briefing Room, Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties at https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/.

40 - The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html.

Endnotes

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

42 - 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 https://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html.

43 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a tight relationship between employment projections and educational attainment. See https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education-training-system.htm.

44 - Card D. 1999. The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings in Ashenfelter O and Card D, eds., Handbook of Labor Economics, Vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier. Pp. 1801-63.

45 - Employment Projections. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/emp/chart-unemployment-earnings-education.htm.

46 - The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most areas of the United States. See https://apps.mla.org/map_main.

47 - The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/.

48 - For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at https://www.nar.realtor/topics/housing-affordability-index.

49 - Federal Register 59(32). See https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1994-02-16/html/94-3685.htm.

50- For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS definition of per capita income, see https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/INC910216.

51- For an explanantion of the discrepancies between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2003/jan-feb03/details.asp.