



# A Demographic Profile

## **Combined area**

Selected Geographies:

Superior town, Arizona, AZ; Pinal County, Arizona, AZ; Graham County, Arizona, AZ;  
Gila County, Arizona, AZ

Benchmark Geographies:

**Arizona**

Produced by

Headwaters Economics'

**Economic Profile System (EPS)**

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>

May 8, 2020

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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](mailto:eps@headwaterseconomics.org) or telephone 406-599-7425.



[headwaterseconomics.org](https://headwaterseconomics.org)

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



[www.blm.gov](https://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](https://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

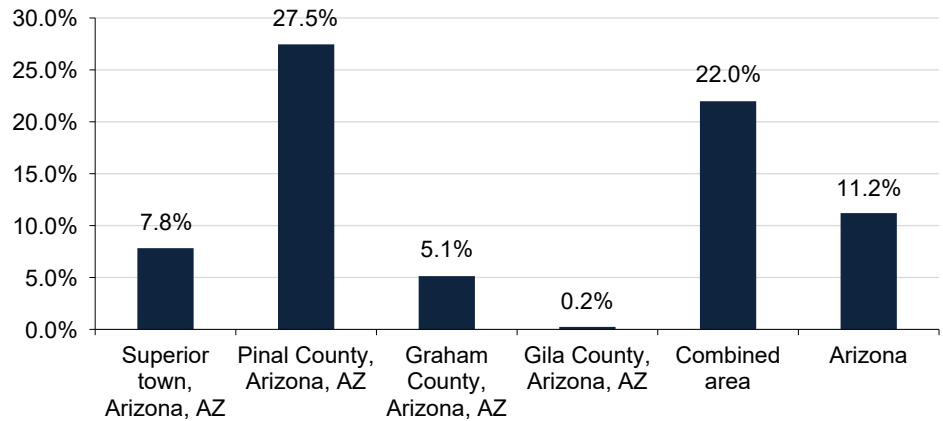
	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Population (2018*)	3,018	419,721	37,879	53,400	514,018	6,946,685
Population (2010*)	2,799	329,297	36,030	53,272	421,398	6,246,816
Population Change (2010*-2018*)	219	90,424	1,849	128	92,620	699,869
Population Pct. Change (2010*-2018*)	7.8%	27.5%	5.1%	0.2%	22.0%	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.

Percent Change in Population, 2010\*-2018\*



- From 2010\* to 2018\*, Gila County, Arizona, AZ had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (128).

- From 2010\* to 2018\*, Pinal County, Arizona, AZ had the largest estimated relative change in population (27.5%), and Gila County, Arizona, AZ had the smallest (0.2%).

\* 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.<sup>1, 2</sup>

Data in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).<sup>3</sup> 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.

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Age and Gender

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	3,018	419,721	37,879	53,400	514,018	6,946,685
Under 5 years	112	24,845	2,819	3,039	30,815	436,102
5 to 9 years	172	28,352	2,781	2,967	34,272	452,832
10 to 14 years	186	28,755	2,965	3,108	35,014	467,267
15 to 19 years	111	25,465	2,957	2,573	31,106	468,197
20 to 24 years	122	24,054	2,826	2,758	29,760	488,355
25 to 29 years	265	26,767	3,007	2,682	32,721	488,359
30 to 34 years	165	28,738	2,715	2,506	34,124	457,452
35 to 39 years	105	28,610	2,449	2,145	33,309	433,806
40 to 44 years	191	26,630	2,302	2,367	31,490	421,414
45 to 49 years	157	23,828	2,190	2,698	28,873	420,088
50 to 54 years	167	23,183	1,971	3,262	28,583	425,175
55 to 59 years	238	23,737	1,814	4,023	29,812	420,490
60 to 64 years	375	25,850	2,071	4,489	32,785	408,828
65 to 69 years	208	27,128	1,596	4,870	33,802	375,601
70 to 74 years	101	22,997	1,286	3,782	28,166	298,634
75 to 79 years	124	15,993	962	2,755	19,834	216,974
80 to 84 years	104	8,725	600	1,991	11,420	138,562
85 years and over	115	6,064	568	1,385	8,132	128,549
Total Female	1,691	200,673	17,549	27,030	246,943	3,493,246
Total Male	1,327	219,048	20,330	26,370	267,075	3,453,439

#### Change in Median Age, 2010\*-2018\*

Median Age^ (2018*)	48.3	38.9	33.3	49.7	na	37.4
Median Age^ (2010*)	49.4	35.7	31.5	46.9	na	35.5
Median Age % Change	-2.2%	9.0%	5.7%	6.0%	na	5.4%

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

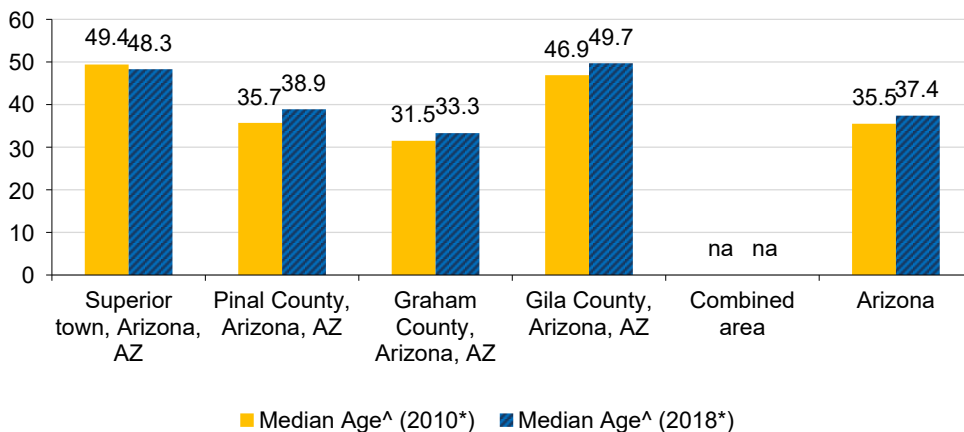
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Median Age, 2010\* & 2018\*

- From 2010\* to 2018\*, the median age estimate increased the most in Pinal County, Arizona, AZ (35.7 to 38.9, a 9.0% increase) and decreased the most in Superior town, Arizona, AZ (49.4 to 48.3, a 2.2% decrease).



