

Employment in Idaho



Employment and Income

Employment and level of income influence participation in outdoor recreation. Varying associated factors such as lack of time, lack of access, and cost can limit participation in outdoor recreation. It is important for recreation providers to understand the community they serve, ensuring that the opportunities provided will be both accessible and valued.

Competing for Time

Considering Idahoans work an average of 38.4 hours per week, with a round-trip commute time of 40 minutes, it's understandable that participation in outdoor recreation is constrained by a perceived lack of time. After all, recreation competes with a variety of interests during available leisure time, and activities that are considered time consuming or inconvenient to access may lose priority.

This issue can be best addressed by providing close-to-home, everyday outdoor recreation opportunities to facilitate participation during the work-week. To accomplish this, recreation providers must work with community planners to help develop a connected system of parks and trails that offer convenient and safe access across the community. This not only will enhance recreational opportunities, but offer corridors for alternative transportation, like bicycling and walking, that allow the community to incorporate recreation into their daily commutes.

Level of Income and Housing

Another important consideration of proposed management actions is whether low income populations could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of proposed management actions. The median household income in Idaho is approximately \$46,500, with per capita income at around \$22,500; both below the national average. Like in every state, these factors vary by county and region, and understanding income differences within and between geographies helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

Cost of participation and inadequate transportation are common constraints towards participation in outdoor recreation for individuals with lower per capita income. In lower income areas, it is important that parks, trails and open spaces are available, proximate to public transportation routes and that they provide low cost recreational opportunities. Providing convenient access can be much more difficult in rural areas, where homes are spread apart and public transportation is not often available. When possible, recreation providers should seek development of motorized and non-motorized trails connecting smaller communities to each other and to nearby public lands.

Employment

What occupations and industries are present?

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

Employment by Occupation, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	698,898	141,833,331
Management, professional, & related	229,345	50,034,578
Service	116,279	24,281,015
Sales and office	172,744	36,000,118
Farming, fishing, and forestry	18,089	1,011,461
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	76,150	12,928,812
Production, transportation, & material moving	86,291	17,577,347

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	32.8%	35.3%
Service	16.6%	17.1%
Sales and office	24.7%	25.4%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	2.6%	0.7%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	10.9%	9.1%
Production, transportation, & material moving	12.3%	12.4%

Employment by Industry, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Civilian employed population > 16 years	698,898	141,833,331
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	37,208	2,634,188
Construction	62,322	10,115,885
Manufacturing	71,695	15,581,149
Wholesale trade	19,878	4,344,743
Retail trade	85,944	16,293,522
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	33,514	7,183,907
Information	14,242	3,368,676
Finance and insurance, and real estate	40,212	9,931,900
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgmt.	66,065	14,772,322
Education, health care, & social assistance	143,631	31,277,542
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	59,217	12,566,228
Other services, except public administration	28,994	6,899,223
Public administration	35,976	6,864,046

Percent of Total

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	5.3%	1.9%
Construction	8.9%	7.1%
Manufacturing	10.3%	11.0%
Wholesale trade	2.8%	3.1%
Retail trade	12.3%	11.5%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4.8%	5.1%
Information	2.0%	2.4%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	5.8%	7.0%
Prof., scientific, mgmt., admin., & waste mgmt.	9.5%	10.4%
Education, health care, & social assistance	20.6%	22.1%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	8.5%	8.9%
Other services, except public administration	4.1%	4.9%
Public administration	5.1%	4.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it Important?

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

Methods

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

Additional Resources

The Census Bureau provides a definition of SOCS: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html>.

Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/>.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: [prospectshttp://www.bls.gov/oco/](http://www.bls.gov/oco/).

