HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

A Demographic Profile

Combined Area

Selected Geographies:

Andrews County, TX; Gaines County, TX; Lea County, NM

United States

Comparison Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
March 15, 2021

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 Hernandez Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

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

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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.

Demographics

Combined Area

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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

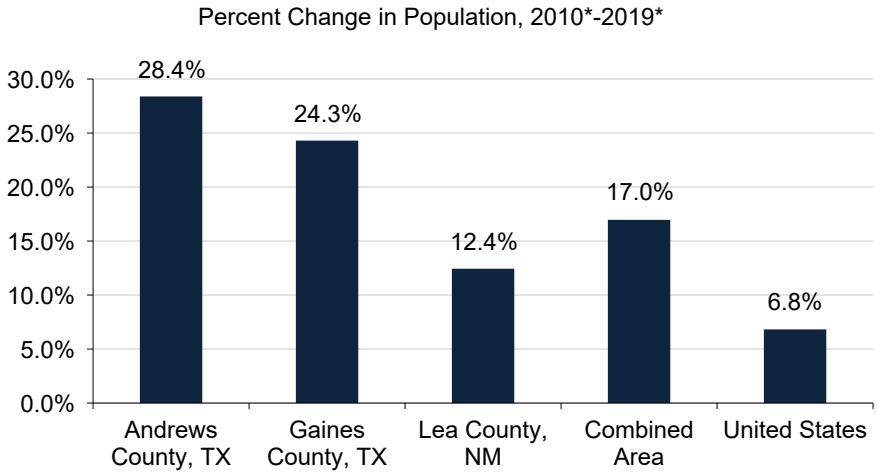
Population

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Population (2019*)	18,036	20,706	70,277	109,019	324,697,795
Population (2010*)	14,048	16,658	62,503	93,209	303,965,272
Population Change (2010*-2019*)	3,988	4,048	7,774	15,810	20,732,523
Population Pct. Change (2010*-2019*)	28.4%	24.3%	12.4%	17.0%	6.8%

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

- From 2010* to 2019*, Andrews County, TX had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (3,988).

- From 2010* to 2019*, Andrews County, TX had the largest estimated relative change in population (28.4%), and United States had the smallest (6.8%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

Why is it important?

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

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

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

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

Demographics

Combined Area

Age and Gender

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Population, 2019*	18,036	20,706	70,277	109,019	324,697,795
Under 5 years	1,551	2,272	5,522	9,345	19,767,670
5 to 9 years	1,599	1,961	6,081	9,641	20,157,477
10 to 14 years	1,613	2,089	6,234	9,936	20,927,278
15 to 19 years	1,380	1,801	5,429	8,610	21,208,186
20 to 24 years	1,193	1,264	4,831	7,288	22,015,108
25 to 29 years	1,314	1,465	5,002	7,781	23,069,320
30 to 34 years	1,400	1,427	5,297	8,124	21,961,095
35 to 39 years	1,400	1,302	5,107	7,809	21,071,305
40 to 44 years	˙876	1,199	3,769	5,844	19,907,526
45 to 49 years	1,118	1,009	3,966	6,093	20,727,770
50 to 54 years	988	1,122	3,853	5,963	21,344,850
55 to 59 years	˙723	1,068	3,983	5,774	21,654,255
60 to 64 years	1,071	˙907	3,433	5,411	20,102,159
65 to 69 years	˙656	˙527	2,626	3,809	16,840,799
70 to 74 years	˙405	˙532	1,903	2,840	12,701,467
75 to 79 years	˙220	˙336	1,247	1,803	8,913,936
80 to 84 years	˙309	˙237	1,098	1,644	6,058,577
85 years and over	˙220	˙188	896	1,304	6,269,017
Total Female	8,862	10,150	34,008	53,020	164,810,876
Total Male	9,174	10,556	36,269	55,999	159,886,919

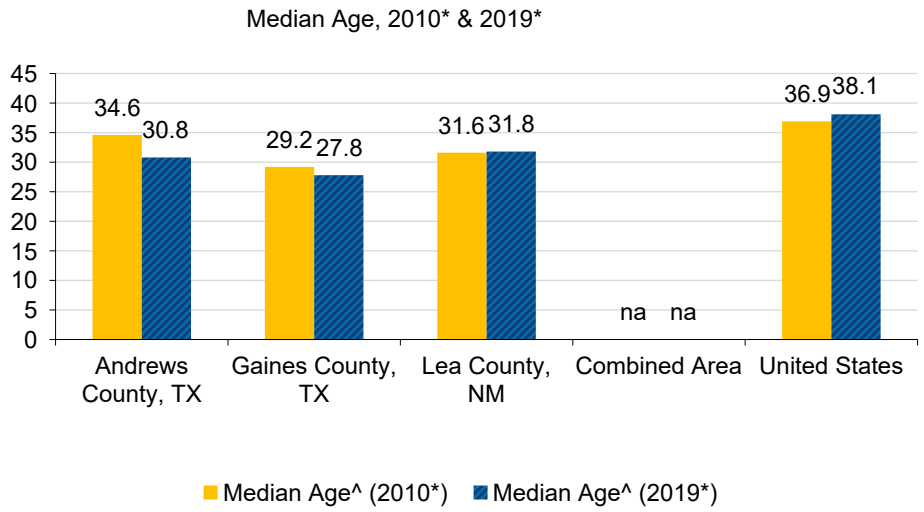
Change in Median Age, 2010*-2019*

Median Age^ (2019*)	30.8	27.8	31.8	na	38.1
Median Age^ (2010*)	34.6	29.2	31.6	na	36.9
Median Age % Change	-11.0%	-4.8%	¨0.6%	na	3.3%

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

- From 2010* to 2019* , the median age estimate increased the most in United States (36.9 to 38.1, a 3.3% increase) and decreased the most in Andrews County, TX (34.6 to 30.8, a 11.0% decrease).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

Why is it important?

Different locations have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed toward categories 65 years and older.[4] In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward 18- to 29-year-olds. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.[5]

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Demographics

Combined Area

Age and Gender

	2010*	2019*
Total Population, 2010*-2019*	93,209	109,019
Under 18	27,769	34,285
18-34	22,534	26,440
35-44	11,655	13,653
45-64	21,131	23,241
65 and over	10,120	11,400
Percent of Total		
Under 18	29.8%	31.4%
18-34	24.2%	24.3%
35-44	12.5%	12.5%
45-64	22.7%	21.3%
65 and over	10.9%	10.5%

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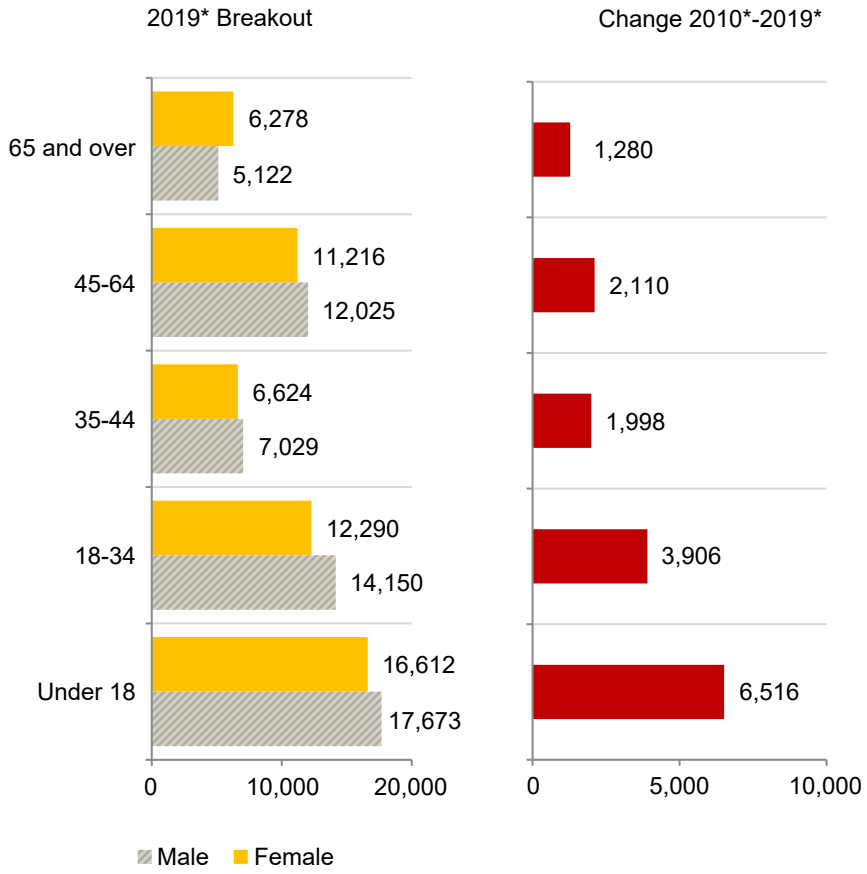
- In 2019*, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was Under 18 (16,612), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was Under 18 (17,673).