\* 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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

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](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Age and Gender

	2010*	2018*
Total Population, 2010*-2018*	421,398	514,018
Under 18	108,365	119,803
18-34	93,144	108,009
35-44	55,022	64,799
45-64	102,116	120,053
65 and over	62,751	101,354

#### Percent of Total

	2010*	2018*
Under 18	25.7%	23.3%
18-34	22.1%	21.0%
35-44	13.1%	12.6%
45-64	24.2%	23.4%
65 and over	14.9%	19.7%

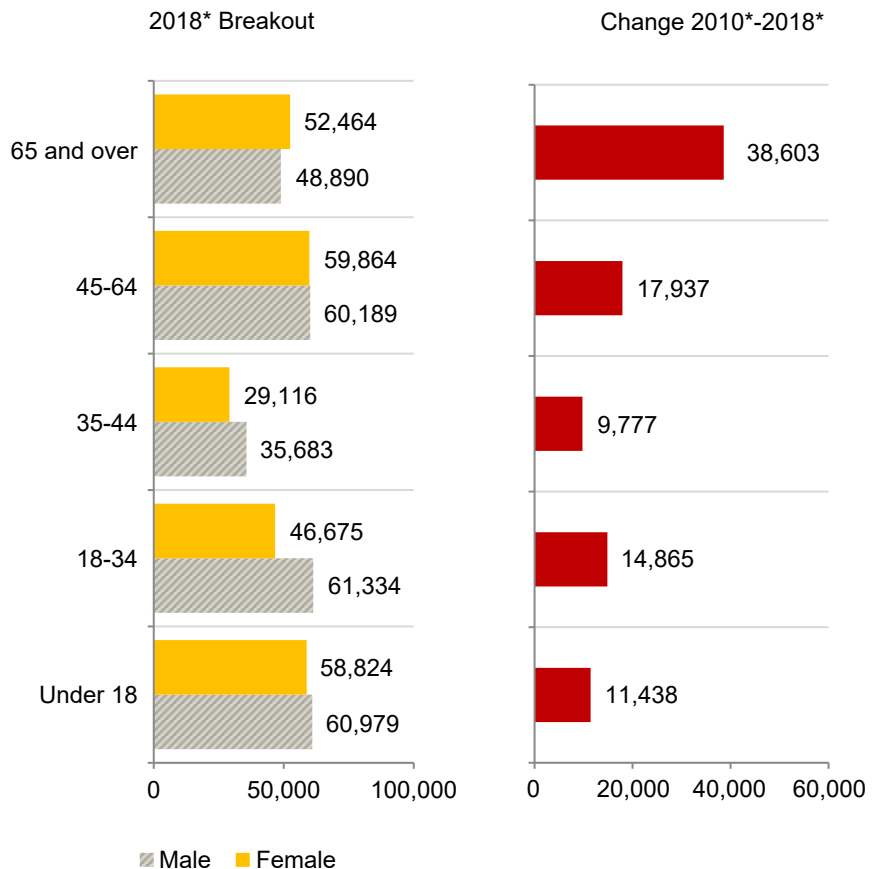
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- In 2018\*, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 45-64 (59,864), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 18-34 (61,334).

- From 2010\* to 2018\*, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 65 and over (38,603), and the age category with the smallest estimated increase was 35-44 (9,777).



\* 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.



# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>6</sup>

#### 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).<sup>7, 8, 9</sup> 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.<sup>10, 11, 12</sup>

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Race

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	3,018	419,721	37,879	53,400	514,018	6,946,685
White alone	2,710	336,611	29,917	41,095	410,333	5,364,141
Black or African American alone	<b>15</b>	18,782	752	317	19,866	305,259
American Indian alone	<b>61</b>	20,782	4,808	8,562	34,213	309,580
Asian alone	<b>0</b>	7,589	246	486	8,321	228,887
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	<b>0</b>	1,410	51	20	1,481	14,112
Some other race alone	195	18,046	996	1,133	20,370	471,823
Two or more races	37	16,501	1,109	1,787	19,434	252,883

### Percent of Total

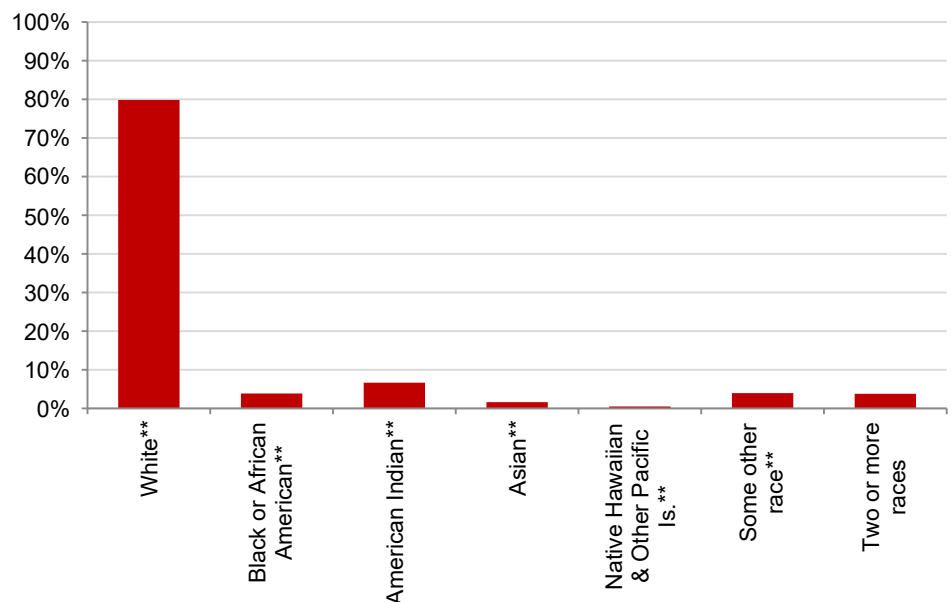
White alone	89.8%	80.2%	79.0%	77.0%	79.8%	77.2%
Black or African American alone	<b>0.5%</b>	4.5%	2.0%	0.6%	3.9%	4.4%
American Indian alone	<b>2.0%</b>	5.0%	12.7%	16.0%	6.7%	4.5%
Asian alone	<b>0.0%</b>	1.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%	3.3%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	<b>0.0%</b>	0.3%	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	0.3%	0.2%
Some other race alone	6.5%	4.3%	2.6%	2.1%	4.0%	6.8%
Two or more races	<b>1.2%</b>	3.9%	2.9%	3.3%	3.8%	3.6%

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



- In the 2014-2018 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Combined area was white alone (79.8%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was native hawaii & other pacific is. alone (0.3%).

\* 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.

# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>13</sup>

**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.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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).<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup> The Social Science Research Council hosts a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups.<sup>18</sup>

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Ethnicity

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	3,018	419,721	37,879	53,400	514,018	6,946,685
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,130	125,373	12,453	9,992	149,948	2,163,312
Not Hispanic or Latino	888	294,348	25,426	43,408	364,070	4,783,373
White alone	836	239,869	19,286	33,335	293,326	3,825,886
Black or African American alone	15	17,529	683	305	18,532	286,614
American Indian alone	31	17,488	4,745	8,410	30,674	271,946
Asian alone	0	7,075	246	471	7,792	222,477
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0	1,320	51	0	1,371	12,523
Some other race	0	494	0	0	494	9,177
Two or more races	6	10,573	415	887	11,881	154,750

### Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	70.6%	29.9%	32.9%	18.7%	29.2%	31.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	29.4%	70.1%	67.1%	81.3%	70.8%	68.9%
White alone	27.7%	57.1%	50.9%	62.4%	57.1%	55.1%
Black or African American alone	0.5%	4.2%	1.8%	0.6%	3.6%	4.1%
American Indian alone	1.0%	4.2%	12.5%	15.7%	6.0%	3.9%
Asian alone	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%	3.2%
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Some other race	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Two or more races	0.2%	2.5%	1.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.2%

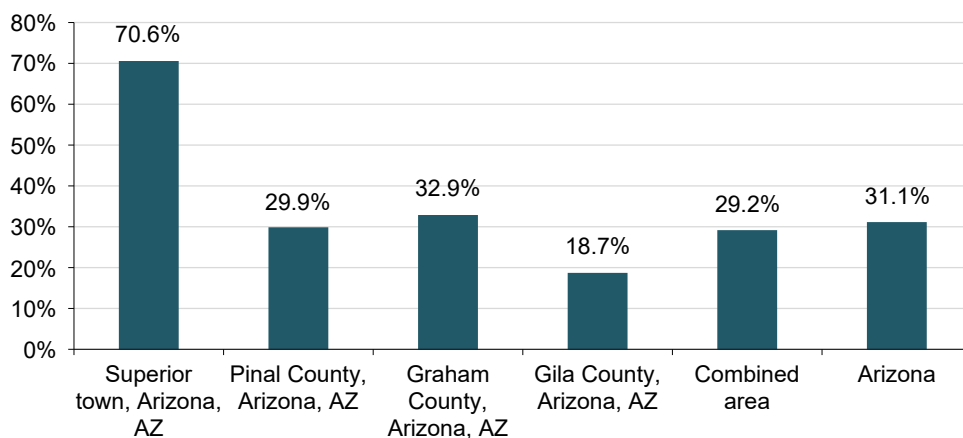
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Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Combined area, 2018\*

- In the 2014-2018 period, Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (70.6%), and Gila County, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (18.7%).