Johnson, C. Y., Bowker, J. M., & Cordell, H. K. (2001). Outdoor recreation constraints: an examination of race, gender and rural dwelling. *Southern Rural Sociology*. Vol. 17, 2001, pp. 111-133.
<http://www.ag.auburn.edu/auxiliary/srsa/pages/Articles/SRS%202001%2017%20111-133.pdf>

Employment

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

Labor Participation Characteristics, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Population 16 to 64	970,603	199,984,431
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	515,959	109,411,675
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	149,632	25,144,188
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	118,610	20,668,662
Did not work	186,402	44,759,906
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	585,793	120,257,025
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	155,500	28,158,856
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	42,908	6,808,644
Did not work	186,402	44,759,906
Mean usual hours worked for workers	38.4	38.9

Percent of Total

WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	53.2%	54.7%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	15.4%	12.6%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	12.2%	10.3%
Did not work	19.2%	22.4%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	60.4%	60.1%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	16.0%	14.1%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	4.4%	3.4%
Did not work	19.2%	22.4%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

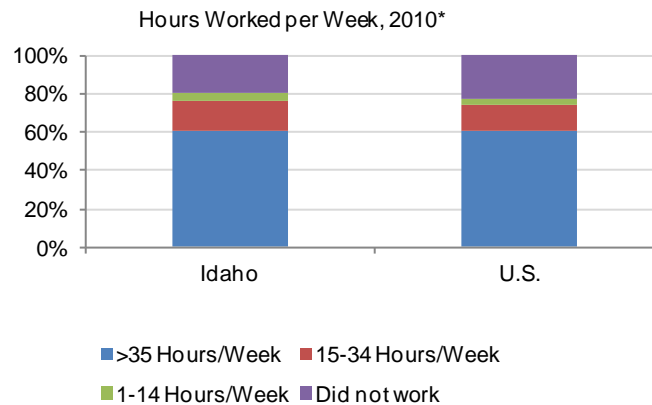
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In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (54.7%), and Idaho had the lowest (53.2%).



In the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (60.4%), and the U.S. had the lowest (60.1%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average less than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies have also enabled workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal, tourism, or recreation related employment by choice. Since the 1960s, during periods of economic stability, the vast majority of part-time workers have been voluntary. For example, in 2006, only about one in seven part-time workers were involuntary (individuals wanting full-time jobs but working less than 35 hours/week).

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

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

Methods

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Additional Resources

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

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

For historical fluctuations of involuntary part-time employment, see: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf>

Employment

What are commuting patterns?

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

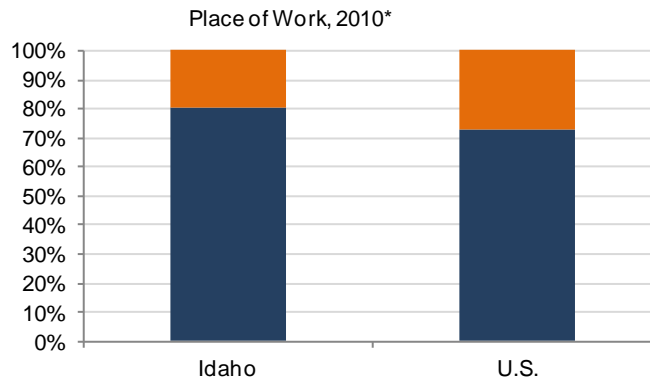
Commuting Characteristics, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over	685,617	139,255,035
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	549,396	101,118,449
Worked outside county of residence	136,221	38,136,586
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	143,858	18,832,538
10 to 14 minutes	126,868	19,299,572
15 to 19 minutes	112,461	20,718,310
20 to 24 minutes	84,823	19,588,462
25 to 29 minutes	31,190	8,070,188
30 to 34 minutes	63,493	17,862,104
35 to 39 minutes	9,660	3,627,253
40 to 44 minutes	15,123	4,802,466
45 to 59 minutes	29,505	9,995,400
60 or more minutes	31,372	10,699,018
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20	25