- From 2010* to 2019*, the age category with the largest estimated increase was Under 18 (6,516), and the age category with the smallest estimated increase was 65 and over (1,280).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with five age-group categories.[6]

Why is it important?

Understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether policy changes and management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If an area has a large retired population or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may differ than an area with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many locations, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the “Baby Boomer” generation (those born between 1946 and 1964).[7, 8, 9] As this generation continues to enter retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically.[10, 11, 12]

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Demographics

Combined Area

Race

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Population, 2019*	18,036	20,706	70,277	109,019	324,697,795
White alone	16,108	19,578	62,117	97,803	235,377,662
Black or African American alone	¨122	˙522	2,692	3,336	41,234,642
American Indian alone	¨0	¨57	˙716	˙773	2,750,143
Asian alone	¨65	¨102	402	˙569	17,924,209
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨31	¨9	¨20	¨60	599,868
Some other race alone	˙1,094	˙378	3,111	4,583	16,047,369
Two or more races	˙616	¨60	˙1,219	˙1,895	10,763,902
Percent of Total					
White alone	89.3%	94.6%	88.4%	89.7%	72.5%
Black or African American alone	¨0.7%	˙2.5%	3.8%	3.1%	12.7%
American Indian alone	¨0.0%	¨0.3%	1.0%	˙0.7%	0.8%
Asian alone	¨0.4%	¨0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	5.5%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0.2%	¨0.0%	0.0%	¨0.1%	0.2%
Some other race alone	˙6.1%	˙1.8%	4.4%	4.2%	4.9%
Two or more races	˙3.4%	¨0.3%	˙1.7%	˙1.7%	3.3%

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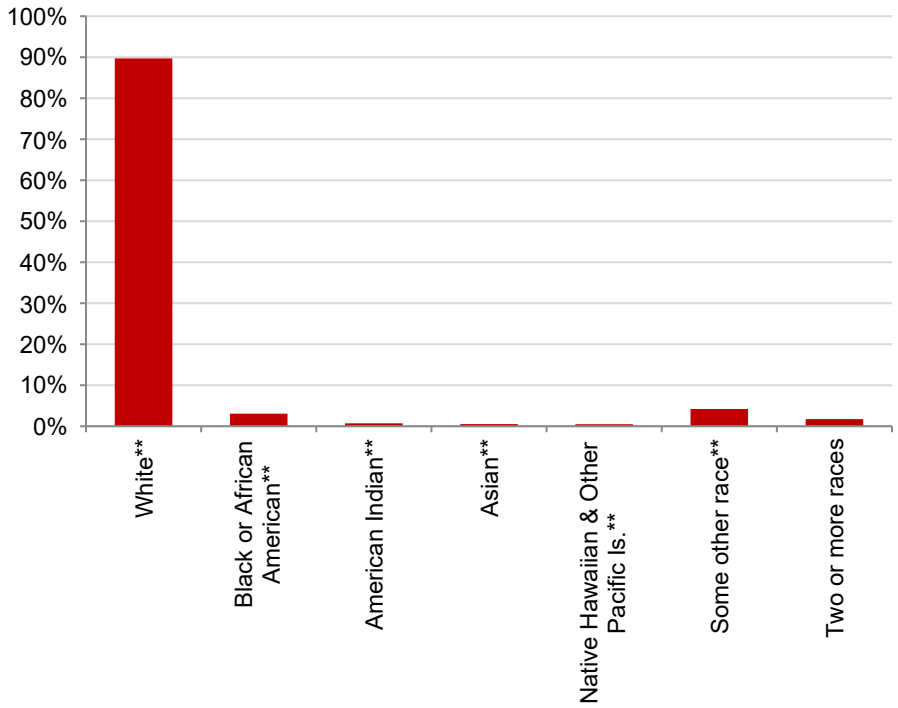
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2015-2019 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Combined Area was white alone (89.7%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was native hawaii & other pacific is. alone (0.1%).

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Combined Area, 2019*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

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

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Race

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

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

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report.[14] Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Why is it important?

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

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

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

It is important to consider whether proposed policies and management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "environmental justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898.[17] The Social Science Research Council hosts a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups.[18]

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Demographics

Combined Area

Ethnicity

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Population, 2019*	18,036	20,706	70,277	109,019	324,697,795
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10,151	8,591	41,230	59,972	58,479,370
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,885	12,115	29,047	49,047	266,218,425
White alone	7,246	11,493	24,885	43,624	197,100,373
Black or African American alone	¨122	˙450	2,386	2,958	39,977,554
American Indian alone	¨0	¨57	˙570	˙627	2,160,378
Asian alone	¨65	¨102	402	˙569	17,708,954
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨31	¨9	¨11	¨51	540,511
Some other race	¨0	¨0	¨144	¨144	789,047
Two or more races	˙421	¨4	˙649	˙1,074	7,941,608
Percent of Total					
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	56.3%	41.5%	58.7%	55.0%	18.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	43.7%	58.5%	41.3%	45.0%	82.0%
White alone	40.2%	55.5%	35.4%	40.0%	60.7%
Black or African American alone	¨0.7%	˙2.2%	3.4%	2.7%	12.3%
American Indian alone	¨0.0%	¨0.3%	˙0.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian alone	¨0.4%	¨0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	5.5%
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨0.2%	¨0.0%	0.0%	¨0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.2%	¨0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	˙2.3%	0.0%	˙0.9%	˙1.0%	2.4%

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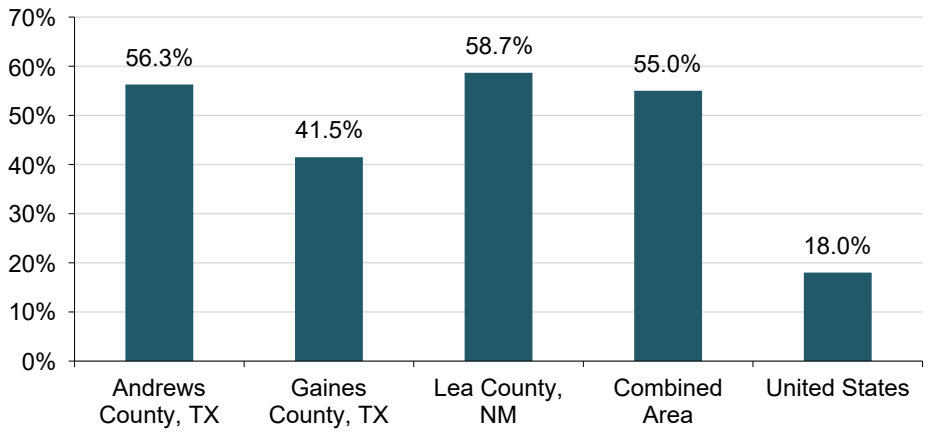
- In the 2015-2019 period, Lea County, NM had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (58.7%), and United States had the lowest (18.0%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Combined Area, 2019*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

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

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.[13, 19]

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the U.S. Census Bureau questionnaire (Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino"). Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.[14]

Why is it important?

