# COUNTY INDICATORS FOR ARIZONA

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# PREFACE

During 2006, Arizona State University began an initiative to measure the competitiveness of the state of Arizona, and the Phoenix metropolitan area, against itself over time. The Arizona Indicators Project presents its results largely through tables, charts, and maps. The project is designed to provide a strong foundation for policy makers and citizens to understand the community and to make decisions about the future of the area.

Three initial projects are intended to be the first steps toward producing a comprehensive set of indicators that are maintained and updated on an ongoing basis. These efforts to date should be viewed as preliminary, with enhancements and improvements intended to be developed over time. Thus, the information available at http://www.asu.edu/indicators/ is a work in progress.

Production of the first set of indicators was coordinated by the Office of the President at ASU. Broad-ranging indicators were produced by experts throughout the university for the *Arizona Republic*. The Phoenix area is the geographic focus of these indicators, with comparisons added for nine competitor metropolitan areas.

The second effort focused on innovation indicators. They were produced for the Arizona Department of Commerce by the L. William Seidman Research Institute, W. P. Carey School of Business at ASU. While the state is the primary geographic focus, some of these indicators are available by county as well. A "dashboard" website (https://webapp-qa.asu.edu/corda/dashboards/ADOC_public/main.dashxml) is the means of disseminating these indicators — the report *Arizona Innovation Indicators*, available from the website, provides documentation and explanation, but not the indicator data.

Subsequently, the Arizona Department of Commerce provided additional funding to the L. William Seidman Research Institute to produce a set of indicators by county, as detailed in this report. The focus of this effort is a set of indicators broader than innovation indicators, intended to supplement the state and county economic base studies produced in late 2006. The result of this effort is this report, *County Indicators for Arizona*, and spreadsheets of the indicators data. Some of the information has been incorporated into the innovation indicators website.

Thus, the Arizona Department of Commerce has been a major supporter of ASU's early efforts to develop indicators for Arizona and its counties. Ideally, the Department of Commerce and ASU also would like to produce indicators at a community level, in part to complement the community economic base studies produced in 2007. However, little consistent community-level data currently are available.

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# INTRODUCTION

This report examines a broad range of economic and demographic indicators for the counties of Arizona. Although there is some overlap, the indicators emphasized in this report differ from those found in the *County Profile* reports available from the Arizona Department of Commerce, and an effort was made to avoid replicating data and figures available in those reports (http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/).

Arizona has gained a reputation as a leading growth state. Residents have come to expect to see Arizona cited as ranking at or near the top on indicators such as population growth, employment growth, or personal income growth. However, simple growth rates such as these have little relationship to economic performance and individual well-being. The assessment of performance and well-being requires the review of a diverse portfolio of indicators, accompanied by analyses designed to facilitate comparisons, and identification of trends and relationships among indicators.

Ultimately, growth and development are local in nature. That is, jobs typically are created in establishments that have physical locations in particular places. Workers choose to spend wages and live in particular neighborhoods and cities. Thus, ideally, indicators would be examined for small geographic areas, such as neighborhoods and cities, but little such data are available. For most indicators, counties are the most detailed geographic unit. (Some key indicators are available only at a state or national level.) Therefore, county data are examined in this report as a first step toward developing more community-based indicators.

Indicators can be compared over time for a single geographic area. Alternatively, an indicator can be compared across geographic areas (counties in this report), either at a point in time (such as for a given year) or over a period of years. A county's performance on an indicator also may be compared to a benchmark measure, such as the state or national average for that indicator.

All counties of a state do not share equally in prosperity, due to demographic differences, local resources such as minerals or water, or any number of other reasons. For example, as seen in Chart 1, per capita personal income — a measure of personal economic well-being — varies widely across Arizona. While the cost of living (measures of which are not available for counties) also varies somewhat geographically, real incomes in some counties are far higher than in other counties.

Per capita personal income is the broadest measure available of economic well-being. Part of the geographic variation in incomes result from differences in wages, but a variety of other factors, including demographic and cultural, also contribute to differences in incomes. As seen in Chart 2, the variation in the average wage by county is somewhat less than that of incomes.

In some cases, indicators can be combined to create a new indicator. For example, worker productivity is a key factor related to wages and incomes, but no measure of productivity is available by county or state. A proxy can be formed by dividing earnings by employment. The latest figure for Arizona, $42,354 in 2005, does not have much meaning in itself. Some perspective is gained when a time series is created; 37 years of data are available. Since earnings per employee is measured in dollars, it needs to be adjusted for inflation in order to meaningfully interpret its performance over time. (The most commonly used deflator is the gross national product implicit price deflator, produced by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.) As seen in Chart 3, this inflation-adjusted proxy for productivity generally rose slowly from 1969 into the mid-1990s, though it fell in recessionary years in the mid-1970s, early 1980s, and around 1990.

**CHART 1**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN ARIZONA COUNTIES IN 2005**

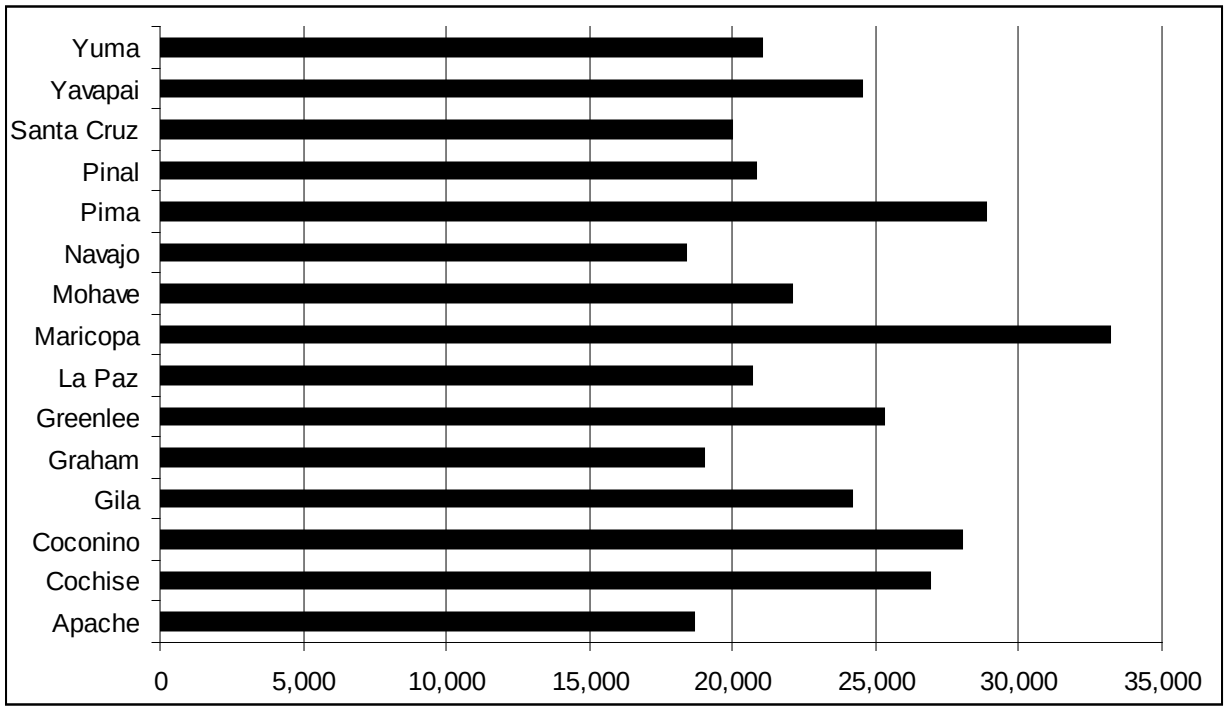
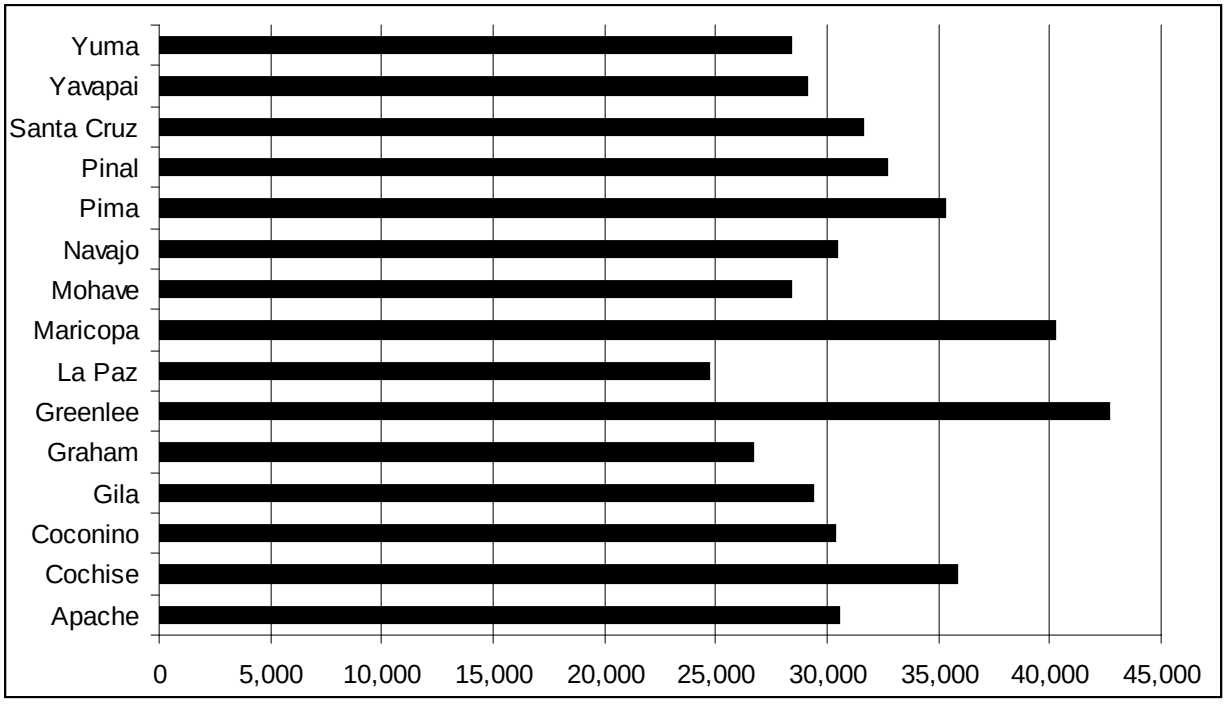



**CHART 2**
**AVERAGE WAGE IN ARIZONA COUNTIES IN 2005**

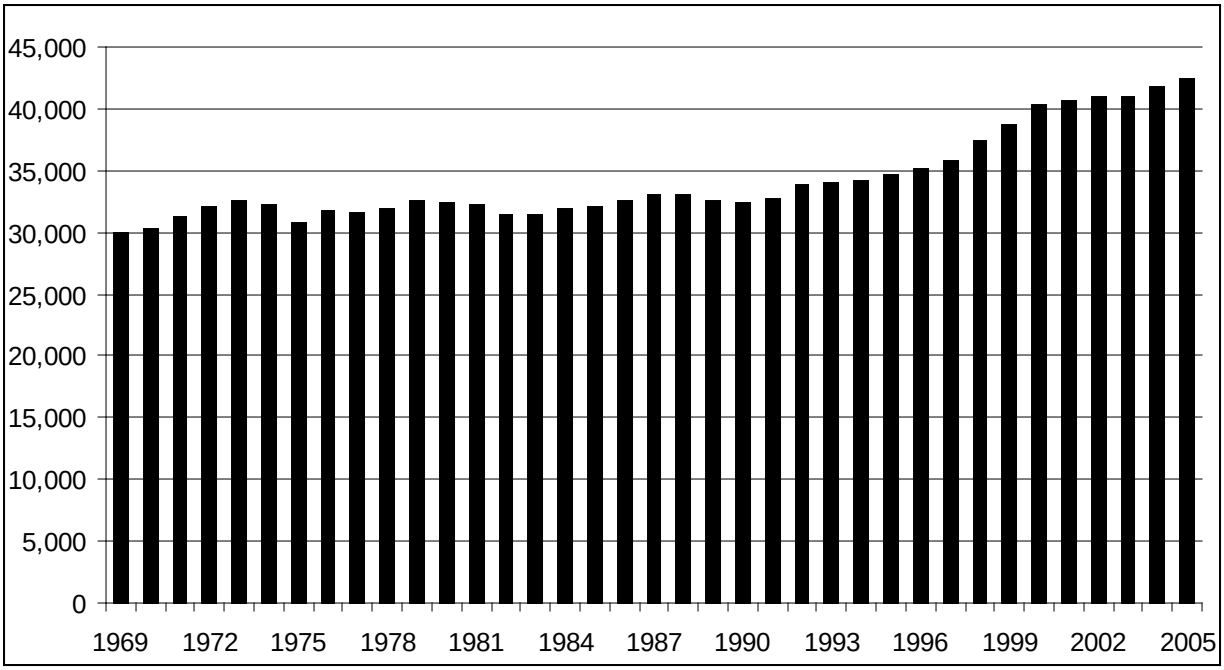



Source (Charts 1 and 2): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

For a few years in the late 1990s, it experienced larger increases. In recent years, the gains have been moderate.

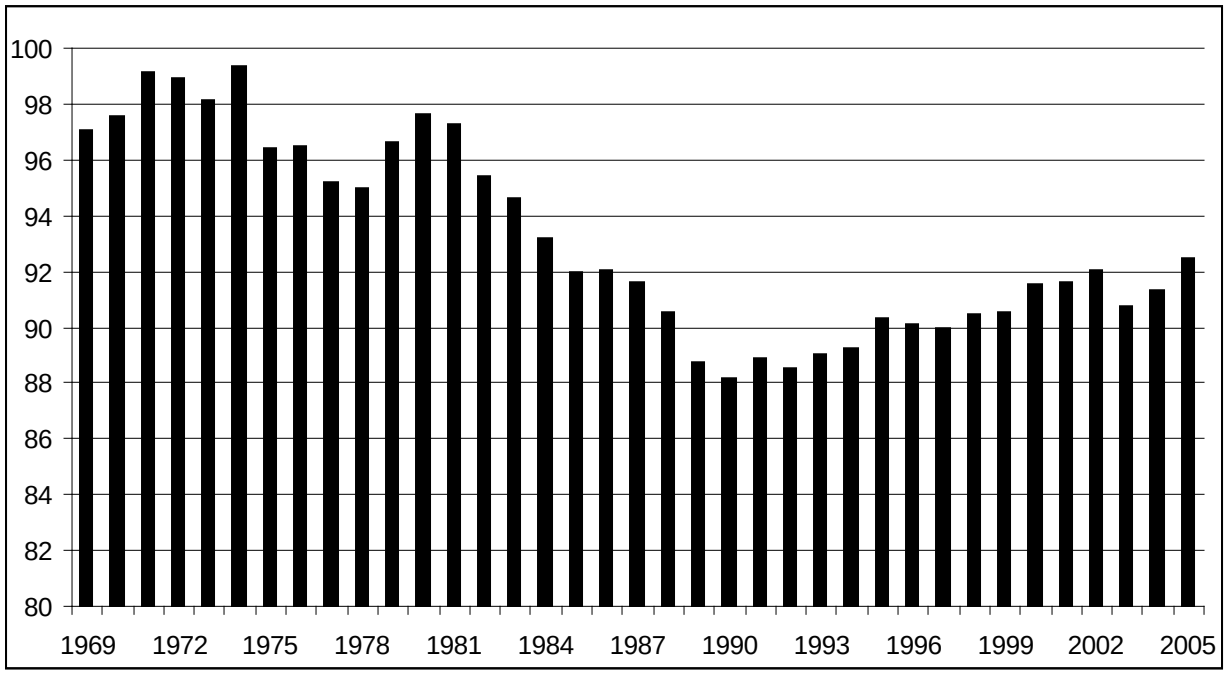
While productivity as proxied by earnings per employee jumped in Arizona in the late 1990s and has experienced some additional gains since then, Chart 3 provides no perspective on whether this historically improved performance was specific to Arizona or whether it was part of a broader pattern. One way to answer this is to compare the Arizona data to national data, as in Chart 4. This reveals that the productivity gains in Arizona over the last 10 years have been partially due to national conditions, but that the gains in Arizona exceeded the national average over the decade. Viewed in a longer time frame (back to 1969), however, indicates that despite these stronger gains since the early 1990s, earnings per employee in Arizona as a percentage of the national average in 2005 was less than that of every year from 1969 through 1984.

**CHART 3**
**EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE IN ARIZONA IN 2005 DOLLARS**




Source: Calculated from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, data.

**CHART 4**
**EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE IN ARIZONA**
**EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: Calculated from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, data.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE INDICATORS

This section identifies a number of indicators that provide general measures of county size and growth, and insight into the economic performance and well-being in Arizona's counties. The measures are divided into five categories: demographic, personal income and related, employment, other economic, and socioeconomic. The data collected as part of this project by no means represent all of the data available by county. Some additional data are discussed in the introduction to each of the categories.

Indicators are produced by numerous sources. However, the federal government is the primary source of consistent economic and demographic indicators for the nation, states, and counties. State government is another important source for consistent state and county data, but frequently these data cannot be compared directly to indicators generated in other states. Some data, such as measures of worker productivity, are available only for the nation. Other closely followed indicators (such as Gross Domestic Product for the nation or states) are not available for counties. Moreover, county indicators may not be released in as timely a fashion as state or national indicators. Little data are produced at a city or other subcounty level.

While some of the county data are presented in the County Summaries section of this report that follows, much more extensive data are available in Excel spreadsheets created for this project. These spreadsheets are available for downloading for those who wish to perform indicator analysis for any or all of Arizona's 15 counties (and the state).

One Excel file titled "County Comparison" consists of 26 spreadsheets that include summary data for all 15 counties, the state, and frequently the nation. In addition, more detailed data for each county are available in another Excel file (one file for each county) that consists of 21 spreadsheets. These detailed spreadsheets display data only for one county. A similar file is available for the state. Depending on the nature of the data available, some indicators are included in both the County Comparison and the County Detail file. Others are present in just one of the files.