Percent of Total

PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	80.1%	72.6%
Worked outside county of residence	19.9%	27.4%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	21.0%	13.5%
10 to 14 minutes	18.5%	13.9%
15 to 19 minutes	16.4%	14.9%
20 to 24 minutes	12.4%	14.1%
25 to 29 minutes	4.5%	5.8%
30 to 34 minutes	9.3%	12.8%
35 to 39 minutes	1.4%	2.6%
40 to 44 minutes	2.2%	3.4%
45 to 59 minutes	4.3%	7.2%
60 or more minutes	4.6%	7.7%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



■ Worked in county of residence ■ Worked outside county of residence

In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.4%), and Idaho had the lowest (19.9%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

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

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

Methods

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Additional Resources

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

Income

How is income distributed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

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

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

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

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

Household Income Distribution, 2010*

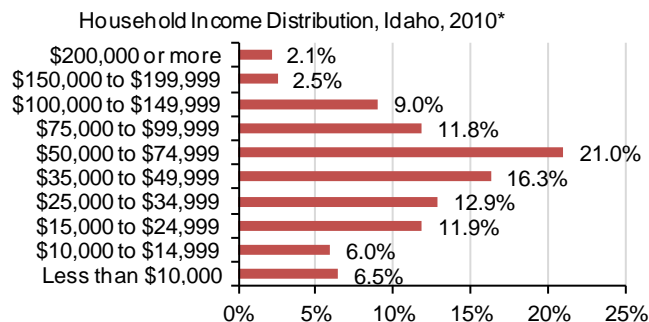
	Idaho	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2010 \$s)	\$22,518	\$27,334
Median Household Income [^] (2010 \$s)	\$46,423	\$51,914
Total Households	570,283	114,235,996
Less than \$10,000	36,883	8,274,388
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33,962	6,294,748
\$15,000 to \$24,999	67,759	12,340,738
\$25,000 to \$34,999	73,505	12,043,840
\$35,000 to \$49,999	92,852	16,132,902
\$50,000 to \$74,999	119,813	21,201,711
\$75,000 to \$99,999	67,517	14,097,295
\$100,000 to \$149,999	51,504	14,065,756
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14,368	4,993,775
\$200,000 or more	12,120	4,790,843
Gini Coefficient[^]	0.43	0.47

Percent of Total

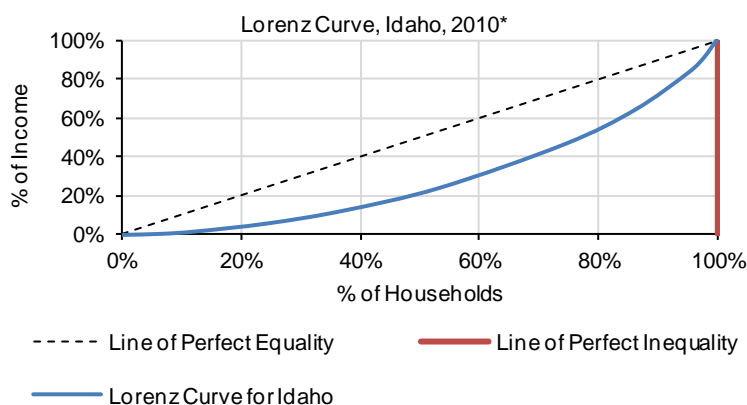
Less than \$10,000	6.5%	7.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.0%	5.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11.9%	10.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.9%	10.5%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.3%	14.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21.0%	18.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11.8%	12.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9.0%	12.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.5%	4.4%
\$200,000 or more	2.1%	4.2%

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

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



In the 2006-2010 period, the income category in the Idaho with the most households was \$50,000 to \$74,999 (21.0% of households). The income category with the fewest households was \$200,000 or more (2.1% of households).



In the 2006-2010 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Idaho accumulated approximately 12.3% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 54.7% of total income.

In the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the most equal income distribution between high and low income households (Gini coef. of 0.43) and the U.S. had the least equal income distribution (Gini coef. of 0.47).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

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

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

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living

arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."

Methods

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

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

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service published a useful article on metro and non-metro income levels and inequality. McLaughlin, Diane K. "Income Inequality in America." 2002. Rural America. Vol. 17(2). It is available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf>.