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

According to the Census Bureau: “Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act).”

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Tribal

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Population, 2019*	18,036	20,706	70,277	109,019	324,697,795
Total Native American, 2019*	¨0	¨57	˙716	˙773	2,750,143
American Indian Tribes	¨0	¨13	˙535	˙548	2,111,167
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	116,314
Non-Specified Tribes	¨0	¨44	¨97	¨141	441,329
Percent of Total					
Total Native American	¨0.0%	¨0.3%	1.0%	˙0.7%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	¨0.0%	¨0.1%	˙0.8%	˙0.5%	0.7%
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	¨0.0%	¨0.2%	¨0.1%	¨0.1%	0.1%

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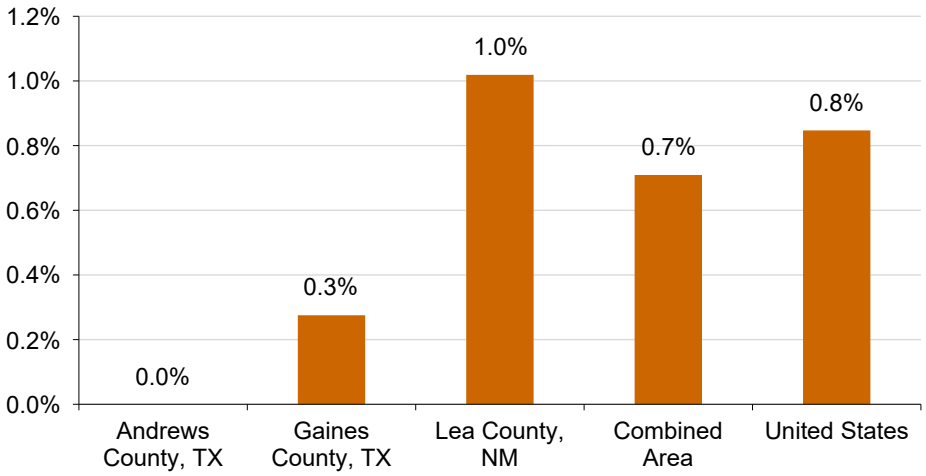
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2015-2019 period, Lea County, NM had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (1.0%) and Andrews County, TX had the lowest (0.0%).

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Combined Area, 2019*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Tribal

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.[21]

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and "All other tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.[22]

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

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

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

Why is it important?

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

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

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Demographics

Combined Area

Tribal

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Population, 2019*	18,036	20,706	70,277	109,019	324,697,795
Total Native American	¨0	¨57	˙716	˙773	2,750,143
American Indian Tribes; Specified	¨0	¨13	˙535	˙548	2,111,167
Apache	¨0	¨0	¨23	¨23	74,702
Arapaho	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	8,449
Blackfeet	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	29,575
Cherokee	¨0	¨6	¨79	¨85	292,555
Cheyenne	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	11,171
Chickasaw	¨0	¨0	¨35	¨35	27,699
Chippewa	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	119,229
Choctaw	¨0	¨0	¨87	¨87	100,605
Colville	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	8,957
Comanche	¨0	¨7	¨0	¨7	12,268
Cree	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	˙2,414
Creek	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	44,041
Crow	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	11,812
Hopi	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	17,164
Iroquois	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	47,230
Kiowa	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	8,196
Lumbee	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	75,903
Navajo	¨0	¨0	˙196	˙196	332,389
Osage	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	9,085
Paiute	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	12,966
Pima	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	24,121
Potawatomi	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	21,297
Pueblo	¨0	¨0	¨39	¨39	61,221
Puget Sound Salish	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	14,850
Seminole	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	14,229
Shoshone	¨0	¨0	¨13	¨13	10,802
Sioux	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	118,850
Tohono O'Odham	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	25,996
Ute	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	9,486
Yakama	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	8,334
Yaqui	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	28,348
Yuman	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	8,129
All other tribes	¨0	¨0	¨14	¨14	283,073
American Indian; Not Specified	¨0	¨0	¨39	¨39	86,050
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	116,314
Alaska Athabaskan	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	17,461
Aleut	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	13,677
Inupiat	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	30,307
Tlingit-Haida	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	15,160
Tsimshian	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	2,359
Yupik	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	37,350
Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨0	¨44	¨58	¨102	355,279
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨0	¨44	¨97	¨141	441,329
International Indian Tribe	¨0	¨0	¨20	¨20	202,150

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* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Tribal

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.[21]

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and "All other tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.[22]

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

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

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

Why is it important?

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

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

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

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2019*	8,167	8,228	28,876	45,271	154,842,185
Management, professional, & related	1,837	2,311	7,252	11,400	59,647,283
Service	˙1,339	˙1,016	4,289	6,644	27,489,501
Sales and office	1,781	1,505	6,027	9,313	33,491,626
Farming, fishing, and forestry	¨85	˙278	˙212	˙575	1,047,109
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	˙1,290	1,284	4,130	6,704	7,891,884
Production, transportation	˙1,319	˙1,224	5,405	7,948	20,499,979
Percent of Total					
Management, professional, & related	22.5%	28.1%	25.1%	25.2%	38.5%
Service	˙16.4%	˙12.3%	14.9%	14.7%	17.8%
Sales and office	21.8%	18.3%	20.9%	20.6%	21.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	¨1.0%	˙3.4%	˙0.7%	˙1.3%	0.7%
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	15.8%	15.6%	14.3%	14.8%	5.1%
Production, transportation	˙16.2%	˙14.9%	18.7%	17.6%	13.2%

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2019*	8,167	8,228	28,876	45,271	154,842,185
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	2,128	1,538	5,617	9,283	2,743,687
Construction	˙528	˙1,605	2,447	4,580	10,207,602
Manufacturing	˙611	˙400	˙810	1,821	15,651,460
Wholesale trade	˙142	˙330	˙1,218	1,690	4,016,566
Retail trade	˙979	˙692	3,010	4,681	17,267,009
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	˙550	˙626	2,067	3,243	8,305,602
Information	¨145	¨146	˙352	˙643	3,114,222
Finance and ins, and real estate	˙282	˙275	˙1,110	1,667	10,151,206
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	˙398	˙149	1,576	2,123	17,924,655
Edu, health care, & social assistance	˙1,259	1,452	5,082	7,793	35,840,954
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	˙683	˙387	2,804	3,874	14,962,299
Other services, except public admin	˙286	˙400	˙1,397	2,083	7,522,777
Public administration	˙176	˙228	1,386	1,790	7,134,146
Percent of Total					
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	26.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.5%	1.8%
Construction	˙6.5%	˙19.5%	8.5%	10.1%	6.6%
Manufacturing	˙7.5%	˙4.9%	˙2.8%	4.0%	10.1%
Wholesale trade	˙1.7%	˙4.0%	˙4.2%	3.7%	2.6%
Retail trade	˙12.0%	˙8.4%	10.4%	10.3%	11.2%
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	˙6.7%	˙7.6%	7.2%	7.2%	5.4%
Information	¨1.8%	¨1.8%	˙1.2%	˙1.4%	2.0%
Finance and ins, and real estate	˙3.5%	˙3.3%	˙3.8%	3.7%	6.6%
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	˙4.9%	˙1.8%	5.5%	4.7%	11.6%
Edu, health care, & social assistance	˙15.4%	17.6%	17.6%	17.2%	23.1%
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	˙8.4%	˙4.7%	9.7%	8.6%	9.7%
Other services, except public admin	˙3.5%	˙4.9%	˙4.8%	4.6%	4.9%
Public administration	˙2.2%	˙2.8%	4.8%	4.0%	4.6%