In the County Comparison file, rows consist of yearly data and columns consist of counties (and state and nation). The time period of data availability varies by indicator, with the most recent year typically 2005 or 2006 and the initial year varying widely. For many indicators, the entire time series of county data available from the source is included in the worksheet. In some cases, additional historical data are available but were not included either because of inconsistencies in the data over time or because the collection of the historical data would be unduly laborious. In addition to the raw data, the annual percent change (adjusted for inflation for indicators measured in dollars) generally is presented. For a few indicators, an additional measure is included, such as a ratio to the national average.

These additional measures are not included in the detailed county files. These worksheets typically consist of annual raw data for several-to-numerous detailed subcategories. As in the County Comparison file, the years available vary by indicator. Most spreadsheets present the annual data by row and the detailed subcategories by column.

Following is a listing of county indicators, arranged by category. The source of the data, a cross-reference to the spreadsheet(s) in which the data are located, and a brief description are included. While the full data description is not included on the spreadsheets, notes and cautions as to use are included, as is the source of the data. Nearly all of the data that were collected are available online; a hyperlink to the appropriate web page also is included in each spreadsheet (as well as in the following text).

## Demographic Indicators

Demographic indicators include population estimates, components of population change (such as migration), and measures that provide a proxy for the number of people (such as school enrollment as a measure of the population 5-to-18 years of age). Characteristics of the population, such as educational attainment, are not included in this project because such data generally have been available only once every 10 years from the decennial census. In the future, the American Community Survey will provide annual updates of the population characteristics, but complete data for all counties will not be available until 2010.

In addition, very detailed data are available for certain characteristics. For example, annual estimates of race/ethnicity and the age distribution are produced by the Census Bureau. These have not been included in this project both because of the very detailed, voluminous nature of the data and because of the questionable accuracy of the estimates.

### 1. Population (from the Census Bureau)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau. The latest data can be obtained at http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/ but the historical data are more easily accessed from the Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce: http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/default.cfm?catable=CA1-3&section=2. The data, expressed as of July 1, are updated annually the following March, with revisions made to prior years. In addition, estimates may be revised substantially after the decennial census count is available.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Population, Census Bureau" spreadsheet. The estimate of the population from 1969 through 2006 is included in the spreadsheet.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Population" spreadsheet. The components of population change (births, deaths, net domestic migration, and immigration) are available only for 2001 through 2006.

Description: Other than the birth and death components, the change in population is estimated, benchmarked to the latest decennial census count. The population estimates produced by the Census Bureau are used in formulas that determine the distribution of funding from many federal programs.

### 2. Population (from DES)

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration http://www.workforce.az.gov/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=137. The estimates of the population as of July 1 are released in December.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Population, DES" spreadsheet. The estimate of the population is available only from 2001 through 2006.

Description: The data are estimates that were not designed to be used as a time series. DES estimates are used to allocate some state tax revenues and to set expenditure limits.

**3. Births**
Sources: Arizona Department of Health Services http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/menu/for/births.htm and, for national data, the National Center for Health Statistics http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/births.htm. Preliminary data are released monthly.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Births" spreadsheet. The number of births from 1970 through 2005 is included in the spreadsheet. Data prior to 1970 are available from the sources.

Description: The number of births, by county of residence, is counted from birth certificates. The crude birth rate is calculated by the sources by dividing the number of births by an estimate of population.

**4. Deaths**
Sources: Arizona Department of Health Services http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/menu/for/deathscounty.htm and National Center for Health Statistics http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/deaths.htm. Preliminary data are released monthly.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Deaths" spreadsheet. The number of deaths from 1970 through 2005 is included in the spreadsheet. Data prior to 1970 are available from the sources.

Description: The number of deaths, by county of residence, is counted from death certificates. The crude death rate is calculated by the sources by dividing the number of deaths by an estimate of population.

**5. Domestic Migration**
Source: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division. The data are not available online — they must be purchased. Ordering information is available at http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/productsandpubs/index.html.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Migration" spreadsheet. Estimates of migration (in-migration, out-migration, and net migration) for 1986 through 2005 are included. Some earlier data are available from the source, but the international component was not included and data are available only for selected years.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Migration" spreadsheet. In-migration, out-migration, and net migration) for 2001 through 2005 by geographic area (total, domestic, same state, different state, and foreign) are included. An estimate of nonmigrants also is presented. Earlier data are available but were not included because of the volume of the data.

Description: These are not complete counts. Only those filing taxes in two consecutive years who could be matched by social security number are included. Therefore, immigrants are not included. However, movement to and from foreign countries is included for those who filed U.S. taxes in both years. The data are reported by tax filing year. For example, the 2005 data reflect

those who migrated between the date they filed their 2003 tax return in 2004 and the date they filed their 2004 tax return in 2005. The latest data are for 2005.

**6. Drivers Licenses Issued**
Source: Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)
http://www.azdot.gov/mvd/statistics/driverLicense.asp. Data are available monthly.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Drivers Licenses Issued" spreadsheet. The number of licenses issued during fiscal years (July 1 to June 30) 2000 through 2007 are included.

Description: The number of drivers licenses issued might be a proxy for population growth. However, drivers license renewals as well as first-time licensees are included in the ADOT counts. The totals include commercial licenses as well as noncommercial. While data prior to 2000 are available from the source, these are not consistent with later data due to a change in law from requiring renewals every five years to an extended, but variable, period before renewal is required. The erratic annual changes, particularly the large gain in 2002 and the decrease in 2003, are unexplained. Caution is urged in the use of these data as a time series.

In addition to the number of licenses issued during a fiscal year, a count of the number of licenses at a given point in time (such as the end of the fiscal year on June 30) is available. This number might be a proxy for the number of individuals 16 or older living in the state. However, a consistent time series is not available prior to 2006, so these data were not included in the spreadsheet.

**7. Motor Vehicle Registrations**
Source: Arizona Department of Transportation
http://www.azdot.gov/mvd/statistics/registeredVehicles.asp. Data are available monthly.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Motor Vehicle Registrations" spreadsheet. The number of motor vehicle registrations issued during fiscal years (July 1 to June 30) 1998 through 2007 are included.

Description: Changes in the number of motor vehicle registrations might be a proxy for population growth. ADOT classifies vehicles into a number of categories. Only certain categories have been included in the figures displayed in the spreadsheet. In particular, trailers, golf carts, off-road vehicles, and the like have been excluded. A noncommercial classification consisting of the ADOT categories of "owner pleasure" and "pick up noncommercial" was created. A commercial classification was created by summing four ADOT categories: "rental passenger," "commercial," "bus with weight fee," and "taxi with weight fee." Caution in the use of these data as a time series is urged; in particular, the commercial series is erratic.

**8. Medicare Enrollment**
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareEnrpts/.

Summary Data: “County Comparison” file, “Medicare Enrollment” spreadsheet. The enrollment from 1985 through 2005 (as of July 1) is available and included in the spreadsheet for the nation and the state. However, data by county are available only for 2002 and 2003.

Description: Medicare enrollment is an excellent proxy for the number of people 65 or older. The figures include those enrolled in either Medicare A or Medicare B.

**9. Social Security**
Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Policy Data
http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/.

Summary Data: “County Comparison” file, “Social Security” spreadsheet. The number of recipients in the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program and the dollar value of the payments for 1999 through 2006 are included in the spreadsheet. Earlier years are available from the source. Note that the data are for the month of December.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, “Social Security” spreadsheet. The same data as in the “County Comparison” file is presented, but with detail for 10 categories (retirement, survivors, and disability, with subcategories of each).

Description: Included among the subcategories is the number of recipients 65 or older — a proxy for the number of residents 65 or older.

**10. School Enrollment**
Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section
http://www.ade.az.gov/ResearchPolicy/ and National Center for Education Statistics
http://www.nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_033.asp.

Summary Data: “County Comparison” file, “School Enrollment” spreadsheet. Arizona school enrollment is available online from 1999 through 2006.

Description: Enrollment is as of October 1 and includes only public schools. Concurrent enrollment in more than one school is multiply counted. Due to reporting errors, caution is urged in using these data as a time series.

## Personal Income and Related Indicators

Estimates of annual personal income by county are produced by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) through their regional economic information system. Personal income includes earnings (consisting of wages and salaries of workers, other labor income, and proprietors’ income); dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments (such as retirement benefits, food stamps, and unemployment compensation). Estimates are available for a large number of these components. In addition, the BEA produces estimates of employment. The regional information home page of the BEA is http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/. The county data are organized into several tables in the “CA” (County Annual) series.

Dollar measures of economic activity provided by the BEA are better measures of economic performance and well-being than measures that count individuals, such as employment. Most of the best measures come from the personal income series.

County data for 2005 were released in May 2007. (State data are reported quarterly four months after the end of a quarter, with revised annual data reported in September.) All of the data can be expressed on a per person and/or per worker basis. A more detailed analysis is found in the Arizona Department of Commerce report, *Economic Base Study: Arizona and Counties*, available for download at the Arizona Department of Commerce website at http://www.azcommerce.com/Research.

Summary data for 1969 through 2005 are included in eight spreadsheets in the "County Comparison" file:

1. "Personal Income" (CA1-3).
2. "Per Capita Personal Income" (CA1-3).
3. "Total Employment, BEA" (CA4). This series includes proprietors as well as wage and salary employment.
4. "Wage & Salary Employment, BEA" (CA4).
5. "Earnings" (CA4).
6. "Earnings Per Employee" (calculated from CA4).
7. "Wage & Salary Disbursements" (CA4).
8. "Average Wage Per Job" (CA34).

More detailed data are included in seven spreadsheets in the County Detail file:

1. "Personal Income Summary": 20 categories, 1969-2005, CA4.
2. "Earnings by Sector": 115 sectors and subsectors, 2001-05, CA5. Because of the switch from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), consistent data for earlier years are not available.
3. "Compensation by Sector": 115 sectors and subsectors, 2001-05, CA6.
4. "Employment by Sector": 33 sectors and subsectors, 2001-05, CA25.
5. "Per Capita & Per Employee": 10 income and earnings measures, 1969-2005, CA30.
6. "Personal Current Transfer Receipts": 34 categories, 1969-2005, CA35.
7. "Farm Income and Expenses": 29 categories, 1969-2005, CA45.

## Employment Indicators

Because employment is such a widely used indicator, and since employment data can be obtained from multiple sources, it has been placed in a separate subcategory. Each source of employment data is different in how the data are collected and what workers are included.

Two employment series produced annually by the BEA are included above in the personal income and related category. Each series includes all industries; one measures wage and salary employees while the other adds an estimate of the number of proprietors to the wage and salary figure. Data collected from the Census of Employment and Wages (CEW, see discussion below) form the basis for the BEA series, with the BEA adding estimates of those workers not included in the CEW. BEA estimates are available from 1969 through 2005. Industrial detail is available, but largely only to the sectoral level for counties. The transition from the SIC to the NAICS occurred between 2000 and 2001.

The BEA employment data and the other employment series described in numbers 1 through 3 below, are compared side-by-side in the County Detail file, "Comparison of Employment" spreadsheet.

In addition to the BEA data and the employment series discussed below, the Arizona Department of Economic Security now is participating in the Longitudinal Employment Dynamics program. Information from this new program is not yet available, but in subsequent years this may be a rich source of additional information.

**1. Employment, County Business Patterns**
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau
http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Employment, CBP" spreadsheet. Total employment from 1990 through 2005 is included in the spreadsheet for the nation, state, and counties. Earlier data are available from the source, though only data from 1993 forward are available online.

Description: Certain activities are excluded from County Business Patterns, including farms and the public sector. Administrative records are the basis for the estimates, which are limited to wage and salary employees. The employment estimates are as of mid-March. Data are available back to the 1940s, with the transition from the SIC to the NAICS occurring between 1997 and 1998. Complete industrial detail is available, but the employment estimates frequently are withheld due to the federal disclosure laws. In addition to employment, the number of establishments and payroll also are reported, with payroll also frequently withheld.

County Business Patterns and the associated Zip Business Patterns were used in the state, county, and community economic base studies conducted for the Arizona Department of Commerce. Because the Census Bureau provides an employment range when the employment estimate is withheld, it is feasible to estimate the withheld data. A dataset that includes imputed data for the withheld figures is available for Arizona and its counties for 2004, from the Arizona Department of Commerce.
http://www.azcommerce.com/Research/Arizona+State+and+County+Base+Studies+-+Data+Sets.htm

**2. Employment, Census of Employment and Wages**
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security
http://www.workforce.az.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/?PAGEID=94 in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Employment, CEW" spreadsheet. Total employment from 1990 through 2006 is included in the spreadsheet for the nation, state, and counties.

Description: The Census of Employment and Wages is conducted every quarter, with data released about six-to-nine months after the end of the quarter. The data are limited to those covered by the unemployment insurance program. Though the CEW (previously known as the ES-202 program) has been ongoing for many years, limited historical data are available.

However, a time series back to 1990 with all years on a NAICS basis is available on the BLS website. More recent CEW data also may be obtained from the DES website. Complete industrial detail is available, but the employment estimates frequently are withheld due to the federal disclosure laws. In addition to employment, the number of establishments and wages also are reported, subject to the disclosure law.

**3. Employment, Current Employment Statistics**
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security
http://www.workforce.az.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/?PAGEID=94 in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics http://www.bls.gov/ces/.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Employment, CES" spreadsheet. Total employment from 1990 through 2006 is included in the spreadsheet for the nation, state, and counties. Earlier data are available from the source.

Description: The employment data are derived from a survey of employers and are subject to survey error. The CES data exclude certain activities, particularly farms, and are limited to wage and salary workers. The transition from the SIC to the NAICS occurred between 2000 and 2001. The data for 2001 forward were obtained from the DES website while earlier data were taken from paper reports; an inconsistency exists between 2000 and 2001. Limited sectoral detail is available, with the categories available varying by county. The main advantage of this series is its timeliness — data are released monthly three weeks after the end of the month. The initial estimates may be substantially revised, and more comprehensive annual data are available from the Census of Employment and Wages and from the BEA.

**4. Occupational Employment Statistics**
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration
http://www.workforce.az.gov/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=144 in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics http://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Occupations" spreadsheet. Annual data for 2000 through 2006 are available from the source. Because of the large number of occupations, multiple measures, varying categories withheld year by year, and because the survey was not designed to be used as a time series, only the data for the latest year (2006) are included in the spreadsheet.

Description: The data are based on a survey of employers and are subject to sampling error. The data represent survey results over a three-year period, with the wage data adjusted for inflation over this period. The latest survey period for which data are available is May 2006. The survey is limited to nonmilitary wage and salary workers.

As well as an estimate of employment by occupation, multiple measures of wages by occupation are included in the DES/BLS product. The spreadsheet includes only the mean and median wage, expressed on both an hourly and annual average basis.

The data are presented by the Standard Occupational Classification, which consists of 22 occupational groups and several hundred occupations. However, due to federal disclosure laws,

data for many occupations, and even occupational groups, are not available in any particular county. In other cases, an occupation or occupational group is included with either the employment or wage data suppressed. For example, employment is missing in 10 of 22 occupational groups even for populous Maricopa County.

**5. Occupation by Sector**
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration http://www.workforce.az.gov/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=144 in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Occupation by Sector" spreadsheet. Annual data for 2003 through 2006 are available from the source. Because of the large amount of data, and because the survey was not designed to be used as a time series, only the data for the latest year (2006) are included in the spreadsheet.

Description: These data are a cross-tabulation of the occupational data described in #4 above by industrial sector. In most counties, a limited number of occupations are available for each of the 20 sectors because of the federal disclosure restrictions. See the discussion above for additional information.

**6. Labor Force**
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration http://www.workforce.az.gov/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=142 in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Labor Force" spreadsheet. Annual average data for 2001 through 2006 are included in the spreadsheet; monthly data and data for earlier years are available from the source.

Description: The labor force data (including the unemployment rate) are derived from a household survey (the Current Population Survey). The margin of error in this survey is very large: considerable caution is urged in using these data.

## Other Economic Indicators

The economic indicators listed below represent specialized measures of spending, output, or economic vitality that are available for county comparisons. Each is specific to one aspect of the economy.

In addition to the measures described below, the economic censuses conducted every five years by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau are another source of data, available online at http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/. Certain measures, such as sales or value added, are not available from any other source. Since these data are available only every five years with a considerable delay (data for 2002 are the most current available), this source was not included in this project.

**1. Patent Applications**
Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). National data are available online at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/reports.htm#by_geog. State and county data come from a propietary patent dataset that was supported by the Harvard Business School and was developed using data on granted patents provided by the USPTO. The matching of patents and inventors is done using a name matching procedure developed by Lee Fleming (Harvard Business School) and Deborah Strumsky (Department of Geography, University of North Carolina at Charlotte) which in turn builds on a name matching algorithm developed by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Patent Applications" spreadsheet. The number of applications from 2001 through 2006 is included in the spreadsheet.

Description: The number of applications are for "utility" patents, also known as "patents for inventions." The number of patents granted is considerably less than the number of applications.

**2. Bankruptcies**
Source: U.S. Bankruptcy Court. National and district (Arizona is a district) data are available online at http://www.uscourts.gov/bnkrpctystats/bankruptcystats.htm. County data are not available online; they were obtained from the District of Arizona.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Bankruptcy Filings" spreadsheet. The number of filings from 1997 through 2006 is included in the spreadsheet.

Description: The number of filings include those under all chapters of the bankruptcy code, and include both business and nonbusiness filings. The county data are from the Arizona District Court; the sum of the counties is less than the Arizona total posted in the national report. A change in the nation's bankruptcy laws caused filings to increase in 2005, prior to its implementation, and to fall sharply in 2006.

**3. Retail Sales**
Source: Arizona Department of Revenue (data are not available online).

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Taxable Retail Sales" spreadsheet. Data from 1984 through 2006 are included in the spreadsheet. Data are available monthly approximately two months after the sales were made.

Description: Only those retail categories subject to the state's general sales tax are included. This is an accounting series rather than an economic series. Thus, reporting errors are not corrected. Considerable caution should be exercised when using these data for time series purposes.

**4. Number Of Housing Units**
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Number of Housing Units" spreadsheet. Data from 2000 through 2006 are included in the spreadsheet.

Description: Like population, the change in housing units is estimated, benchmarked to the latest decennial census count.