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

For a helpful definition and description of the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient see: <http://www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator>.

For source material on how the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve were computed see: <https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZzY&hl=en>.

Income

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

Poverty, 2010*

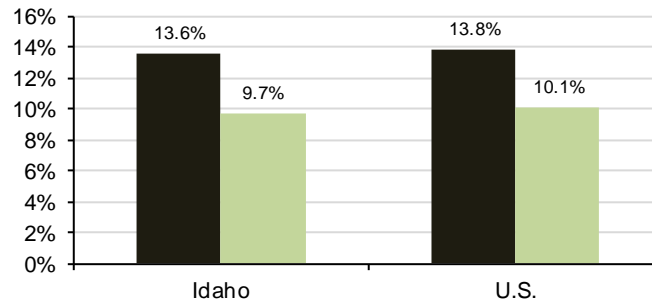
	Idaho	U.S.
People	1,496,581	296,141,149
Families	399,824	76,254,318
People Below Poverty	203,177	40,917,513
Families below poverty	38,942	7,685,345

Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	13.6%	13.8%
Families below poverty	9.7%	10.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Individuals and Families Below Poverty, 2010*



■ People Below Poverty ■ Families below poverty

In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (13.8%), and Idaho had the lowest (13.6%).

In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (10.1%), and Idaho had the lowest (9.7%).

Percent Below Poverty Level by Age & Family Type~, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
People	13.6%	13.8%
Under 18 years	17.0%	19.2%
65 years and older	8.0%	9.5%
Families	9.7%	10.1%
Families with related children < 18 years	14.7%	15.7%
Married couple families	5.9%	4.9%
with children < 18 years	8.4%	7.0%
Female householder, no husband present	31.5%	28.9%
with children < 18 years	38.1%	37.4%

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

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

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

Methods

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Additional Resources

For more information on rural poverty, see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Briefing Room, "Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties" available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/IncomePovertyWelfare/HighPoverty>.

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

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

Income

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity[^], 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population (all races) in Poverty	203,177	40,917,513
White alone	177,324	24,378,350
Black or African American alone	2,211	9,180,061
American Indian alone	4,842	631,614
Asian alone	2,796	1,580,505
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	347	78,712
Some other race	7,877	3,803,254
Two or more races	7,780	1,265,017
All Ethnicities in Poverty		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	41,240	10,470,990
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	161,937	30,446,523

Percent of Total (Total = All individuals in poverty)

	Idaho	U.S.
White alone	87.3%	59.6%
Black or African American alone	1.1%	22.4%
American Indian alone	2.4%	1.5%
Asian alone	1.4%	3.9%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race	3.9%	9.3%
Two or more races	3.8%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.3%	25.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	79.7%	74.4%

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

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty~, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
White alone	12.8%	11.1%
Black or African American alone	26.4%	25.3%
American Indian alone	26.5%	26.4%
Asian alone	15.9%	11.3%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	15.9%	16.5%
Some other race alone	23.3%	23.4%
Two or more races alone	21.9%	17.8%
Hispanic or Latino alone	26.2%	22.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	11.6%	9.6%

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

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

Methods

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

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

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

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

Additional Resources

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

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: <http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html>.

Income

What are the components of household earnings?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

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

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

Retirement income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

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

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

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

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total households:	570,283	114,235,996
Labor earnings	461,632	91,045,812
Social Security (SS)	154,835	31,387,932
Retirement income	94,114	19,998,762
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	18,298	4,626,547
Cash public assistance income	14,158	2,816,127
Food Stamp/SNAP	46,760	10,583,720

Percent of Total[^]

Labor earnings	80.9%	79.7%
Social Security (SS)	27.2%	27.5%
Retirement income	16.5%	17.5%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	3.2%	4.0%
Cash public assistance income	2.5%	2.5%
Food Stamp/SNAP	8.2%	9.3%

