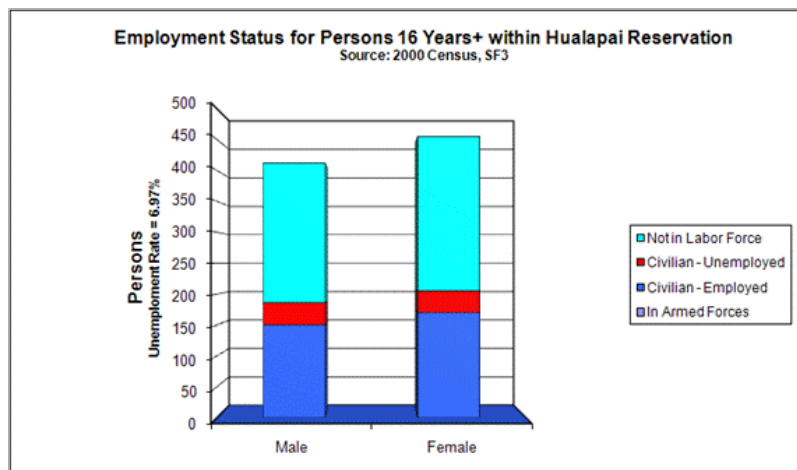


## Demographics Relating to Labor Force, Industry and Occupation, Income and Poverty Rate from the 2000 Census (courtesy of the 2010 Hualapai Master Plan)

To specifically discuss those most likely to be affected by the economic development activities within the Hualapai Reservation, 2000 Census data was reviewed. Even though this information has aged over nine years since it was first collected, it gives valuable insight into the nature of the Reservation and how it compares to the County averages.

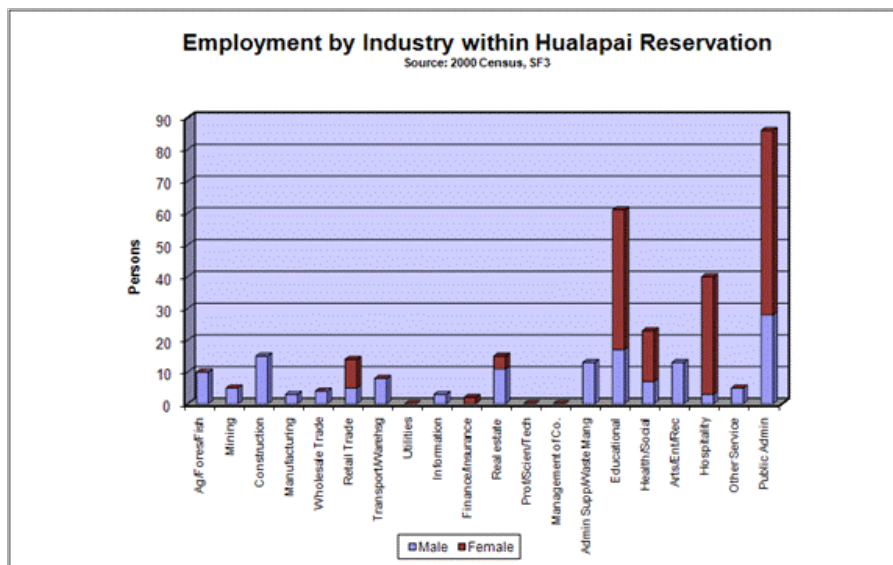


The civilian labor force participation rate of those 16 years of age and older was 45 percent with women holding more jobs than men. As a comparable, labor force participation in the City of Kingman stood at 57 percent with the County being somewhat lower at 52.8 percent, and with men holding more jobs than women. Although this variation between City and

County may be explained by more senior citizens in the outlying communities, it is not true for the Hualapai because there are fewer seniors as a percentage of their population (less than 6% vs. 20% in Mohave County). Nor does the level of disability among those 16 to 64 years of age seem to explain the variation. For example, on the Reservation 15.48 percent of the labor force had a work related disability. The level of work related disabilities for the County was 17.46 percent with the City of Kingman's percentage at 18.75 percent. It should be noted that physical disabilities predominated in all three populations as compared to sensory, mental or self-care disabilities. The low labor participation on the Reservation may in part be attributed to those not actively seeking traditional employment opportunities where wages and salaries are reported.

In 2000, the level of unemployment among those living on the Hualapai Reservation (18.76%) was nearly three times the County average of 6.97 percent. The rate of unemployment among males on the Reservation was highest at 19.35 percent. Female unemployment was somewhat lower at 17.07%. The recent downturn in the economy, beginning in 2007, has no doubt raised these unemployment levels by about 50 percent based on the County's unemployment rate of 9.7 percent in August 2009.