**5. Construction**
Source: Arizona State University, Polytechnic Campus, Realty Studies. Recent data are available from http://www.poly.asu.edu/realty/market_update.html. Earlier data were extracted from hard-copy reports. Data are reported monthly.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Construction" spreadsheet. Annual data for 1986 through 2006 are included in the spreadsheet; earlier data are available from the source.

Description: Building permit data are collected by cities and counties across Arizona. The data are subject to late reporting, nonreporting, and misreporting. All building permits are classified into one of four categories — residential, commercial, industrial, and other — with the dollar value reported in each category. For those permits issued for new housing units, the number of units authorized is reported by category: single family, mobile home, and multifamily.

**6. Banking Institutions, Offices, and Deposits**
Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
http://www.fdic.gov/quicklinks/analysts.html.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Banking Institutions and Deposits" spreadsheet. Annual data for 1994 through 2006 are included in the spreadsheet.

Description: Three measures — number of institutions, number of offices, and deposits — are reported for each of three categories of financial institutions: commercial banks, savings institutions, and federal banks.

## Socioeconomic Indicators

Quality education and economic prosperity generally are recognized as interrelated. The Arizona Department of Education (ADE) is the primary source of educational data by county. Two other socioeconomic indicators are included as well: federal funds received and crime rates. Ideally, other measures of the quality of life would be included, but many aspects of quality of life are notoriously difficult to measure.

**1. Dropout and Graduation Rates**
Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section
http://www.ade.az.gov/ResearchPolicy/.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Dropout & Graduation Rates" spreadsheet. Annual data for 1995 through 2006 are included in the spreadsheet for dropout rates, but the graduation rate data are limited to 2000 through 2004.

Description: Though from the same information system at the ADE, the calculation of dropout and graduation data are very different.

Dropout Rate Report: The number of students, the number of dropouts, and the dropout rate are included in the spreadsheet. In this report a dropout is anyone who dropped out from grades 7 through 12 during a specific year. These data should be used with considerable caution. The definition and calculation of the dropout rate have changed somewhat over time. More importantly, two-thirds of those labeled as dropouts really are "status unknown." An example is a student who moves to another state without notifying his Arizona school.

Graduation Rate Report: Unlike the dropout report, which covers a particular calendar year, the graduation report is specific to a cohort — for example, those who entered the ninth grade in the 2000-01 school year are labeled as the class of 2004. In addition to the graduation rate, calculated over both four years and five years, this report includes the status of those who have not graduated: dropouts, status unknown, still in school, and received a GED. The dropout rate is calculated very differently from that in the dropout report: all members of a given class who dropped out at any time before they graduated. These data should be used with considerable caution. A high proportion of those who do not graduate are in the "status unknown" category. The Department of Education no longer is publishing the graduation rate report.

**2. Standards-Based Test Scores (AIMS test)**
Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section
http://www.ade.az.gov/ResearchPolicy/.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Standards-Based Tests" spreadsheet. Annual data for 2000 through 2007 are included in the spreadsheet. The test is administered in the spring.

Description: A standards-based test (also known as a criterion-referenced test) is one in which students are measured against a set of standards; they are not compared to each other. In Arizona, this is the AIMS (Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards) test.

Considerable attention has been given to the AIMS high school test; passing each of the three subjects (mathematics, reading, and writing) is a graduation requirement. The test covers content taught in the ninth and tenth grades. It is first administered in the spring of 10th grade; it is this testing that is reported in the spreadsheet (results are available for 2002 through 2007). Students who do not meet the standard may retake the test each fall and spring; students who meet but not exceed the standard may choose to retake the test to improve their performance. While a scale score is available, the calculation of this score has changed over time. Therefore, the percentage of students meeting or exceeding the standards is reported in the spreadsheet. However, users need to be cautious of using even this measure as a time series. The test has been reworked over time, with an especially large inconsistency in results between 2004 and 2005.

An AIMS test also is administered in grades 3 through 8. Results from 2000 through 2007 are available for grades 3, 5, and 8; results for the other grades are available only from 2005 through 2007. As with the high school test, scores in 2005 are significantly different from those in 2004.

**3. Norm-Referenced Test Scores (Stanford 9 and similar tests)**
Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section
http://www.ade.az.gov/ResearchPolicy/.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Norm-Referenced Tests" spreadsheet. Annual data for 1999 through 2007 are included in the spreadsheet. The test is administered in the spring.

Description: A norm-referenced test is one in which students are compared to each other. For several years through 2004, the Arizona Department of Education administered the Stanford 9 test to students in grades 2 through 9. In 2005, the ADE replaced the Stanford 9 with the TerraNova test. Grades 2 and 9 solely take the TerraNova test, while students in grades 3 through 8 take a test that is a meld of questions from TerraNova and AIMS (the AIMS DPA: dual purpose assessment).

The test consists of three subjects: mathematics, reading, and language. The scoring is a percentile of the national average. Users of these data need to consider the break in series between 2004 and 2005 when analyzing the time series of student performance.

**4. Free and Reduced Price Lunch**
Source: Arizona Department of Education, Health and Nutrition Services http://www.ade.az.gov/health-safety/cnp/frpercentages/. School-level data were aggregated into county totals.

Summary Data: "County Comparison" file, "Free and Reduced Price Lunch" spreadsheet. Data from 2003 through 2007 (as of March) are included in the spreadsheet. Earlier data are available from the source, but appear to include inconsistencies.

Description: Students in families with an income of 130 percent or less of the federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with an income between 130 and 185 percent are eligible for reduced price meals. The data in the spreadsheet are the percentages eligible for either a free or reduced price lunch. Not all schools participate in this federal program. While used as a proxy for the poverty rate, this indicator's percentage is much higher than the poverty rate due to eligibility standards up to 85 percent higher than the poverty rate and because schools in low-poverty areas typically are the schools that do not participate in the program.

**5. Federal Funds**
U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, "Federal Funds Report" spreadsheet. Annual data for fiscal years 1993 through 2005 are included in the spreadsheet.

Description: Shown on the Census Bureau website as the "Consolidated Federal Funds Report," this report provides detailed data on federal program expenditures and loans. A summary by category is shown at the top of the spreadsheet. Data for more than 1,300 individual programs follow.

**6. Crime**
Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report. These data are not available online.

Detailed Data: County Detail file, “Crime” spreadsheet. Annual data for 1996 through 2005 are included in the spreadsheet.

Description: The numbers of crimes reported in each of eight categories are presented in the spreadsheet. The FBI also sums the total into a “crime index” but this has not been included in the spreadsheet — the “crime index” is not an index, but rather a count of the number of crimes, and the “crime index” has been criticized for equally weighting all crimes — a murder is counted the same as a property theft.

In addition to the number of crimes, the per capita rate has been calculated using the Census Bureau population estimates. The data received from the FBI included a population figure, but its origins are unknown and does not appear to provide a consistent time series.

The numbers of crimes by county are compiled from monthly reports from local police forces (primarily from incorporated places and from counties for the unincorporated area), but reporting is inconsistent (in a given year, the reports are missing for one to 12 months in a number of places). Thus, it is misleading to compare the results either over time or across places unless it can be ascertained that all places consistently reported or unless an adjustment for the missing data is made.

# COUNTY SUMMARIES

## Apache County

Apache County, the third-largest county in Arizona with an area of 11,218 square miles, is located in the northeastern corner of Arizona. Only 13 percent of the land is privately owned, as the Navajo and White Mountain Apache Indian reservations cover nearly two-thirds of the county's land area. St. Johns, with a population of less than 4,000, is the county seat and Eager is the largest incorporated place with a population of less than 5,000. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

The federal government is the dominant driving force in the Apache County economy. Utilities and tourism contribute.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is much different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Apache County residents was only 27, the lowest in the state. Nearly 40 percent of the population was less than 18, the highest proportion of children in the state. The working-age and retirement-age proportions each were second lowest in the state. With three-fourths of the county's residents Native American, the foreign-born proportion was the lowest in the state. The educational attainment of the county's residents was far below the state average.

Apache County's population in 2006 was estimated at 71,118 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 74,515 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose only 2 percent from 2000 to 2006, less than the national average and one of the slowest rates in Arizona. The slow growth is a result of net out-migration, mostly due to people moving to other counties in Arizona, particularly during 2001 and 2002. The Census Bureau estimates the county experienced net in-migration from mid-2005 through mid-2006. The county's population is rising due to net natural increase (more births than deaths). Related to the county's age distribution, the crude birth rate is one of the highest in the state and the crude death rate is below average.

Students in Apache County have the state's lowest test scores, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is one of the highest in the state. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is the highest in the state.

Apache County received $1.1 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or more than $16,000 per resident, the second-highest per capita figure among the counties. Apache County received the highest per person funding in the state in the grants and direct payments other than for individuals categories. It was second highest for direct payments to individuals other than retirement and disability, and fourth highest in salaries and wages. The Indian reservations account for much of this high level of federal support.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a low $32,864 in Apache County in 2005 — 28 percent less than the national average, but in the middle of the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a subpar average wage of $30,551 — 24 percent less than the U.S.

average, but seventh highest among the counties — and the second-lowest average proprietors' income in the state.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a very low $18,637 in Apache County in 2005, second lowest in the state to neighboring Navajo County and 46 percent less than the national average. While considerable gains relative to the national average have occurred since 2000, the county's figure as a percentage of the national average remained less than during most of the 1970s, as seen in Chart 5.

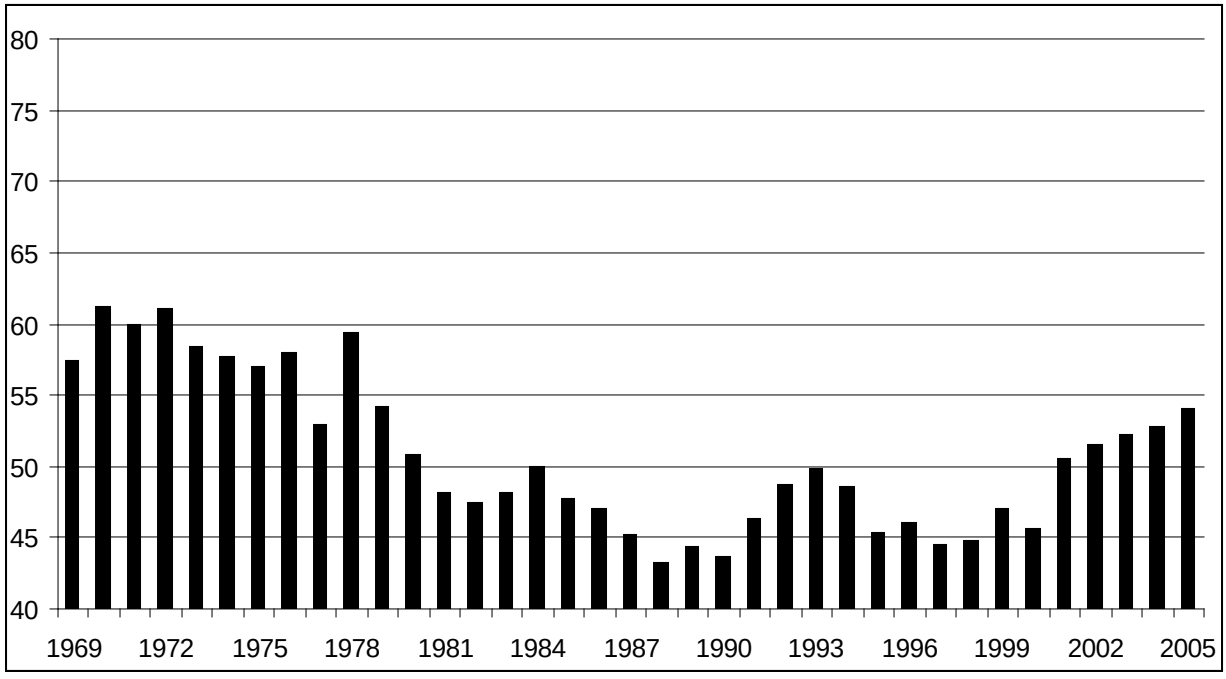
The lowest earnings per person in the state, resulting from low wages and a low proportion of the population working, was the primary cause of the low per capita income. Very low per capita dividends, interest and rent (the lowest in the state) also contributed. In contrast, per person transfer payments was second highest in the state.

The employment-to-population ratio of 38 percent was far less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, but higher than in four Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the low employment were the high proportion of children, limited educational attainment and achievement, a high unemployment rate (second highest among the counties), and a remote location that makes it difficult to attract employers.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, were much lower than average. Construction activity, retail sales, bank deposits, and patent applications all ranked last or second-to-last among the Arizona counties. However, bankruptcy filings were the lowest in the state.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 1.

**CHART 5**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN APACHE COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 1**
**INDICATORS FOR APACHE COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 71,118 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 1,355 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 528 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 670 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 19 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 74,515 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 1,283 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 499 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 17.4 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 6.8 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 5,060 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 5,181 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | -121 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -366 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 238 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 13,769 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 12,409 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 48,887 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 7,186 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 9,720 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 5,645 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $1,297,112 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $861,009 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $111,143 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $506,889 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $621,905 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $37,343 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $18,637 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 54.1 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $32,864 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 71.7 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $30,551 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 76.1 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $9,034 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 1 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 26,199 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 20,356 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 5,843 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 19,990 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 19,925 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 19,130 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $30,273 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $27,743 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 10.0% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 6,039 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 2 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $75,394 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 32,240 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 375 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $44,931 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $120 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 21 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 7.7% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 81.0% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 46% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 54% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 58% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 37% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 36% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 37% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 76% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 60 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $1,122,738 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Cochise County

Cochise County consists of 6,219 square miles in the southeastern corner of Arizona. Forty percent of the land is privately owned, the highest proportion among the state's counties. The federal and state governments are substantial landowners. Bisbee, with a population of around 6,000, is the county seat. With nearly 45,000 residents, Sierra Vista is the largest city. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

The federal government is the dominant driving force in the Cochise County economy due to Fort Huachuca and activities along the international border. Utilities and agriculture contribute.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents generally is similar to the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Cochise County residents was 37, slightly above the national and state averages. The age distribution was close to the state average. The racial/ethnic distribution was similar to the state average, though the proportion of Hispanics was a little higher. The foreign-born proportion was average, but the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years was the second lowest in the state. Though below the state and national averages, educational attainment of the county's residents was greater than in most Arizona counties.

Cochise County's population in 2006 was estimated at 127,757 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 135,150 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose less than 9 percent from 2000 to 2006, not much more than the national average and in the middle of the Arizona counties. The moderate growth is a result of moderate net in-migration, primarily from other states, and a slightly below average rate of net natural increase (more births than deaths).

Students in Cochise County have test scores about equal to the state average and that rank above the median county, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is one of the lowest in the state. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is about average.

Cochise County received $2.1 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or more than $16,000 per resident, the highest per capita figure among the counties. Cochise County received the highest per person funding in the state in the procurement contracts, retirement and disability payments to individuals, and salaries and wages categories. Fort Huachuca and retired veterans account for much of this high level of federal expenditures.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was $39,824 in Cochise County in 2005 — 13 percent less than the national average and less than the state average, but third highest of the Arizona counties. It was below average because the average wage of $35,841 was 11 percent less than the U.S. average and less than the state average (but third highest among the counties), and due to one of the lowest average proprietors' income figures in the state.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was $26,886 in Cochise County in 2005, fourth highest in the state but 22 percent less than the national average and less than the state average. While very considerable gains relative to the national average

have occurred since 2000, the county's figure as a percentage of the national average remained less than during the early and mid-1970s, as seen in Chart 6.

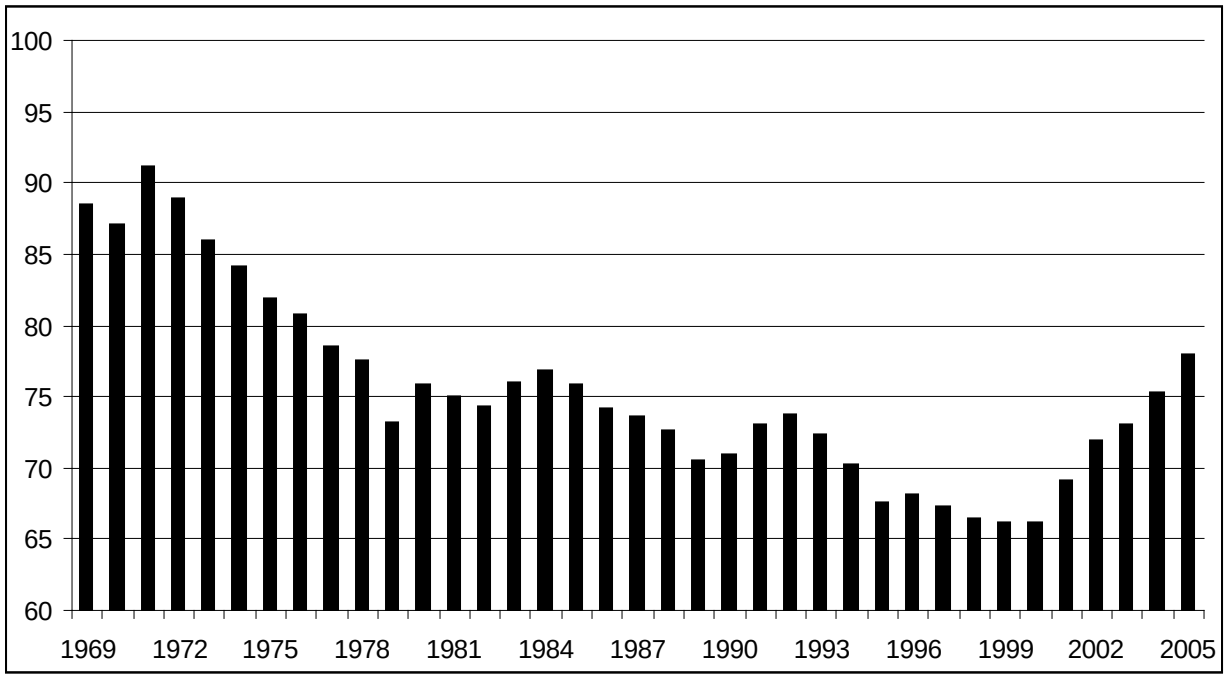
Low earnings per person, resulting from low wages and a below-average share of the population working, was the primary cause of the below-average per capita income. Per capita dividends, interest and rent also was below average. While considerably below the national average on each of these measures, Cochise ranked above the middle of the Arizona counties. In contrast, per capita transfer payments was above the state and national averages, but ranked in the middle of the counties.