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

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total households:	570,283	114,235,996
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Social Security (SS)	154,835	31,387,932
Retirement income	94,114	19,998,762
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	18,298	4,626,547
Cash public assistance income	14,158	2,816,127
Food Stamp/SNAP	46,760	10,583,720

Percent of Total[^]

Labor earnings	80.9%	79.7%
Social Security (SS)	27.2%	27.5%
Retirement income	16.5%	17.5%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	3.2%	4.0%
Cash public assistance income	2.5%	2.5%
Food Stamp/SNAP	8.2%	9.3%

In the 2006-2010 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Idaho was in the form of Social Security (SS) (27.2%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.5%).

Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, 2010 (2010 \$s)

	Idaho	U.S.
Mean earnings	\$58,250	\$71,902
Mean Social Security income	\$15,706	\$15,495
Mean retirement income	\$19,969	\$21,489
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$8,316	\$8,221
Mean cash public assistance income	\$2,341	\$3,553

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Methods

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

Why is this important?

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

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see:
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

Social Characteristics

What are education and enrollment levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

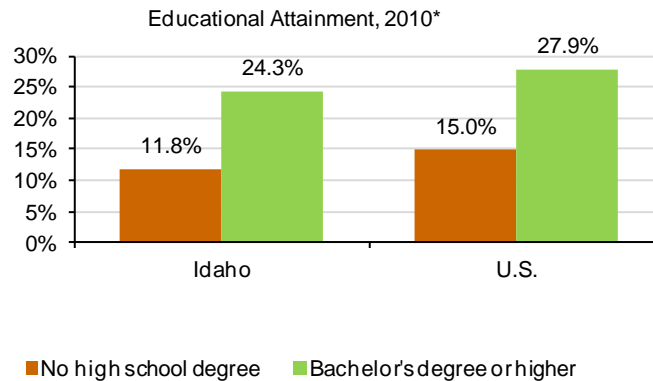
Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

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

Educational Attainment, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older	952,630	199,726,659
No high school degree	112,587	29,898,483
High school graduate	840,043	169,828,176
Associates degree	80,538	15,021,920
Bachelor's degree or higher	231,387	55,726,999
Bachelor's degree	159,376	35,148,428
Graduate or professional	72,011	20,578,571
Percent of Total		
No high school degree	11.8%	15.0%
High school graduate	88.2%	85.0%
Associates degree	8.5%	7.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.3%	27.9%
Bachelor's degree	16.7%	17.6%
Graduate or professional	7.6%	10.3%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (27.9%), and Idaho had the lowest (24.3%).

In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with no high school degree (15.0%), and Idaho had the lowest (11.8%).

School Enrollment, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old:	1,454,899	291,985,651
Enrolled in school:	418,678	80,939,002
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	23,117	4,924,145
Enrolled in kindergarten	23,558	4,113,849
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	89,174	16,091,724
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	90,929	16,487,084
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	91,424	17,532,181
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	86,045	17,941,769
Graduate or professional school	14,431	3,848,250
Not enrolled in school	1,036,221	211,046,649
Percent of Total		
Enrolled in school:	28.8%	27.7%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1.6%	1.7%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1.6%	1.4%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	6.1%	5.5%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6.2%	5.6%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	6.3%	6.0%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	5.9%	6.1%
Graduate or professional school	1.0%	1.3%
Not enrolled in school	71.2%	72.3%

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

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

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

Methods

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Additional Resources

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

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web resource: http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm.