The employment activities on the Hualapai Reservation had 320 persons working in 17 industries ranging from less than one percent in finance and insurance to over one-fourth of the workforce engaged in public administration such as tribal government and Department of Public Safety. Nearly one fifth of the work force was in education and one eighth focused on hospitality management. Other industries of note included the arts, entertainment and recreation, retail trade and health and social services. Construction, manufacturing, mining and forestry jobs combined to make up just over 9 percent of jobs on the Reservation. No employment was reported in the utility, corporate management or professional and technical sectors.

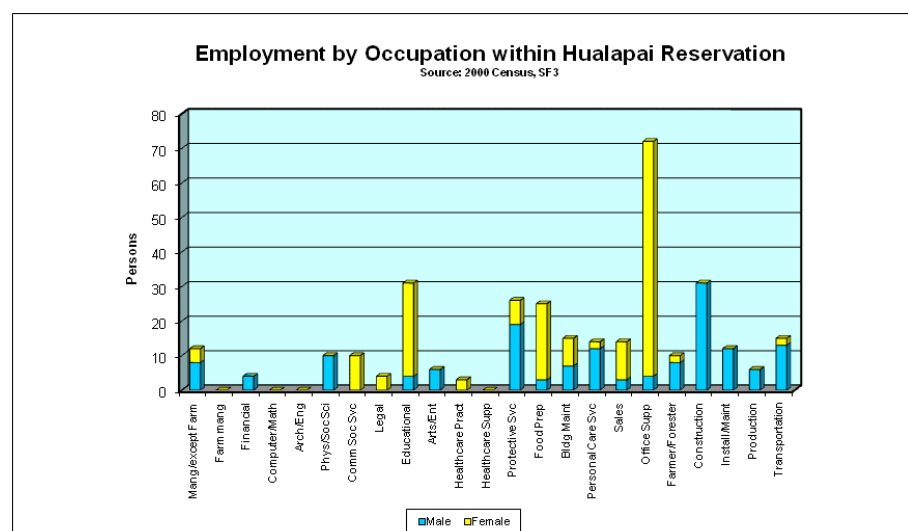


Both Kingman and Mohave County have lower rates of employment in the mining, and the agricultural and forestry and fishing industries than the Hualapai. However, other pursuits such as Retail trade activities for both the City of Kingman (13.2%) and the County (13.8%) are higher than on the Reservation (4.38%). The County is

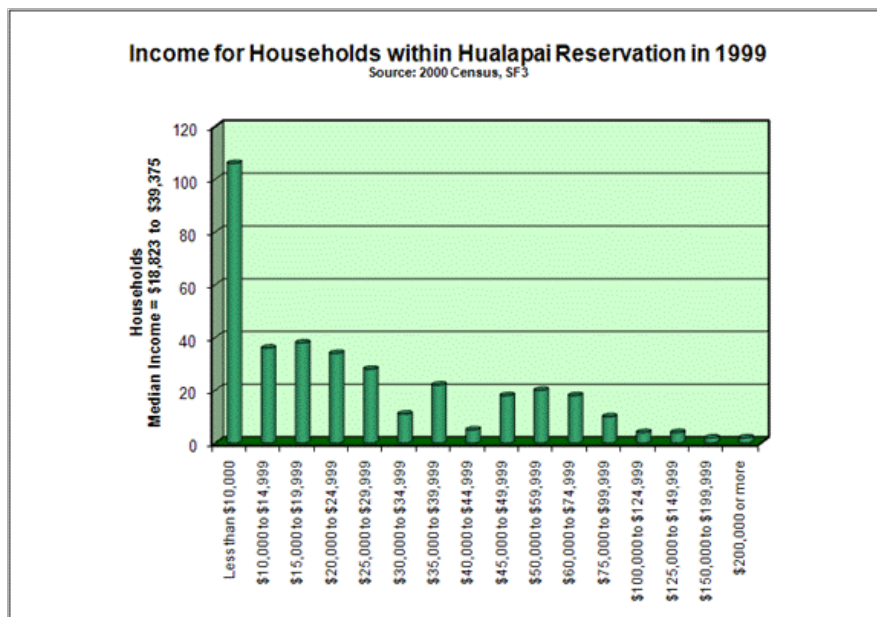
especially ahead of the Reservation in the manufacturing industry with over seven percent of the labor force as compared to just 0.94%, respectively. On the other hand, the Reservation does have a large number employed in education and public administration, combining for over 40 percent of employment by industry, as compared to the County with only 10 percent in these two fields. These tend to be stable jobs with reasonable benefits.

In a review of job loss and creation in Mohave County between February 2008 and February 2009, total employment remains down in every sector except the leisure and hospitality industry and government which witnessed increases of 100 and 300 jobs, respectively in the first two months of 2009. Construction sustained the worst losses proportionally, with employment down 14.3 percent between February 2008 and February 2009. Since the collapse of the housing construction boom, the industry has lost nearly half its workforce (3,700 jobs), which peaked in June 2006 at 7,900. The trade, transportation and utilities sector, however, have lost the most jobs by sheer numbers, having shed 1,000 workers over the same period. There were also were 100 fewer professional and managerial jobs in the region.

Within the Hualapai Reservation, office support occupations made up over 22 percent of all occupations. Those in construction and education, the next two highest occupations at 9.69% each, accounted for less than half that previous percentage. Protective services comprised over eight



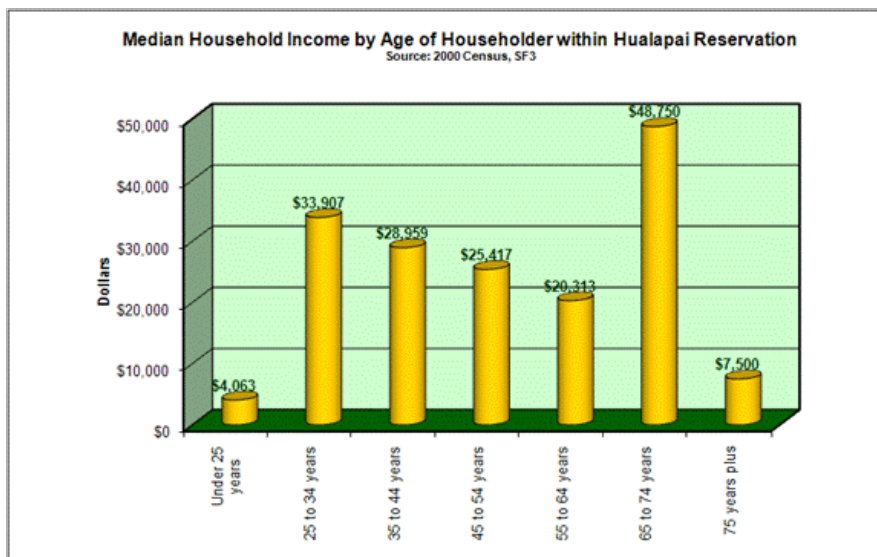
percent of the occupations. The Reservation had a dearth of managerial, professional and technical employees (5.0 percent) when compared to Mohave County (11.8 percent). Mohave County workers, however, did have nearly fifteen percent of the work force employed in office support roles, a plurality occupation for both economies, with at least three times as many women as men employed as such in the County. Other gender specific vocations where women dominated were Community Social Services, Education and Food Preparation. Male dominated jobs included Management, Protective Services, Construction, Forestry, Mining, Transportation, and, surprisingly, Arts and Entertainment and Personal Care Services.



A discussion of income levels, although from 1999, will give a relative comparison between the Reservation, the City of Kingman and Mohave County. The household annual income distribution shows a large group of households earning less than \$10,000 per year. The median income for the majority of the Reservation was \$18,823. Less than seven percent of Reservation households had annual

incomes over \$50,000. In Mohave County and Kingman, where the income distribution is bi-modal, 27 percent and 32 percent of households had incomes of \$50,000 or more, respectively. Family household income on the Reservation was somewhat higher than household income at \$21,429; however, 79 of 302 family households earned less than \$10,000 per year.

Median household incomes on the Reservation are bi-modal with a peak for householders between 25 and 34 years of age at \$33,907 and then again for householders age 65 to 74 years at \$48,750. Both the young and elderly households live with extreme income shortfalls when compared to conventional living standards. The steady



decline of annual incomes until age 65 is also unusual for households which tend to gather income through mid-life. In the County, median incomes peak at \$39,331 for householders between 45 and 54 years of age, with a normal distribution curve of decreasing income on either side of the households' peak earning years. The lower household incomes on the Reservation as compared to the County may also be explained by the more youthful Reservation population having a median age of only 23.9 years, 19 years younger than the County median (42.9 years).

A review of persons in poverty reveals that the Reservation has a poverty rate of 36.26 percent, greatly exceeding the City of Kingman (11.6 percent) and County (13.9 percent) values.

The poverty rate can also be analyzed by depicting the magnitude of poverty which those individuals are surviving on with those at less than fifty percent of the poverty level being considered in extreme

poverty. Nineteen percent of persons living on the Reservation are in extreme poverty. Looking at the opposite side of the spectrum, 32 percent of all persons on the Reservation have income levels affording them a relative level of affluence at 200 percent of the poverty rate. By comparison, the percentages for County residents below 50 percent of poverty and persons at least 200 percent of poverty are 5.85 percent and 61.29 percent, respectively.

The distribution of persons in poverty on the Reservation shows that over forty percent of children ages 5 to 11 were in poverty. The percentage of seniors in poverty was highest among all age cohorts at nearly 76 percent. For the County, levels of poverty for these two age cohorts were 21.1 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively.