The employment-to-population ratio of 46 percent was less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, but was fifth highest among the Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the low employment was the somewhat above-average share of the population that is of retirement age.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, were lower than average. Construction activity, retail sales, bank deposits, and patent applications all ranked below the middle of the Arizona counties. The number of bankruptcy filings was in the middle of the counties.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 2.

**CHART 6**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN COCHISE COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 2**
**INDICATORS FOR COCHISE COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 127,757 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 1,874 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 1,143 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 364 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 488 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 135,150 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 1,769 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 1,116 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 13.4 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 8.5 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 10,112 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 8,631 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 1,481 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -469 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 1,648 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 22,749 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 28,033 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 111,738 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 19,894 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 25,745 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 18,035 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $3,391,771 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $2,315,406 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $534,833 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $779,308 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $1,609,474 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $161,821 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $26,886 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 78.0 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $39,824 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 86.9 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $35,841 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 89.3 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $12,890 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 2 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 58,141 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 44,906 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 13,235 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 37,991 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 37,700 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 37,280 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $34,417 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $27,786 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.5% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 27,680 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 14 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $774,600 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 56,241 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 1,194 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $216,579 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $1,026 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 126 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 4.3% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 80.7% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 66% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 74% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 72% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 53% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 798 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $2,053,582 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Coconino County

Coconino County, in the central portion of northern Arizona, is the largest county in Arizona, and the second largest in the United States, with 18,661 square miles. Only 13 percent of the land is privately owned, as substantial portions are in national forests, national parks, and Indian reservations. Flagstaff is the county seat and the largest city with approximately 62,000 residents. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Tourism and federal government activities are the primary driving forces in the Coconino County economy. Flagstaff's role as a regional trade center and home of Northern Arizona University contribute to the county's economy. The export-oriented surgical appliances and supplies manufacturing industry also is a driving force.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is much different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Coconino County residents was 30, the second lowest in the state. The county had the state's lowest share of residents age 65 or older and the highest share between the ages of 18 and 64. With more than one-in-four residents American Indian, the Hispanic proportion was one of the lowest in the state. The foreign-born proportion was considerably below average, but the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years was the second highest in the state. Educational attainment of the county's residents was the highest in the state.

Coconino County's population in 2006 was estimated at 124,953 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 132,270 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 7 percent from 2000 to 2006, barely more than the national average and in the middle of the Arizona counties. The moderate growth is a result of net out-migration to other counties in Arizona being offset by strong net natural increase (more births than deaths). The rate of net natural increase is second highest in the state, as the county's crude death rate is the lowest in the state, related to the county's relatively small number of senior citizens.

Students in Coconino County have test scores about equal to the state average that rank slightly above the median county, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is near average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, also is about average.

Coconino County received $921 million in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $7,440 per resident, close to both the state and national averages. Coconino County received the fourth-highest per person funding in the state in the grants category.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a low $32,331 in Coconino County in 2005 — 29 percent less than the national average and 10th highest of the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a subpar average wage of $30,327 — 24 percent less than the U.S. average and less than the median Arizona county — and low average proprietors' income (though in the middle of the state's counties).

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was $28,045 in Coconino County in 2005, third highest in the state but 19 percent less than the national average and less than the state average. Since 1989, gains have been made relative to the national

average, with the county's figure as a percentage of the national average surpassing the 1973 peak in 2005, as seen in Chart 7.

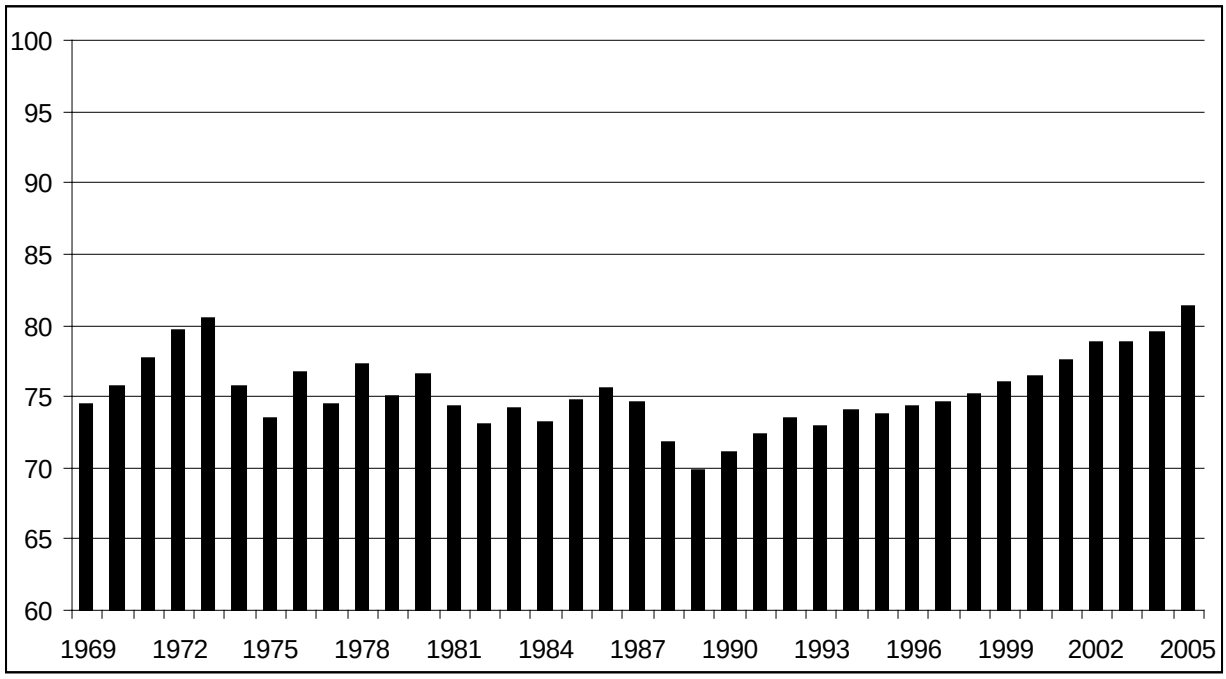
Low earnings per person, resulting from low wages, was the primary cause of the below-average per capita income. Per capita dividends, interest and rent and per capita transfer payments also were below average, with the latter the third lowest in the state.

The employment-to-population ratio of 65 percent was higher than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, and highest among the Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the high employment are the high educational attainment of the population and the low share of the population that is of retirement age.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranged from among the highest in the state to the middle of the counties. Patent applications and retail sales were relatively high but construction activity was average and bank deposits were a bit below the middle of the Arizona counties. The number of bankruptcy filings was among the lowest in the state.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 3.

**CHART 7**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN COCONINO COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 3**
**INDICATORS FOR COCONINO COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 124,953 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 2,110 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 619 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | -610 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 218 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 132,270 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 2,070 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 632 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 15.9 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 4.8 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 8,309 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 8,507 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | -198 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -599 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 400 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 22,859 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 28,379 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 100,727 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 14,208 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 14,710 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 9,220 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $3,472,652 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $2,580,994 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $591,726 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $574,435 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $1,844,144 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $289,050 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $28,045 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 81.4 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $32,331 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 70.6 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $30,327 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 75.5 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $15,944 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 3 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 79,830 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 60,808 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 19,022 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 58,107 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 64,300 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 58,040 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $31,762 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $26,075 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.4% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 45,368 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 78 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $1,063,008 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 59,172 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 1,477 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $303,568 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $983 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 74 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 5.6% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 73.6% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 71% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 73% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 71% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 52% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 52% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 50% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 52% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 747 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $921,253 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Gila County

Gila County, in east central Arizona, is one of the state's smaller counties with 4,796 square miles. Only 2 percent of the land is privately owned, the lowest percentage among the state's counties. Substantial land is owned by the federal government or is in Indian reservations. Globe, with less than 8,000 residents, is the county seat. Payson is the largest city with nearly 16,000 residents. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Mining remains the dominant driving force in the Gila County economy. Agriculture, the federal government, and tourism contribute.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is somewhat different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Gila County residents was 42, the fourth highest in the state. The county had the state's fourth-highest share of residents age 65 or older. The Hispanic proportion was below the state average, with the non-Hispanic white share above the state average, equal to the national average. The foreign-born proportion was considerably below average, and the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years was the third lowest in the state. The proportion of adults who graduated from high school was not much below average, but the share with a college degree was considerably below the state total.

Gila County's population in 2006 was estimated at 52,209 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 56,800 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose only 2 percent from 2000 to 2006, less than the national average and third slowest in Arizona. The slow growth is a result of moderate net in-migration from other states and nations being offset by net natural decrease (more deaths than births). The crude birth rate is one of the lowest in the state while the crude death rate is the highest, related to the high proportion of elderly.

Students in Gila County have test scores below the state average, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is high. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is somewhat above average.

Gila County received $478 million in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $9,275 per resident — more than the state and national averages. Gila County received the highest per person funding in the state in the direct payments to individuals other than retirement and disability category, second highest in retirement and disability payments to individuals category, and third highest in the grants category.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a very low $27,719 in Gila County in 2005 — 39 percent less than the national average and the lowest of the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a subpar average wage of $29,379 — 27 percent less than the U.S. average and less than the median Arizona county — and the third-lowest average proprietors' income in the state.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was only $24,165 in Gila County in 2005 — 30 percent less than the national average and less than the state average but seventh highest in the state. While gains have been made relative to the national

average since 2000, the county's figure as a percentage of the national average remained less than that of most years in the 1970s and early 1980s, as seen in Chart 8.

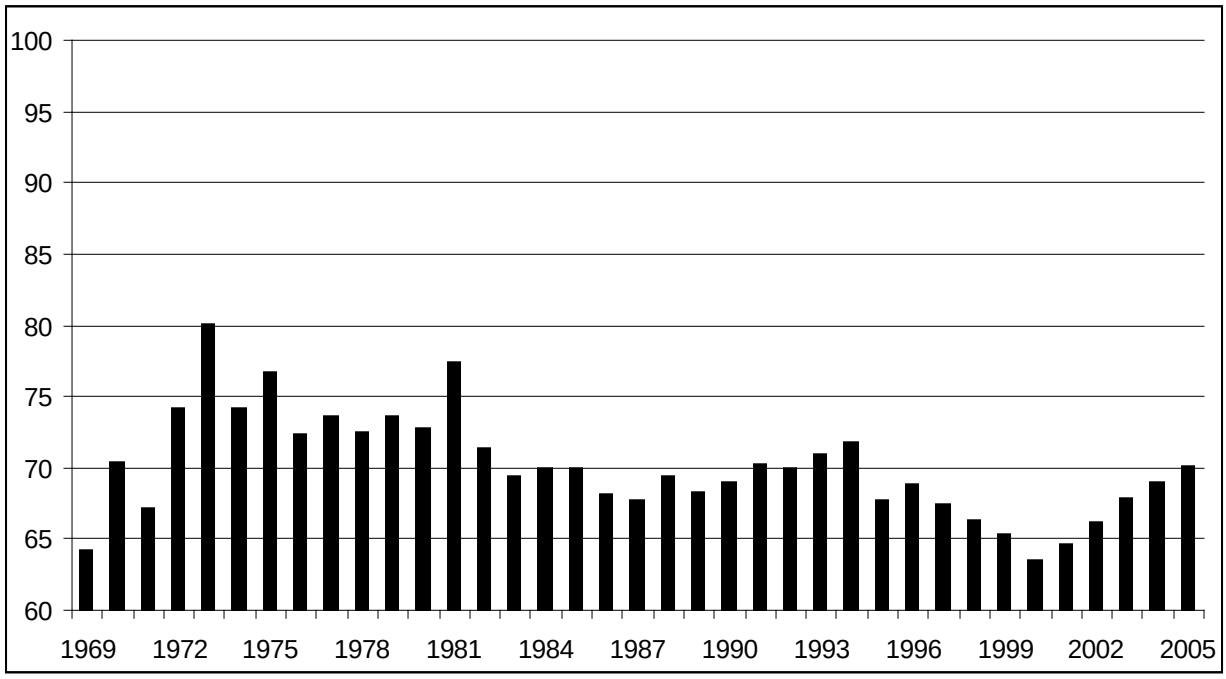
Low earnings per person, resulting from low wages and a low proportion of the population working, was the primary cause of the below-average per capita income. Per capita dividends, interest and rent also was below average. In contrast, per person transfer payments was the highest in the state.

The employment-to-population ratio of 42 percent was much less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, but was in the middle of the Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the low employment was the high share of the population that is of retirement age.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, mostly ranked below the middle of the counties. Patent applications, retail sales, and construction activity were low but bank deposits were in the middle of the Arizona counties. The number of bankruptcies also was in the middle of the counties.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 4.

**CHART 8**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN GILA COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 4**
**INDICATORS FOR GILA COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 52,209 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 676 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 692 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 653 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 51 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 56,800 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 649 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 690 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 11.9 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 12.7 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 3,026 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 2,761 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 265 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | 4 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 278 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 8,462 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 12,086 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 49,852 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 11,660 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 14,640 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 10,300 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $1,245,156 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $605,488 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $239,456 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $443,060 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $429,198 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $67,167 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $24,165 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 70.1 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $27,719 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 60.5 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $29,379 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 73.2 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $10,271 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 4 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 21,844 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 14,609 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 7,235 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 14,395 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment | 14,425 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 14,050 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $31,951 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $26,775 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.2% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 11,076 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 6 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $305,640 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 30,204 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 507 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $94,637 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $571 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 48 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 7.6% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 73.0% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 54% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 66% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 65% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 46% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 48% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 47% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 59% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 203 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $477,917 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Graham County

Graham County, in southeastern Arizona, is one of the state's smaller counties with 4,641 square miles. Only 10 percent of the land is privately owned; the San Carlos Indian Reservation covers one third of the county land area and the federal government is a substantial landowner. Safford is the county seat and largest city with about 9,000 residents. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Agriculture is the primary driver of the Graham County economy. Commercial printing, tourism, utilities, and the federal government contribute.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Graham County residents was 31, lower than the state average. The county had a higher proportion of children and a lower share of residents age 65 or older. The Hispanic proportion was near the state average, with the non-Hispanic white share below the state average. The foreign-born proportion was considerably below average, and the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years was below average. Educational attainment was considerably below the state average.

Graham County's population in 2006 was estimated at 33,660 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 36,380 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose less than 1 percent from 2000 to 2006, less than the national average and the second-lowest rate in the state. The slow growth is a result of net out-migration, primarily to other counties within Arizona, though the Census Bureau estimates the county experienced net in-migration from mid-2005 through mid-2006. In addition, the rate of net natural increase (more births than deaths) is below average.

Students in Graham County have test scores nearly equal to the state average, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is a bit lower than average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is slightly above average.

Graham County received $222 million in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005. The per resident figure of $6,699 was less than the state and national averages.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a low $29,291 in Graham County in 2005 — 36 percent less than the national average and second lowest of the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a very low average wage of $26,676 — 34 percent less than the U.S. average and second lowest among the Arizona counties — and low average proprietors' income, fourth lowest in the state.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a very low $19,034 in 2005 in Graham County, 45 percent less than the national average and third lowest in the state. While gains have been made relative to the national average since 2000, the county's figure as a percentage of the national average remained less than in all years prior to 1985, as seen in Chart 9.

The third lowest-earnings per person in the state, resulting from very low wages and a very low proportion of the population working, was the primary cause of the below-average per

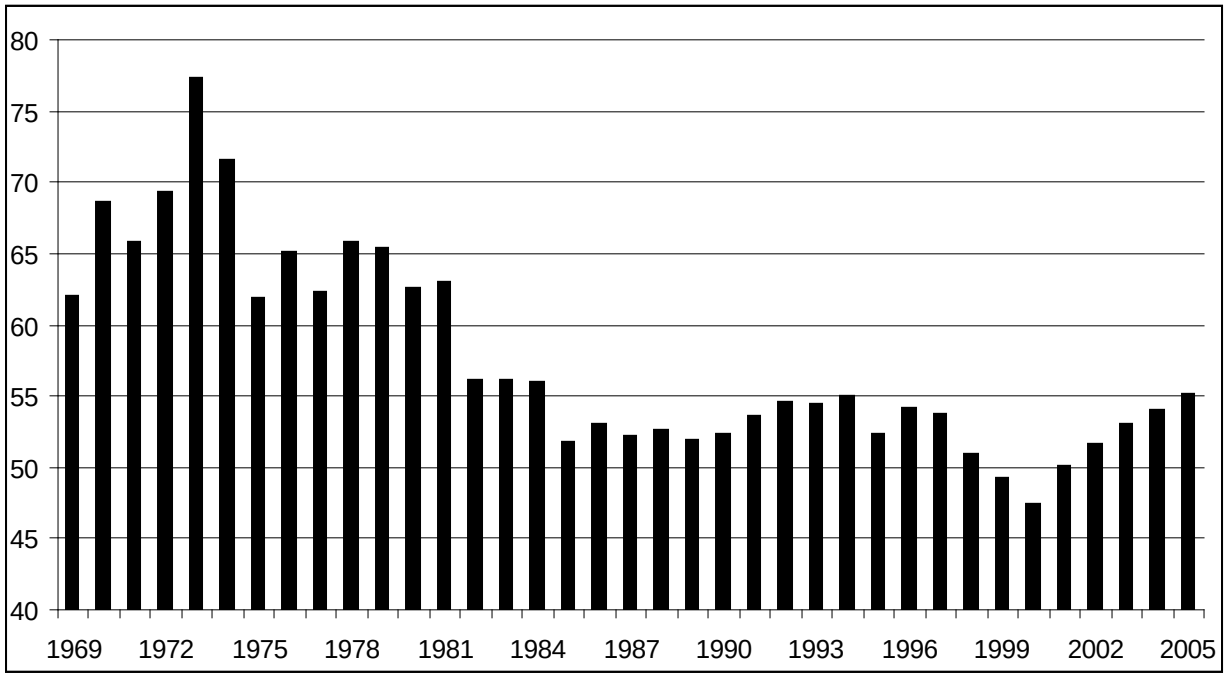
capita income. Very low per capita dividends, interest, and rent also contributed. In contrast, per person transfer payments was among the highest in the state.