\* 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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>13, 19</sup>

**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.<sup>14</sup>

#### 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.<sup>20</sup> 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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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Tribal

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	3,018	419,721	37,879	53,400	514,018	6,946,685
Total Native American, 2018*	61	20,782	4,808	8,562	34,213	309,580
American Indian Tribes	61	18,287	4,569	7,787	30,704	283,001
Alaska Native Tribes	0	0	0	46	46	948
Non-Specified Tribes	0	2,264	87	150	2,501	19,442

### Percent of Total

Total Native American	2.0%	5.0%	12.7%	16.0%	6.7%	4.5%
American Indian Tribes	2.0%	4.4%	12.1%	14.6%	6.0%	4.1%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%

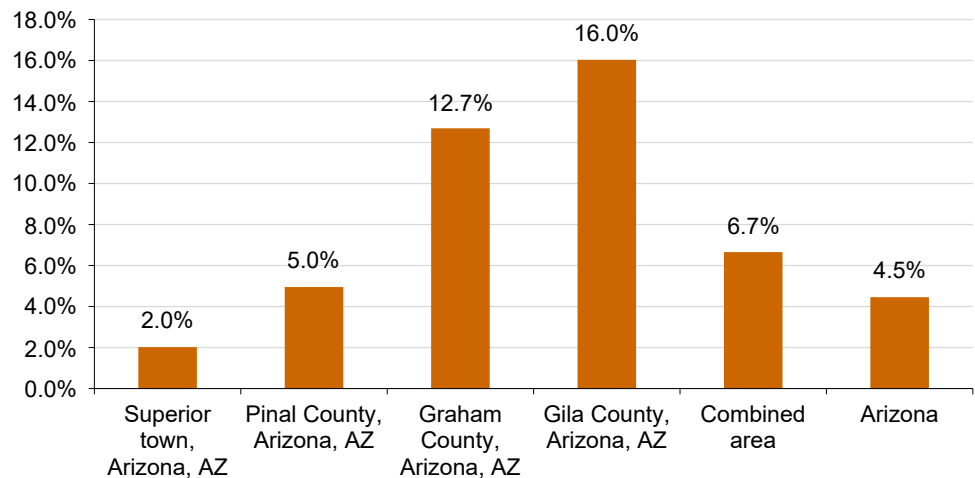
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Native American Population, Percent of Total, Combined area, 2018\*

- In the 2014-2018 period, Gila County, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (16.0%) and Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (2.0%).



\* 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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>21</sup>

**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.<sup>22</sup>

**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,<sup>23, 24</sup> 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.<sup>25, 26</sup>

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](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Tribal

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population, 2018*	3,018	419,721	37,879	53,400	514,018	6,946,685
Total Native American	61	20,782	4,808	8,562	34,213	309,580
American Indian Tribes; Specified	61	18,287	4,569	7,787	30,704	283,001
Apache	13	201	4,059	6,910	11,183	29,055
Arapaho	0	0	0	0	0	194
Blackfeet	0	49	0	0	49	144
Cherokee	0	305	20	79	404	2,851
Cheyenne	0	32	0	0	32	128
Chickasaw	0	0	0	0	0	309
Chippewa	0	5	0	0	5	664
Choctaw	0	9	10	7	26	1,387
Colville	0	41	0	58	99	203
Comanche	0	3	0	0	3	239
Cree	0	0	0	0	0	21
Creek	0	27	0	0	27	393
Crow	0	0	0	0	0	70
Hopi	0	107	17	75	199	12,988
Iroquois	0	7	0	0	7	544
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	0	287
Lumbee	0	0	0	0	0	126
Navajo	0	2,362	319	403	3,084	149,115
Osage	0	0	0	0	0	119
Paiute	18	37	0	9	64	492
Pima	0	6,661	40	6	6,707	20,035
Potawatomi	0	11	0	0	11	339
Pueblo	0	57	0	42	99	1,411
Puget Sound Salish	0	0	0	19	19	60
Seminole	0	7	0	0	7	151
Shoshone	0	8	0	0	8	225
Sioux	6	155	0	98	259	1,841
Tohono O'odham	0	4,802	12	4	4,818	23,812
Ute	0	161	0	0	161	430
Yakama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yaqui	24	1,070	0	16	1,110	16,898
Yuman	0	172	26	10	208	5,366
All other tribes	0	1,689	44	19	1,752	8,666
American Indian; Not Specified	0	919	15	0	934	3,954
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	0	0	0	46	46	948
Alaska Athabaskan	0	0	0	0	0	182
Aleut	0	0	0	0	0	68
Inupiat	0	0	0	46	46	361
Tlingit-Haida	0	0	0	0	0	251
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	45
Yupik	0	0	0	0	0	41
Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	1,345	72	150	1,567	15,488
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	2,264	87	150	2,501	19,442
International Indian Tribe	0	289	22	32	343	4,236

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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.



# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>21</sup>

**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.<sup>22</sup>

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#### 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,<sup>23, 24</sup> 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.<sup>25, 26</sup>

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Occupations and Industries

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2018*	1,107	150,294	12,837	18,162	182,400	3,045,978
Management, professional, & related	264	45,177	3,563	5,905	54,909	1,094,402
Service	430	33,675	2,693	4,316	41,114	597,400
Sales and office	112	35,949	2,934	3,601	42,596	743,623
Farming, fishing, and forestry	8	1,974	153	106	2,241	18,804
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	115	7,346	1,044	1,734	10,239	156,971
Production, transportation	128	20,006	1,727	1,720	23,581	333,705

#### Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	23.8%	30.1%	27.8%	32.5%	30.1%	35.9%
Service	38.8%	22.4%	21.0%	23.8%	22.5%	19.6%
Sales and office	10.1%	23.9%	22.9%	19.8%	23.4%	24.4%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	10.4%	4.9%	8.1%	9.5%	5.6%	5.2%
Production, transportation	11.6%	13.3%	13.5%	9.5%	12.9%	11.0%

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2018*	1,107	150,294	12,837	18,162	182,400	3,045,978
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	132	4,700	1,453	1,297	7,582	43,506
Construction	97	8,872	844	1,666	11,479	208,060
Manufacturing	29	12,813	588	708	14,138	211,862
Wholesale trade	0	2,852	202	137	3,191	70,726
Retail trade	63	19,328	1,874	2,064	23,329	370,350
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	84	7,899	381	803	9,167	159,131
Information	9	1,935	176	196	2,316	55,406
Finance and ins, and real estate	22	9,820	443	859	11,144	252,624
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	92	15,662	640	1,205	17,599	373,447
Edu, health care, & social assistance	281	33,470	3,140	4,348	41,239	666,264
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	67	15,712	1,380	2,669	19,828	336,854
Other services, except public admin	20	6,305	644	705	7,674	147,284
Public administration	211	10,926	1,072	1,505	13,714	150,464

