SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE FOR
LAUGHLIN/BULLHEAD CITY AND
SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES
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SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

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Introduction

This report was prepared to provide a socioeconomic profile for Laughlin/Bullhead City and surrounding communities. The information presented is intended to provide interested parties with a variety of demographic, social, economic and housing data for each community in the region.

The communities and zip codes ( ) included in the region are: Laughlin (89028; 89029), Bullhead City (86429; 86430; 86439; 86442), Fort Mohave (86426; 86427), Mohave Valley (86440), Golden Valley (86413), and Needles (92632).

Local communities need accurate and current information to help plan and make important decisions. To put each individual community or study area data in perspective, data is compared by each community, the Region, the State of Nevada, the State of Arizona, and the United States.

The data used in this report was the most reliable, accurate, and up-to-date information available at the time of publication. The sources used were the Nevada State Demographer, the U.S. Census Bureau, and ESRI Business Information Solutions (BIS). The source of all information is indicated under each graph.
Population Distribution, Year 2000

Population is the total residents in an area. Residence refers to the “usual place” where a person lives, which is not necessarily the same as legal residence.

The total population for the region in 2000 was 70,944. Bullhead City had the largest share of population with 47.9%, Fort Mohave had 12.6%, Laughlin had 11.4%, Golden Valley had 10.8%, Mohave Valley had 9.6%, and Needles had 7.7%.

Sources: Nevada State Demographer, US Census and BIS
Population by Race, Year 2000

The Census Bureau tabulates race from self-identification. There are five basic race categories. They are White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and “other” race for persons who do not identify with one of the specified groups. For the first time, persons may report more than one race group. In this report we are using four basic race categories. American Indian or Alaskan Native is combined with “other” race.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Population by Age, Year 2000

Age data is reported for the total population. In 2000, 21% of the total population in the U.S. was 55 years of age or older, while the region had 33% of the total population that was 55 years of age or older.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Average Age, Year 2000

In 2000, the average age of the total population for the region was 41.6 years old which is higher than the U.S. average age of 35.3 years old. Golden Valley had the highest average age in the region at 43.7 years old. Needles had the lowest average age in the region at 39.2 years old.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Population by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Year 1990

Educational attainment shows the highest level of education completed by persons who are 25 years old or older. For persons still enrolled in school, the previous year/level completed is shown. Educational attainment provides insight into the type of workforce available and provides some indication of an area’s educational system.

In 1990, 24% of the population who are at least 25 years old in the U.S. had completed college and had a bachelor’s degree or higher, 20% of the population had not completed high school. In the region, 9% of the population who are at least 25 years old had completed college and had a bachelor’s degree or higher, 28% of the population had not completed high school.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Average Years of School Complete, Year 1990

In 1990, the average years of school completed for the population who are 25 years old or older, for Nevada and Arizona were 12.6 and 12.7 respectively. The average years of school completed for the entire region was 12.1. Laughlin had the highest average at 12.4 years of school completed in the region, and Golden Valley had the lowest average at 11.5 years of school.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Total Households & Average Household Size, Year 2000

Total households are occupied housing units. Average household size is calculated by dividing total persons in households by the number of households.

In 2000, it was reported that there were 28,732 households in the region, with an average household size of 2.47 persons. Bullhead City had the largest number of households in the region with 14,195, while Needles had the lowest with 2,239.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Household Characteristics, Year 2000

Household type is identified by the presence of relatives and the number of persons. There are family households and non-family households.

In 2000, 24% of the total households in the U.S. were family households who were married with children. Family households who were married with children in the region were 17% of the total households, and 11% in Laughlin.

Approximately 7% of the total households in the U.S. were single parent households. The region reported 11% of the total regional household’s single parent.

Sources: US Census and BIS
**Households with Person 65+, Year 2000**

In 2000, 9% of the total households in the U.S. included a person who were 65 years or older. The region had 31% of its households that included a person who was 65 years or older. Nevada and Arizona had 20% and 24% of households with a person 65 years or older.

![Bar chart showing the percentage of households with person 65+, Year 2000 for various regions.](chart)

*Sources: US Census and BIS*
Household income includes the total income received in the calendar year of all household members aged 15 years and older. Income sources include wages, self-employment, interest and dividends, Social Security, public assistance, retirement, disability, and other sources such as alimony, child support and unemployment.