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Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Occupations and Industries

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

Why is it important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry. This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations generally offer higher wages and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries. Managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company. Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.[29]

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Demographics

Combined Area

Labor

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Population 16 to 64, 2019*	11,261	12,095	43,619	66,975	208,879,084
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:					
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	6,461	6,693	23,742	36,896	123,292,263
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	˚1,180	˚1,107	3,229	5,516	20,091,098
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	˚918	˚989	3,907	5,814	17,015,445
Did not work	2,702	3,306	12,741	18,749	48,480,278
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:					
Worked 35 or more hours per week	7,073	7,442	25,052	39,567	124,431,118
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	˚1,263	˚1,099	4,795	7,157	28,807,925
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	˚223	˚248	˚1,031	1,502	7,159,763
Did not work	2,702	3,306	12,741	18,749	48,480,278
Mean usual hours worked for workers	44.5	43.3	43.1	43.4	38.8

Percent of Total

WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:					
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	57.4%	55.3%	54.4%	55.1%	59.0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	10.5%	9.2%	7.4%	8.2%	9.6%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	˚8.2%	˚8.2%	9.0%	8.7%	8.1%
Did not work	˚24.0%	˚27.3%	29.2%	28.0%	23.2%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:					
Worked 35 or more hours per week	62.8%	61.5%	57.4%	59.1%	59.6%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	11.2%	9.1%	11.0%	10.7%	13.8%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	˚2.0%	˚2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	3.4%
Did not work	˚24.0%	˚27.3%	˚29.2%	28.0%	23.2%

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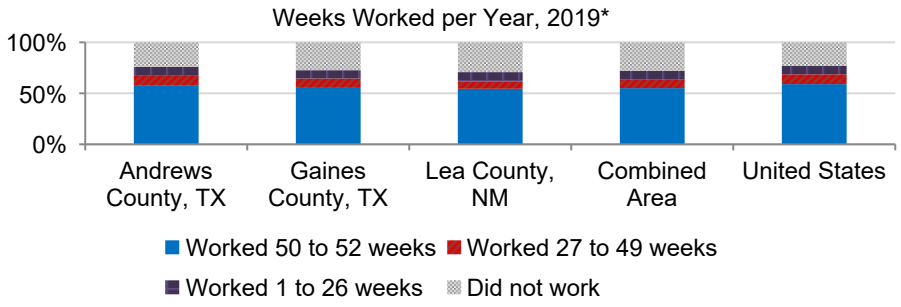
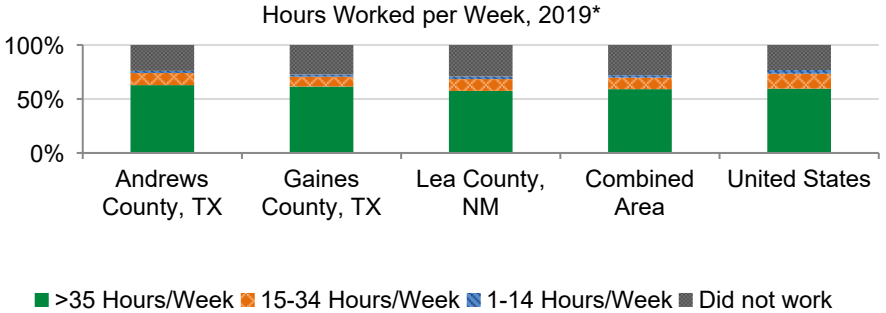
- In the 2015-2019 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (59.0%), and Lea County, NM had the lowest (54.4%).



- In the 2015-2019 period, Andrews County, TX had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (62.8%), and Lea County, NM had the lowest (57.4%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

Why is it important?

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

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year also can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average fewer than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies enable workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal-, tourism-, or recreation-related employment by choice.

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

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

Most employment statistics count full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment as the same—that is, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part-time or seasonally employed, this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change.

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

Commuting

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Workers 16 years and over, 2019*	8,130	8,098	28,672	44,900	152,735,781
PLACE OF WORK:					
Worked in county of residence	6,020	6,087	26,379	38,486	110,334,054
Worked outside county of residence	˙2,110	2,011	2,293	6,414	42,401,727
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:					
Less than 10 minutes	3,350	2,824	6,772	12,946	17,735,996
10 to 14 minutes	˙1,463	˙1,385	5,851	8,699	19,200,268
15 to 19 minutes	˙430	˙859	6,284	7,573	21,935,522
20 to 24 minutes	¨**96**	˙578	2,489	3,163	20,782,841
25 to 29 minutes	˙132	˙240	˙731	˙1,103	9,375,527
30 to 34 minutes	˙515	˙790	1,952	3,257	19,960,362
35 to 39 minutes	˙149	¨**13**	˙223	˙385	4,439,691
40 to 44 minutes	˙277	˙157	˙296	˙730	5,786,807
45 to 59 minutes	˙673	˙215	˙821	1,709	12,079,094
60 or more minutes	˙936	˙861	2,607	4,404	13,541,097
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.3	20.6	20.8	21.2	25.5

Percent of Total

PLACE OF WORK:					
Worked in county of residence	74.0%	75.2%	92.0%	85.7%	72.2%
Worked outside county of residence	˙26.0%	24.8%	8.0%	14.3%	27.8%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:					
Less than 10 minutes	41.2%	34.9%	23.6%	28.8%	11.6%
10 to 14 minutes	˙18.0%	˙17.1%	20.4%	19.4%	12.6%
15 to 19 minutes	˙5.3%	˙10.6%	21.9%	16.9%	14.4%
20 to 24 minutes	¨**1.2%**	˙7.1%	8.7%	7.0%	13.6%
25 to 29 minutes	˙1.6%	˙3.0%	˙2.5%	˙2.5%	6.1%
30 to 34 minutes	˙6.3%	˙9.8%	6.8%	7.3%	13.1%
35 to 39 minutes	˙1.8%	¨**0.2%**	˙0.8%	˙0.9%	2.9%
40 to 44 minutes	˙3.4%	˙1.9%	˙1.0%	˙1.6%	3.8%
45 to 59 minutes	˙8.3%	˙2.7%	˙2.9%	3.8%	7.9%
60 or more minutes	˙11.5%	˙10.6%	9.1%	9.8%	8.9%

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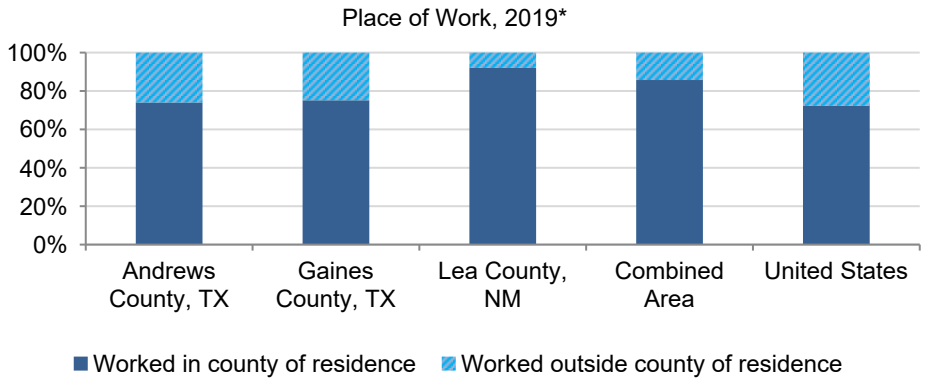
- In the 2015-2019 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.8%), and Lea County, NM had the lowest (8.0%).