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

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

Social Characteristics

What languages are spoken?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

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

Language Spoken at Home, 2010*

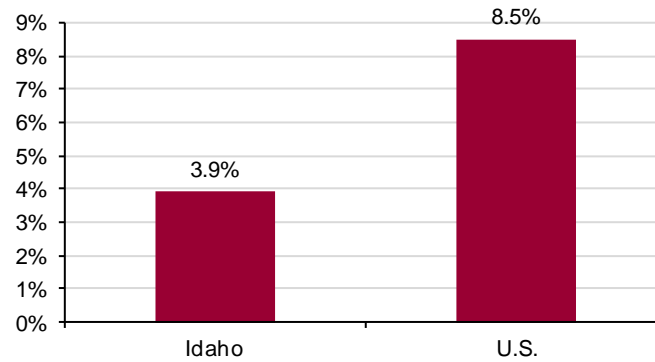
	Idaho	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older	1,407,631	283,833,852
Speak only English	1,263,694	226,738,479
Speak a language other than English	141,652	55,230,013
Spanish or Spanish Creole	106,792	35,470,765
Other Indo-European languages	20,220	10,393,671
Asian and Pacific Island languages	11,758	8,902,093
Other languages	2,882	463,484
Speak English less than "very well"	54,949	24,067,186

Percent of Total

Speak only English	89.8%	79.9%
Speak a language other than English	10.1%	19.5%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	7.6%	12.5%
Other Indo-European languages	1.4%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.8%	3.1%
Other languages	0.2%	0.2%
Speak English less than "very well"	3.9%	8.5%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent of Population that Speaks English Less Than "Very Well", 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (8.5%), and Idaho had the lowest (3.9%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

Methods

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

Additional Resources

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

Housing

What are the main housing characteristics?

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, 2010*

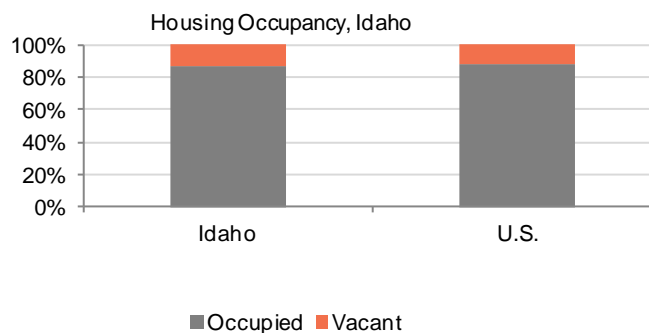
	Idaho	U.S.
Total Housing Units	652,323	130,038,080
Occupied	570,283	114,235,996
Vacant	82,040	15,802,084
For rent	12,639	3,286,932
Rented, not occupied	2,632	601,338
For sale only	10,606	1,886,522
Sold, not occupied	2,898	639,273
For seasonal, recreational, occasional use	36,533	4,683,380
For migrant workers	1,124	34,385
Other vacant	15,608	4,670,254
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	44,378	5,273,880
Built 2000 to 2004	79,927	11,282,610
Built 1990 to 1999	125,750	18,316,301
Built 1980 to 1989	72,423	18,473,041
Built 1970 to 1979	132,278	21,353,306
Built 1960 to 1969	51,244	14,808,721
Built 1959 or earlier	146,323	40,530,221
Median year structure built[^]	1980	1975

Percent of Total

Occupancy		
Occupied	87.4%	87.8%
Vacant	12.6%	12.2%
For rent	1.9%	2.5%
Rented, not occupied	0.4%	0.5%
For sale only	1.6%	1.5%
Sold, not occupied	0.4%	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5.6%	3.6%
For migrant workers	0.2%	0.0%
Other vacant	2.4%	3.6%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	6.8%	4.1%
Built 2000 to 2004	12.3%	8.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	19.3%	14.1%
Built 1980 to 1989	11.1%	14.2%
Built 1970 to 1979	20.3%	16.4%
Built 1960 to 1969	7.9%	11.4%
Built 1959 or earlier	22.4%	31.2%

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

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



In the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (12.6%), and the U.S. had the lowest (12.2%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

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

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

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

Methods

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

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see:

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

Housing

How affordable is housing?