The employment-to-population ratio of only 32 percent was much less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, and second lowest of the Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the low employment was the high share of the population that is under the age of 18.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranged from above to below the middle of the counties. Bank deposits and patent applications were higher than the median county, though the latter measure was far below the state average. Retail sales and the dollar value of construction activity were below the middle of the Arizona counties. The number of bankruptcy filings was in the middle of the counties.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 5.

**CHART 9**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN GRAHAM COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 5**
**INDICATORS FOR GRAHAM COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 33,660 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 452 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 283 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 387 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 15 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 36,380 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 452 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 282 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 12.7 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 8.0 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 1,323 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 1,233 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 90 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | 10 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 80 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 7,255 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 6,154 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 22,945 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 4,413 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 5,510 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 3,660 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $629,832 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $306,585 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $66,039 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $221,535 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $214,341 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $41,091 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $19,034 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 55.2 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $29,291 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 63.9 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $26,676 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 66.4 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $11,300 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 5 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 10,467 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 8,035 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 2,432 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 8,568 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment | 8,050 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 7,610 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $32,413 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $27,127 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.9% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 5,315 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 16 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $221,874 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 11,978 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 452 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $56,973 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $453 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 30 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 4.9% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 83.0% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 60% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 72% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 69% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 52% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 54% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 26 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $221,653 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Greenlee County

Greenlee County, in southeastern Arizona, is the state's second-smallest county with 1,848 square miles. Only 8 percent of the land is privately owned, the third-lowest percentage among Arizona counties. The federal government is the major landowner. Clifton is the county seat and the largest incorporated place with about 2,000 residents. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Copper mining remains the dominant economic activity in Greenlee County. Agriculture contributes.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is somewhat different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Greenlee County residents was 34, nearly equal to the state average, though the proportion of children was above average and the share of senior citizens was below average. The Hispanic proportion was third highest in the state. The non-Hispanic white share was below the state average, but not as far below the norm as other racial groups. The foreign-born proportion was considerably below average. The proportion of adults who graduated from high school was one of the highest in the state, but the share with a college degree was considerably below the state average.

Greenlee County's population in 2006 was estimated at 7,738 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 8,300 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population fell 10 percent from 2000 to 2006, the only Arizona county to lose population. The population loss is a result of net out-migration to other counties in Arizona and to other states, though the Census Bureau estimates the county experienced slight net in-migration from mid-2005 through mid-2006. The rate of net natural increase (more births than deaths) was below average as the crude birth rate is one of the lowest in the state.

Students in Greenlee County have test scores a little higher than the state average that rank among the top three counties, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is the lowest in the state. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, also is the lowest among the counties.

Greenlee County received $40 million in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $5,294 per resident, the second-lowest per capita figure among the counties. Greenlee County received the lowest per person funding in the state in the procurement contracts category and was third lowest in salaries and wages.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a relatively high $45,366 in Greenlee County in 2005 — nearly equal to the national average and second highest of the Arizona counties. It was relatively high because of an average wage of $42,650 — 6 percent more than the U.S. average and highest among the Arizona counties. However, average proprietors income was the lowest of the state's counties.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was only $25,319 in 2005 in Greenlee County, 26 percent less than the national average and less than the state average, but fifth highest in the state. Following a precipitous drop relative to the national

average in 1982, the county's figure as a percentage of the national average has fluctuated at a much lower level, as seen in Chart 10.

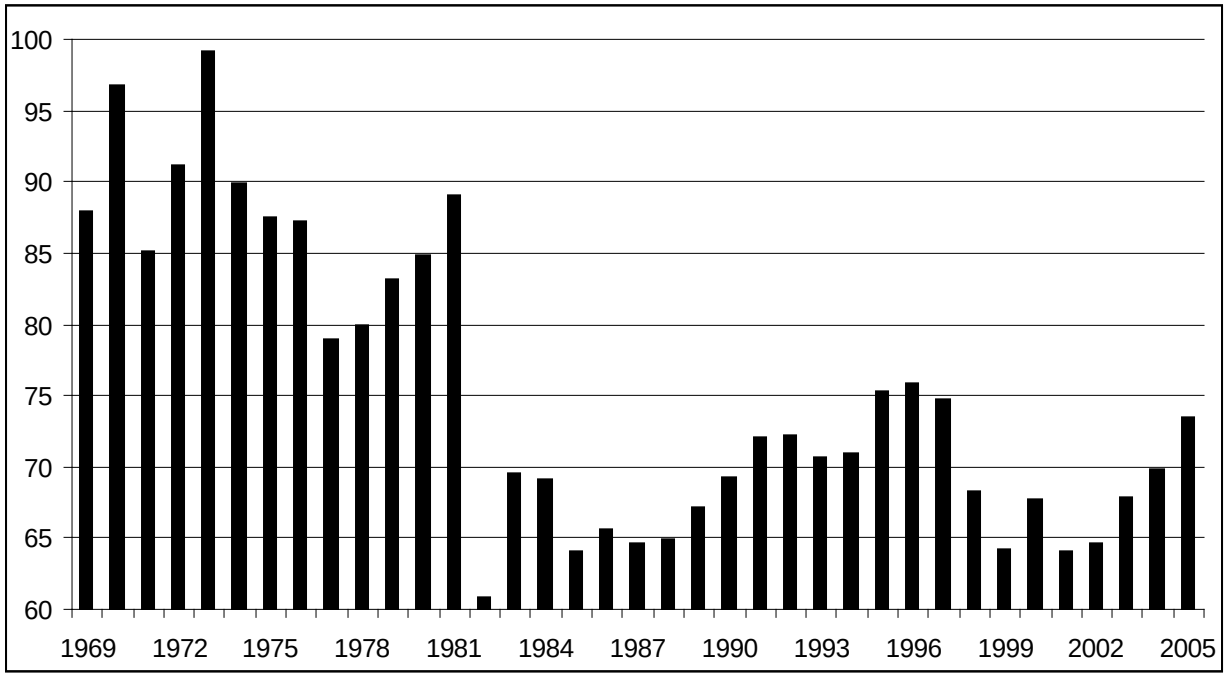
Below-average earnings per person seems incongruous given the high wages and high employment in the county, but many of the workers live in another county. Very low per capita dividends, interest, and rent also contributes to the low per capita personal income. In contrast, per person transfer payments was above average.

The employment-to-population ratio of 62 percent was greater than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, and second highest of the Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the high employment were workers commuting from their homes in other counties, and the low proportion of senior citizens living in Greenlee County.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranged from above to below the middle of the counties. Patent applications ranked third among the counties, retail sales was in the middle of the counties, and bank deposits and construction activity were near the bottom of the Arizona counties. The number of bankruptcy filings was below the state average.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 6.

**CHART 10**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN GREENLEE COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 6**
**INDICATORS FOR GREENLEE COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 7,738 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 114 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 46 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 168 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 6 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 8,300 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 99 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 62 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 11.9 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 7.5 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 452 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 464 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | -12 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -85 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 73 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 1,707 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 1,755 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 7,136 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 1,067 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 1,340 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 845 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $189,866 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $212,360 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $14,302 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $49,965 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $167,359 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $3,840 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $25,319 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 73.5 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $45,366 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 99.0 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $42,650 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 106.2 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $7,731 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 6 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 4,681 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 3,924 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 757 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 4,301 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 4,325 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 3,960 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $39,771 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $39,788 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.8 | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 2,948 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 8 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $54,502 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 3,751 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 17 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $1,020 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $39 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 5 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 3.5% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 90.2% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 54% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 68% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 74% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 55% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 56% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 32% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 15 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $39,700 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## La Paz County

La Paz County, in west central Arizona, was created in 1983 from Yuma County. It is the third smallest of Arizona's counties, with 4,513 square miles. Only 5 percent of the land is privately owned, the second-lowest percentage among Arizona counties. The federal government is the largest landowner. Parker, with about 3,000 residents, is the county seat. Quartzsite has a slightly greater population. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Agriculture is the primary driving force in the La Paz County economy. Seasonal residents, travelers, and some manufacturing contribute.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is somewhat different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of La Paz County residents was 47, the highest in the state. The county had the state's highest share (26 percent) of residents age 65 or older, and the lowest shares of children and people of working age. The racial/ethnic distribution was close to the state average. The foreign-born proportion was near average, but the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years was the third lowest in the state. Educational attainment was one of the lowest in the state.

La Paz County's population in 2006 was estimated at 20,256 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 21,255 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose only 3 percent from 2000 to 2006, less than the national average and one of the smaller increases in Arizona. The slow growth is a result of limited net in-migration, from other states and nations, and a low rate of net natural increase (more births than deaths). The crude birth rate is one of the lowest in the state, related to the age distribution.

Students in La Paz County have test scores among the lowest in the state based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests, though the results are better on the high school AIMS test. The dropout rate is above the state average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is one of the highest among the counties.

La Paz County received $208 million in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or more than $10,000 per resident, the fourth-highest per capita figure among the counties. La Paz County received the second-highest per person funding in the state in the procurement contracts category. It received a large per capita amount in the retirement and disability payments for individuals category, but very little in the other direct payments for individuals category.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a low $29,821 in La Paz County in 2005 — 35 percent less than the national average and third lowest of the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a very low average wage of $24,719 — 38 percent less than the U.S. average and lowest among the Arizona counties — and low average proprietors' income (though above the middle of the state's counties).

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a low $20,683 in 2005 in La Paz County, 40 percent less than the national average and fifth lowest in the state. The county's figure as a percentage of the national average remains below that of the late 1980s and early 1990s despite some gain since 2000, as seen in Chart 11.

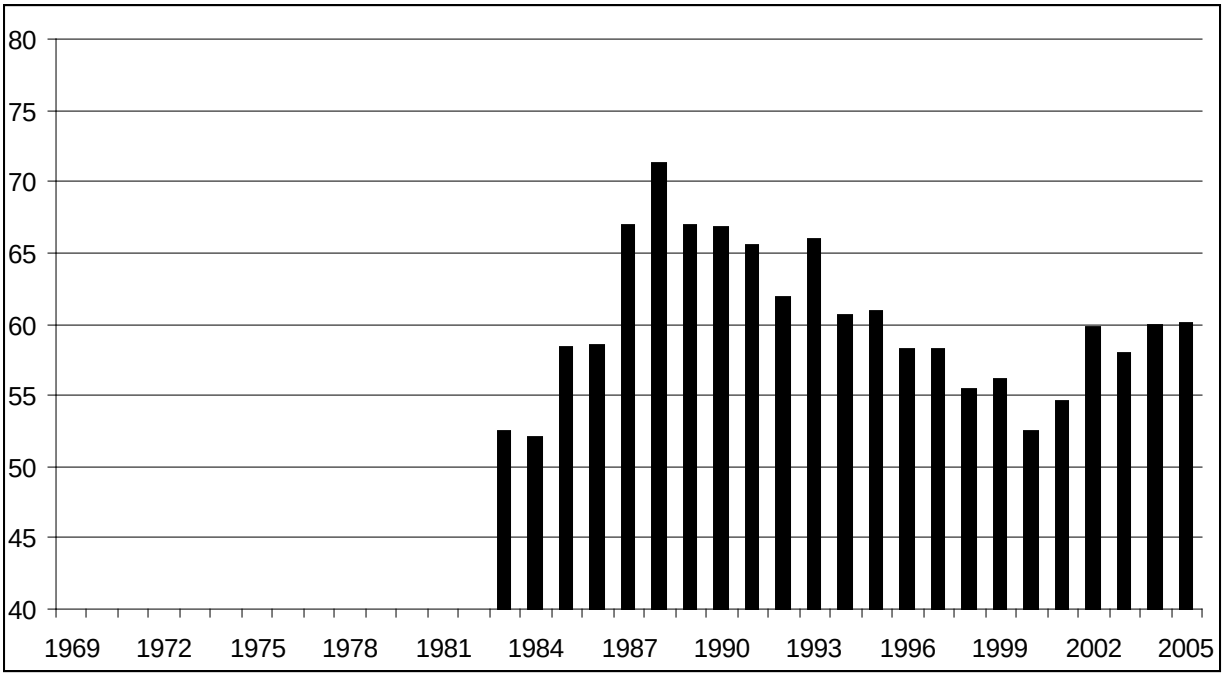
Very low earnings per person, resulting from the very low average wage and a low proportion of the population working, was the primary cause of the low per capita personal income. Low per capita dividends, interest, and rent also contributed. In contrast, per person transfer payments was above average.

The employment-to-population ratio of 40 percent was much less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, but was higher than in five Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the low employment were the high proportion of retirees, limited educational attainment and achievement, and a remote location that makes it difficult to attract employers.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, mostly ranked below the middle of the counties. Patent applications, retail sales, and construction dollar value were among the lowest in the state. The number of bankruptcy filings was in the middle.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 7.

**CHART 11**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN LA PAZ COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Note: La Paz County was created in 1982.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 7**
**INDICATORS FOR LA PAZ COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 20,256 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 221 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 268 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 25 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 50 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 21,255 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 245 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 181 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 11.6 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 8.5 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 1,135 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 919 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 216 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -70 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 286 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 2,742 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 3,990 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 18,039 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 3,801 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 4,960 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 3,625 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $418,304 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $241,432 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $63,359 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $131,426 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $158,600 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $41,831 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $20,683 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 60.0 | | |
| Earnings per Employee | $29,821 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 65.1 | | |
| Average Wage | $24,719 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 61.6 | | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $16,811 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 7 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 8,096 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 6,416 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 1,680 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 6,044 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 5,525 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 6,530 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $29,331 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $23,502 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.8% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 3,765 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 1 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $121,334 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 15,608 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 364 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $30,466 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $191 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 18 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 5.9% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 74.5% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 56% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 71% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 72% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 43% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 44% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 45% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 73% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 85 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $208,294 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Maricopa County

Maricopa County, in central Arizona, consists of 9,222 square miles. Only 29 percent of the land is privately owned; the federal government is the major landowner. Phoenix, the county seat, is the state's largest city with 1.5 million residents and houses the state capital. Seven other cities have a population of more than 100,000. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Multiple economic activities drive Maricopa County's economy. Foremost among these are high-technology manufacturing, tourism, wholesale trade, and telemarketing and other back-office operations. Maricopa County also serves as the business hub of the state.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is somewhat different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Maricopa County residents was 33, slightly less than the state average. The county had the state's second-highest share of residents of working age, and a slightly below-average share of those of retirement age. The racial/ethnic distribution was close to the state average. The foreign-born proportion (14 percent) was third highest in the state, with the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years the highest (at more than 50 percent). Educational attainment was one of the highest in the state.

Maricopa County's population in 2006 was estimated at 3.768 million by the U.S. Census Bureau and 3.793 million by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 24 percent from 2000 to 2006, nearly four times as fast as the national average and among the fastest in the state. The fast growth is a result largely of substantial net in-migration, mostly from other states but also from other nations. The county's population also is rising due to net natural increase (more births than deaths). The crude birth rate is above the state average.

Students in Maricopa County have test scores a little higher than the state average that rank among the top three counties, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is below average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is among the lowest in the state.

Maricopa County received $22.7 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $6,242 per resident, an amount below the state and national averages. Maricopa County received the second-lowest per person funding in the state in the retirement and disability payments for individuals category.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a relatively high $45,549 in Maricopa County in 2005 — nearly equal to the national average and the highest of the Arizona counties. It was relatively high because the average wage of $40,205 was equal to the U.S. average and second highest among the Arizona counties. In addition, average proprietors' income was the highest of the state's counties.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a relatively high $33,178 in 2005 in Maricopa County, 4 percent less than the national average but the highest in the state. The county's figure as a percentage of the national average largely has held steady since the early 1990s and remains lower than the historical norm, as seen in Chart 12.

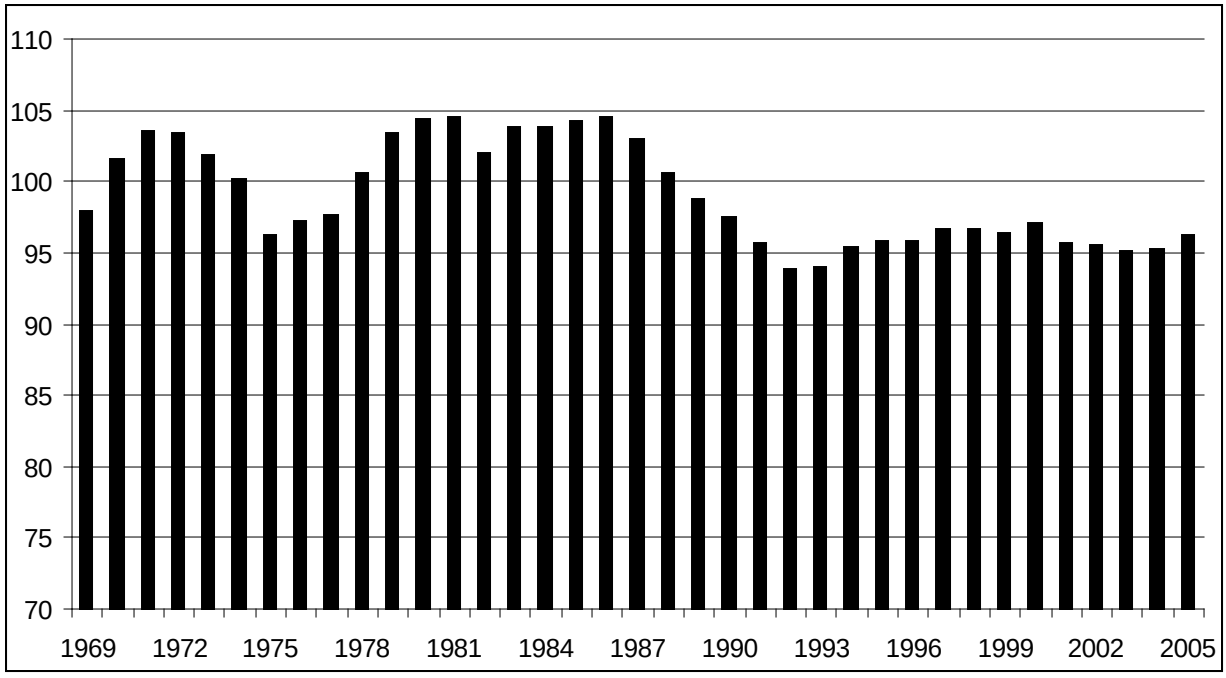
The highest earnings per person in the state, resulting from high wages and a high proportion of the population working, was the primary cause of the relatively high per capita personal income. Per capita dividends, interest, and rent — one of the highest in the state, though a bit below the national average — also contributed. In contrast, per person transfer payments was the lowest in the state.