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Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting

What do we measure on this page?

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

Why is it important?

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

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

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, which complicates fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities"—those with high levels of out-commuting—may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of business tax revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.[34]

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Demographics

Combined Area

Income

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Per Capita Income (2019 $s)	$30,673	$23,533	$25,585	na	$34,103
Median Household Income^ (2019 $s)	$76,158	$63,054	$60,546	na	$62,843
Total Households, 2019*	5,573	5,812	22,523	33,908	120,756,048
Less than $10,000	˙272	˙476	1,487	2,235	7,302,871
$10,000 to $14,999	˙188	˙269	˙1,201	1,658	5,189,583
$15,000 to $24,999	˙260	˙297	2,029	2,586	10,760,144
$25,000 to $34,999	˙505	˙787	1,795	3,087	10,792,134
$35,000 to $49,999	˙645	˙540	2,784	3,969	14,822,045
$50,000 to $74,999	˙828	˙1,103	4,761	6,692	20,789,890
$75,000 to $99,999	˙1,003	˙846	3,157	5,006	15,374,617
$100,000 to $149,999	˙1,046	˙826	3,199	5,071	18,286,811
$150,000 to $199,999	˙401	˙420	1,250	2,071	8,173,563
$200,000 or more	˙425	˙248	˙860	1,533	9,264,390
Gini Coefficient^	0.42	0.46	0.44	na	0.48
Percent of Total					
Less than $10,000	˙4.9%	˙8.2%	6.6%	6.6%	6.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	˙3.4%	˙4.6%	˙5.3%	4.9%	4.3%
$15,000 to $24,999	˙4.7%	˙5.1%	9.0%	7.6%	8.9%
$25,000 to $34,999	˙9.1%	˙13.5%	8.0%	9.1%	8.9%
$35,000 to $49,999	˙11.6%	˙9.3%	12.4%	11.7%	12.3%
$50,000 to $74,999	˙14.9%	˙19.0%	21.1%	19.7%	17.2%
$75,000 to $99,999	˙18.0%	˙14.6%	14.0%	14.8%	12.7%
$100,000 to $149,999	˙18.8%	˙14.2%	14.2%	15.0%	15.1%
$150,000 to $199,999	˙7.2%	˙7.2%	5.5%	6.1%	6.8%
$200,000 or more	˙7.6%	˙4.3%	˙3.8%	4.5%	7.7%

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

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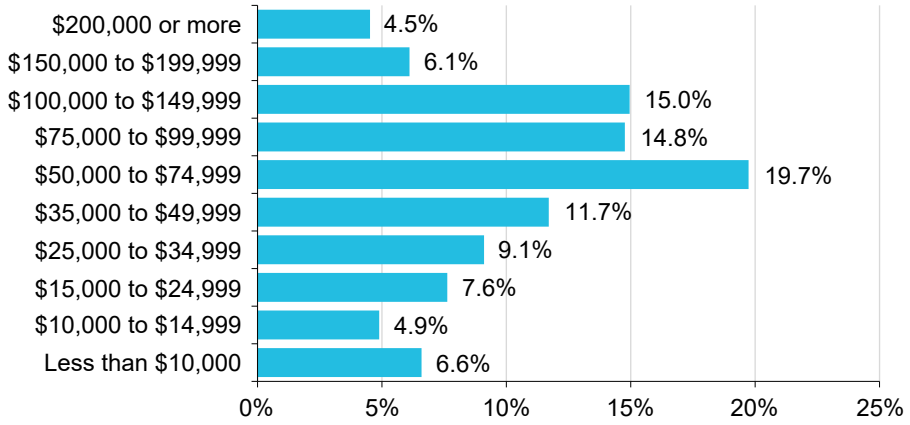
- In the 2015-2019 period, the income category in the Combined Area with the most households was $50,000 to $74,999 (19.7% of households). The income category with the fewest households was $200,000 or more (4.5% of households).

- In the 2015-2019 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Combined Area accumulated approximately 11.0% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 59.7% of total income.

Household Income Distribution, Combined Area, 2019*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Income

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

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

Why is it important?

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

The distribution of income is related to important aspects of economic well-being. Large numbers of households in the lower end of income distribution indicate economic hardship. A bulge in the middle can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a location characterized by “haves” and "have-nots.” [35]

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income among the main factors of production: land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.[36]

According to the Census Bureau, “Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and… household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses.... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality.” [37]

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

Combined Area

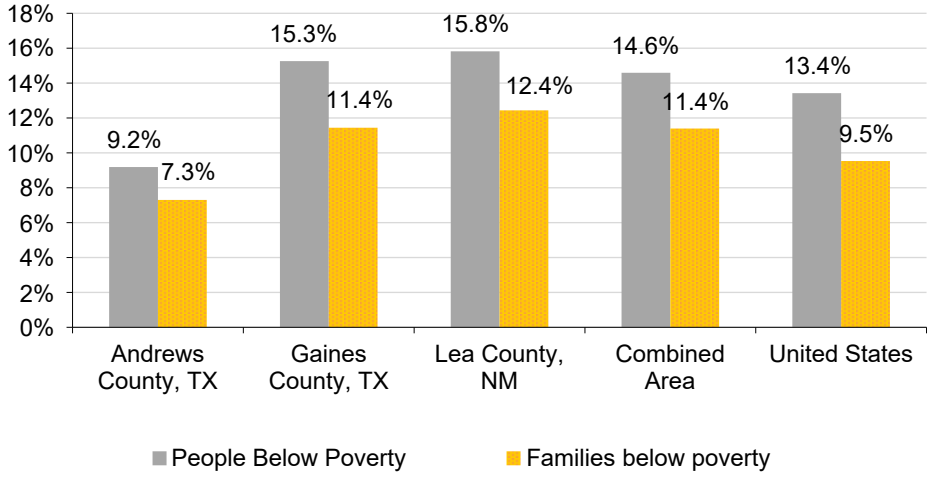
Poverty Prevalence

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
People, 2019*	17,927	20,597	67,623	106,147	316,715,051
Families, 2019*	4,273	4,545	16,588	25,406	79,114,031
People Below Poverty	˙1,647	˙3,143	10,698	15,488	42,510,843
Families below poverty	˙312	˙520	2,063	2,895	7,541,196
Percent of Total					
People Below Poverty	˙9.2%	˙15.3%	15.8%	14.6%	13.4%
Families below poverty	˙7.3%	˙11.4%	12.4%	11.4%	9.5%

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

- In the 2015-2019 period, Lea County, NM had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (15.8%), and Andrews County, TX had the lowest (9.2%).
- In the 2015-2019 period, Lea County, NM had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (12.4%), and Andrews County, TX had the lowest (7.3%).

Individuals & Families Below Poverty, 2019*



Poverty Rate by Age & Family Type~

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
People, 2019*	˙9.2%	˙15.3%	15.8%	14.6%	13.4%
Under 18 years	˙11.9%	˙17.6%	21.1%	18.8%	18.5%
65 years and older	˙10.7%	˙20.7%	13.8%	14.4%	9.3%
Families, 2019*	˙7.3%	˙11.4%	12.4%	11.4%	9.5%
Families with related children < 18 years	˙10.4%	˙14.2%	17.2%	15.5%	15.1%
Married couple families	˙5.5%	˙8.5%	˙7.3%	˙7.2%	4.8%
with children < 18 years	˙7.3%	˙10.9%	˙9.3%	˙9.3%	6.6%
Female householder, no husband present	**¨18.1%**	˙45.5%	˙32.7%	˙32.1%	26.5%
with children < 18 years	**¨22.9%**	**¨50.9%**	˙42.7%	˙40.5%	36.1%

~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. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty Prevalence

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. Understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. For example, people with limited income may have different needs and values. Also, proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).[38, 39]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
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Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Population in Poverty, 2019*	˙1,647	˙3,143	10,698	15,488	42,510,843
White alone	˙1,412	˙2,954	9,016	13,382	25,658,220
Black or African American alone	¨0	¨100	˙1,072	˙1,172	9,114,217
American Indian alone	¨0	¨0	¨77	¨77	660,695
Asian alone	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	1,922,319
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0	¨0	¨0	¨0	101,826
Some other race	¨225	¨89	˙426	˙740	3,313,183
Two or more races	¨10	¨0	¨107	¨117	1,740,383
All Ethnicities in Poverty, 2019*					
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙1,408	˙1,501	7,175	10,084	11,256,244
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙239	˙1,614	2,588	˙4,441	18,525,349

Percent of Total^

White alone	˙85.7%	˙94.0%	84.3%	86.4%	60.4%
Black or African American alone	¨0.0%	¨3.2%	˙10.0%	˙7.6%	21.4%
American Indian alone	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.7%	¨0.5%	1.6%
Asian alone	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	4.5%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	¨13.7%	¨2.8%	˙4.0%	˙4.8%	7.8%
Two or more races	¨0.6%	¨0.0%	¨1.0%	¨0.8%	4.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙85.5%	˙47.8%	67.1%	65.1%	26.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙14.5%	˙51.4%	24.2%	˙28.7%	43.6%

^ 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~, 2019*

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
White alone	˙8.8%	˙15.2%	15.1%	14.0%	11.1%
Black or African American alone	¨0.0%	¨20.1%	˙42.5%	˙37.5%	23.0%
American Indian alone	na	¨0.0%	¨13.1%	¨11.9%	24.9%
Asian alone	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	10.9%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	17.5%
Some other race alone	¨20.6%	¨23.5%	˙13.8%	˙16.2%	21.0%
Two or more races alone	¨1.6%	¨0.0%	¨9.1%	¨6.3%	16.7%
Hispanic or Latino alone	˙13.9%	˙17.5%	18.1%	17.3%	19.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	˙3.3%	˙14.1%	10.7%	˙10.4%	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.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

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

Poverty thresholds are updated every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.[40]

Why is it important?

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

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Household Earnings

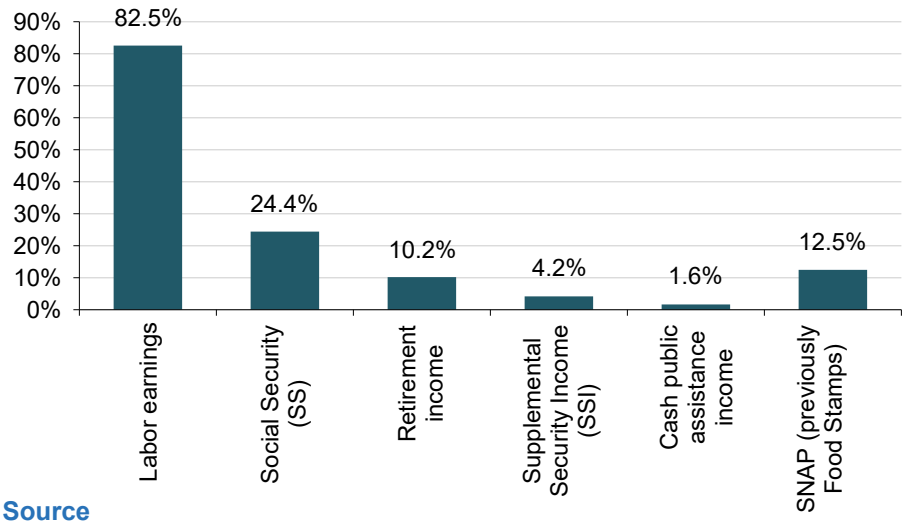
	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total households, 2019*	5,573	5,812	22,523	33,908	120,756,048
Labor earnings	4,866	4,747	18,376	27,989	93,762,883
Social Security (SS)	1,163	1,328	5,787	8,278	37,664,988
Retirement income	˙616	˙538	2,301	3,455	23,985,063
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	˙255	˙190	969	1,414	6,443,122
Cash public assistance income	¨**43**	¨**34**	˙481	˙558	2,853,791
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	˙359	˙390	3,476	4,225	14,171,567
Percent of Total^					
Labor earnings	87.3%	81.7%	81.6%	82.5%	77.6%
Social Security (SS)	20.9%	22.8%	25.7%	24.4%	31.2%
Retirement income	˙11.1%	˙9.3%	10.2%	10.2%	19.9%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	˙4.6%	˙3.3%	4.3%	4.2%	5.3%
Cash public assistance income	¨**0.8%**	¨**0.6%**	˙2.1%	˙1.6%	2.4%
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	˙6.4%	˙6.7%	15.4%	12.5%	11.7%

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

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 2015-2019 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Combined Area was in the form of Social Security (SS) (24.4%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (1.6%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2019*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Mean earnings, 2019 (2019 $s)	$93,239	$85,746	$78,891	$82,548	$90,514
Mean Social Security income	$19,869	$16,062	$17,697	$17,740	$19,792
Mean retirement income	˙$40,933	˙$19,494	$21,428	˙$24,605	$27,793
Mean Supplemental Security Income	˙$9,739	˙$9,744	˙$11,057	$10,643	$10,073
Mean cash public assistance income	¨**$2,391**	¨**$5,215**	˙$2,322	˙$2,504	$3,163

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Earnings

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

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

Social Security: Households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

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

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

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

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

Why is it important?

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

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

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Education

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2019*	10,700	11,319	42,180	64,199	220,622,076
No high school degree	2,969	4,322	10,856	18,147	26,472,261
High school graduate	7,731	6,997	31,324	46,052	194,149,815
Associates degree	˚623	˚750	3,127	4,500	18,712,207
Bachelor's degree or higher	˚1,306	˚1,295	5,740	8,341	70,920,162
Graduate or professional	˚492	˚365	2,214	3,071	27,274,058
Percent of Total					
No high school degree	27.7%	38.2%	25.7%	28.3%	12.0%
High school graduate	72.3%	61.8%	74.3%	71.7%	88.0%
Associates degree	˚5.8%	˚6.6%	7.4%	7.0%	8.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	˚12.2%	˚11.4%	13.6%	13.0%	32.1%
Graduate or professional	˚4.6%	˚3.2%	5.2%	4.8%	12.4%

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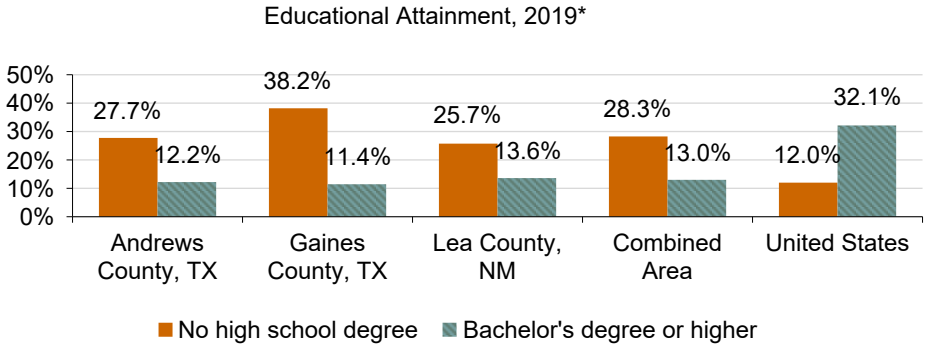
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2015-2019 period, United States had the highest percent of people over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (32.1%), and Gaines County, TX had the lowest (11.4%).
- In the 2015-2019 period, Gaines County, TX had the highest percent of people over age 25 with no high school degree (38.2%), and United States had the lowest (12.0%).