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

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

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

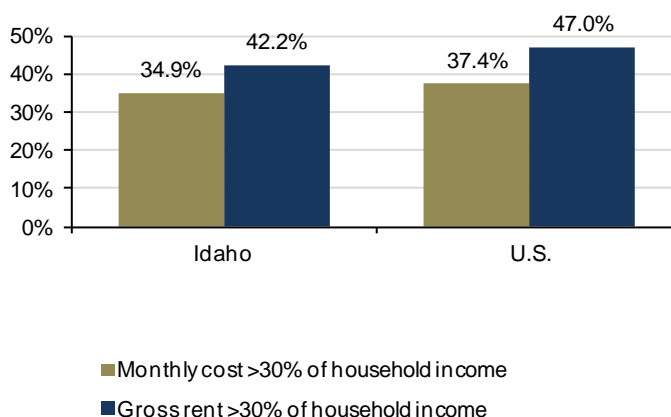
Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	280,767	51,696,841
Monthly cost <15% of household income	48,708	8,731,234
Monthly cost >30% of household income	98,018	19,344,421
Specified renter-occupied units	165,439	38,146,346
Gross rent <15% of household income	20,436	4,324,758
Gross rent >30% of household income	69,800	17,937,957
Median monthly mortgage cost[^]	\$947	\$1,126
Median gross rent[^]	\$689	\$841
Percent of Total		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	17.3%	16.9%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	34.9%	37.4%
Gross rent <15% of household income	12.4%	11.3%
Gross rent >30% of household income	42.2%	47.0%

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

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

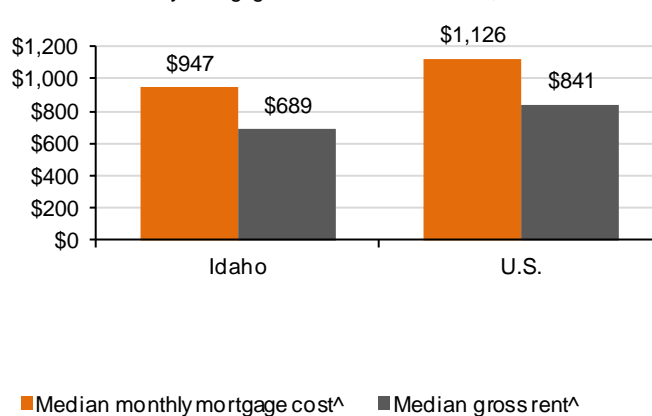
Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of owner-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (37.4%), and Idaho had the lowest (34.9%).

In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of renter-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (47.0%), and Idaho had the lowest (42.2%).

Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$1,126), and Idaho had the lowest (\$947).

In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$841), and Idaho had the lowest (\$689).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

Methods

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

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html>.

For housing prices, for-profit online real-estate services may have the most recent price information. See, for example, www.zillow.com.

For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at: <http://www.realtor.org/research/research/housinginx>.

Benchmarks

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

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retirement Income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Indicators		Idaho	U.S.
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2000-2010*)	18.0%	8.0%
	Median Age (2010*)	34.4	36.9
	Percent Population White Alone (2010*)	92.2%	74.0%
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2010*)	10.6%	15.7%
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2010*)	1.2%	0.8%
	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2010*)	24.6%	25.9%
Income	Median Household Income (2010*)	\$46,423	\$51,914
	Per Capita Income (2010*)	\$22,518	\$27,334
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2010*)	13.6%	13.8%
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2010*)	9.7%	10.1%
	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2010*)	43.7%	45.0%
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2010*)	13.9%	15.8%
Structure	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2010*)	11.8%	15.0%
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2010*)	24.3%	27.9%
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2010*)	4.0%	8.5%
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2010*)	5.6%	3.6%
	Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2010*)	34.9%	37.4%
	Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent (2010*)	42.2%	47.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

The Idaho is most different from the U.S. in Population Growth (% change, 2000-2010*), Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2010*), and Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2010*).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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

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

Methods

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

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

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

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

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

2000 Decennial U.S. Census

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<http://www.census.gov>

Tel. 303-969-7750

American Community Survey

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<http://www.census.gov>

Tel. 303-969-7750

The on-line ACS data retrieval tool is available at:

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

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

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

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

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

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

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

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

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