The employment-to-population ratio of 60 percent was greater than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, and third highest of the Arizona counties. Maricopa County has the state's second-highest proportion of the population of working age.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranked near the top of the counties. Maricopa County was among the top three on patent applications, retail sales, construction dollar value, and bank deposits. However, it had among the highest rates of bankruptcy filings.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 8.

**CHART 12**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN MARICOPA COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 8**
**INDICATORS FOR MARICOPA COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 3,768,123 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 63,285 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 24,348 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 66,756 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 24,436 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 3,792,675 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 62,232 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 24,902 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 17.1 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 6.8 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 160,121 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 103,583 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 56,538 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -4,496 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 60,500 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 707,771 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 754,608 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 2,416,756 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 390,110 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 497,305 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 353,960 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $120,716,738 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $99,673,961 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $18,446,020 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $14,835,175 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $72,766,741 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $11,593,329 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $33,178 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 96.2 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $45,549 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 99.4 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $40,205 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 100.1 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $30,616 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 8 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 2,188,301 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 1,809,876 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 378,425 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 1,803,524 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 1,847,500 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 1,789,430 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $37,226 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $29,262 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.5% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 1,489,509 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 4,563 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $37,262,489 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 1,496,123 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 40,294 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $12,327,121 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $54,926 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 4,027 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 4.1% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 77.1% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 72% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 76% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 77% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 55% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 54% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 47% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 17,749 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $22,712,363 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Mohave County

Mohave County, in the northwestern corner of Arizona, is the second-largest Arizona county with 13,470 square miles. Only 17 percent of the land is privately owned, as the federal government is a large landowner. The county seat of Kingman has a population of close to 28,000; Lake Havasu City is the largest city with nearly 55,000 residents. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

In-migrating retirees, seasonal residents, tourists, and some manufacturing activities help drive the Mohave County economy.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is much different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Mohave County residents was 43, third highest in the state. The county had the state's third-highest share of residents of retirement age (21 percent), and third-lowest share of children. The racial/ethnic distribution was much different than the state average, with the second-highest proportion of non-Hispanic whites (84 percent). The foreign-born proportion was below average. Educational attainment was below average, with the share with a college degree the second lowest in the state.

Mohave County's population in 2006 was estimated at 193,035 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 198,320 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 25 percent from 2000 to 2006, nearly four times faster than the national average and the second-most rapid in the state. The fast growth is entirely the result of substantial net in-migration, almost entirely from other states. The county is one of three in Arizona to experience net natural decrease (more deaths than births). The crude birth rate is one of the lowest in the state and the crude death rate is second highest, related to the age distribution.

Students in Mohave County have test scores somewhat below the state average, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is one of the highest in the state. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is near the state average.

Mohave County received $1.1 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $5,971 per resident, the fourth-lowest per capita figure among the counties. Mohave County received the fourth-highest per person funding in the state in the retirement and disability payments for individuals category, but was near the bottom in the grants, procurement contracts, and salaries and wages categories.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a low $31,006 in Mohave County in 2005 — 32 percent less than the national average and fifth lowest of the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a subpar average wage of $28,406 — 29 percent less than the U.S. average and fourth lowest among the counties — and low average proprietors' income (though above the median county).

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a low $22,055 in Mohave County in 2005, in the middle of the state's counties but 36 percent less than the national average and less than the state average. Since the mid-1990s, the figure relative to

the national average largely has been steady, but a substantial decline had occurred from the beginning of the series in 1969 until the mid-1990s, as seen in Chart 13.

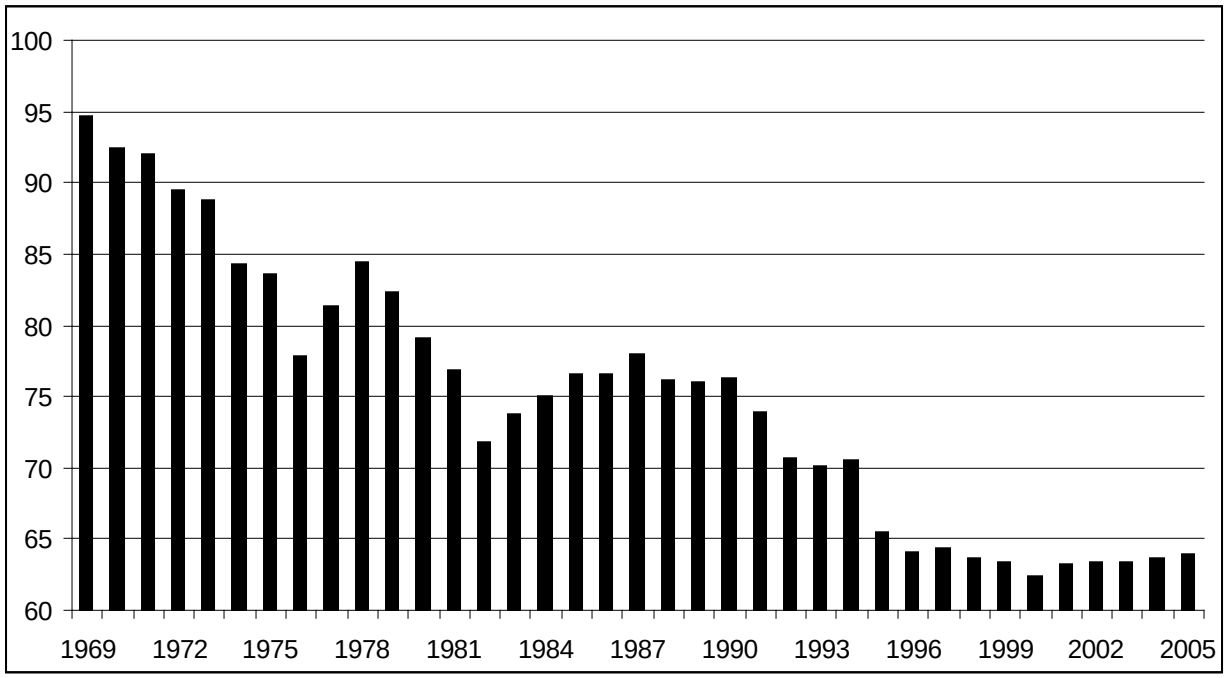
Low earnings per capita, resulting from low wages and a low proportion of the population working, was the primary cause of the low per capita personal income. Low per capita dividends, interest, and rents also contributed. In contrast, per person transfer payments was above average.

The employment-to-population ratio of 38 percent was far less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, and fourth lowest among Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the low employment were the high proportion of retirees, limited educational attainment and achievement, and a remote location that makes it difficult to attract employers.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, generally were higher than the median Arizona county. Construction activity, retail sales, and bank deposits ranked between third and fifth, but patent applications was near the bottom. The number of bankruptcy filings was among the highest in the state.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 9.

**CHART 13**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN MOHAVE COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 9**
**INDICATORS FOR MOHAVE COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 193,035 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 2,313 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 2,420 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 6,325 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 313 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 198,320 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 2,237 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 2,345 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 11.9 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 12.5 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 14,134 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 8,524 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 5,610 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -171 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 5,742 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 27,955 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 45,040 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 175,143 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 37,838 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 50,255 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 35,270 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $4,115,919 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $2,168,165 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $649,019 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $1,071,933 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $1,559,756 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $269,597 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $22,055 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 64.0 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $31,006 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 67.7 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $28,406 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 70.8 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $18,740 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 9 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 69,927 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 54,909 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 15,018 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment | 54,717 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment | 55,500 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 53,660 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $30,648 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $25,155 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.3 | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment | 46,737 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 13 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $1,550,499 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 98,732 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 3,164 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $534,398 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $2,411 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 219 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 8.2% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 71.1% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 59% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 72% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 68% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 50% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 51% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 52% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 54% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 607 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $1,114,369 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Navajo County

Navajo County consists of 9,959 square miles in northeastern Arizona. With 55 percent of the land in Indian reservations, only 30 percent is privately owned, the third-highest proportion among Arizona counties. Holbrook, with a population of about 5,000, is the county seat; Show Low is the largest incorporated place with less than 11,000 residents. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Mining and the federal government are the primary driving forces in the Navajo County economy. Rail transportation, a newsprint mill, electric power generation, and tourism contribute.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is much different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Navajo County residents was 30, one of the lowest figures in the state. The county had the state's second-highest share of children and among the lowest shares of residents of working age and of retirement age. The racial/ethnic distribution was much different from the state average, with close to half of the residents being Native American. The foreign-born proportion was one of the lowest in the state. Educational attainment was considerably less than the state average.

Navajo County's population in 2006 was estimated at 111,399 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 113,470 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 14 percent from 2000 to 2006, double the national average and in the middle of the Arizona counties. The somewhat fast growth is a result of net in-migration, from within Arizona and from other states, and net natural increase (more births than deaths). The crude birth rate is one of the highest in the state.

Students in Navajo County have test scores below the state average, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is slightly above average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is above average.

Navajo County received $879 million in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $8,104 per resident, a little more than the state and national averages. Navajo County received the second-highest per person funding in the state in the grants category.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a low $32,425 in Navajo County in 2005 — 29 percent less than the national average and ninth among the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a subpar average wage of $30,484 — 24 percent less than the U.S. average and less than the state average, but in the middle of the counties — and average proprietors' income being among the lowest in the state.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a very low $18,380 in Navajo County in 2005, the lowest in the state and 47 percent less than the national average. The figure relative to the national average had been higher during most of the 1970s and 1980s, as seen in Chart 14.

Very low earnings per person, resulting from low wages and a very low proportion of the population working, was the primary cause of the low per capita personal income. Very low per

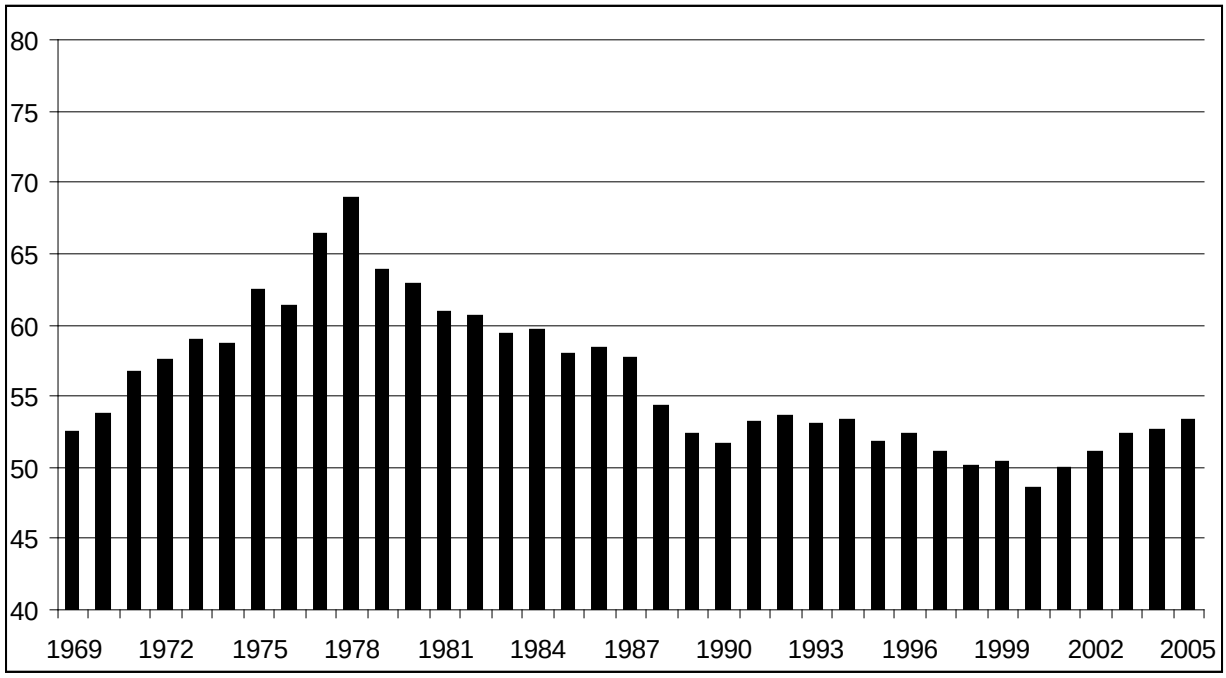
capita dividends, interest, and rent also contributed. In contrast, per person transfer payments was above average.

The employment-to-population ratio of 36 percent was far less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, and third lowest among Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the low employment were the high proportion of children, limited educational attainment and achievement, and a remote location that makes it difficult to attract employers. The unemployment rate also is among the highest in the state.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranged from the middle to the bottom of the Arizona counties. Construction activity and retail sales were in the middle of the counties, but patent applications was lowest and bank deposits per capita was near the bottom. The number of bankruptcy filings also was worse than average.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 10.

**CHART 14**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN NAVAJO COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 10**
**INDICATORS FOR NAVAJO COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 111,399 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 1,862 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 803 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 1,793 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 66 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 113,470 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 1,903 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 802 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 17.3 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 7.3 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 6,227 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 5,462 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 765 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | 374 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 405 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 28,800 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 20,165 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 79,485 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 12,559 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 17,390 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 10,750 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $1,994,113 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $1,248,412 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $229,844 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $683,390 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $912,143 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $93,893 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $18,380 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 53.3 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $32,425 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 70.8 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $30,484 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 75.9 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $12,359 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 10 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 38,501 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 29,922 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 8,579 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 28,324 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 29,925 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 28,030 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $32,005 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $26,866 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.3% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 18,345 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 3 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $788,486 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 52,631 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 1,465 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $244,639 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $621 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 88 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 6.3% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 68.1% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 57% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 65% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 60% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 49% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 48% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 47% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 64% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 461 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $879,188 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Pima County

Pima County consists of 9,189 square miles in south central Arizona. Only 14 percent of land is privately owned; Indian reservations, federal land, and state land are considerable. Tucson is the county seat and Arizona's second largest city with approximately 535,000 residents. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

A variety of activities help drive Pima County's economy. Foremost among these are high-technology activities, the federal government, tourism, and telemarketing and other back-office operations. The University of Arizona also contributes to the Pima County economy.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is close to the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Pima County residents was 36, slightly more than the state average. The county had the state's third-highest share of residents of working age, and a slightly above-average share of those of retirement age. The racial/ethnic distribution was close to the state average. The foreign-born proportion was near average. Educational attainment was one of the highest in the state.

Pima County's population in 2006 was estimated at 946,362 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 981,280 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 12 percent from 2000 to 2006, nearly double the national average and in the middle of the Arizona counties. The somewhat fast growth is a result of net in-migration, primarily from other states but also from other nations. The county's rate of net natural increase (more births than deaths) is below average.

Students in Pima County have test scores close to the state average that rank above the median county, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is about average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is close to average.

Pima County received $9.6 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or more than $10,000 per resident, the third-highest per capita figure among the counties. Pima County received the third-highest per person funding in the state in the procurement contracts category.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was $38,102 in Pima County in 2005 — 17 percent less than the national average and less than the state average, but fifth among the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a subpar average wage of $35,259 — 12 percent less than the U.S. average and less than the state average, but fourth highest of the counties — and low average proprietors' income (though above the middle of the counties).

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was $28,869 in Pima County in 2005, second highest in the state but 16 percent less than the national average. The percentage of the national average has been relatively steady since the late 1980s, but at a level lower than in earlier years, as seen in Chart 15.

Low earnings per capita, resulting from low wages and a below-average proportion of the population working, was the cause of the low per capita personal income. Per capita dividends,

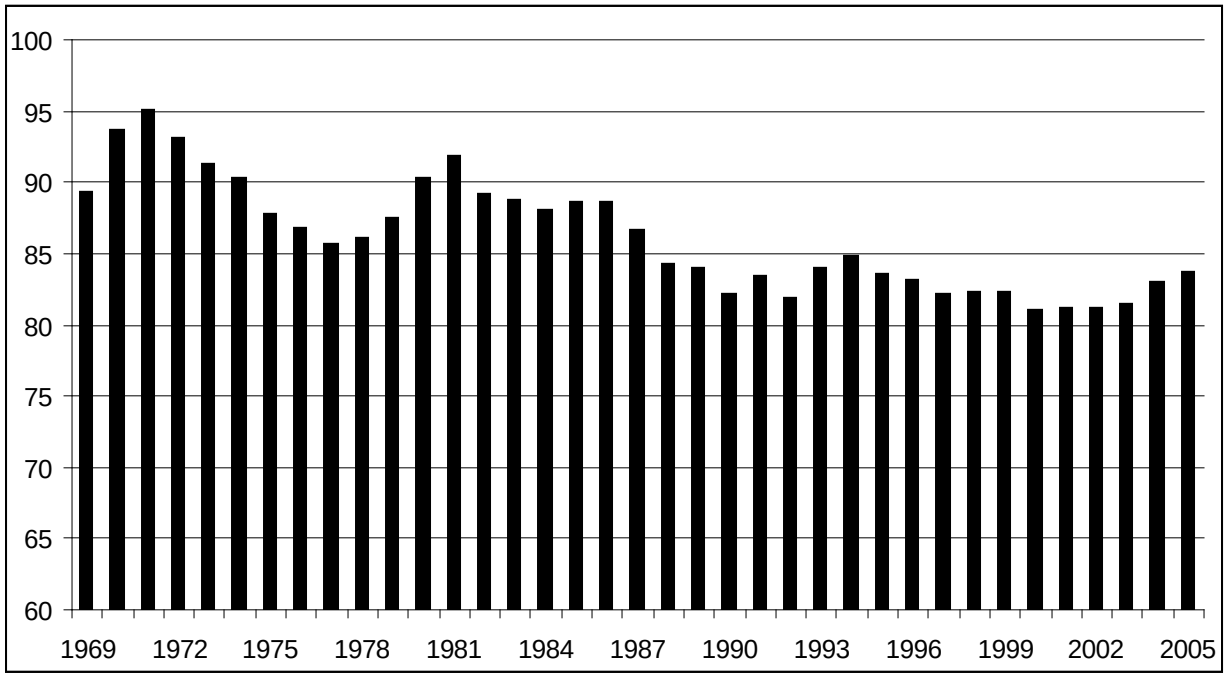
interest, and rent (second highest in the state) and transfer payments each was slightly above the national average.