	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Population over 3 years old, 2019*	17,124	19,255	67,008	103,387	313,082,053
Enrolled in school:	4,893	5,430	18,966	29,289	81,084,866
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	˚321	˚371	˚954	1,646	4,976,762
Enrolled in kindergarten	˚304	˚269	1,046	1,619	4,048,970
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	1,265	1,519	5,274	8,058	16,144,177
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	1,276	1,793	5,051	8,120	16,594,786
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	1,283	1,037	4,115	6,435	16,991,221
Enrolled in college	˚444	˚441	2,526	3,411	22,328,950
Not enrolled in school	12,231	13,825	48,042	74,098	231,997,187
Percent of Total					
Enrolled in school:	28.6%	28.2%	28.3%	28.3%	25.9%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	˚1.9%	˚1.9%	˚1.4%	1.6%	1.6%
Enrolled in kindergarten	˚1.8%	˚1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	7.4%	7.9%	7.9%	7.8%	5.2%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	7.5%	9.3%	7.5%	7.9%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	7.5%	5.4%	6.1%	6.2%	5.4%
Enrolled in college	˚2.6%	˚2.3%	3.8%	3.3%	7.1%
Not enrolled in school	71.4%	71.8%	71.7%	71.7%	74.1%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Education

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

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

School Enrollment: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) defines people as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to taking the survey. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post-secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on-the-job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that areas with a higher-than-average-educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other areas.[43, 44] In 2017, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the higher the rate of educational achievement, the lower the unemployment rate and the higher the wages.[45]

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

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

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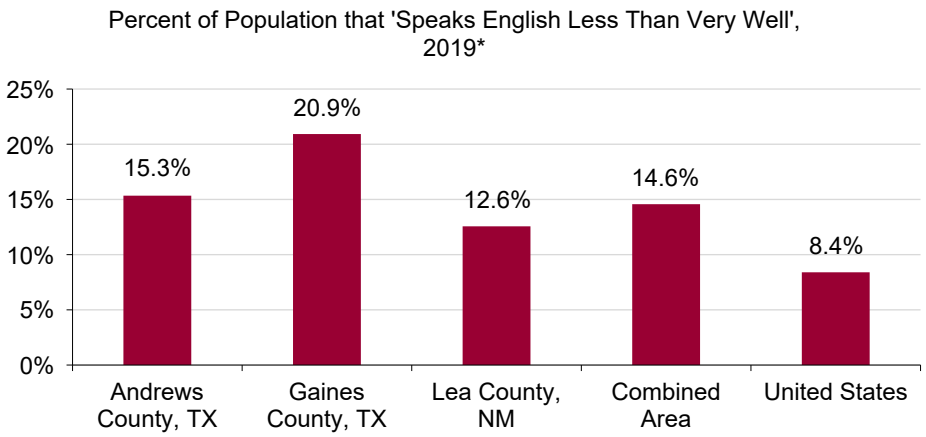
Language

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Population 5 yrs or older, 2019*	16,485	18,434	64,755	99,674	304,930,125
Speak only English	9,286	7,805	40,562	57,653	238,982,352
Speak a language other than English	7,199	10,629	24,193	42,021	65,947,773
Spanish or Spanish Creole	7,053	5,651	23,525	36,229	40,709,597
Other Indo-European languages	¨113	4,889	˙347	5,349	11,136,849
Asian and Pacific Island languages	¨28	¨58	¨136	˙222	10,727,303
Other languages	¨0	¨31	˙154	˙185	3,300,792
Speak English less than "very well"	˙2,529	3,857	8,136	14,522	25,615,365
Percent of Total					
Speak only English	56.3%	42.3%	62.6%	57.8%	78.4%
Speak a language other than English	43.7%	57.7%	37.4%	42.2%	21.6%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	42.8%	30.7%	36.3%	36.3%	13.4%
Other Indo-European languages	¨0.7%	26.5%	˙0.5%	5.4%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	¨0.2%	¨0.3%	¨0.2%	˙0.2%	3.5%
Other languages	¨0.0%	¨0.2%	˙0.2%	˙0.2%	1.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	˙15.3%	20.9%	12.6%	14.6%	8.4%

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 2015-2019 period, Gaines County, TX had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (20.9%), and United States had the lowest (8.4%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

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

Why is it important?

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

Housing Characteristics

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Total Housing Units, 2019*	6,296	6,501	26,610	39,407	137,428,986
Occupied	5,573	5,812	22,523	33,908	120,756,048
Vacant	˙723	˙689	4,087	5,499	16,672,938
For rent	¨136	¨139	˙1,069	˙1,344	2,793,023
Rented, not occupied	¨0	¨0	¨112	¨112	604,804
For sale only	¨38	¨69	˙160	˙267	1,257,737
Sold, not occupied	¨34	¨4	˙164	˙202	654,889
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	¨71	¨152	˙217	˙440	5,440,455
For migrant workers	¨0	¨4	¨137	¨141	37,983
Other vacant	˙444	˙321	2,228	2,993	5,884,047
Year Built					
Built 2010 or later	˙634	˙835	2,039	3,508	7,089,880
Built 2000 to 2009	˙554	˙925	2,104	3,583	19,186,932
Built 1990 to 1999	˙593	˙662	2,043	3,298	19,072,607
Built 1980 to 1989	˙856	˙985	3,784	5,625	18,455,307
Built 1970 to 1979	˙1,034	1,073	4,506	6,613	20,877,555
Built 1940 to 1969	2,579	1,949	11,397	15,925	35,417,575
Median year structure built^	1975	1982	1973	na	1978

Percent of Total

Occupancy					
Occupied	88.5%	89.4%	84.6%	86.0%	87.9%
Vacant	˙11.5%	˙10.6%	15.4%	14.0%	12.1%
For rent	¨2.2%	¨2.1%	˙4.0%	˙3.4%	2.0%
Rented, not occupied	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	¨0.4%	¨0.3%	0.4%
For sale only	¨0.6%	¨1.1%	˙0.6%	˙0.7%	0.9%
Sold, not occupied	¨0.5%	¨0.1%	˙0.6%	˙0.5%	0.5%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	¨1.1%	¨2.3%	˙0.8%	˙1.1%	4.0%
For migrant workers	¨0.0%	¨0.1%	¨0.5%	¨0.4%	0.0%
Other vacant	˙7.1%	˙4.9%	8.4%	7.6%	4.3%
Year Built					
Built 2010 or later	˙10.1%	˙12.8%	7.7%	8.9%	5.2%
Built 2000 to 2009	˙8.8%	˙14.2%	7.9%	9.1%	14.0%
Built 1990 to 1999	˙9.4%	˙10.2%	7.7%	8.4%	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	˙13.6%	˙15.2%	14.2%	14.3%	13.4%
Built 1970 to 1979	˙16.4%	16.5%	16.9%	16.8%	15.2%
Built 1940 to 1969	41.0%	30.0%	42.8%	40.4%	25.8%

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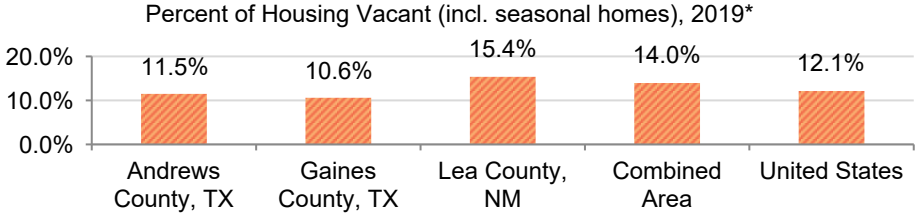
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2015-2019 period, Lea County, NM had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (15.4%), and Gaines County, TX had the lowest (10.6%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

Why is it important?

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

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., “second homes”) are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be a source of economic growth.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in many parts of the country). The relative growth rate of housing is an indicator of overall economic growth but may indicate challenges such as the need to prepare for risk of wildfire, flooding, and other natural disasters. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services such as energy consumption and fire protection.

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

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

	Andrews County, TX	Gaines County, TX	Lea County, NM	Combined Area	United States
Owner-occupied mortgaged homes, 2019*	1,779	2,002	6,817	10,598	48,416,627
Cost >30% of household income	˙278	˙548	˙1,274	2,100	13,400,012
Specified renter-occupied units, 2019*	1,443	1,319	7,478	10,240	43,481,667
Rent >30% of household income	˙455	˙278	2,374	3,107	20,002,945
Median monthly mortgage cost^, 2019*	$1,459	$1,266	$1,181	**na**	$1,595
Median gross rent^, 2019*	$1,028	$722	$895	**na**	$1,062
Percent of Total					
Cost >30% of household income	15.6%	27.4%	18.7%	19.8%	27.7%
Rent >30% of household income	˙31.5%	˙21.1%	˙31.7%	30.3%	46.0%

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

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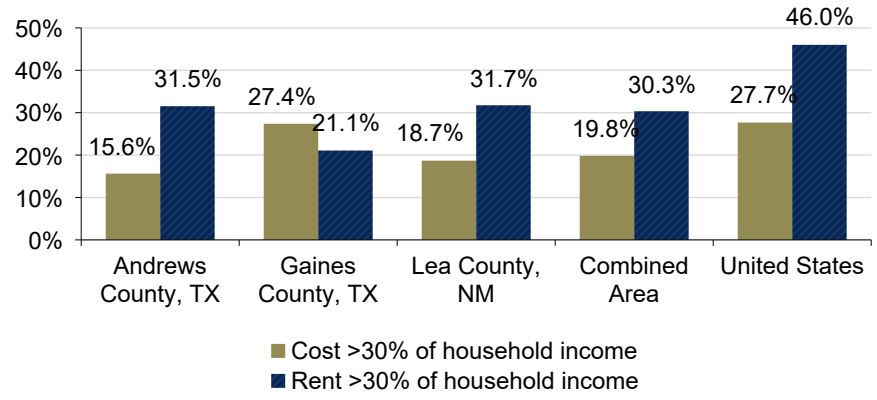
- In the 2015-2019 period, United States had the highest percent of owner-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (27.7%), and Andrews County, TX had the lowest (15.6%).

- In the 2015-2019 period, United States had the highest percent of renter-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (46.0%), and Gaines County, TX had the lowest (21.1%).

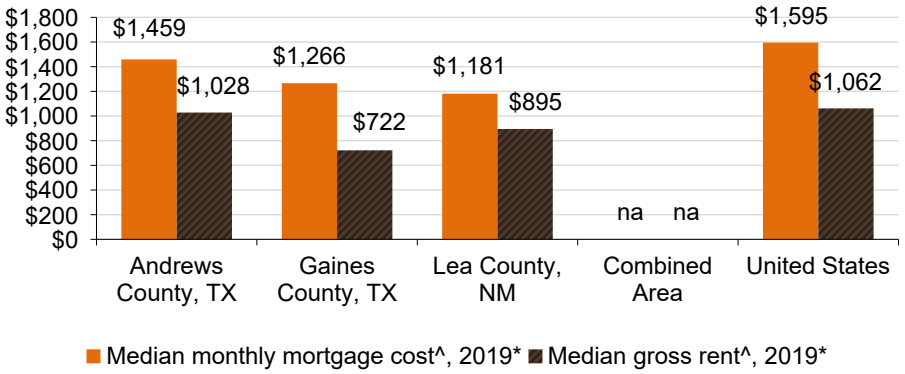
- In the 2015-2019 period, United States had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes ($1,595), and Lea County, NM had the lowest ($1,181).

- In the 2015-2019 period, United States had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes ($1,062), and Gaines County, TX had the lowest ($722).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2019*



Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2019*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Affordability

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable.[48] This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to a mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). An income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

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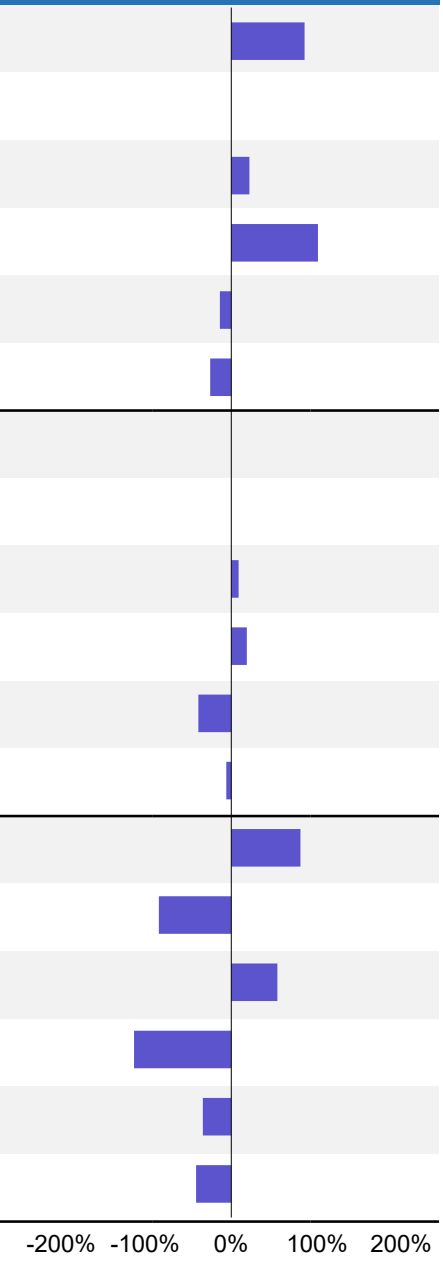
Demographics

Combined Area

Comparisons

	Indicators	Combined Area	United States	Percent difference Combined Area vs. United States
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2010*-2019*)	17.0%	6.8%	
	Median Age (2019*)	na	38.1	
	Percent Population White Alone (2019*)	89.7%	72.5%	
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2019*)	55.0%	18.0%	
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2019*)	˙0.7%	0.8%	
	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2019*)	19.2%	24.6%	
Income	Median Household Income (2019*)	na	$62,843	
	Per Capita Income (2019*)	na	$34,103	
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2019*)	14.6%	13.4%	
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2019*)	11.4%	9.5%	
	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2019*)	34.6%	51.1%	
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2019*)	18.3%	19.4%	
Structure	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2019*)	28.3%	12.0%	
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2019*)	13.0%	32.1%	
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2019*)	14.6%	8.4%	
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2019*)	˙1.1%	4.0%	
	Owner-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2019*)	19.8%	27.7%	
	Renter-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Rent (2019*)	30.3%	46.0%	



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* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2019 represents average characteristics from 2015-2019; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why is it important?

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

The chart offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the comparison area. 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.

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Data Sources & Methods

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

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

EPS core approaches: EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

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

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

Data Accuracy: ACS is based on a survey and is subject to error. The U.S. Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation <12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation >40%. The coefficient of variation is a measure of relative error in the estimate and is calculated directly from the margin of error as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Endnotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 - Cromartie J and Nelson P. 2009. Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America. USDA-ERS Report No. 79. Washington, DC: USDA Economic Research Service. https://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps125026/ERR79.pdf.

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

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

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

Endnotes

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

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

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

16 - https://data.census.gov/cedsci/all?q=ethnic%20groups

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Endnotes

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

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

29 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides The Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Endnotes

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

42 - The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see https://www.census.gov/prod/1/statbrief/sb95_13.pdf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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