#### Percent of Total

Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	11.9%	3.1%	11.3%	7.1%	4.2%	1.4%
Construction	8.8%	5.9%	6.6%	9.2%	6.3%	6.8%
Manufacturing	2.6%	8.5%	4.6%	3.9%	7.8%	7.0%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	1.9%	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	2.3%
Retail trade	5.7%	12.9%	14.6%	11.4%	12.8%	12.2%
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	7.6%	5.3%	3.0%	4.4%	5.0%	5.2%
Information	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%
Finance and ins, and real estate	2.0%	6.5%	3.5%	4.7%	6.1%	8.3%
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	8.3%	10.4%	5.0%	6.6%	9.6%	12.3%
Edu, health care, & social assistance	25.4%	22.3%	24.5%	23.9%	22.6%	21.9%
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	6.1%	10.5%	10.8%	14.7%	10.9%	11.1%
Other services, except public admin	1.8%	4.2%	5.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.8%
Public administration	19.1%	7.3%	8.4%	8.3%	7.5%	4.9%

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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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>27, 28</sup>

**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.<sup>29</sup>

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Labor

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Population 16 to 64, 2018*	1,885	251,409	23,738	28,786	305,818	4,340,506
<b>WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:</b>						
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	934	117,254	10,782	13,242	142,212	2,416,521
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	<sup>123</sup>	22,667	1,885	2,864	27,539	419,994
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	<sup>184</sup>	20,830	2,021	2,243	25,278	353,455
Did not work	<sup>644</sup>	90,658	9,050	10,437	110,789	1,150,536
<b>HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:</b>						
Worked 35 or more hours per week	978	124,065	11,102	14,301	150,446	2,465,153
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	<sup>230</sup>	29,887	2,870	3,246	36,233	593,728
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	<sup>33</sup>	6,799	<sup>716</sup>	802	8,350	131,089
Did not work	<sup>644</sup>	90,658	9,050	10,437	110,789	1,150,536
Mean usual hours worked for workers	38.6	38.8	37.4	38.6	38.7	38.6

### Percent of Total

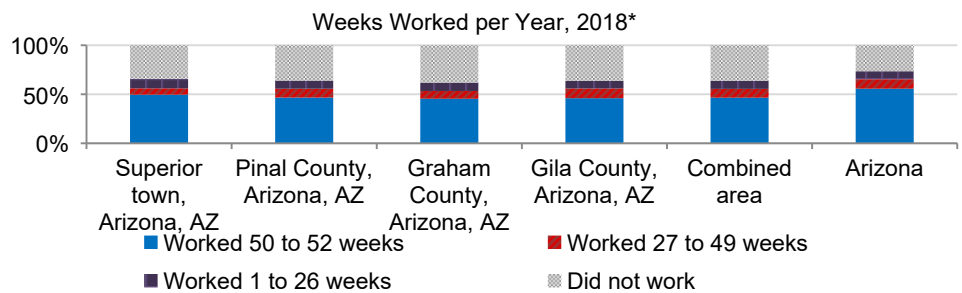
<b>WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:</b>						
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	49.5%	46.6%	45.4%	46.0%	46.5%	55.7%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	6.5%	9.0%	7.9%	9.9%	9.0%	9.7%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	<sup>9.8%</sup>	8.3%	8.5%	7.8%	8.3%	8.1%
Did not work	<sup>34.2%</sup>	36.1%	38.1%	36.3%	36.2%	26.5%
<b>HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:</b>						
Worked 35 or more hours per week	51.9%	49.3%	46.8%	49.7%	49.2%	56.8%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	12.2%	11.9%	12.1%	11.3%	11.8%	13.7%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	<sup>1.8%</sup>	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%
Did not work	<sup>34.2%</sup>	36.1%	<sup>38.1%</sup>	36.3%	36.2%	26.5%

**High Reliability:** Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

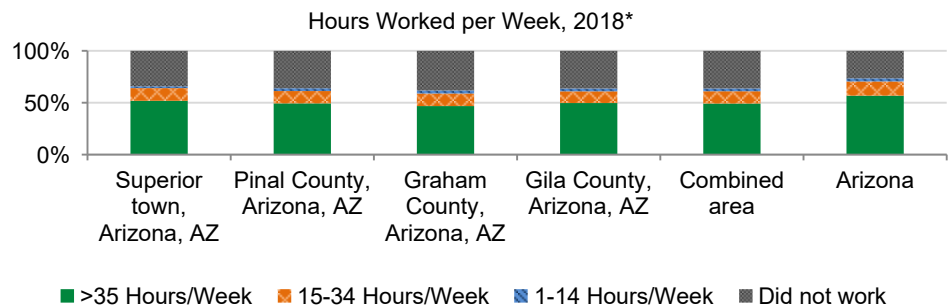
**Medium Reliability:** Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

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- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (55.7%), and Graham County, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (45.4%).



- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (56.8%), and Graham County, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (46.8%).



\* 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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>30</sup> 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.<sup>31</sup> 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.<sup>32</sup>

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>.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Commuting

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Workers 16 years and over, 2018*	1,107	147,358	12,365	17,593	178,423	3,008,707
PLACE OF WORK:						
Worked in county of residence	768	77,393	10,138	15,022	103,321	2,834,386
Worked outside county of residence	339	69,965	2,227	2,571	75,102	174,321
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:						
Less than 10 minutes	230	18,770	3,809	5,403	28,212	346,650
10 to 14 minutes	51	14,652	2,250	3,647	20,600	372,716
15 to 19 minutes	0	14,252	1,901	2,329	18,482	436,062
20 to 24 minutes	195	12,927	1,033	1,592	15,747	435,323
25 to 29 minutes	5	6,383	320	707	7,415	206,037
30 to 34 minutes	159	17,848	481	1,195	19,683	414,607
35 to 39 minutes	152	6,712	29	232	7,125	88,164
40 to 44 minutes	78	8,977	218	107	9,380	118,113
45 to 59 minutes	168	20,580	696	371	21,815	221,507
60 or more minutes	43	17,533	1,223	1,178	19,977	186,800
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29	29.2	19.8	18.4	27.5	23.8

#### Percent of Total

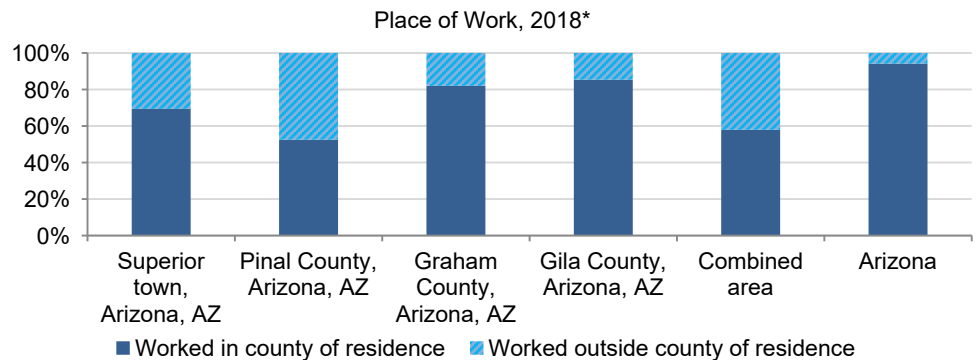
	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
PLACE OF WORK:						
Worked in county of residence	69.4%	52.5%	82.0%	85.4%	57.9%	94.2%
Worked outside county of residence	30.6%	47.5%	18.0%	14.6%	42.1%	5.8%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:						
Less than 10 minutes	20.8%	12.7%	30.8%	30.7%	15.8%	11.5%
10 to 14 minutes	4.6%	9.9%	18.2%	20.7%	11.5%	12.4%
15 to 19 minutes	0.0%	9.7%	15.4%	13.2%	10.4%	14.5%
20 to 24 minutes	17.6%	8.8%	8.4%	9.0%	8.8%	14.5%
25 to 29 minutes	0.5%	4.3%	2.6%	4.0%	4.2%	6.8%
30 to 34 minutes	14.4%	12.1%	3.9%	6.8%	11.0%	13.8%
35 to 39 minutes	13.7%	4.6%	0.2%	1.3%	4.0%	2.9%
40 to 44 minutes	7.0%	6.1%	1.8%	0.6%	5.3%	3.9%
45 to 59 minutes	15.2%	14.0%	5.6%	2.1%	12.2%	7.4%
60 or more minutes	3.9%	11.9%	9.9%	6.7%	11.2%	6.2%

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- \* In the 2014-2018 period, Pinal County, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (47.5%), and Arizona had the lowest (5.8%).



\* 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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>33</sup>

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.<sup>34</sup>

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Income

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Per Capita Income (2018 \$s)	\$20,073	\$23,653	\$18,113	\$22,939	na	\$29,265
Median Household Income^ (2018 \$s)	\$30,395	\$55,550	\$51,352	\$42,092	na	\$56,213
Total Households, 2018*	1,218	137,286	10,782	21,708	170,994	2,524,300
Less than \$10,000	101	10,753	1,059	1,998	13,911	170,434
\$10,000 to \$14,999	127	4,717	604	1,507	6,955	111,075
\$15,000 to \$24,999	249	12,918	1,073	3,027	17,267	244,220
\$25,000 to \$34,999	206	14,052	974	2,564	17,796	250,765
\$35,000 to \$49,999	89	19,215	1,516	3,554	24,374	349,631
\$50,000 to \$74,999	191	29,196	2,213	3,714	35,314	472,904
\$75,000 to \$99,999	122	19,956	1,615	2,485	24,178	315,900
\$100,000 to \$149,999	116	17,693	1,326	1,838	20,973	342,507
\$150,000 to \$199,999	11	5,313	288	640	6,252	133,172
\$200,000 or more	6	3,473	114	381	3,974	133,692
Gini Coefficient^	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.45	na	0.47

### Percent of Total

Less than \$10,000	8.3%	7.8%	9.8%	9.2%	8.1%	6.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10.4%	3.4%	5.6%	6.9%	4.1%	4.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20.4%	9.4%	10.0%	13.9%	10.1%	9.7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16.9%	10.2%	9.0%	11.8%	10.4%	9.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7.3%	14.0%	14.1%	16.4%	14.3%	13.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15.7%	21.3%	20.5%	17.1%	20.7%	18.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.0%	14.5%	15.0%	11.4%	14.1%	12.5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9.5%	12.9%	12.3%	8.5%	12.3%	13.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0.9%	3.9%	2.7%	2.9%	3.7%	5.3%
\$200,000 or more	0.5%	2.5%	1.1%	1.8%	2.3%	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.

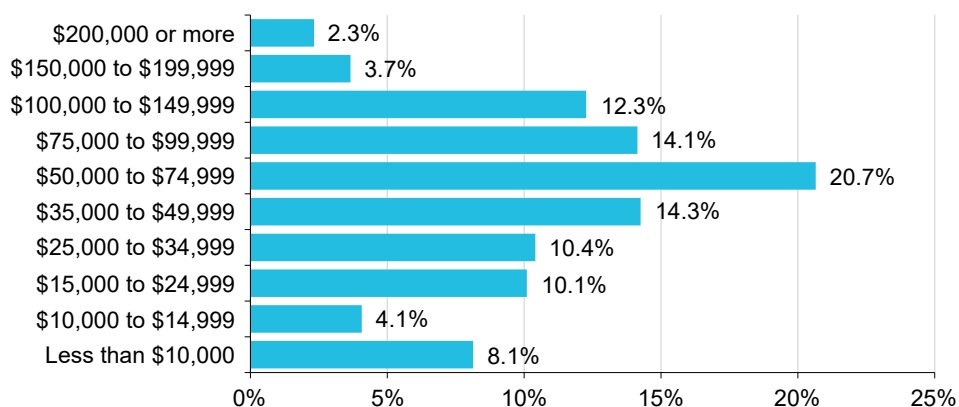
**Medium Reliability:** Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

**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 (20.7% of households). The income category with the fewest households was \$200,000 or more (2.3% of households).

- In the 2014-2018 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Combined area accumulated approximately 13.7% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 52.0% of total income.

Household Income Distribution, Combined area, 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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>50</sup>

**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.<sup>51</sup>

#### 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."<sup>35</sup>

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.<sup>36</sup>

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."<sup>37</sup>

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](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Poverty Prevalence

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
People, 2018*	3,018	392,300	33,458	52,501	481,277	6,788,985
Families, 2018*	619	95,847	7,604	13,715	117,785	1,648,126
People Below Poverty	720	55,859	7,122	11,807	75,508	1,092,192
Families below poverty	85	9,452	1,237	2,105	12,879	190,407

#### Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	23.9%	14.2%	21.3%	22.5%	15.7%	16.1%
Families below poverty	13.7%	9.9%	16.3%	15.3%	10.9%	11.6%

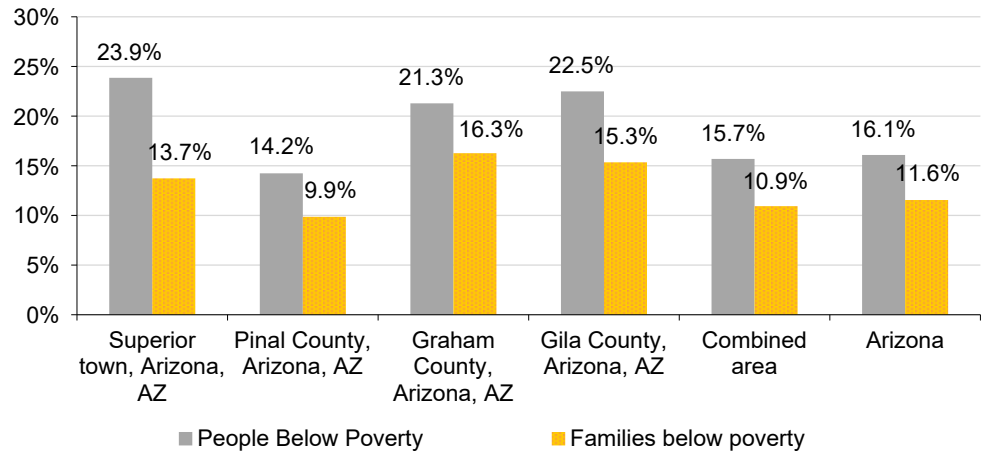
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Individuals & Families Below Poverty, 2018\*

- In the 2014-2018 period, Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (23.9%), and Pinal County, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (14.2%).
- In the 2014-2018 period, Graham County, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (16.3%), and Pinal County, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (9.9%).



#### Poverty Rate by Age & Family Type~

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
People, 2018*	23.9%	14.2%	21.3%	22.5%	15.7%	16.1%
Under 18 years	37.3%	19.4%	29.2%	39.1%	22.1%	22.8%
65 years and older	10.9%	8.4%	12.7%	9.1%	8.7%	9.0%
Families, 2018*	13.7%	9.9%	16.3%	15.3%	10.9%	11.6%
Families with related children < 18 years	26.0%	15.9%	24.3%	29.7%	18.0%	18.4%
Married couple families	14.5%	5.7%	7.8%	8.7%	6.2%	6.7%
with children < 18 years	43.5%	7.8%	11.1%	19.3%	9.1%	10.2%
Female householder, no husband present	10.6%	27.4%	44.0%	39.2%	30.1%	28.1%
with children < 18 years	43.3%	37.0%	54.5%	47.9%	40.0%	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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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 <sup>14</sup>, 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).<sup>38, 39</sup>

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](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population in Poverty, 2018*	720	55,859	7,122	11,807	75,508	1,092,192
White alone	676	39,174	4,972	6,762	51,584	735,022
Black or African American alone	15	2,629	44	188	2,876	63,103
American Indian alone	13	7,857	1,802	3,979	13,651	104,907
Asian alone	0	769	1	5	775	29,179
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0	172	0	20	192	1,981
Some other race	16	2,604	33	215	2,868	114,741
Two or more races	0	2,654	270	638	3,562	43,259
All Ethnicities in Poverty, 2018*						
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	554	20,188	2,137	2,408	25,287	491,036
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	138	24,437	3,145	5,132	32,852	392,708

#### Percent of Total<sup>^</sup>

White alone	93.9%	70.1%	69.8%	57.3%	68.3%	67.3%
Black or African American alone	2.1%	4.7%	0.6%	1.6%	3.8%	5.8%
American Indian alone	1.8%	14.1%	25.3%	33.7%	18.1%	9.6%
Asian alone	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.7%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Some other race	2.2%	4.7%	0.5%	1.8%	3.8%	10.5%
Two or more races	0.0%	4.8%	3.8%	5.4%	4.7%	4.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	76.9%	36.1%	30.0%	20.4%	33.5%	45.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19.2%	43.7%	44.2%	43.5%	43.5%	36.0%

<sup>^</sup> 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.

**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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**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<sup>~</sup>, 2018\*

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
White alone	24.9%	12.4%	18.5%	16.7%	13.3%	14.0%
Black or African American alone	100.0%	16.6%	15.9%	74.3%	17.6%	21.7%
American Indian alone	21.3%	40.8%	40.7%	47.3%	42.5%	34.9%
Asian alone	na	10.8%	0.6%	1.0%	10.0%	13.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	na	26.2%	0.0%	100.0%	28.0%	15.3%
Some other race alone	8.2%	15.1%	5.0%	19.1%	14.9%	25.0%
Two or more races alone	0.0%	17.3%	26.3%	36.5%	19.6%	17.6%
Hispanic or Latino alone	26.0%	17.9%	20.6%	24.8%	18.7%	23.3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	16.5%	10.6%	17.6%	15.6%	11.6%	10.5%

<sup>~</sup>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.

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## 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 <sup>14</sup>, 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.<sup>40</sup>

### 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.<sup>41, 42</sup>

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Household Earnings

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total households, 2018*	1,218	137,286	10,782	21,708	170,994	2,524,300
Labor earnings	745	90,224	7,983	12,573	111,525	1,884,867
Social Security (SS)	668	57,227	3,748	11,593	73,236	845,599
Retirement income	250	39,067	2,381	5,804	47,502	518,270
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	78	7,069	632	1,277	9,056	110,605
Cash public assistance income	16	2,707	239	268	3,230	46,151
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	290	16,169	1,847	3,712	22,018	298,375

#### Percent of Total<sup>^</sup>

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Labor earnings	61.2%	65.7%	74.0%	57.9%	65.2%	74.7%
Social Security (SS)	54.8%	41.7%	34.8%	53.4%	42.8%	33.5%
Retirement income	20.5%	28.5%	22.1%	26.7%	27.8%	20.5%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	6.4%	5.1%	5.9%	5.9%	5.3%	4.4%
Cash public assistance income	1.3%	2.0%	2.2%	1.2%	1.9%	1.8%
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	23.8%	11.8%	17.1%	17.1%	12.9%	11.8%

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

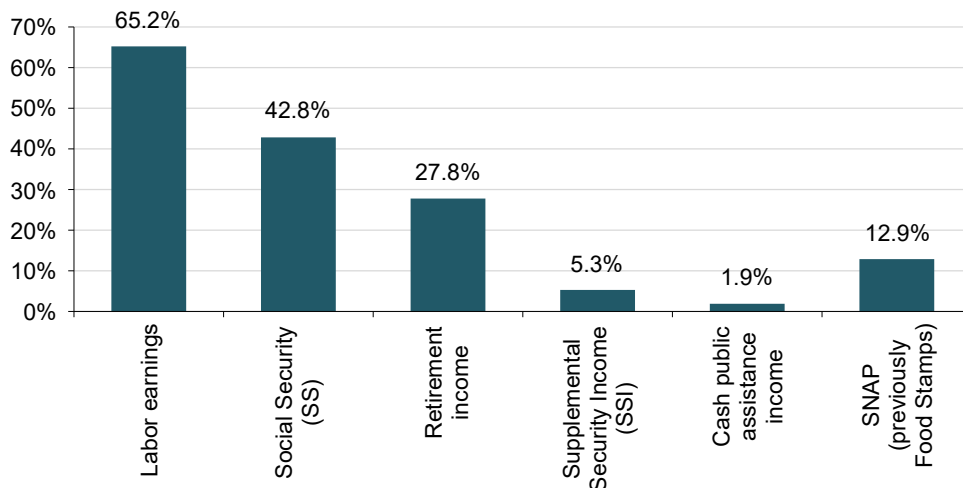
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Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2018\*

- In the 2014-2018 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Combined area was in the form of Social Security (SS) (42.8%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (1.9%).



#### Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Mean earnings, 2018 (2018 \$s)	\$48,288	\$68,017	\$60,124	\$58,162	\$66,209	\$77,865
Mean Social Security income	17,051	\$21,663	\$18,430	\$20,053	\$21,200	\$20,472
Mean retirement income	12,212	\$26,229	\$21,734	\$21,505	\$25,353	\$26,902
Mean Supplemental Security Income	10,610	\$10,739	10,947	\$10,278	\$10,687	\$10,429
Mean cash public assistance income	\$0	2,837	3,320	2,316	2,816	\$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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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 income are available by running an EPS Non-labor report: See <https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>.

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Education

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2018*	2,315	288,250	23,531	38,955	353,051	4,633,932
No high school degree	573	41,961	3,379	5,718	51,631	613,002
High school graduate	1,742	246,289	20,152	33,237	301,420	4,020,930
Associates degree	134	27,105	2,421	3,106	32,766	398,147
Bachelor's degree or higher	171	54,794	3,598	7,226	65,789	1,338,071
Graduate or professional	61	19,941	1,326	2,636	23,964	502,951

#### Percent of Total

No high school degree	24.8%	14.6%	14.4%	14.7%	14.6%	13.2%
High school graduate	75.2%	85.4%	85.6%	85.3%	85.4%	86.8%
Associates degree	5.8%	9.4%	10.3%	8.0%	9.3%	8.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.4%	19.0%	15.3%	18.5%	18.6%	28.9%
Graduate or professional	2.6%	6.9%	5.6%	6.8%	6.8%	10.9%

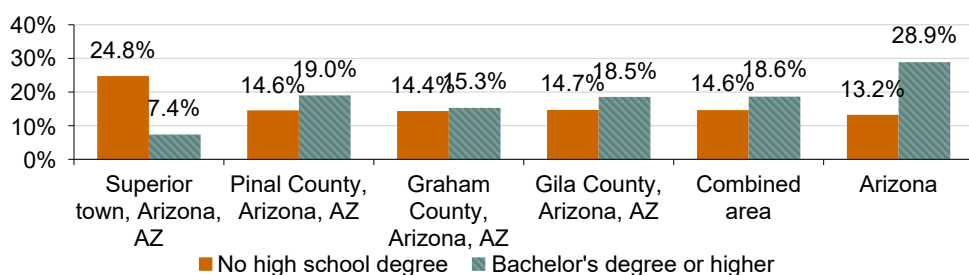
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- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest percent of people over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (28.9%), and Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (7.4%).
- In the 2014-2018 period, Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the highest percent of people over age 25 with no high school degree (24.8%), and Arizona had the lowest (13.2%).

Educational Attainment, 2018\*



	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Population over 3 years old, 2018*	2,976	405,228	36,374	51,646	496,224	6,693,331
Enrolled in school:	558	97,529	10,184	9,901	118,172	1,764,220
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	58	4,531	482	575	5,646	85,530
Enrolled in kindergarten	20	5,902	522	522	6,966	87,642
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	175	22,788	2,430	2,346	27,739	366,621
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	155	22,790	2,252	2,418	27,615	369,947
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	86	22,351	2,262	2,367	27,066	377,485
Enrolled in college	64	19,167	2,236	1,673	23,140	476,995
Not enrolled in school	2,418	307,699	26,190	41,745	378,052	4,929,111

#### Percent of Total

Enrolled in school:	18.8%	24.1%	28.0%	19.2%	23.8%	26.4%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Enrolled in kindergarten	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	5.9%	5.6%	6.7%	4.5%	5.6%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	5.2%	5.6%	6.2%	4.7%	5.6%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	2.9%	5.5%	6.2%	4.6%	5.5%	5.6%
Enrolled in college	2.2%	4.7%	6.1%	3.2%	4.7%	7.1%
Not enrolled in school	81.3%	75.9%	72.0%	80.8%	76.2%	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.

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## 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.<sup>43, 44</sup> 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.<sup>45</sup>

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.

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Language

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Population 5 yrs or older, 2018*	2,906	394,876	35,060	50,361	483,203	6,510,583
Speak only English	1,543	314,485	27,369	41,709	385,106	4,740,041
Speak a language other than English	1,363	80,391	7,691	8,652	98,097	1,770,542
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,357	66,840	5,833	4,528	78,558	1,338,389
Other Indo-European languages	<b>6</b>	3,950	<b>162</b>	<b>555</b>	4,673	129,306
Asian and Pacific Island languages	<b>0</b>	5,044	<b>144</b>	<b>353</b>	5,541	136,216
Other languages	<b>0</b>	4,046	1,202	2,621	7,869	145,748
Speak English less than "very well"	<b>444</b>	25,615	1,979	2,195	30,233	577,003

#### Percent of Total

Speak only English	53.1%	79.6%	78.1%	82.8%	79.7%	72.8%
Speak a language other than English	46.9%	20.4%	21.9%	17.2%	20.3%	27.2%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	46.7%	16.9%	16.6%	9.0%	16.3%	20.6%
Other Indo-European languages	<b>0.2%</b>	1.0%	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	1.0%	2.0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	<b>0.0%</b>	1.3%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	1.1%	2.1%
Other languages	<b>0.0%</b>	1.0%	3.4%	5.2%	1.6%	2.2%
Speak English less than "very well"	<b>15.3%</b>	6.5%	5.6%	4.4%	6.3%	8.9%

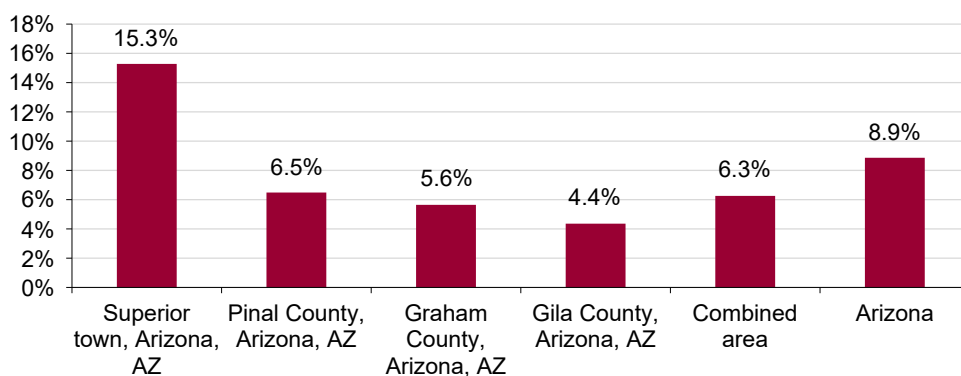
**High Reliability:** Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

**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.

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

- In the 2014-2018 period, Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (15.3%), and Gila County, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (4.4%).



\* 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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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.<sup>46</sup>

#### 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.

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](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Housing Characteristics

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Total Housing Units, 2018*	1,631	171,368	13,416	33,411	219,826	2,970,935
Occupied	1,218	137,286	10,782	21,708	170,994	2,524,300
Vacant	413	34,082	2,634	11,703	48,832	446,635
For rent	31	2,544	503	218	3,296	67,734
Rented, not occupied	0	746	74	108	928	14,859
For sale only	5	2,498	237	655	3,395	35,847
Sold, not occupied	0	1,583	504	119	2,206	18,339
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	152	19,819	483	7,971	28,425	214,929
For migrant workers	0	51	0	0	51	1,152
Other vacant	225	6,841	833	2,632	10,531	93,775
Year Built						
Built 2010 or later	0	11,755	628	978	13,361	136,531
Built 2000 to 2009	109	88,618	2,582	5,408	96,717	730,081
Built 1990 to 1999	64	26,962	2,462	5,868	35,356	600,061
Built 1980 to 1989	70	16,357	1,999	6,754	25,180	529,271
Built 1970 to 1979	289	14,169	2,576	6,337	23,371	501,428
Built 1940 to 1969	766	12,014	2,398	6,008	21,186	428,003
Median year structure built <sup>^</sup>	1957	2002	1985	1983	na	1990

#### Percent of Total

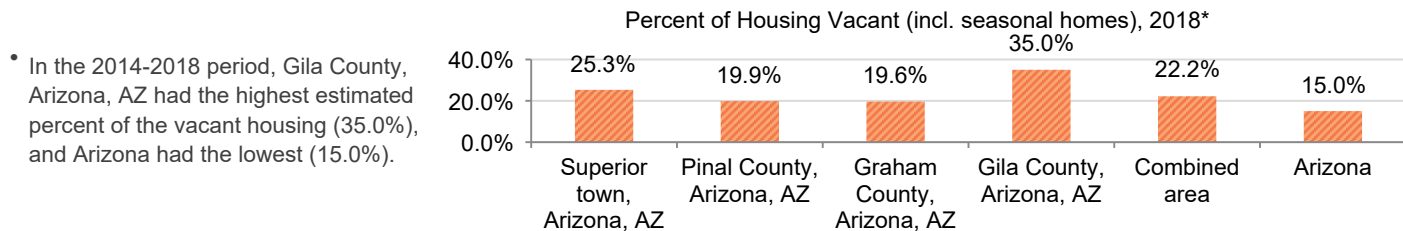
Occupancy						
Occupied	74.7%	80.1%	80.4%	65.0%	77.8%	85.0%
Vacant	25.3%	19.9%	19.6%	35.0%	22.2%	15.0%
For rent	1.9%	1.5%	3.7%	0.7%	1.5%	2.3%
Rented, not occupied	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
For sale only	0.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	1.5%	1.2%
Sold, not occupied	0.0%	0.9%	3.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	9.3%	11.6%	3.6%	23.9%	12.9%	7.2%
For migrant workers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other vacant	13.8%	4.0%	6.2%	7.9%	4.8%	3.2%
Year Built						
Built 2010 or later	0.0%	6.9%	4.7%	2.9%	6.1%	4.6%
Built 2000 to 2009	6.7%	51.7%	19.2%	16.2%	44.0%	24.6%
Built 1990 to 1999	3.9%	15.7%	18.4%	17.6%	16.1%	20.2%
Built 1980 to 1989	4.3%	9.5%	14.9%	20.2%	11.5%	17.8%
Built 1970 to 1979	17.7%	8.3%	19.2%	19.0%	10.6%	16.9%
Built 1940 to 1969	47.0%	7.0%	17.9%	18.0%	9.6%	14.4%

<sup>^</sup> Median year structure built is 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.

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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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### 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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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Housing Affordability

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Owner-occupied mortgaged homes, 2018*	391	62,436	4,158	7,234	74,219	1,031,561
Cost >30% of household income	186	17,890	923	2,428	21,427	291,684
Specified renter-occupied units, 2018*	343	35,171	3,315	5,675	44,504	918,235
Rent >30% of household income	139	14,136	1,035	1,946	17,256	412,248
Median monthly mortgage cost <sup>^</sup> , 2018*	\$928	\$1,235	\$1,156	\$1,195	na	\$1,394
Median gross rent <sup>^</sup> , 2018*	\$724	\$1,037	\$765	\$783	na	\$1,009

#### Percent of Total

	Superior town, Arizona, AZ	Pinal County, Arizona, AZ	Graham County, Arizona, AZ	Gila County, Arizona, AZ	Combined area	Arizona
Cost >30% of household income	47.6%	28.7%	22.2%	33.6%	28.9%	28.3%
Rent >30% of household income	40.5%	40.2%	31.2%	34.3%	38.8%	44.9%

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

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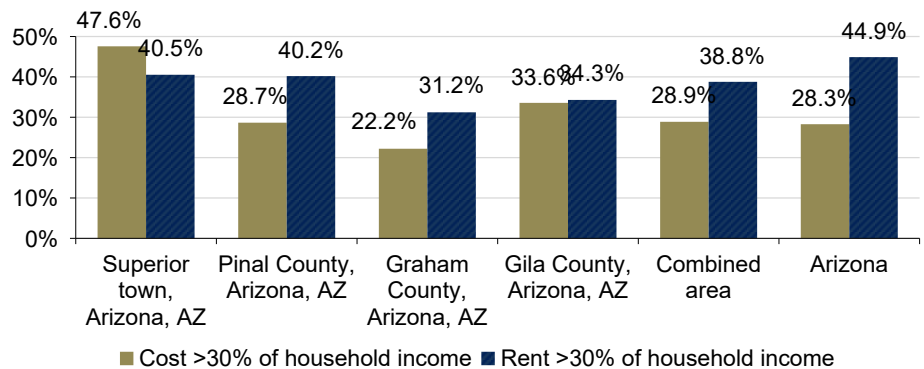
- In the 2014-2018 period, Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the highest percent of owner-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (47.6%), and Graham County, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (22.2%).

- 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 Graham County, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (31.2%).

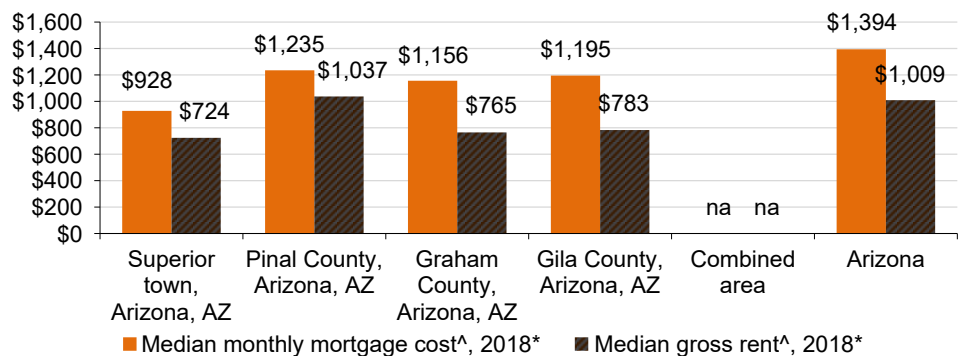
- In the 2014-2018 period, Arizona had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$1,394), and Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (\$928).

- In the 2014-2018 period, Pinal County, Arizona, AZ had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$1,037), and Superior town, Arizona, AZ had the lowest (\$724).

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.

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# Demographics

## Combined area

### Housing Affordability

#### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.<sup>47</sup>

**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.<sup>48</sup> 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](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# Demographics

## Combined area

### Comparisons

Indicators		Combined area	Arizona	Percent difference Combined area vs. Arizona
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2010*-2018*)	22.0%	11.2%	95%
	Median Age (2018*)	na	37.4	
	Percent Population White Alone (2018*)	79.8%	77.2%	97%
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2018*)	29.2%	31.1%	94%
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2018*)	6.7%	4.5%	100%
	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2018*)	24.3%	23.5%	103%
Income	Median Household Income (2018*)	na	\$56,213	
	Per Capita Income (2018*)	na	\$29,265	
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2018*)	15.7%	16.1%	98%
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2018*)	10.9%	11.6%	94%
	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2018*)	70.6%	54.0%	131%
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2018*)	20.1%	18.0%	112%
Structure	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2018*)	14.6%	13.2%	111%
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2018*)	18.6%	28.9%	64%
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2018*)	6.3%	8.9%	71%
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2018*)	12.9%	7.2%	179%
	Owner-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2018*)	28.9%	28.3%	102%
	Renter-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Rent (2018*)	38.8%	44.9%	86%

-100% 0% 100%

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\* 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.



# Demographics

## Combined area

## 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](http://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

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- 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](http://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](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

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- 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](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](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](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf).

### Endnotes

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- 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

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- 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](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 explanation of the discrepancies between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see <http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2003/jan-feb03/details.asp>.