The employment-to-population ratio of 53 percent was less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, but fourth highest among Arizona counties. Among the factors contributing to the somewhat low employment was the slightly above-average share of senior citizens.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranged from the highest in the state to below the middle of the Arizona counties. The patent applications measure was the highest in the state, and retail sales and bank deposits ranked above the middle, but construction activity was below the middle of the counties. The number of bankruptcies filed was above average.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 11.

**CHART 15**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN PIMA COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 11**
**INDICATORS FOR PIMA COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 946,362 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 13,257 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 7,738 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 12,339 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 3,498 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 981,280 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 12,976 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 7,948 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 13.6 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 8.3 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 38,038 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 30,153 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 7,885 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -598 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 8,016 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 151,719 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 192,798 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 619,974 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 134,558 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 164,585 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 117,750 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $26,703,829 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $18,523,630 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $5,132,396 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $5,012,537 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $13,593,568 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $1,722,687 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $28,869 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 83.7 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $38,102 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 83.2 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $35,259 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 87.8 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $17,132 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 11 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 486,165 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 385,535 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 100,630 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 367,546 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 399,700 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 368,440 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $36,384 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $26,128 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.0% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 313,793 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 1,480 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $7,758,004 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 418,199 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 9,082 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $1,909,048 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $11,151 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 1,150 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 5.2% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 77.4% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 65% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 73% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 73% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 52% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 52% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 54% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 6,094 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $9,560,115 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Pinal County

Pinal County consists of 5,374 square miles in south central Arizona. Only 22 percent of the land is privately owned, with state government and Indian reservations accounting for much of the land area. Florence, with a population of around 21,000, is the county seat. Casa Grande, with a population of approximately 38,000, is the largest city. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

The old mainstays of agriculture and mining remain the primary driving forces in the Pinal County economy. Manufacturing and correctional facilities contribute.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is close to the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Pinal County residents was 37, slightly more than the state average. The county had a somewhat above-average share of residents of retirement age. The racial/ethnic distribution was close to the state average, with the share of Hispanics a bit above average. The foreign-born proportion was near average, but the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years was the third highest among the counties. Educational attainment was considerably below the state average.

Pinal County's population in 2006 was estimated at 271,059 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 299,875 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 51 percent from 2000 to 2006, twice as fast as any other Arizona County and eight times faster than the national average. The very fast growth is a result of substantial net in-migration, particularly from within Arizona but also from other states. The rate of net natural increase (more births than deaths) is about average.

Students in Pinal County have test scores below the state average, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is one of the highest in the state. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is average.

Pinal County received $1.2 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $5,139 per resident, the lowest per capita figure among the counties. Pinal County received the second-lowest per person funding in the state in the salaries and wages category and was third lowest in the retirement and disability payments for individuals category.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was $38,721 in Pinal County in 2005 — 15 percent less than the national average and less than the state average, but fourth among the Arizona counties. It was below average because of an average wage of only $32,652 — 19 percent less than the U.S. average and less than the state average, but fifth highest of the counties. In contrast, average proprietors' income was the highest in the state and greater than the national average.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a low $20,835 in Pinal County in 2005 — 10th highest in the state and 40 percent less than the national average. The percentage of the national average fell considerably in the early 1980s and has since fluctuated at this lower level, as seen in Chart 16.

Below-average earnings per person, resulting from low wages and a very low share of the population working in the county, was the primary cause of the low per capita personal income.

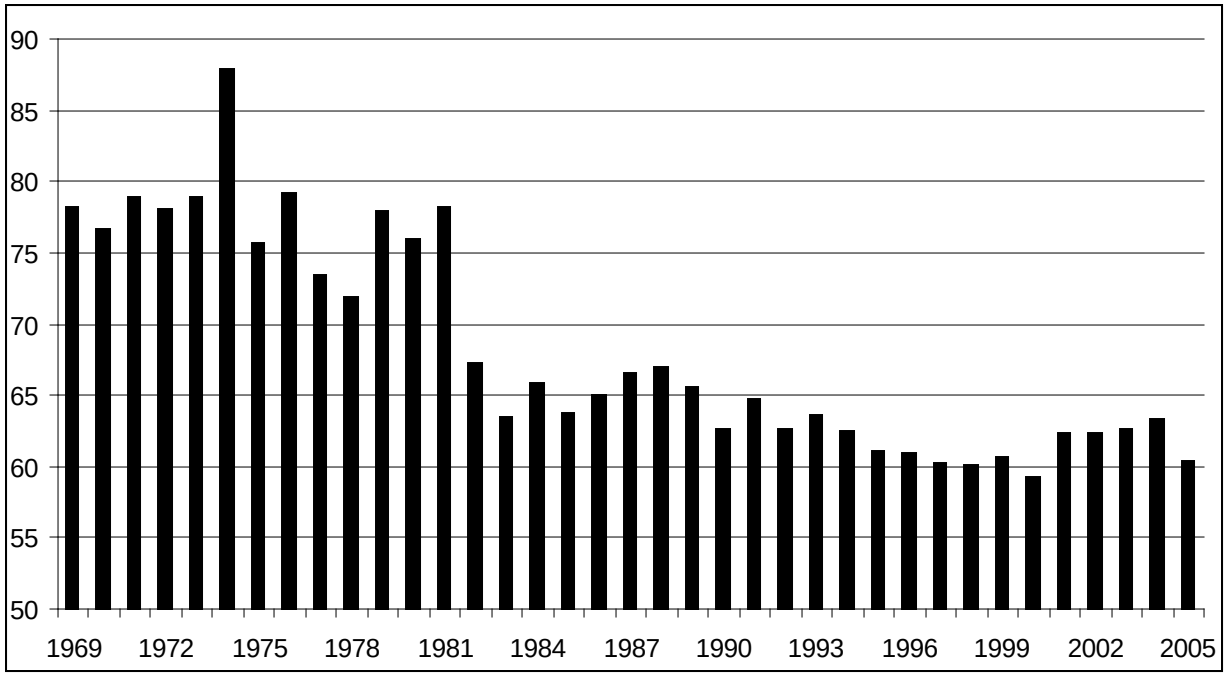
Per capita dividends, interest, and rent was quite low. In contrast, per person transfer payments was slightly above the national average, though ranking only 10th in the state.

The employment-to-population ratio of 25 percent was by far the lowest in the state and considerably less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent. The very low employment ratio in large part results from the large number of Pinal County residents who drive into Maricopa (or Pima) County to work. The above-average share of senior citizens also contributes.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranged from the highest in the state to the lowest. Construction activity was the highest in the state, patent applications were in the middle (though far below the state average), and retail sales and bank deposits ranked second lowest. The number of bankruptcy filings was the highest in the state.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 12.

**CHART 16**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN PINAL COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 12**
**INDICATORS FOR PINAL COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 271,059 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 3,193 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 1,734 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 29,448 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 629 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 299,875 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 3,641 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 1,886 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 14.8 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 7.6 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 21,930 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 11,805 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 10,125 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | 5,410 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 4,669 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 46,171 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 61,079 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 188,023 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 26,803 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 44,570 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 29,860 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $5,001,332 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $2,315,850 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $595,106 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $1,301,794 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $1,590,675 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $356,025 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $20,835 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 60.4 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $38,721 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 84.5 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $32,652 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 81.3 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $18,742 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 12 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 59,809 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 48,716 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 11,093 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 48,520 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 47,100 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 47,350 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $32,229 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $26,800 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.0% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 33,256 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 49 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $1,023,315 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 126,854 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 11,276 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $1,321,085 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $1,174 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 339 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 7.0% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 72.4% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 55% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 66% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 68% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 46% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 48% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 47% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 51% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 936 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $1,233,667 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Santa Cruz County

Santa Cruz County, the state's smallest county with 1,236 square miles, is located in southeastern Arizona. Thirty-eight percent of the land is privately owned, the second-highest share among Arizona counties; the federal government is a large landowner. Nogales, the county seat and largest city with around 22,000 residents, is one of the major gateways between the United States and Mexico. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Activities related to the international border dominate the Santa Cruz County economy. This includes wholesale trade and transportation and warehousing of imported and exported goods, Mexican residents crossing the border to shop, and governmental activities to secure the border and facilitate trade.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Santa Cruz County residents was 32, slightly less than the state average. The county had the third-highest share of children. The Hispanic proportion was the highest in the state at 81 percent and the foreign-born proportion was highest at 38 percent. However, the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years was the lowest among the counties. The proportion of adults who had graduated from high school was the lowest in the state, but the percentage with a college degree was higher than in most counties.

Santa Cruz County's population in 2006 was estimated at 43,080 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 45,245 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 12 percent from 2000 to 2006, nearly double the national average and in the middle of the Arizona counties. The somewhat fast growth is a result of net in-migration, from other states and nations, and a high rate of net natural increase (more births than deaths). The crude birth rate is the highest in the state and the crude death rate is second lowest.

Students in Santa Cruz County have test scores below the state average, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is slightly lower than average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is one of the highest in the state.

Santa Cruz County received $296 million in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $7,044 per resident, somewhat less than the state and national averages. Santa Cruz County received the second-highest per person funding in the state in the salaries and wages category and also was above average in the grants category. In contrast, the county was among the lowest in per capita receipts in the retirement and disability payments for individuals, other direct payments to individuals, and procurement contracts categories.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was only $35,676 in Santa Cruz County in 2005 — 22 percent less than the national average and less than the state average, but sixth among the Arizona counties. It was below average because of an average wage of only $31,653 — 21 percent less than the U.S. average and less than the state average, but sixth highest of the counties — and low average proprietors' income.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a low $19,967 in Santa Cruz County in 2005, fourth lowest in the state and 42 percent less than the national average. The percentage of the national average fell sharply during the 1970s and 1980s and reached its low point in 2002, but the 2005 value was only a little higher, as seen in Chart 17.

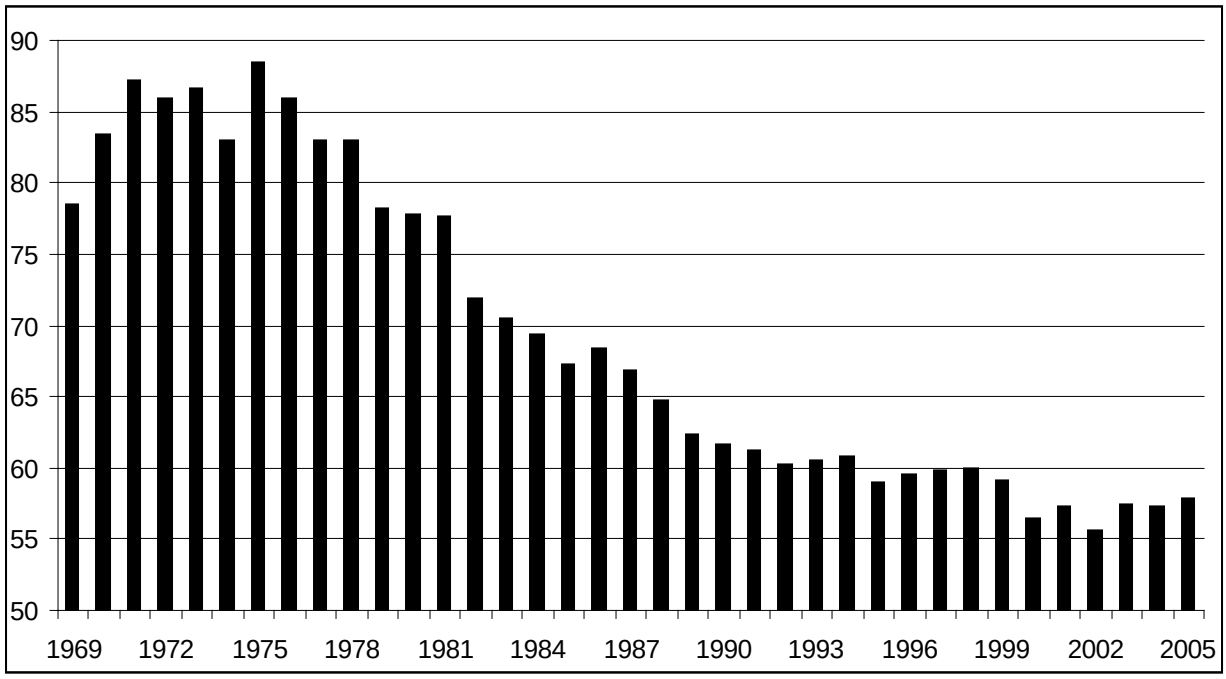
Low earnings per person, resulting from low wages and a low proportion of the population working, was the primary cause of the low per capita personal income. Per capita dividends, interest, and rent also was considerably below average, and per person transfer payments was somewhat below average.

The employment-to-population ratio of 41 percent was considerably less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, ranking ninth among the counties. The low employment ratio in part results from the high share of residents who are children and from a high unemployment rate.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranged from the highest in the state (bank deposits) to the middle of the counties (construction activity and patent applications). Retail sales ranked second due to purchases made by Mexican residents. However, the number of bankruptcies filed was nearly the highest in the state.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 13.

**CHART 17**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 13**
**INDICATORS FOR SANTA CRUZ COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 43,080 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 832 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 226 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 171 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 286 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 45,245 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 781 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 257 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 17.7 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 5.8 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 2,004 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 1,559 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 445 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -97 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 472 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 10,760 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 10,901 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 43,138 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 5,129 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 6,675 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 4,785 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $838,841 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $620,685 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $151,668 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $195,908 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $435,039 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $70,571 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $19,967 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 57.9 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $35,676 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 77.9 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $31,653 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 78.8 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $21,085 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 13 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 17,398 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 13,744 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 3,654 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 13,577 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 13,600 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 13,540 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $30,118 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $22,914 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.7% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 11,127 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 7 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $402,402 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 16,276 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 525 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $95,794 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $758 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 54 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 4.2% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 80.0% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 59% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 66% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 71% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 49% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 46% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 48% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 73% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 74 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $295,913 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Yavapai County

Yavapai County, located in north central Arizona, consists of 8,128 square miles. Only 25 percent of land is privately owned, as large amounts of land are owned by the federal and state governments. Prescott is the largest city and county seat, with approximately 42,000 residents. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Mining, in-migrating retirees, seasonal residents, and tourists help drive the Yavapai County economy.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is much different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Yavapai County residents was 45, second highest in the state. The county had the state's second-highest share of residents age 65 or older (22 percent), and lowest share of children. The racial/ethnic distribution was much different than the state average, with the highest proportion of non-Hispanic whites (87 percent) among the counties. The foreign-born proportion was below average. The percentage of adults who had graduated from high school was the highest in the state, and the share with a college degree was the highest outside of the three counties with large university campuses.

Yavapai County's population in 2006 was estimated at 208,014 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 213,285 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 24 percent from 2000 to 2006, one of the fastest in the state and nearly four times as fast as the national average. The fast growth is entirely the result of substantial net in-migration, from other states and other counties in Arizona. The county is one of three to experience net natural decrease (more deaths than births). It has the lowest crude birth rate and one of the highest crude death rates in the state, related to the age distribution of the residents.

Students in Yavapai County generally score the highest in the state, based on both standards-based and especially norm-referenced tests. The dropout rate is slightly higher than average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is one of the lowest in the state.

Yavapai County received $1.2 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $5,887 per resident, the third-lowest per capita figure among the counties. Yavapai County received the third-highest per person funding in the state in the retirement and disability payments for individuals category, but was lowest in the grants category and third-lowest in procurement contracts.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was a low $29,852 in Yavapai County in 2005 — 35 percent less than the national average and fourth lowest among the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a subpar average wage of $29,085 — 28 percent less than the U.S. average and fifth lowest of the counties — and low average proprietors' income.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was only $24,521 in Yavapai County in 2005, sixth highest in the state but 29 percent less than the national average and less than the state average. As a percentage of the national average, per

capita personal income fell considerably from the early 1970s until 2003; the 2005 value was only a little higher, as seen in Chart 18.

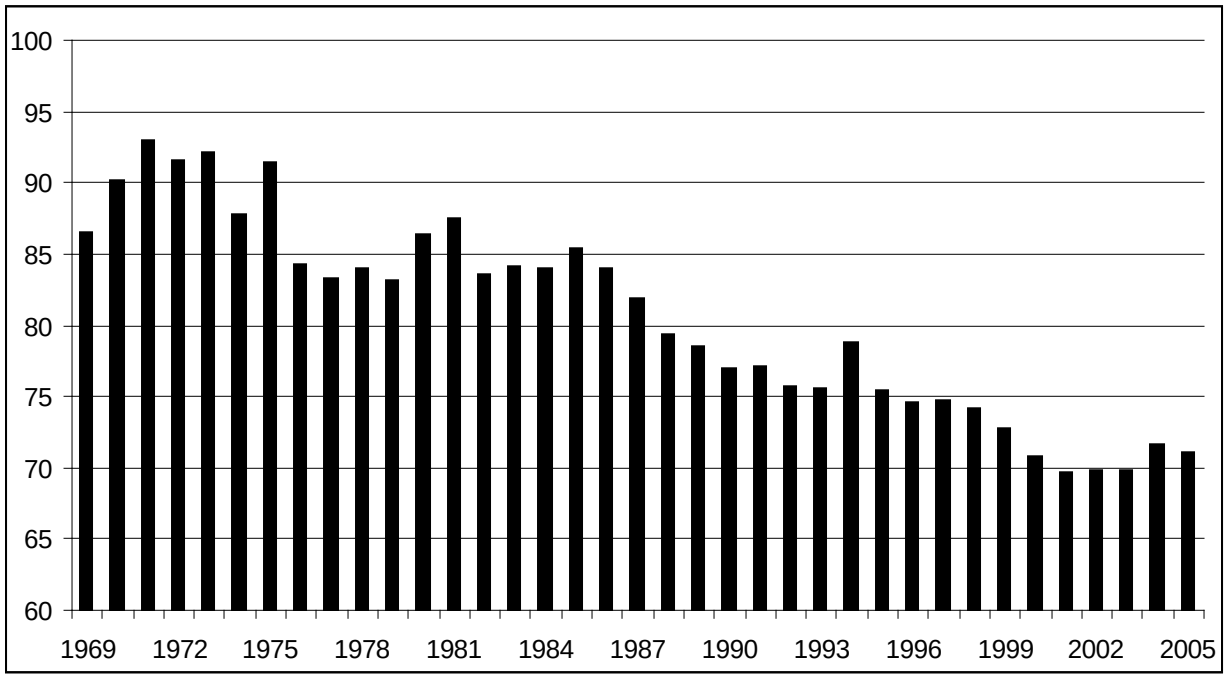
Low earnings per person, resulting from low wages and a low proportion of the population working, was the cause of the low per capita personal income. Per capita dividends, interest, and rent was the highest in the state and per person transfer payments was a little above average.