In 2000, 50% of the total households in the U.S. had household income greater than $50,000, while 31% of the households in the region had household income greater than $50,000. Approximately 21% of the households in the U.S. had household income less than $25,000, while 36% of the households in the region had household income less than $25,000.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Average Household Income & Per Capita Income, Year 2000

Average household income represents the mean of the income distribution. It is calculated from the aggregate of total household income divided by all households in the distribution. Per capita income is the average income for all persons, calculated from total income of persons 15 years and older.

Average household income in the region in 2000 was $48,326. Fort Mohave had the highest average household income in the region at $62,104, while Needles had the lowest average at $33,670. The U.S. average was $50,046.

Per capita income in the region in 2000 was $19,865, while the U.S. per capita income was $21,587. Fort Mohave had the highest per capita income in the region at $23,354, while Needles had the lowest at $13,711.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Labor Force & Unemployment, Year 2001

Labor force includes civilian employed, unemployed, and the U.S. Armed Forces. Employed includes all persons who were at work or temporarily absent. Unemployed are persons seeking work in the previous 4 weeks and able to work. An unemployment rate is total unemployed divided by the sum of civilian employed plus unemployed persons.

In 2001, the region had 28,600 persons in the civilian labor force, with the majority of these people coming from Bullhead City with 13,794 people in the civilian labor force. The unemployment rate for the region was 7.7%. Golden Valley had the highest unemployment rate in the region in 2001 with 13.3%, while Needles had the lowest unemployment rate with 5.8%.
Labor Force Characteristics, Year 2001

Labor force characteristics are reported for persons 16 years and older who were employed during the reference week, which is the week preceding enumeration. The U.S. Census Bureau labor force data is collected by household.

In 2001, the region labor force was 40% white collar, 35% service, and 25% blue collar. The State of Arizona labor force was 57% white collar, 23% blue collar, and 18% service. The State of Nevada labor force was 46% white collar, 30% service, and 23% blue collar. Laughlin labor force was 55% service, 27% white collar, and 18% blue collar.

Sources: US Census and BIS
Housing Characteristics, Year 2000

Total housing units are all occupied and vacant units, year-round and seasonal. Average home value is obtained by dividing the aggregate value of all owner-occupied units by total owner-occupied housing units. Home value is the homeowner’s estimate of value, for owner-occupied units which include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property.

In 2000, there were 38,329 total housing units in the region. Bullhead City had the largest amount of housing units in the region with 18,890. The average home value in the region was $173,156 in the Year 2000. Laughlin had the largest average home value at $259,433, while Needles had the lowest at $87,831.

Sources: US Census and BIS
**Housing Occupancy, Year 2001**

Occupied housing units are considered as occupied if the persons living there at the time of enumeration did not have a usual home elsewhere. Occupancy rate is calculated by dividing total occupied units by total housing units.

Vacant housing units are considered as vacant if unoccupied or if the occupants had a usual home elsewhere at the time of enumeration. Vacancy rate is calculated by dividing total vacant housing units by total housing units.

In 2001, the U.S. had a 91% occupancy rate, and 9% vacancy rate. The region had a 75% occupancy rate and 25% vacancy rate during the same year. Needles had the lowest occupancy rate in the region at 61%, and the highest vacancy rate in the region at 38%.

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**Housing Occupancy, Year 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Occupancy</th>
<th>% Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laughlin</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullhead City</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Mohave</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohave Valley</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Valley</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needles</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: US Census and BIS
Type of Housing Vacancy, Year 2000

Total vacant housing units include the number of housing units vacant year-round plus the number of housing units that are vacant seasonal. Vacant housing units are considered as vacant if unoccupied or if the occupants had a usual home elsewhere at the time of enumeration.

In 2000, the U.S. had a 9% total vacancy rate, with 6% vacant year-round and 3% vacant seasonally. The region had a 25% total vacancy rate during the same year, with 12% vacant year-round and 13% vacant seasonally. Needles had the highest total vacancy rate in the region at 38%, with 15% vacant year-round and 23% vacant seasonally.

Sources: US Census and BIS