The employment-to-population ratio of 43 percent was considerably less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, but ranked in the middle of the counties. The low employment ratio in part results from the high share of residents who are retired.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, ranked above the middle of the counties. Bank deposits and dollar value of construction were second highest in the state while patent applications and retail sales ranked sixth. The number of bankruptcies filed was below average.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 14.

**CHART 18**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN YAVAPAI COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 14**
**INDICATORS FOR YAVAPAI COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 208,014 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 2,023 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 2,248 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 9,185 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 358 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 213,285 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 2,115 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 2,263 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 10.3 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 11.0 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 14,443 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 8,498 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 5,945 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | 1,661 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 4,253 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 29,418 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 50,330 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 199,589 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 39,042 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 55,860 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 40,900 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $4,875,841 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $2,536,611 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $1,292,453 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $1,091,624 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $1,827,479 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $308,214 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $24,521 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 71.1 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $29,852 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 65.2 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $29,085 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 72.4 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $14,865 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 14 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 84,973 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 62,833 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 22,140 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 63,288 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 64,100 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 62,990 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $32,762 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $27,729 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.9% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 56,558 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 47 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $1,625,881 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 101,799 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 3,377 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $693,201 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $3,097 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 161 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 5.5% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 76.0% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 69% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 78% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 71% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 57% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 58% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 56% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 47% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 691 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $1,170,520 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

## Yuma County

Yuma County consists of 5,519 square miles in the southwestern corner of Arizona. Only 13 percent of land is privately owned, with the federal government owning most of the land. Yuma, with approximately 92,000 residents, is the county seat and largest city. Information about the county's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

Agriculture is the primary driving force in the Yuma County economy, reflected not just in the agriculture sector but also in related activities in the manufacturing and wholesale trade sectors. The federal government, through its military bases and security along the international border, also is significant. Seasonal residents contribute to a lesser extent.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

The demographic profile of the county's residents is different than the state average. According to the 2000 census, the median age of Yuma County residents was 34, equal to the state average. However, the county had one of the lowest shares of residents of working age, with above-average shares of both children and senior citizens. The racial/ethnic distribution was different than state average, with the second-highest proportion of Hispanics (51 percent) and one of the lower shares of non-Hispanic whites. The foreign-born proportion was second highest among the counties. Educational attainment was considerably below average.

Yuma County's population in 2006 was estimated at 187,555 by the U.S. Census Bureau and 196,390 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 17 percent from 2000 to 2006, more than double the national average and faster than in most Arizona counties. The fast growth is a result of net in-migration, from other states and other countries, and a high rate of net natural increase (more births than deaths). The crude birth rate is one of the highest in the state and the crude death rate is one of the lowest in the state.

Students in Yuma County score among the lowest in the state, based on both norm-referenced and standards-based tests. The dropout rate is a little lower than average. The percentage eligible for free and reduced price lunch, a proxy for poverty, is one of the highest in the state.

Yuma County received $1.2 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $6,498 per resident, a lower figure than the state and national averages. Yuma County received the third-highest per person funding in the state in the salaries and wages category.

### Economic Indicators

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was only $34,980 in Yuma County in 2005 — 24 percent less than the national average and less than the state average, but in the middle of the Arizona counties. It was below average because of a subpar average wage of $28,404 — 29 percent less than the U.S. average and third lowest of the counties. In contrast, average proprietors' income was above the national average and second highest in the state.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was a low $21,005 in Yuma County in 2005, ninth highest in the state and 39 percent less than the national average. As a percentage of the national average, per capita personal income fell considerably from the late 1980s through the late 1990s; the value has fluctuated since then, as seen in Chart 19.

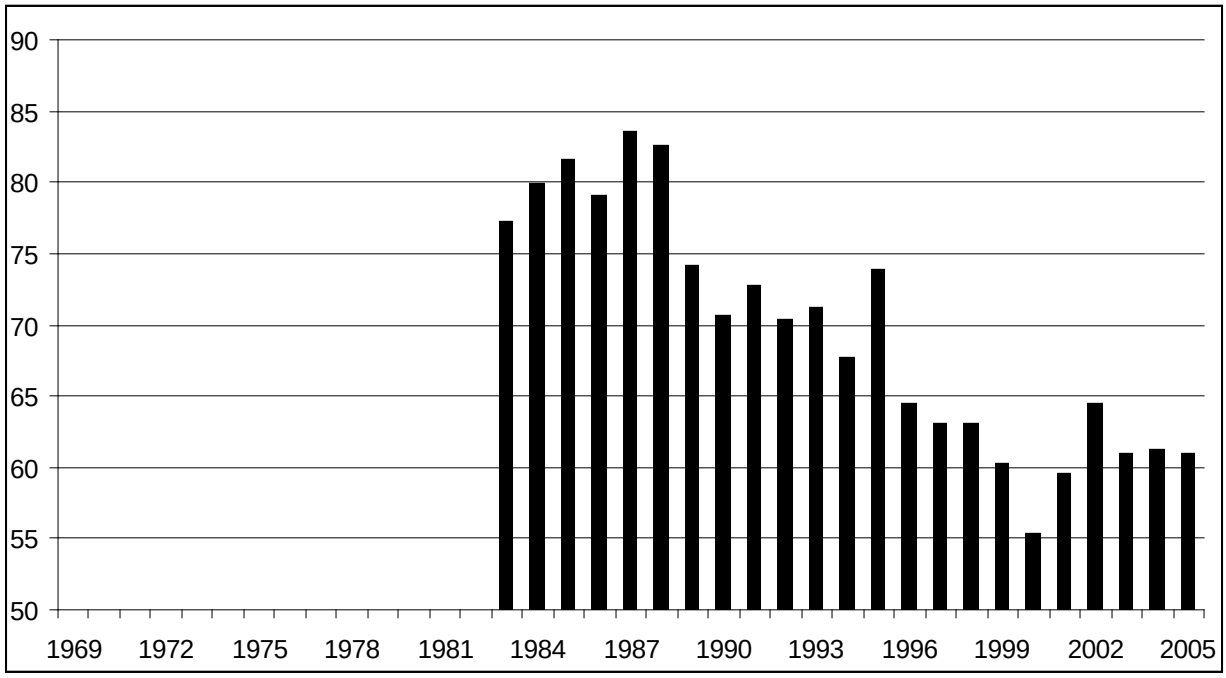
Below-average figures in each component of personal income — earnings; dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments — contributed to the low per capita personal income. The low earnings per capita resulted from low wages and a low proportion of the population working.

The employment-to-population ratio of 46 percent was considerably less than the national average of 59 percent and the state average of 54 percent, but ranked sixth among the counties. The low employment ratio in part results from the low share of residents who are of working age.

Specialized measures of economic activity in 2006, expressed on a per capita basis, mostly ranked below the middle of the counties. Patent applications, bank deposits, and retail sales were below the state norm. However, the number of bankruptcy filings was among the lowest in the state.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 15.

**CHART 19**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN YUMA COUNTY**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 15**
**INDICATORS FOR YUMA COUNTY**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 187,555 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 3,609 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 1,176 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 2,313 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 1,229 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 196,390 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 3,292 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 1,246 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 17.4 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 6.6 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 10,118 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 7,497 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 2,621 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Same State | -508 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration, Different State | 2,976 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 37,559 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 35,210 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 131,106 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 20,451 | July 1, 2003 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 26,940 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 19,160 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $3,814,418 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $2,898,770 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $442,253 | 2005 | |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $793,187 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $2,066,246 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $313,019 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $21,005 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 60.9 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $34,980 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 76.3 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $28,404 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 70.8 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $27,959 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 15 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 82,870 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 72,746 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 10,124 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 66,300 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 52,500 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 61,870 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $29,272 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $20,921 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 14.7% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 40,481 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 10 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $1,313,908 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 85,475 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 1,791 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $490,653 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $1,347 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 116 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 4.5% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 84.9% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 56% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 60% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 61% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 45% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 41% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 44% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 72% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 808 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $1,180,065 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

# ARIZONA SUMMARY

Arizona consists of nearly 114,000 square miles, of which only 17 percent is privately owned. Large portions of the state are owned by the federal government (primarily administered by the Bureau of Land management or the Forest Service) and the state government; Indian reservations cover a substantial portion of the state. Phoenix, the state capital, is the state's largest city with 1.5 million residents. Information about the state's history, population, labor force, industrial facilities, infrastructure, and tax structure can be obtained at the Arizona Department of Commerce web site at http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/.

A variety of activities help drive Arizona's economy. Foremost among these are high-technology manufacturing, tourism, and telemarketing and other back-office operations.

**Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators**

According to the 2000 census, the median age of Arizona residents was 34, slightly less than the national average. The state had slightly above-average shares of children and senior citizens. The racial/ethnic distribution was different from the national average, with twice as large a share of Hispanics and fewer non-Hispanic whites and blacks. The foreign-born proportion (13 percent) was slightly higher than the U.S. average, with the share of the foreign born who had entered the country in the last 10 years higher in Arizona. Educational attainment overall was close to the national average, but was considerably below average among young adults and above average among senior citizens. Students in Arizona have test scores slightly above the national average based on norm-referenced tests.

Arizona's population in 2006 was estimated at 6.166 million by the U.S. Census Bureau and 6.305 million by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. Using the Census Bureau estimate, the population rose 20 percent from 2000 to 2006, more than three times as fast as the national average. The fast growth is a result largely of substantial net in-migration, mostly from other states but also from other nations. The state's population also is rising due to net natural increase (more births than deaths). The crude birth rate is above the national average and the crude death rate is slightly less than the U.S. average.

Arizona received $44.6 billion in federal funds from various programs in fiscal year 2005, or $7,498 per resident, an amount 3 percent below the national average. The state's per person funding in the procurement contracts category was substantially higher than the national average, but the Arizona figure was below average in each of the other five categories.

**Economic Indicators**

Earnings per employee, a proxy for productivity, was $42,354 in Arizona in 2005 — 8 percent less than the national average. It was below the national average because the average wage of $37,840 was 6 percent less than the U.S. average and average proprietors' income was 12 percent below average.

Per capita personal income, a measure of individual economic well-being, was $30,019 in 2005 in Arizona, 13 percent less than the national average. The state's figure as a percentage of the national average largely has held steady since the early 1990s and remains lower than the historical norm, as seen in Chart 20.

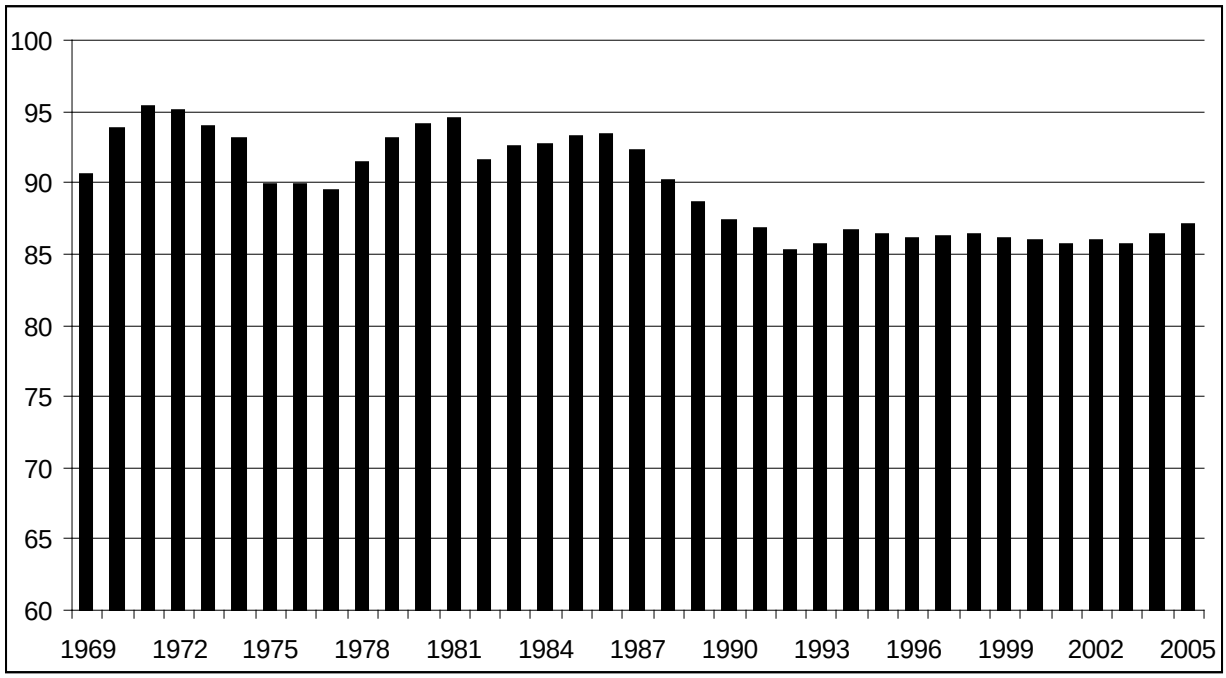
Earnings per person in the state was 16 percent less than the U.S. average, resulting from lower-than-average wages and a below-average proportion of the population working. This was the primary cause of the below-average per capita personal income. In addition, per capita

dividends, interest, and rent was below the national average by 11 percent and per person transfer payments was 10 percent below average.

The employment-to-population ratio of 54 percent was less than the national average of 59 percent. Among the factors contributing to the low employment in Arizona was a slightly lower proportion of the population of working age.The shares of children and senior citizens were slightly higher than the national average.

A summary of the indicators is provided in Table 16.

**CHART 20**
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN ARIZONA**
**AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**TABLE 16**
**INDICATORS FOR ARIZONA**

**Demographic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 6,166,318 | July 1, 2006 | U.S. Department of |
| Births | 97,176 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | Commerce, Census Bureau |
| Deaths | 44,272 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Net Domestic Migration | 129,987 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Immigration | 31,662 | 7/1/05-6/30/06 | |
| Population | 6,305,210 | July 1, 2006 | Arizona Department of Economic Security |
| Births | 95,798 | 2005 | Arizona Department of |
| Deaths | 45,115 | 2005 | Health Services |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 15.8 | 2005 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 7.5 | 2005 | |
| In-Migration | 228,179 | Spring 2004-05 | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| Out-Migration | 136,524 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| Net Migration | 91,655 | Spring 2004-05 | |
| School Enrollment | 1,120,610 | October 1, 2006 | Arizona Dept of Education |
| Driver Licenses Issued | 1,262,939 | 7/1/06-6/30/07 | Arizona Department of |
| Vehicle Registrations, Noncommercial | 4,212,538 | June 30, 2007 | Transportation |
| Medicare Enrollees | 776,637 | July 1, 2005 | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| Social Security Recipients | 940,213 | December 2006 | U.S. Social Security |
| Number 65 or Older | 663,771 | December 2006 | Administration |

**Personal Income and Related Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income (000) | $178,705,724 | 2005 | U.S. Department of |
| Earnings, Place of Work (000) | $137,109,358 | 2005 | Commerce, Bureau of |
| Dividends, Interest, Rent (000) | $28,559,617 | 2005 | Economic Analysis |
| Transfer Payments (000) | $27,692,166 | 2005 | |
| Wages & Salaries (000) | $99,796,668 | 2005 | |
| Proprietors' Income (000) | $15,369,478 | 2005 | |
| Per Capita Personal Income | $30,019 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 87.1 | 2005 | |
| Earnings per Employee | $42,354 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 92.4 | 2005 | |
| Average Wage | $37,840 | 2005 | |
| Percentage of National Average | 94.3 | 2005 | |
| Average Nonfarm Proprietors Income | $25,526 | 2005 | |

**TABLE 16 (continued)**

**Employment Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 3,237,202 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, |
| Wage and Salary Employment | 2,637,335 | 2005 | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| Proprietors' Employment | 599,867 | 2005 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CEW | 2,614,363 | 2006 | Arizona Department of |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CES | 2,643,600 | 2006 | Economic Security and U.S. |
| Occupational Employment | 2,574,070 | 2006 | Department of Labor, Bureau of |
| Occupational Mean Wage | $36,218 | 2006 | Labor Statistics |
| Occupational Median Wage | $26,981 | 2006 | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.1% | 2006 | |
| Wage & Salary Employment, CBP | 2,159,823 | 2005 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |

**Other Economic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Applications | 6,297 | 2006 | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| Taxable Retail Sales (000) | $54,341,337 | 2006 | Arizona Department of Revenue |
| Number of Housing Units | 2,605,283 | 2006 | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |
| New Housing Units Authorized | 75,360 | 2006 | Arizona State University, |
| Value of Building Permits (000) | $18,364,813 | 2006 | Realty Studies |
| Banking Deposits (000,000) | $78,868 | 2006 | U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Bankruptcy Filings | 7,793 | 2006 | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

| Indicator | Value | Period | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dropout Rate | 4.7% | 2005-06 FY | Arizona Department of |
| Graduation Rate (4-year) | 76.8% | Class of 2005 | Education |
| AIMS Test, 10th Grade – Math | 69% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 74% | Spring 2007 | |
| Writing | 74% | Spring 2007 | |
| AIMS/Terranova, Grades 2-9 – Math | 53% | Spring 2007 | |
| Reading | 52% | Spring 2007 | |
| Language | 52% | Spring 2007 | |
| Free & Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility | 51% | March 2007 | |
| Number of Violent Crimes | 29,358 | 2005 | U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| Federal Expenditures (000) | $44,638,582 | 2005 FY | U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau |