

Mr. Jorge Ayala
Regional Director
Austin Regional Office
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration
903 San Jacinto Suite 206
Austin, TX 78701

Dear Mr. Ayala:

Enclosed is the result of the Annual Update to the 2020 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Update for the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission. Please note that this is the final year to include minor statistical updates based on the 5-year planning cycle.

The development of the 2021 Panhandle CEDS is already underway and will include a full re-envisioning of the Panhandle CEDS. Additionally, the Panhandle Economic Development Advisory Committee will be undertaking a full strategic planning process to update the plan and to better identify available resources and access the pandemic response and recovery. A full chapter on Pandemic Recovery will be built into the 2021 CEDS.

If you should have any questions about the 2020 CEDS, please feel free to contact us at (806) 372-3381.

Sincerely,

Dustin Meyer
Economic Development Director

Enclosure

PANHANDLE REGIONAL
PLANNING COMMISSION

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
UPDATE

August 27, 2020
Submitted

Kyle Ingham, Executive Director

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ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The State of the Regional Economy Summary

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission is the designated Economic Development District for the Panhandle Region. This region is the largest geographic planning region in Texas because it encompasses twenty-six counties and almost 26,000 square miles. The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy applies to the entire region with a population of 427,927 (United States 2010 Census). This is an increase from 402,862 as listed in the United States 2000 Census. ESRI Community Analyst forecasts a 2020 population of 452,948 and 2025 population of 459,472 maintaining current growth trends for the region.

The Planning Commission assists in creating partnerships, implementing programs, and assisting localities in an effort to promote regionalism designed to stabilize, expand, and enhance economic opportunities in the Texas Panhandle. Partnerships between Cities, Counties, Schools, Colleges, Economic Development Corporations, and the private sector have led to many substantial improvements in the region over the past 5 years.

The current unemployment rate of the Texas Panhandle region is a high 7.9% compared to the rest of the State of Texas 5.1% and slightly lower than the USA 10.2% {Bureau of Labor Statistics}. However, all data is skewed due to COVID-19. The pandemic has stifled the flow of economic activity. In an area where the unemployment rate usually reaches a maximum of 2.91%, the massive amount of displaced labor has left many households vulnerable. The pandemic is of great public health concern with four hot zones residing in our region. The need to be cautious has also inhibited normal economic participation. Thus, amplifying economic blows caused by the pandemic. The most recent Census data does not show the impacts of COVID-19 yet, but current data establishes that all counties are distressed. The regional average annual wage for 2018 for all jobs in the region was \$53,711 vs. \$60,632 in TX. The state average annual wage is 11.41% more than the regional wage and indicates strong underemployment in the region.

Historically the Texas Panhandle, as a whole, has had low per-capita income numbers relative to the rest of Texas and the nation. During the past few years there has been little change to this scenario. According to Stats America's Distress Criteria Statistical Report, twenty-two out of twenty-six counties in the Texas Panhandle have less than 80% of the national average.

For a county to be considered distressed due to per-capita income, the EDA guidelines state that the county must have a level that is 80% or less than the national per-capita money income (5-year ACS) or national per-capita personal income (BEA) for the year in which the most recent data is available. For a county to be considered distressed due to unemployment rate, the EDA guidelines states that the county must have an unemployment rate 1% above the 24-month average unemployment rate (BLS). Twenty-two of the region's counties qualify as distressed under at least one of these guidelines. Specifically, fifteen of the counties qualify based on per-capita money income. Those counties are as follows: Briscoe, Castro, Childress, Collingsworth, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Sherman, Swisher, and Wheeler. Roberts County had a per-capita personal income (BEA) under 80% of the national average. (See next page for table and Appendix D for map) Additionally, Gray, Hall, and Hutchinson

counties qualify as distressed based on an unemployment rate more than 1% above the national unemployment rate. (See Page 4 for the table and Appendix C for the map)

The resurgence of drought conditions have been detrimental to the regional economy. The 2019 CEDS Update stated that many of the counties were experiencing an unprecedented amount of rainfall. As of July 2020, drought conditions resurged becoming increasingly severe throughout the region with the recent heat wave and little to no rainfall. Lake Meredith is currently below 53.23 feet, significantly lower than last year; however, the lake remains 38.6% full. Lake Meredith National Recreation Area sees decreased visitation when the Lake's levels are down which also negatively affects the economies in the surrounding communities. According to Amarillo National Bank's July 2020 Amarillo Economic Analysis, due to the drought, there was some wheat cut earlier this summer and prices are down 7% from a year ago. Some cotton has been planted but prices are down 23%.

County	EDA Distressed Counties Per Capita Income						Status
	Per Capita Money Income	U.S. Average	80% U.S. Average	Per Capita Personal Income	U.S. Average	80% U.S. Average	
Armstrong	\$31,075	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$47,955	\$54,446	\$43,645	Non-Distressed
Briscoe	\$24,286	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$35,243	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Carson	\$32,917	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$46,373	\$54,446	\$43,645	Non-Distressed
Castro	\$20,915	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$42,786	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Childress	\$20,234	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$30,084	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Collingsworth	\$22,880	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$33,039	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Dallam	\$26,844	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$52,148	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Deaf Smith	\$21,515	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$40,470	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Donley	\$23,711	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$45,736	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Gray	\$24,911	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$44,002	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Hall	\$22,846	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$30,180	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Hansford	\$20,127	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$62,998	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Hartley	\$20,480	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$62,463	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Hemphill	\$26,781	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$58,484	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Hutchinson	\$24,725	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$41,550	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Lipscomb	\$28,491	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$64,757	\$54,446	\$43,645	Non-Distressed
Moore	\$21,650	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$41,275	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Ochiltree	\$24,260	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$57,287	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Oldham	\$24,151	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$49,120	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Parmer	\$23,683	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$44,981	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Potter	\$22,267	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$43,945	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Randall	\$33,814	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$47,966	\$54,446	\$43,645	Non-Distressed
Roberts	\$31,632	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$41,971	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Sherman	\$26,335	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$49,508	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Swisher	\$19,258	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$41,977	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed
Wheeler	\$26,844	\$33,831	\$27,065	\$41,801	\$54,446	\$43,645	Distressed

Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Per Capita Money Income (USCB)
2014-2018 EDA Stats America Survey 5-Year Estimates Per Capita Personal Income (BEA)

KEY:

County is Distressed Based on Per Capita Money Income

County Distressed Based on Per Capita Personal Income

County Distressed Based on Both Per-Capita Money and Per-Capita Personal Income

* County's Status Changed from 2019 to 2020 Version of the CEDS Update

Area	24-month Average Unemployment Rate (BLS) period ending June 2020 (%)
United States	3.45
Armstrong	3.15
Briscoe	3.95
Carson	3.06
Castro	3.03
Childress	2.63
Collingsworth	3.46
Dallam	2.20
Deaf Smith	2.99
Donley	3.78
Gray	4.51
Hall	4.63
Hansford	2.49
Hartley	1.85
Hemphill	2.94
Hutchinson	5.26
Lipscomb	2.99
Moore	2.74
Ochiltree	3.38
Oldham	3.08
Parmer	2.37
Potter	3.49
Randall	3.09
Roberts	3.39
Sherman	2.57
Swisher	4.25
Wheeler	3.53

Source: Stats America Distress Criteria Statistical Report (BLS Data)

Another staggering statistic for population change in the Panhandle region is that between the Census of 2000 and 2010 half of the region's counties saw declining population. It shows that twelve of the rural counties declined in population during that time. Of the twenty-six counties in the Panhandle region, thirteen of the counties have seen a decline in population. In addition, the majority of the twenty-six counties have low population figures correlating to low population densities. Based on the 2010 data, twelve of the counties have fewer than 5,000 people, eight of the counties have between 5,000 and 15,000, four have between 15,000 and 25,000, and only two counties have above 25,000 in population.

Current ACS population data shows the estimated population of the Texas Panhandle to be 452,948. Nine of the top ten most populous counties in the Panhandle qualify as distressed

under EDA guidelines. Twenty-two of the twenty-six counties qualify as distressed and 293,688 people live in these twenty-two distressed counties. This means that over 64.84% of

2010 U.S. Census Data				U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts		
COUNTY	2000	2010	2000-2010	July 1, 2019 Estimate	2010-2019	2000-2019
			Increase/Decrease		Increase/Decrease	Increase/Decrease
Armstrong County	2,148	1,901	-11.50%	1,887	-0.7%	-12.15%
Briscoe County	1,790	1,637	-8.55%	1,546	-5.6%	-13.63%
Carson County	6,516	6,182	-5.13%	5,926	-4.2%	-9.05%
Castro County	8,285	8,062	-2.69%	7,530	-6.6%	-9.11%
Childress County	7,688	7,041	-8.42%	7,306	3.8%	-4.97%
Collingsworth County	3,206	3,057	-4.65%	2,920	-4.5%	-8.92%
Dallam County	6,222	6,703	7.73%	7,287	8.8%	17.11%
Deaf Smith County	18,561	19,372	4.37%	18,546	-4.3%	-0.08%
Donley County	3,828	3,677	-3.94%	3,278	-12%	-14.37%
Gray County	22,744	22,535	-0.92%	21,886	-2.9%	-3.77%
Hall County	3,782	3,353	-11.34%	2,964	-11.6%	-21.63%
Hansford County	5,369	5,613	4.54%	5,399	-3.8%	0.56%
Hartley County	5,537	6,062	9.48%	5,576	-8%	0.70%
Hemphill County	3,351	3,807	13.61%	3,819	0.3%	13.97%
Hutchinson County	23,857	22,150	-7.16%	20,938	-5.9%	-12.24%
Lipscomb County	3,057	3,302	8.01%	3,233	-2.1%	5.76%
Moore County	20,121	21,904	8.86%	20,940	-4.4%	4.07%
Ochiltree County	9,006	10,223	13.51%	9,836	-3.8%	9.22%
Oldham County	2,185	2,052	-6.09%	2,112	2.9%	-3.34%
Parmer County	10,016	10,269	2.53%	9,605	-6.5%	-4.10%
Potter County	113,546	121,073	6.63%	117,415	-3%	3.41%
Randall County	104,312	120,725	15.73%	137,713	14.1%	32.02%
Roberts County	887	929	4.74%	854	-8.1%	-3.72%
Sherman County	3,186	3,034	-4.77%	3,022	-0.4%	-5.15%
Swisher County	8,378	7,854	-6.25%	7,397	-5.9%	-11.71%
Wheeler County	5,284	5,410	2.38%	5,056	-6.5%	-4.31%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

the citizens of the Texas Panhandle qualify as living in a distressed county according the current ACS data estimates.

External Trends and Forces

The Texas Panhandle has an economy that spans major industries from agriculture to technology. The region's economy is beginning to diversify based on regional, statewide, and national trends to meet local needs and the broad needs of the country. Market forces including the supply, demand, and market prices of major commodities such as oil/gas, wheat, and cattle have a significant correlation to the wellbeing of the region's industries. National

and statewide initiatives in renewable energy and technology also have a significant influence on the economic activity of the region with this field rapidly evolving from a growing niche into one of the key industries in the region. Infrastructure issues related to waste disposal and water resources are also key external factors related to the economic viability of the Texas Panhandle. Finally, the marketing of the region's people, resources, and industries is key to the long term success of the communities and people that live in the Texas Panhandle.

Traditional Industries:

Oil, cattle, and production agriculture have historically driven the Texas Panhandle economy. There have been a few changes in some of the region's historically driven markets in the last couple of years. Between 2010 and 2014 the number of drilling rigs in the Panhandle consistently increased. However, lower oil and gas prices in the recent years have had a significant negative impact on drilling. The number of drilling rigs in the Panhandle is down to zero from eight in June 2019. This is all down from a high in March 2014 of sixty-six.

The price of oil sustained \$63.00 per barrel at the end of 2019 but has stayed below the \$50.00 mark since early this year. Since the pandemic, Oil Price Per-barrel has hit as low as \$10 and currently resides at \$40. The Oil Price Per-barrel began its decline in July of 2014 where it topped-out at \$102. At roughly \$50.00 per barrel most producers can comfortably continue production in the region, but drilling and job creation do not occur until prices hit roughly \$75 per barrel. Conversely, many lay-offs begin around the \$50.00 mark. Natural gas prices resided at \$2.50 throughout the summer of 2019. Today, Natural Gas prices remain under \$2 at \$1.74, down 25% from a year ago. With volatility in this sector and the accompanying general fall in natural gas prices, the amount of drilling and economic activity in the Panhandle region will be suppressed.

Wheat prices have been lower in 2020 than 2019, sitting at \$4.22 in July of 2020 and \$4.55 in July of 2019 respectively. However, prices are still better than they were throughout much of 2016 and 2017. Corn is down 24.03% from July of 2019 and cotton is down 23.29% from a year ago. Lower prices on cattle generally indicate a weakening market. Fed cattle have been down 10% the last two months from the relative June and July 2019 prices. Milk prices are up from their breakeven point (\$14.00) a year ago at \$21.50 in July 2020.

Developing Industries:

The Task Force for America First Pharmaceutical Relocation is a coalition of local business leaders hoping to bring a substantial amount of pharmaceutical manufacturing from foreign countries to our area. Retired pharmacist and founder of Maxor National Pharmacy Services, Jerry Hodge, states they will collaborate with West Texas A&M University, Amarillo College, the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC), and the Texas Tech University School of Veterinary Medicine to get it done.

Amarillo EDC agreed to give Sharpened Iron Studios \$500,000 to begin construction on a movie and television studio. The project will be located on the Amarillo College downtown campus and will create around 40 full-time jobs. The goal for the future is that the studio shall

have 200-300 full-time employees. Amarillo college's Innovation Transformation HUB, and EDA funded project, is anticipated to partner in this venture once construction is complete.

National trends towards technology based national defense provide the region with an opportunity to develop and improve different segments of the regional economy. PRPC promotes the commercialization and deployment of technology industries in the region by informing business groups of the opportunities in technology transfer at the Pantex Plant, Sandia National Lab, Kirtland AFB (Phillips Lab), and White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. Bell Helicopter operates a major development and assembly facility in the City of Amarillo that has created hundreds of jobs for the region. Bell revealed earlier this year the V-22 helicopter model for the U.S Navy. The V-22 is part of a \$4.1 billion dollar contract in which 13% of production will take place in Amarillo. Firms interested in the research and production of unmanned aircraft have begun exploring development opportunities in the region due to the open spaces, existing industries, and readily available airports in many communities. The further development of the defense industry in the region will continue to significantly diversify the region's economy.

The wind industry is also beginning to bring more high tech business into the region. The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) has established multi-billion dollar Competitive Renewable Energy Zones (CREZ) throughout much of the Panhandle Region to transfer the Panhandle's renewable energy into the ERCOT power grid. The construction of this project was completed and brought online in 2013. Many County and School governments are beginning to see great increases in tax income resulting from new wind projects coming online. Many wind energy generation facilities have gone on in the last year with many more now on the books. It is anticipated that the number of wind farms in the region will continue to expand. More complex secondary power projects associated with the wind industry have been in discussion for several years in the region. Discussions regarding the development of energy storage technology in the region may lead to increased opportunities in the renewable energy field.

Infrastructure:

Aging regional infrastructure and increasing infrastructure demands pose a great concern to many of the communities in the Texas Panhandle. Water and sewer infrastructure was largely put in place prior to 1960 throughout the region; and, limited local fund availability over the last half century has resulted in failing infrastructure that cities must address. The use of local funds, low interest loans, and the Community Development Block Grant Program are all being used by localities to address this issue and increase local infrastructure capacity to address growing economic demands. Unfortunately, communities with small populations that can only generate very small amounts of capital even at the highest taxing and utility rates combined with dwindling federal and local fiscal resource availability create a concern for the region regarding locality ability to maintain and expand infrastructure.

Historically, the disposal of the region's solid waste has been a concern for many communities in the region. A Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee has been in place for many years in order to examine the issues of solid waste management. That body makes recommendations for future action based on their findings. A Comprehensive Regional Plan was developed to provide the best approach to, or give direction to, the solid waste problem in

the region. This plan is regularly updated to accommodate changes to the region's solid waste disposal needs and capacity. The issue of solid waste management was once a threat to economic development in the Texas Panhandle, but now it has become more of an opportunity. The Regional Plan that was established, along with new government regulations, set forth strict guidelines for cities and counties to follow when setting up landfills and disposing of solid waste. As these guidelines have been followed, the issue of recycling has become a priority for much of the Panhandle. Through recycling programs and increased landfill capacity over the last 20 years, the lifespan of the region's waste disposal capacity has significantly improved.

Water availability for both municipal and agriculture use in the Panhandle Region is a primary concern regarding economic viability. The 2016 Panhandle Regional Water Plan developed with Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) assistance gives the most current assessment of water resource availability and demand in the region. With over 90% of the region's water coming from the Ogallala Aquifer, a confined aquifer that has very limited recharge, there is great attention paid to ensuring that long term water availability is established. Research indicates that the Ogallala recharges at less than 1 inch per year, so without substantial surface water in the region, all water users need to exercise conservation and responsible water usage in order to manage depletion of the finite resource. Water is an absolute necessity to the agriculture sector of the region's economy, and municipalities must have adequate water supplies to meet long-term population growth and future economic development. The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission serves as the political subdivision for the Panhandle Water Planning Group (PWPG) and focuses extensively on accurately identifying water supplies, future water demands, and strategies necessary to meet projected water deficits. Programs to put both municipal infrastructure and aid farmers in water conservation strategies are necessary in the region to extend the life of limited available water supplies. A new regional water plan is expected to be adopted and submitted to the TWDB in the fall of 2020.

Regional Marketing:

PRPC believes that by working together the communities of the Texas Panhandle have a much stronger voice than each does individually. As such, PRPC has been a partner in many regional collaborations focused on promoting the Texas Panhandle as a whole in an effort to recruit tourism, industry, and other business opportunities.

The Panhandle Tourism Marketing Council (PTMC) was formed in 1993 to promote the region's twenty-six counties and surrounding area's attractiveness to tourists. Tourism's value to this region is recognized by Panhandle communities as a key opportunity to increase sales tax revenue and increase awareness to the area. The PTMC publicizes the Alibates National Monument, Lake Meredith, Palo Duro Canyon, Panhandle Plains Historical Museum, the American Quarter Horse Heritage Center & Museum, and the famous Red River Wars to attract people living outside of the region to visit.

PRPC was a founding member of the High Ground of Texas over 25 years ago and continues to strongly support the High Ground's efforts as a member of the Executive Board to bring diverse businesses into the region. By marketing the Texas Panhandle and South Plains together the High Ground is able to get the attention of businesses that might not otherwise be

interested in the small communities in the regions. The High Ground is now one of the most recognized regional marketing organizations on both a national and international level. The philosophy that the region is stronger together than any individual community can be rings very true. The High Ground of Texas has been a part of bringing the dairy, swine, wind, and other renewable energy industries to the region over the last 10 years. Participation in trade shows, online marketing, educational opportunities, and other business recruitment activities has made the High Ground of Texas a nationally recognized regional collaboration.

SWOT Analysis:

In the past four updates to CEDS documents for the Panhandle Region, the SWOT Analysis was expanded and elaborated upon to provide a more comprehensive view of the assets and vulnerabilities of the region. In the 2016 Comprehensive Update, the Economic Development Advisory Committee took an in depth look at this analysis and affirmed the findings. Some of these findings remain relevant today; however, considering the 2020 pandemic, the change in resources and local challenges will cause many of these assumptions to certainly change. The PRPC working through the Panhandle EDAC will be undertaking a new strategic plan and SWOT analysis in 2020.

Strengths:

Workforce Work Ethic – historically the Texas Panhandle is a blue-collar region with a tremendous work ethic. People work hard to provide for families & develop communities – one stereotype the region fully embraces.

Central Continental Location – The Texas Panhandle sits in the very middle of continental United States. It is roughly equidistant from the east coast, west coast, gulf coast, and up to the Canadian border; sits in the middle of ports-to-plains corridor, historic route 66 and I-40 transcontinental corridor.

Rail Access - Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) transports goods across the country, multiple rail stops and spurs in the region accessing major suppliers of the nation's cattle, oil & gas, and manufactured goods within region large portions of region develop around access to rail 20 years ago.

Highway Access - Two major interstates are within the Panhandle region. I-40 is one of the most trafficked highways in the nation. I-27 is a key component to the economy of the region. Highway-287 brings goods from Austin, DFW Metroplex, Houston, and north into Colorado and up to Canada. Numerous other highways serve as tributaries to these major thoroughfares'

Regionalism - The Texas Panhandle utilizes regionalism better than any other regions in the State of Texas due to a high number of small rural municipalities, communities and people have to work together. For over 100 years people of the Texas Panhandle have lived off of the idea that working together provides much greater benefit than working alone. This fact continues through group like Class 4 Winds, High Ground of Texas, and Panhandle Regional Planning Commission (PRPC).

Natural Resources - The Texas Panhandle has one of the richest mineral deposits in the U.S. For 100 years the oil & gas industry has been a major part of the region. The Ogallala aquifer serves as a support for the \$300 million agriculture industry. Renewable energy such as wind and solar are now contributing to national grids in rates of up to 20%.

Regional Educational Opportunities - Similar to the sense of regionalism, community leaders focus on provisions of local opportunities with the community. West Texas A&M University has been providing higher education within the region for over 100 years and is also one of the oldest universities in the State of Texas West of I-35. Amarillo College, Frank Phillips, and Clarendon College work together to provide access to trade schools, nursing degrees, and trade specialized classes with an easy driving distance for most residents of Texas Panhandle.

Diversifying Economy - The economy of the Texas Panhandle is generally comprised largely of oil & gas on the eastern side and agriculture on the west. In 2010, the Panhandle made a dive to renewable energy with the establishment of the Competitive Renewable Energy Zone (CREZ), and establishing secondary agriculture manufacturing markets. Local EDC's are currently exploring guns & ammunition markets and expanded tourism opportunities. Further, warehousing and goods transportation opportunities appear to be an opportunity for the region.

Innovation in Addressing Weaknesses - Citizens of the Texas Panhandle have traditionally been innovative and collaborative in approaching challenges dating back 100 years ago when the Panhandle was settled. Current citizens work together quickly to address any issues using available technology, regional collaboration, and a strong work ethic to address difficulties. This region can generally meet demands any industry throws their way.

Low Unemployment – 2017 was the first Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) in the region to show any county exceed the national average on unemployment rates by 1% - due to economic downturns in the oil & gas industry. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, Hutchinson County was the only county in the Texas Panhandle with a 24-month Average Unemployment Rate more than one percent above the national average. The largely low unemployment rates throughout the Panhandle show citizens of the region are willing to work as business and industry are willing to create jobs. Jobs may sometimes not be glamorous; however people of the Texas Panhandle are willing to work very hard to provide for themselves and their families.

High Capacity Electric Transmission Infrastructure - Since 2010 the Texas Panhandle has built over \$10 billion in electrical transmission infrastructure in the Panhandle. Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) has invested and constructed the Competitive Renewable Energy Zone (CREZ) to transmit up to 20% of power into ERCOT grid from the Texas Panhandle. The Eastern Power Pool has dropped transmission lines into region to bring power to Oklahoma, Chicago, and parts of East Coast.

Weaknesses:

Educational Attainment Levels - Unfortunately the Texas Panhandle have some of the lowest education attainment levels in the country. This is partially due to the agricultural nature of jobs in the region. Also, the region has a high immigrant population which, too, contributes to the low educational attainment levels. Panhandle 20/20 and community leaders have spent almost fifteen years to identify ways to improve educational attainment levels. Levels are improving in the region as strategies are implemented; however this is a long and painful process.

Heavy Reliance on Primary Industries - Historically the region has largely relied on agriculture and the oil & gas industries. Historically, fluctuations in oil & gas prices have caused major layoffs and regional disasters have occurred when droughts hit the agriculture industry. The region is diversifying into new industries, but this process is just getting underway in recent years.

Housing Availability - Housing availability is a challenge in a majority of Panhandle communities outside of Canyon and Amarillo. Very few homes have been built since 1980's due to economic and geographical constraints. As the economy continues to flourish, housing is beginning to pop up in some isolated areas. It is still difficult to get builders and developers to work in other communities when Amarillo market is so handy and lucrative.

Aging Infrastructure - The majority of Panhandle communities were developed in the 1920's and 1930's. Large portions of the infrastructure still dates to that timeframe through the 1960's. As historically blue collar and conservative communities developed, tax rates and service fees have stayed low to create business and resident friendly environments. The downside to this is that in many cases infrastructure was left to age. Many communities are now having to catch up with their public infrastructure.

Lack of Surface Water - The Texas Panhandle is in an arid climate and as such there is limited surface water. Ninety percent of municipal, agricultural, and residential water use, on an annual basis comes from Ogallala Aquifer. Recent rains have begun to bring surface water levels higher, however surface supply is still limited and will remain so due to the region's arid climate.

Underemployment - As previously noted the region's unemployment rate is low, but many jobs fail to meet livable wages as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. With the type of labor and trade jobs produced in the region this is not unexpected. It is hoped that as education attainment levels increase within region so will the living wages.

Opportunities:

Workforce Development for Emerging Industries - As the region's economy begins to diversify, new industries continue to develop. It is imperative that the community

colleges and trade schools in region continue to offer coursework to meet the needs of developing industries.

Continued Marketing of Swine, Dairy, and Renewable Energy Industries - Continuing the development of more and more diversified work in the region will ensure that the unemployment rate stays low and underemployment is addressed. These industries have taken hold in region and create growth potential. Encouraging local EDC's to continue pursuing these opportunities will likely be beneficial to the region.

Relatively Low Unemployment in the Region as Recruitment Tool - Promotion of the regions benefits and assets is key to economic development on both the local and regional level. The region's workforce willingness to work hard should be an appealing attribute to businesses and industries looking at the region.

Rise in the Price of Commodities - While decline in market prices is dangerous for agriculture and oil & gas in the region, the converse proves to be a great opportunity. As market prices rise individuals, businesses, and communities have the opportunity to generate great wealth and reserves. It is imperative that citizens be responsible and put fund in reserves for future needs.

Continued Growth in Building Permits - In recent years many communities have begun to see building development for the first time since the 1980's. Communities need to encourage this type of action in the residential and commercial sectors. The more permits that are issued the more economic development can occur.

Increased Retail Sales - Retail sales is expanding in region according to ACS. This is a positive trend, but there is room for growth and expansion. The opportunity for increases in this area occurs due to improved educational attainment and higher paying jobs. The opportunity for increased sales revenues should not be overlooked.

Renewable Energy Storage - Renewable energy has been a great boon to the region. The industry has opted to utilize renewable energy formula that allows for renewable energy to constitute 20% of ERCOT's capacity. The reason is that a fraction of available wind and solar resources cause a lack of reliable energy to house. Recent technology developments appear to bring mass storage for renewable energy closer to reality. When mass-storage capacity becomes viable, there will be even more demand for renewable energy generation.

Renewable Energy Transmission - The establishment of the CREZ zone into different sections of the Panhandle will accommodate 2.4 GW wind generation in the region. The energy transmission from the remote parts of Texas to more populated areas will provide infrastructure necessary to meet the long-term needs of other parts of Texas, resulting in increased demand of Panhandle wind energy. Further, the Southeastern Power Pool is beginning to drop transmission lines into the Texas Panhandle to supplement demand in other large swaths of the nation.

Increased Regional Marketing - Two of the regions great strengths are regionalism and collaboration. It is important that the region markets itself to businesses and

industries, as there can be a lack of information. Industry can become more and more aware of the appeal of doing business in the region. It is important that the High Ground of Texas remain strong and viable, as it is one of the strongest regional marketing coalitions in the United States.

Threats:

Educational Attainment Levels – Low educational attainment or mismatched education and career opportunities can perpetuate underemployment and outmigration. Additionally, low educational attainment levels make it difficult to attract employers to the area who require a workforce with specific education, certifications, or skillsets.

Drought –An abnormally rainy first half of 2019 has taken most of the area out of drought. However, the Texas A&M Forest Service is reporting six counties in the Panhandle still have an established burn ban. Drought negatively affects every aspect of the agriculture industry and consequently cities and counties in the Texas Panhandle suffer economic losses during times of drought. As the region continues to diversify its economy this concern will be reduced, but it is an omnipresent concern for the region.

Stagnant Tax Bases - The cities and counties of the Texas Panhandle take great effort to keep the region a friendly place for both businesses and citizens. As such, most communities take great effort to keep tax rates and utility rates as low as possible. The unfortunate side effect of this is that there are very limited resources available for many communities in the region to maintain and upgrade infrastructure. Economic Development is key within the region because further diversification of the region will help to prevent tax bases from stagnating. With low rates it is key that the regional economy continue to grow.

Inflation - It has been previously noted that underemployment is a challenge in the region. As the cost of goods and services increases through inflation there is a great strain on residents and communities in the region. With limited income it is difficult for the region's population to maintain current buying power. It is key that the region continue to increase educational attainment levels and higher paying jobs within the region.

State & Federal Political Uncertainty - This threat is a threat or opportunity in virtually all communities in the State of Texas and across the nation. Subsidies to the wind industry have helped that new industry rapidly develop within the region, and negative revisions to these policies could greatly slow the development of that industry. Similarly, programs and tax structures that benefit the oil & gas industry as well as the agriculture industry are very important to the long term viability of the region. If these benefits go away, it would be very bad for the region. Further, the unknown aspects of potential policies on political subdivisions create uncertainty for all communities.

Availability of Consumer Financing for Small Business – The Panhandle has been very cognizant of small businesses' need for financing when necessary. Several banks in the region have extended good loans to many businesses. However, there are businesses who do not qualify for more traditional financing for credit reasons. In such instances, they can apply for a Rural or Amarillo Microloan, administered by the PRPC, which serves as a lender of last resort, for those who have been turned-away by traditional forms of financing.

Threats of Layoffs by Large Firms – Over the past few years the Panhandle has seen big layoffs take place due to macroeconomic and business related reasons. Many of the large firms in the region are very susceptible to systemic risks, such as a significant fall in oil, gas, and cattle prices, or government contract issues which have the high possibility of leading to unexpected layoffs.

Downturn in Oil & Gas Prices – The Texas Panhandle is heavily reliant on the prices of oil & gas. When oil & gas prices fall significantly, as they have in the past 12 months, layoffs follow and a large reduction in oil rigs occurs. A drop in gas prices may be good for the consumers of the Panhandle; however for larger firms it could be detrimental.

Housing Availability - Many of the municipalities in the Panhandle are struggling with housing availability as the demand exceeding the supply of houses. Many of the communities have taken steps to accommodate the demand by getting new home in their respective areas, but most homebuilders tend to stay away from the smaller communities as they are not as lucrative as the larger Amarillo area.

Internal Partners for Economic Development

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission participates in a number of capacities that directly or indirectly create an environment friendly to economic development including the following activities: Economic Development, Community Development, Aging, Criminal Justice, Workforce Development, Dispute Resolution, Emergency Communications, Solid Waste Management, Water Planning, Regional Services, Emergency Preparedness, Transportation Planning, and Special Projects.

Through its involvement in the above noted program areas the Planning Commission is directly or indirectly tied to fourteen standing committees. Each of these committees is comprised of experts in the area of focus for the respective committee and serves as either a decision making or advisory body for the region. By working in specific areas the committees are able to ensure that each of these key areas receives comprehensive review, assessment, and input within the region. The committees are:

- Economic Development Advisory Committee
- Regional Criminal Justice Advisory Committee
- Area Agency on Aging Advisory Council
- Panhandle Rural Transportation Planning Organization
- Rolling Plains Organization for Rural Transportation
- Panhandle Workforce Development Board

- Panhandle Workforce Development Consortium's Governing Body
- Dispute Resolution Advisory Board
- Panhandle Regional 9-1-1 Network Advisory Board
- Panhandle Water Planning Group
- Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee
- Panhandle Regional Organization to Maximize Public Transportation
- Groundwater Management Area #1
- Panhandle Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee
- Panhandle Rural Planning Organization
- Rolling Plains Organization for Rural Transportation

Additionally, the Planning Commission works extensively with external entities through collaborative efforts to make the Texas Panhandle a more economically viable, diverse, and sustainable economy on an ongoing basis. By working with external entities ranging from the Texas Cattle Feeders Association (agriculture) to Class 4 Winds (renewable energy) to Panhandle 20/20 (education to jobs alignment) PRPC Staff has the opportunity to identify how internal programs can collaborate with other partners in the community to ensure that the region is fertile ground for economic expansion.

Regional Resources and External Partners for Economic Development

The Panhandle Region has many resources aimed at economic development available to municipalities, businesses, and individuals. These resources come in the form of local low interest loans, business planning assistance, grant programs, and local business assistance in rural communities. Many cities have local Economic Development Corporations and/or Chambers of Commerce focused on business recruitment and development respectively.

Resources:

Historically, flexible financing was needed in the region to assist with business opportunities. Reasonable termed financing was needed for small businesses dealing with cash flow problems, new accounts, increased demand, and expansion space to name a few. Varieties of different programs have been introduced and remain available to the communities trying to assist small businesses. These programs include: EDA grant programs, Texas Capital Fund projects, USDA Rural Development programs, and others. Communities can effectively deal with many of the challenges of the region by working with these programs. Additionally, PRPC administers two micro-loan programs aimed at providing regional businesses the assistance necessary to survive and thrive. The challenge currently facing these low-interest loan programs is that many applicants to the programs are not able to meet the basic qualification standards. As such, PRPC has partnered with the regional business incubator, the West Texas A&M Enterprise Center, to serve as the front door or the micro-loan programs.

PRPC, with the assistance of local banks, operates the Amarillo MSA Micro-Loan Program. This program supplies small businesses with increased access to capital in Potter County (an economically distressed county) and Randall County. The program is aimed at low to moderate-income individuals of the Potter and Randall County area who require business

financing. To date, 38 loans have been administered to Amarillo amounting to over \$750,000 dollars and 28 loans have been administered to rural areas amounting to over \$600,000 dollars.

The PRPC was approved for a USDA Rural Business Enterprise Grant which created the Rural Micro-Loan Program on October 1, 2001, to help rural counties of the region. This program is similar in nature to the program used for Potter and Randall Counties except its focus is on jobs created/retained in the rural portion of the region rather than low-to-moderate income requirements. Since its implementation there have been 27 loans funded by the PRPC. To date the loan amount for this program totals over \$500,000 with at least 40 new jobs created.

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission's (PRPC) track record is excellent with assisting business and financial providers with pertinent information and the necessary tools to make a project work. The Planning Commission regularly provides cities, businesses, and individuals with information on the following programs and activities focused on economic improvement and development throughout the Panhandle:

- PRPC Rural Micro Loan Program
- Amarillo MSA Micro Loan Program
- Workforce Development
- Governor's Department of Economic Development & Tourism
 - Rural Loan Fund
 - Export Guaranteed Loan Program
 - Enterprise Zone Program
- Texas Department of Agriculture
 - Texas Capital Fund
 - Community Development Block Grants
 - Agricultural Finance Authority
 - Linked Deposit Program
 - Diversification Matching Grant Program
 - Micro Enterprise Program
- Small Business Administration
 - 504 Loan Program
 - Guaranteed Loan Program
 - SCORE and ACE
- Texas Panhandle Regional Development Corporation
- Small Business Development Center through WTAMU
- Rural Economic and Community Development Service
 - Business and Industry Program
 - Industrial Development Grant Program
 - Intermediary Relending Program
 - Community Facilities Program
- Panhandle Small Business Development Center
- Panhandle Tourism Marketing Council
- Panhandle International Business Forum
- Area Chambers of Commerce
- Area industrial development groups

- Area banks
- Amarillo Economic Development Corporation
- Booker Economic Development Corporation
- Borger Economic Development Corporation
- Bovina Economic Development Corporation
- Canadian Economic Development Corporation
- Canyon Economic Development Corporation
- Childress Municipal Development District
- Clarendon Economic Development Corporation
- Dalhart Economic Development Corporation
- Dumas Economic Development Corporation
- Friona Economic Development Corporation
- Fritch Economic Development Corporation
- Groom Economic Development Corporation
- Gruver Economic Development Corporation
- Hereford Economic Development Corporation
- McLean Economic Development Corporation
- Memphis Economic Development Corporation
- Miami Economic Development Corporation
- Pampa Economic Development Corporation
- Panhandle Economic Development Corporation
- Perryton Economic Development Corporation
- Quitaque Economic Development Corporation
- Shamrock Economic Development Corporation
- Spearman Economic Development Corporation
- Stinnett Economic Development Corporation
- Turkey Economic Development Corporation
- Wellington Economic Development Corporation
- Wheeler Economic Development Corporation
- White Deer Economic Development Corporation
- Texas A & M Extension Centers
- Institutions of higher learning
 - West Texas A & M University
 - Amarillo College
 - Frank Phillips College
 - Clarendon College
- Entrepreneurial Alliance
- Xcel Energy
- Class 4 Winds
- West Texas Utilities
- Texas – New Mexico Power Company
- High Ground of Texas Program
- Rural Economic Development Initiative (Trainers)
- Texas Manufacturing Assistance Center
- Sherman County Development Committee
- West Texas A&M Enterprise Center

A vital part of economic development is “Networking.” As previously noted, PRPC Staff coordinates and works with agencies in the region to access programs available for economic development. The staff has been, and continues to be, extremely successful in their efforts. Several networking workshops have been sponsored through partnerships in order to address economic development incentives, government contracting, and SBA small business programs.

Primary External Partners

One program that PRPC recognizes as vital to the region is the Texas Panhandle Regional Development Corporation (TPRDC). The U.S. Small Business Administration established the TPRDC in 1982 as a Certified Development Company. The genesis of the TPRDC was to operate the SBA 504 Loan Program to primarily service the twenty-six counties of the region. The PRPC had a profound effect on the creation and substantial growth of the program, and the program currently operates separately from PRPC out of the Amarillo Economic Development Corporation. The TPRDC is one of the region’s strongest assets for economic growth for the region. The TPRDC Board of Directors acts as a conduit in oversight of the Micro Loan programs that the PRPC administers. While now a separate entity from PRPC, the TPRDC is one of the most important economic development partners in the region.

The PRPC is also actively involved with the High Ground of Texas. The High Ground of Texas is a coalition of communities and organizations that cooperatively market the Panhandle, South Plains, and Permian Basin. The main purpose of the High Ground is to create jobs and increase the tax base of the region. The organization has an ongoing presence on regional, state, and national levels with an emphasis on marketing the region to prospective new industry, networking, and economic development. The High Ground is currently comprised of over seventy-five members with development interests in the region. Membership includes cities ranging in population from 250,000 to less than 500, as well as partnering organizations like the PRPC. The High Ground conducted a successful economic development training course throughout 2019 entitled Rural Economic Development Initiatives (REDI) with three sessions aimed at training practitioners in areas ranging from available resources to deal packaging to business recruitment. The High Ground attended international wind and agriculture trade shows in 2018 and 2019 along with other industry specific events to develop connections and interest from people who may bring industry to the Texas Panhandle.

Class 4 Winds & Renewables, currently in a hiatus mode, is the third primary economic development partner of the PRPC. Class 4 provides quarterly training sessions for renewable energy professionals, land owners, and the public at large. In the past ten years the renewable energy sector has gone from a concept in the region to a major employment and growth sector. With the addition of the CREZ project and similar Southeastern Power Pool projects Class 4 has and continues to effectively create an international industry hubbed in the Texas Panhandle. It is anticipated that new wind generation and possibly other renewable energy generation will continue a rapid expansion in the region.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT MANAGEMENT

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission is honored to serve as the Economic Development District for the twenty-six counties of the Texas Panhandle. As such, for over twenty years PRPC has established a strong model for the functional responsibilities necessary for serving in this capacity. In considering the management of the Economic Development District PRPC has identified objectives and goals for the future of economic development in the region.

Management:

The Economic Development District utilizes the PRPC Board of Directors as the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee as well as the governing board of the Economic Development District. The board members contribute to, review, consider, and ultimately approve the design and development of the CEDS package. Assisting the PRPC Board of Directors is the Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC). The Committee helps with increasing public and private participation in the economic development program. The EDAC provides quarterly guidance to PRPC Staff in functioning as an Economic Development District; and, EDAC membership receives comprehensive economic development training from experts in specific economic development related areas.

The draft CEDS is composed by PRPC Staff with vital input from the EDAC, community leaders in the District, and the PRPC Board of Directors. Staff and local government representatives develop program strategies, goals, and objectives which EDAC, acting as the CEDS Advisory Committee, then recommends for approval by the PRPC Board of Directors. Through this process PRPC ensures that local and regional guidance and information is incorporated into a CEDS document that accurately portrays the region for the current year.

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Objectives

The primary objective of the PRPC is to encourage and allow local units of government to work together through regionalism. This allows for the improvement of the health, safety, and general welfare of citizens of the Panhandle by planning for the future in an efficient manner and minimizes duplication of services. The Planning Commission is an organization of, by, and for local governments. It focuses on the concept that local governments acting cooperatively, rather than alone, can accomplish more. Without the desire of local governments in the Texas Panhandle to utilize PRPC there would be no PRPC.

An objective of the PRPC's economic development programs is to support the formulation and implementation of economic development planning programs and projects in cities, counties, and economic development corporations. These programs are designed to create or retain permanent jobs and reasonable wages for individuals, with the focus primarily upon the unemployed, underemployed, low per-capita income persons, and otherwise distressed counties of the Panhandle. Assisting communities develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue economic development opportunities is a key component to PRPC's mission.

The heart of economic development initiatives is providing long-term economic development benefits through sustainable growth. The utilization of EDA Infrastructure and Capacity Building programs combined with Texas Capital Fund projects has and will continue to enable many communities to accommodate businesses creating hundreds of jobs in the region. Through the PRPC's involvement with the EDA grant programs, Texas Capital Fund, the Amarillo MSA Micro-Loan Program, and the Rural Micro-Loan Program, the PRPC strives to provide long-term economic development benefits for the Panhandle.

NEEDS OF THE COUNTIES IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE

The identification of local needs is a primary component of the regional economic development planning process, so ensuring that the information is current and accurate is highly important. In meetings and conversations that were held with economic development representatives from each of the twenty-six, distressed and non-distressed, counties of the Panhandle the top five issues, problems, concerns, and needs were identified and prioritized. Additionally, surveys were issued to each county to review, complete, and provide additional comment on some of the issues facing their specific area to ensure that any inaccuracies in the

draft information were resolved. These needs are prioritized for each of the counties within the Economic Development District as follows:

Non-Distressed Counties

Armstrong County

1. Attract businesses
2. Upgrade and expand sewer system
3. Expand water system
4. County and city square beautification
5. Increase night security patrols

Carson County

1. Attract and expand business in the area
2. Value added agriculture expansion
3. Economic diversification and development
4. Improvements of infrastructure
5. Local medical services

Lipscomb County

1. Affordable housing
2. Value added agriculture expansion
3. Economic diversification and development
4. Attract and expand businesses in the area
5. Improvements of infrastructure

Randall County

1. Economic development
2. Water supply
3. Planned growth and county zoning
4. Quality education
5. Quality health care

Distressed Counties

Briscoe County

1. Water infrastructure
2. Economic diversification & development
3. Local medical service
4. Housing
5. Attract & expand businesses in area

Castro County

1. Business promotion – economic development
2. Medical expansion
3. Small business retention
4. Water conservation/quality rights
5. Infrastructure improvements

Childress County

1. Expand Housing Options
2. Attract and Expand Businesses in the Area
3. Leverage Gigabit Internet for Business Expansion
4. Target Industries in Medical and Metal Fab Fields (economic diversification)
5. Invest in Downtown Redevelopment

Collingsworth County

1. Affordable Housing
2. Improvement of Infrastructure
3. Job Training
4. Value added agriculture expansion
5. Park Improvements

Dallam County

1. Affordable housing
2. Expansion of infrastructure
3. Access to higher education
4. Job training
5. Radio communication

Deaf Smith County

1. Water availability
2. Wind and solar farm creation
3. Infrastructure improvements (streets/roads & sewer systems)
4. Business expansion/new business attraction – Value added agriculture expansion
5. Recruit/retain/train/work ethic for employees of existing businesses

Donley County

1. Improvement of infrastructure
2. Attract and expand business in the area
3. Economic diversification and development
4. Expansion of infrastructure
5. Value added agriculture expansion

Gray County

1. Economic Diversification
2. Attract & Expand business in the County
3. Job Training Programs
4. Expansion/Improvement of Infrastructure
5. Market Rate Housing (Multi & Single Family Units)

Hall County

1. Economic Diversification (jobs)
2. Higher Education
3. Local Medical Services
4. Youth Center

5. Water Supply & Utilities

Hansford County

1. Aging Infrastructure
2. Access to capital
3. Volunteerism
4. Aging Population
5. High paying job opportunities

Hartley County

1. Youth activities; community building
2. Water
3. Commodity prices
4. Housing needs
5. Infrastructure improvements

Hemphill County

1. Economic Diversification
2. Attract & Expand Business
3. Affordable Housing
4. Improvements in Infrastructure
5. Limited Development Infrastructure

Hutchinson County

1. Expansion and improvement of infrastructure
2. Housing to meet medium income base citizens
3. Development of technical training to insure adequate workforce to meet needs of industrial jobs.
4. Attract and expand businesses and provide business development opportunities
5. Create venues for public, tourist, and local use within county (event center & ballpark facilities.)

Moore County

1. Economic diversity
2. Infrastructure & utility improvements/expansion
3. Workforce development
4. Housing
5. Water Supply & improvements

Ochiltree County

1. Development of Industrial Property
2. Infrastructure Improvements
3. Workforce – Skilled Labor
4. Workforce Training
5. Affordable housing

Oldham County

1. Elderly & retirement Housing

2. Health care
3. Attract & expand Businesses
4. Quality housing availability
5. Infrastructure improvements

Parmer County

1. Infrastructure improvements (water and sewer lines)
2. Economic diversification (industrial)
3. Affordable housing
4. Park improvements
5. Emergency management

Potter County

1. Water quality and conservation
2. Economic development
3. Implement quality education system
4. Access to low-interest money
5. Public infrastructure improvements

Roberts County

1. Affordable housing
2. Local medical services
3. Economic diversification & development
4. Attract & expand area business
5. Expansion & improvement of infrastructure

Sherman County

1. Infrastructure expansion
2. Housing
3. Diversification
4. Workforce – more of it
5. Local medical services

Swisher County

1. Increase Trade Occupations (workforce development)
2. Housing Availability
3. Infrastructure Improvement
4. Downtown Revitalization
5. Agricultural Services

Wheeler County

1. Attract & establish new business in our area
2. Assist existing business to maintain profitability during our current economic conditions
3. Expand tourism opportunities
4. Coordinate all taxing entities with working plan to work toward achieving same goals (everyone working together with one purpose)
5. Create positive attitudes with can do ideas and commitments (nothing too small)

6. Hardened/improved emergency infrastructure

ADDRESSING DISASTER SCENARIOS IN THE REGION:

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission has been involved with the Cities and Counties of the Texas Panhandle in Emergency Management and Hazard Mitigation Planning since 2001. A series of regional plans have been developed that guide everything from regional first response, to inter-jurisdictional communication, to post-disaster responses. These planning processes have been federally, state, and locally funded to ensure that they entail the highest quality information possible. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, these very same initiatives have been in effect and more strategies are being developed for its uniqueness. As such, it is much more prudent to reference these existing documents, many of which are hundreds of pages, than it would be to try and conduct an additional assessment of the region's natural and man-made threats for economic development purposes.

The series of disaster related plans in the Panhandle Region include the following:

Regional Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) – The regional plan that outlines how each county will implement its emergency response in a disaster situation. Annually, each County not receiving federal Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) funding to keep their plan at or above the Intermediate level receives assistance from PRPC to update this plan, and thus each County in the region has an EOP that is at or above the Intermediate level.

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) – Each year, the Panhandle Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee (PREMAC) updates the region's THIRA; identifying the natural/manmade risks of greatest concern to the region. Then with the State Preparedness Report and Annual Regional Implementation Plan; measures/actions to address those priority issues are developed.

Hazard Mitigation Action Plan – Each County in the region has developed a plan with FEMA assistance that identifies all potential man-made and natural disaster that can affect the jurisdictions within the county. Within the Plan a series of strategies that could be implemented to mitigate the negative impacts of each disaster has been developed. Counties and jurisdictions within each county have the capacity to apply to FEMA for funding assistance to implement these mitigation strategies. This plan is updated every five years for each County.

Community Emergency Response Plan – Every County in the region is operating under their own Community Emergency Response Plan. This document is primarily intended to guide local response to hazardous materials spills

Regional Mass Fatality Plan – This regional plan was developed in 2015. This plan consists of an over-arching regional response plan to a mass fatality incident (MFI); the plan is supported by plan annexes that will be incorporated into the EOPs to guide responses to local MFIs that are dealt with at the County level.

Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) Regional Foreign Animal Disease Plan – This plan addresses disaster in one of the key economic components of the Panhandle Region’s economy, agriculture. This plan and its sub-components is designed to thwart the spread of Foreign & Emerging Animal Disease (FEADs) that could otherwise devastate local feeding operations.

Regional Interoperable Communications Plan (RICP) – This is a regional plan for achieving and maintaining P25-compliant interoperable communications for public safety agencies in the region. This ensures that first responders from multiple jurisdictions responding to a disaster event can communicate during the response.

Regional Response Plan – Similar to a regional EOP, the intent of the plan is to describe how the resources in the region can be brought to bear to deal with really big disasters or want-to-be disasters.

Fundamentally, all of these plans are in place to work together to ensure that the negative impacts of disasters can be minimized, jurisdictions can respond to those disasters, and communities can recover from disasters. The largest economic problems that the region faces in the event of major disasters is a lack of economic diversification and no availability of emergency housing. Challenges to the agriculture and oil/gas industries that are created by disasters put large portions of the population of a county out of work, and because of this a secondary disaster can occur. The only way to battle this challenge is to continue efforts to diversify the region’s economy. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed that all these assertions are correct. Though the institutions exist to confront COVID-19, the fragility of the regional economy has left residents vulnerable as solutions are trying to be made. The housing shortage issues that are a larger economic concern within the region become amplified if existing housing is destroyed by disaster. First, there is no temporary housing for displaced individuals and in the long term there is very little housing available for families to go to long-term. Solutions to this challenge are more related to a larger housing approach within the region, but the disaster aspect could be greatly improved if more moderate income housing is developed in the region.

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS:

As the Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC), along with representatives from each of the Distressed and Non-Distressed Counties, has reviewed this document and discussed their priorities as listed above, there seem to be some consistent concerns in the region that the group wants to discuss individually. By discussing these issues individually the committee hopes to make a direct legislative recommendation. Part of any planning process is the identification of how the findings of research may be applied going forward. The common themes identified by the Counties of the Texas Panhandle are consolidated below and noted as legislative recommendations.

Upon discussion from a regional basis, the EDAC feels that two of the main and consistent concerns within the region are in the dilapidation of aging infrastructure and the inability to supply mid-priced housing for their citizens. The EDAC feels that these two issues are directly correlated with the future of economic and community development within the region. The main intent of discussing these separate items is to provide input into policy on

the state and federal level from a regional perspective. The EDAC feels that state and federal funding provided on an ongoing and increased level to rural communities for the development & revitalization of aging infrastructure as well as the creation of affordable housing will have a profoundly positive effect on the Texas Panhandle.

The committee is concerned with water and sewer infrastructure in the region. Most of this aging infrastructure in the Texas Panhandle was built prior to 1960 as a way of facilitating and accommodating growth in the region. As time has passed, cities and counties have strived to maintain the infrastructure in their respective districts; however, the only grant funds available that provide direct assistance to these projects are Community Development Block Grant Funds as appropriated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These funds have become increasingly competitive, decreasingly available, and are becoming more difficult to acquire. The EDAC proposes that these funds become more plentiful on both the federal and state levels and accessible in order to promote economic growth and community development through infrastructure improvement within the region. It is much easier and cheaper to maintain and repair aging infrastructure than it is to replace it once an emergency occurs.

Rural counties and cities within the Texas Panhandle are also facing a critical housing shortage for middle class workers within their respective municipalities. Companies, in some instances, are willing to relocate to the area because of regional marketing incentives, skilled labor forces, and abundant resources but are unable due to a lack of housing for prospective employees. One of the main concerns is public assistance through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which has housing measures in place, but generally provides housing assistance for only very low income individuals. Once the low income individuals have lifted themselves out of poverty there are no housing measures in place to supply the demand, and this creates a difficult situation for employers in the region who are considering expanding their operations to accommodate successful growth. Regional offices recognize this problem, but many policy makers do not recognize that middle income individuals in rural communities may have very difficult times securing adequate housing. Many city and county officials, along with the PRPC, are researching methods to create affordable housing for the region to promote community and economic development. This has a direct impact on economic growth because it hinders rural America's attempt at being solvent and economically fortified. Further, significant distances from urban centers in much of the region discourage developers from building in rural Texas because there is more profit margin to be had by building in urban centers. The EDAC proposes that the federal and state legislatures promulgate policies that directly contribute to fair, available, and affordable housing in this region for moderate-income individuals and families.

The EDAC, along with representatives from each of the Distressed and Non-Distressed Counties feel that these apparent discrepancies in the region may be at least partially addressed by legislative action and financial incentives from the federal and local levels to increase the likelihood of housing development in the rural Texas Panhandle. Accordingly, the PRPC hopes that by serving as the Economic Development District they may be involved.

The legislative recommendations of the Economic Development Advisory Committee are as follows:

1. Broaden the parameters of U.S. Department of Agriculture programs to allow truly moderate income families to be accommodated with housing assistance in an effort to enable rural communities to meet the housing needs associated with economic development.
2. Increase rural funding assistance for infrastructure improvement through programs like the Community Development Block Grant program to enable communities to update aging infrastructure to accommodate population and business growth.
3. Provide statutory and financial incentives to developers who build subdivisions in rural economically distressed counties.
4. Any budget that does away with federal or state domestic spending or agencies that benefit public infrastructure, education, or economic development will be damaging to regional economic development
5. Actions that limit local control on taxation or economic development authority will be damaging to regional economic development.

ACTION PLAN

Upon the identification of the region's economic development needs it is appropriate to identify the actions that will need to be taken to address the identified needs. As such, the work elements and a prioritization of programs and activities are outlined below.

Work Elements

The Primary activities for PRPC serving in the capacity of the Economic Development District in performing the task of benefiting distressed areas are listed below:

- Implementing the CEDS through networking with economic development organizations and other groups under the guidance of the EDAC
- Actively pursuing funding assistance from federal and state sources to diversify and fortify local economies within the region
- Provide training and workshops to local governments, businesses, and economic development groups as requested
- Conduct an annual assessment of the region's Community and Economic Development Strategies
- Increase economic development opportunities for severely distressed communities by providing staff support to develop and monitor projects and programs

Prioritization of Programs and Activities

Economic Development District Core Initiatives

To continue to respond to inquiries from member counties and cities for economic development related projects – As in the past, the staff will respond to inquiries, provide technical assistance, develop proposals, and submit applications for economic development related projects. The PRPC staff will also continue to focus on working with the distressed counties in the Panhandle, as defined by EDA. The staff utilizes the following programs to help accomplish this initiative:

- Economic Development Administration Grants

- Texas Capital Fund
- USDA Rural Programs
- State of Texas Office of the Governor Economic Development & Tourism

The primary focus of PRPC Staff in Economic Development remains on the successful implementation of these programs.

Economic Development Technical Assistance for Cities & Counties

To assist the counties and cities of the Texas Panhandle with their respective study development efforts – Staff will continue to analyze all data required to prepare a continuing economic development program and coordinate local efforts. Staff will continue to study resources, labor force and income data, census information, economic development activities, and/or other topics to provide the needed data and analysis. PRPC will identify federal and state assistance programs that aid in carrying out the local development program. The utilization of Census, American Community Survey, and ESRI Community Analyst data will enable PRPC Staff to meet local technical assistance needs.

Amarillo MSA Micro-Loan Program

To maintain the Amarillo MSA Micro-Loan Program and to locate viable projects in Potter and Randall Counties for the expansion of the program – Staff will respond to inquiries, prepare loan applications, service all loans, and provide assistance. Staff will continue to ensure that at least 50% of grant applicants are classified as low-to-moderate income individuals for the use of this loan program for Potter and Randall Counties.

PRPC Rural Micro-Loan Program

To maintain the Rural Micro-Loan Program and to locate viable projects in the 24 outlying counties for the expansion of the program – Staff will respond to inquiries, prepare loan applications, service all loans, and provide assistance. The program priority is to create jobs through this loan program in the District's rural areas.

Regional Marketing

To continue to assist the High Ground of Texas with its regional marketing program – The High Ground of Texas is a regional economic development marketing partnership of Texas Panhandle and the South Plains communities and businesses. Staff will continue to support and contribute in activities that aide in the marketing of the region and in attracting business and service industries that are necessary for an expanded economy. PRPC Staff will continue to serve on the Board of Directors of the High Ground of Texas. Further, PRPC Staff will retain a position on the Board of Directors for Class 4 Winds & Renewables to help advance this rapidly developing sector of the regional economy.

Financing

To identify sources of financial assistance for local business, counties, and cities – Staff will research topics to discover the specific financing needs for businesses in the area, counties,

and member cities. PRPC will continue to create and submit these financial packages and applications to the proper agencies. Staff will continue to write Texas Capital Fund and Economic Development Administration grant applications.

Economic Development Training

To sponsor, or conduct, workshops for county and city officials along with others interested in economic development as requested – Continued invitation to area businesses, community-based organizations, professionals in economic development, and other areas of interest to participate in regional seminars/workshops. As in the past, staff will participate and attend workshops and seminars on economic development issues and opportunities as appropriate. Staff will continue to work with the West Texas A&M University Small Business Development Center on education programs for small businesses and cooperate with the West Texas A&M Enterprise Center. Staff will attend and actively engage in Economic Development Administration training and Texas Capital Fund seminars. In 2019, PRPC staff attended the Southwest Region Economic Development Association (SWREDA) conference, participated in Peer Reviews, and trained through NADO's Emerging Leaders program.

Planning and Management

To coordinate and respond to the Economic Development Advisory Committee – Continue to host and conduct meetings, guide the discussion, and help with the decision-making at these meetings. Every quarter the Economic Development Advisory Committee meets; and, at these meetings each member reports on the economic condition of their respective communities/counties and provides professional economic development training to members. This process also helps with the development of the CEDS in subsequent years.

Tourism Promotion

To assist with the tourism industry in the Panhandle – Staff will help local communities/counties explore new ways of attracting visitors from outside the area. PRPC will continue to be present at some meetings held by the Panhandle Tourism Marketing Council.

Natural Resources

To preserve the natural resources that the Panhandle possesses – Staff will continue to encourage the appropriate development, conservation, and economic use of all available resources in the region. Furthermore, Staff will actively work with each groundwater conservation district in the region to implement strategies identified in the Panhandle Regional Water Plan that are beneficial to the region. PRPC Staff also assists up to 10 cities annually with environmental assessments for municipal infrastructure projects.

EVALUATION

Performance Measures

As a part of the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission's Strategic Work Program and Budget, the Economic Development Department had to highlight their principle performance measures for the year. This included the programs involved with the Economic Development Administration. The measures were reviewed and approved by the PRPC Board of Directors. The following is a list of the performance measures broken down by the different programs in the department:

Economic Development Administration Programs (Administration)

- Submission of 2020 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Update,
- Conduct a minimum of 4 CEDS Committee meetings,
- Develop a minimum of 4 Economic Development related grant applications
- Provision of two workshops on regional economic development issues,
- Manage 3 economic development projects for distressed communities
- Participate in the High Ground Program, the Panhandle Tourism Marketing Council, and the Panhandle Area Chamber of Executives Association, and
- Submission of progress reports as required or requested.

Upon guidance from the Economic Development Administration and the National Association of Development Organizations, a series of goals that are applicable to the region have been developed. However, it is noted that PRPC as a political subdivision of the State of Texas does not have the capacity or responsibility to take all necessary actions to achieve these goals. These goals are intended to simply be a gauge of the region's progress towards improved overall well-being.

Regional Economic Goals (Non-PRPC Goals)

- To Reduce the number of Economically Distressed Counties to 12 by 2020
- To Have 0 Counties exceed national unemployment averages before 2020
- To close gap on regional mean wages vs. national to 10% by 2020
- To develop 1 new major economic driver in the region by 2020
- To construct 250 new middle-income homes in 24 rural Counties by 2020
- To bring over \$5 million in EDA projects to the region by 2020

CONCLUSION

The Panhandle region has great natural resources, but the region's most important resource is its people. Recent economic trends have posed economic challenges to the residents of the region, but through efforts to better educate people, diversify the region's economy, and economic

conditions have remained relatively stable. There is ample opportunity for infrastructure improvements and new industries to be pursued throughout the region. The COVID-19 pandemic has of course strained resources and disrupted normal economic activity throughout the region. The goals for progress in the region remain the same, but the current environment makes them even more tasking to achieve.

The 2016 CEDS update served as the comprehensive update in the region. As such, the editions in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 have minor statistical upgrades and new information related to current regional developments. The PRPC and EDAC will be working on the comprehensive re-write and strategic planning for 2021.

DRAFT

APPENDIX A
PRPC Board of Directors

2018-2019 PANHANDLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION BOARD OF DIRECTORS				
NAME	SEX	RACE	COUNTY RESIDENCE	TERM EXPIRES September 30
<i>Elected Public Officials</i>				
Don Allred	M	Anglo	Oldham County	2021
Buster Davis	M	Anglo	Hansford County	2022
Pat Sims	M	Anglo	Moore County	2020
Jay Mayden	M	Anglo	Childress County	2021
Ronnie Gordon	M	Anglo	Hartley County	2022
John James	M	Anglo	Collingsworth County	2022
Wayne Nance	M	Anglo	Briscoe County	2021
Dan Looten **Secretary/Treasurer***	M	Anglo	Carson County	2022
Harold Keeter	M	Anglo	Swisher County	2020
Ginger Nelson	F	Anglo	Potter/Randall County	NA
Ernie Houdashell	M	Anglo	Randall County	2021
Nancy Tanner	F	Anglo	Potter County	2020
Tobe Shields***	M	Anglo	Hansford County	2021
Dr. John Howard***	M	Anglo	Donley County	2020
Ricky White***	M	Anglo	Parmer County	2022
Kerry Symons	M	Anglo	Ochiltree County	2020
Walter "Four" Price	M	Anglo	Regional	2020
<i>Minority Elected Officials</i>				
Sal Rivera	M	Hispanic	Castro County	2021
Juan Cantu	M	Hispanic	Lipscomb County	2022
Yolanda Robledo	F	Hispanic	Parmer County	2020
<i>Citizen Representatives</i>				
Irene Favila	F	Hispanic	Deaf Smith County	2020
Cleo Castro	M	Hispanic	Moore County	2022
Raul Hernandez	M	Hispanic	Potter County	2021
Winston Sauls**Vice-Chair***	M	Black	Hutchinson County	2022
Karen Price	F	Black	Gray County	2022
<i>Special District Representatives</i>				
Dr. Bill Hallerberg **Chair***	M	Anglo	Potter County	2022
Phillip Self	M	Anglo	Childress County	2021
** Officers *** Executive Committee				

APPENDIX B
PRPC EDAC Advisory Committee

2020 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NAME	SEX	RACE	COUNTY	TERM EXPIRES
Dion Miller	M	Anglo	Swisher County	2023
Randy Stark	M	Anglo	Briscoe County	2022
Andrew Freeman	M	Anglo	Potter County	2023
Wade Hawkins	M	Anglo	Deaf Smith County	2022
Woodrow Richardson	M	Black	Hall County	2022
Chris Alexander	F	Anglo	Parmer County	2023
Mike Running	M	Anglo	Moore County	2023
Katie Lingor	F	Anglo	Hutchinson County	2022
David Dockery	M	Anglo	Donley County	2022
Jaci Roberson	F	Anglo	Oldham County	2023
Greg Duggan	M	Anglo	Dallam/Hartley County	2021
Kathy Allen	F	Anglo	Sherman County	2022
Shawn Campbell	F	Anglo	Ochiltree County	2022
Karen Haddon	F	Anglo	Lipscomb County	2021
Remelle Farrar	F	Anglo	Hemphill County	2022
Shawna Elliott	F	Anglo	Gray County	2023
Kristen Moudy**	F	Anglo	Wheeler County	2022
Howard Heath	M	Anglo	Armstrong County	2023
Jon Sessions	M	Anglo	Collingsworth County	2023
B.J. Potts	M	Anglo	Castro County	2021
Bonnie Thompson	F	Anglo	Hansford County	2023
Evelyn Ecker	F	Anglo	Randall County	2023
Dorrance (Doc) Smith	M	Anglo	Childress County	2021
Nancy Manley	F	Anglo	Roberts County	2021

** Chair

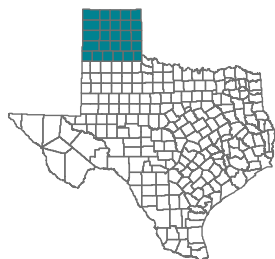
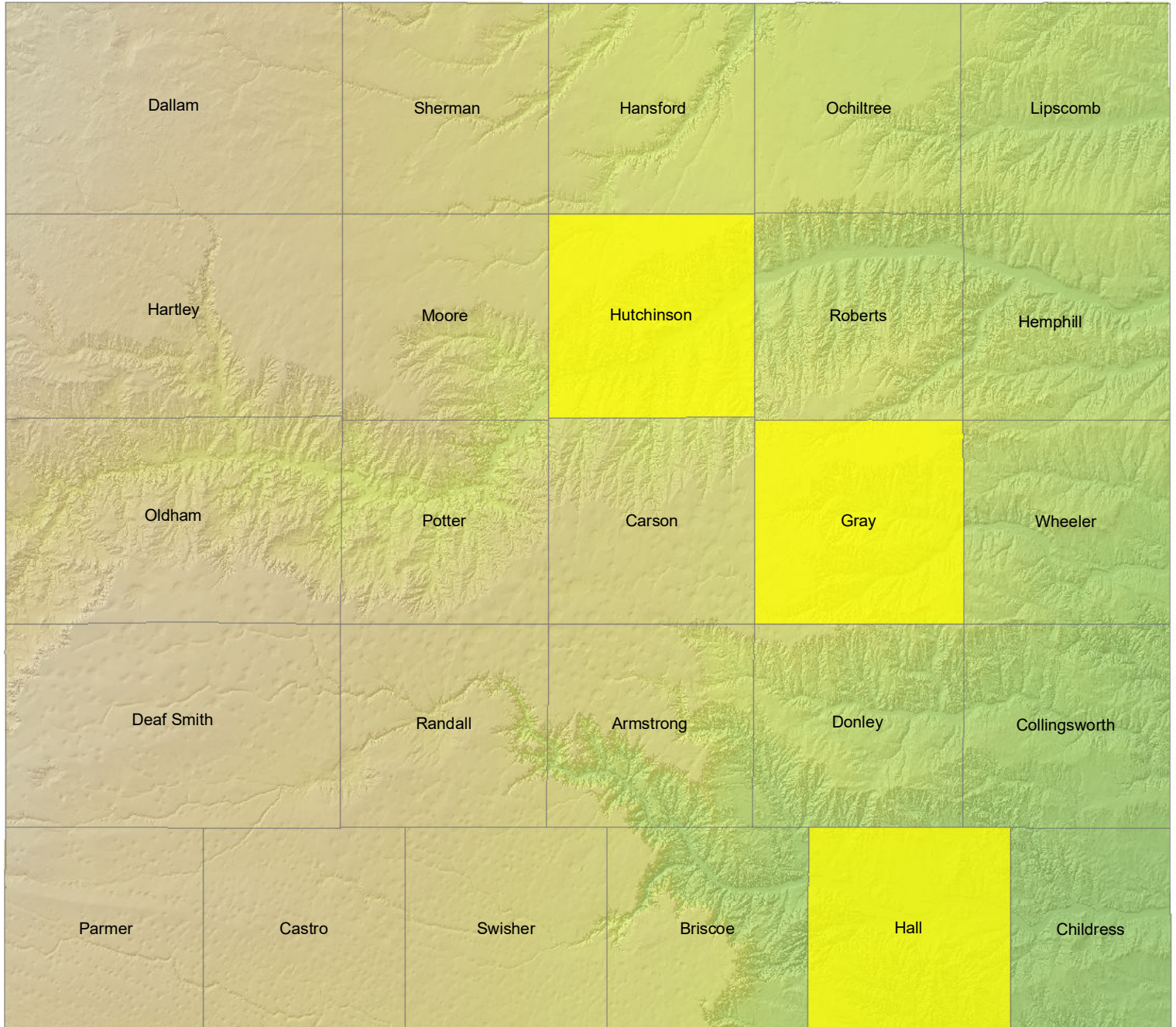
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APPENDIX C

Unemployment Rate Map

Panhandle Regional Planning Commission

 Unemployment Above 3.45% By County

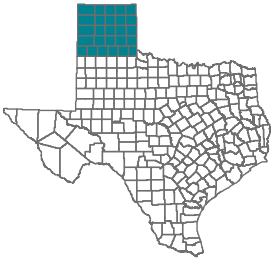


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APPENDIX D
Per-Capita Income Map

Panhandle Regional Planning Commission

- Per Capita Money Income Below \$27,065
- Per Capita Personal Income Below \$43,645
- Per Capita Money Income Below \$27,065 and Per Capita Personal Income Below \$43,645



APPENDIX E
2010 Census Data for Panhandle Region



2010 Census Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2000	2010	2000-2010 Annual Rate
Population	402,862	427,927	0.61%
Households	148,973	157,732	0.57%
Housing Units	166,693	177,590	0.64%
Population by Race			
Total		427,927	100.0%
Population Reporting One Race		417,415	97.5%
White		342,514	80.0%
Black		20,438	4.8%
American Indian		3,705	0.9%
Asian		8,430	2.0%
Pacific Islander		177	0.0%
Some Other Race		42,151	9.9%
Population Reporting Two or More Races		10,512	2.5%
Total Hispanic Population		132,755	31.0%
Population by Sex			
Male		216,295	50.5%
Female		211,632	49.5%
Population by Age			
Total		427,927	100.0%
Age 0 - 4		33,304	7.8%
Age 5 - 9		32,617	7.6%
Age 10 - 14		31,325	7.3%
Age 15 - 19		31,098	7.3%
Age 20 - 24		28,532	6.7%
Age 25 - 29		30,488	7.1%
Age 30 - 34		28,297	6.6%
Age 35 - 39		26,641	6.2%
Age 40 - 44		26,244	6.1%
Age 45 - 49		29,108	6.8%
Age 50 - 54		29,393	6.9%
Age 55 - 59		26,114	6.1%
Age 60 - 64		20,744	4.8%
Age 65 - 69		15,910	3.7%
Age 70 - 74		12,682	3.0%
Age 75 - 79		10,623	2.5%
Age 80 - 84		8,043	1.9%
Age 85+		6,764	1.6%
Age 18+		311,839	72.9%
Age 65+		54,022	12.6%

Data Note: Hispanic population can be of any race. Census 2010 medians are computed from reported data distributions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

August 19, 2020

Households by Type		
Total	157,732	100.0%
Households with 1 Person	40,484	25.7%
Households with 2+ People	117,248	74.3%
Family Households	109,754	69.6%
Husband-wife Families	82,978	52.6%
With Own Children	35,630	22.6%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	26,776	17.0%
With Own Children	15,732	10.0%
Nonfamily Households	7,494	4.8%
All Households with Children	57,953	36.7%
Multigenerational Households	6,636	4.2%
Unmarried Partner Households	8,947	5.7%
Male-female	8,015	5.1%
Same-sex	932	0.6%
Average Household Size	2.61	
Family Households by Size		
Total	109,754	100.0%
2 People	46,425	42.3%
3 People	23,294	21.2%
4 People	21,042	19.2%
5 People	11,550	10.5%
6 People	4,480	4.1%
7+ People	2,963	2.7%
Average Family Size	3.15	
Nonfamily Households by Size		
Total	47,978	100.0%
1 Person	40,484	84.4%
2 People	6,169	12.9%
3 People	862	1.8%
4 People	300	0.6%
5 People	101	0.2%
6 People	35	0.1%
7+ People	27	0.1%
Average Nonfamily Size	1.20	
Population by Relationship and Household Type		
Total	427,927	100.0%
In Households	412,056	96.3%
In Family Households	354,516	82.8%
Householder	109,754	25.6%
Spouse	82,978	19.4%
Child	138,118	32.3%
Other relative	14,670	3.4%
Nonrelative	8,996	2.1%
In Nonfamily Households	57,540	13.4%
In Group Quarters	15,871	3.7%
Institutionalized Population	13,661	3.2%
Noninstitutionalized Population	2,210	0.5%

Data Note: **Households with children** include any households with people under age 18, related or not. **Multigenerational households** are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. **Unmarried partner households** are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography. **Average family size** excludes nonrelatives.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.

Family Households by Age of Householder		
Total	109,754	100.0%
Householder Age 15 - 44	48,468	44.2%
Householder Age 45 - 54	23,234	21.2%
Householder Age 55 - 64	18,698	17.0%
Householder Age 65 - 74	11,290	10.3%
Householder Age 75+	8,064	7.3%
Nonfamily Households by Age of Householder		
Total	47,978	100.0%
Householder Age 15 - 44	15,120	31.5%
Householder Age 45 - 54	8,272	17.2%
Householder Age 55 - 64	8,509	17.7%
Householder Age 65 - 74	6,652	13.9%
Householder Age 75+	9,425	19.6%
Households by Race of Householder		
Total	157,732	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	133,142	84.4%
Householder is Black Alone	5,840	3.7%
Householder is American Indian Alone	1,405	0.9%
Householder is Asian Alone	2,417	1.5%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	50	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	12,228	7.8%
Householder is Two or More Races	2,650	1.7%
Households with Hispanic Householder	36,448	23.1%
Husband-wife Families by Race of Householder		
Total	82,978	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	71,274	85.9%
Householder is Black Alone	1,699	2.0%
Householder is American Indian Alone	684	0.8%
Householder is Asian Alone	1,487	1.8%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	26	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	6,530	7.9%
Householder is Two or More Races	1,278	1.5%
Husband-wife Families with Hispanic Householder	19,571	23.6%
Other Families (No Spouse) by Race of Householder		
Total	26,776	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	20,190	75.4%
Householder is Black Alone	2,047	7.6%
Householder is American Indian Alone	292	1.1%
Householder is Asian Alone	376	1.4%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	11	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	3,252	12.1%
Householder is Two or More Races	608	2.3%
Other Families with Hispanic Householder	9,630	36.0%
Nonfamily Households by Race of Householder		
Total	47,978	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	41,678	86.9%
Householder is Black Alone	2,094	4.4%
Householder is American Indian Alone	429	0.9%
Householder is Asian Alone	554	1.2%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	13	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	2,446	5.1%
Householder is Two or More Races	764	1.6%
Nonfamily Households with Hispanic Householder	7,247	15.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.



2010 Census Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

Total Housing Units by Occupancy

Total	177,590	100.0%
Occupied Housing Units	157,732	88.8%
Vacant Housing Units		
For Rent	5,628	3.2%
Rented, not Occupied	190	0.1%
For Sale Only	2,109	1.2%
Sold, not Occupied	632	0.4%
For Seasonal/Recreational/Occasional Use	2,455	1.4%
For Migrant Workers	82	0.0%
Other Vacant	8,762	4.9%
Total Vacancy Rate	11.2%	

Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status

Total	157,732	100.0%
Owner Occupied	106,805	67.7%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	58,824	37.3%
Owned Free and Clear	47,981	30.4%
Average Household Size	2.66	
Renter Occupied	50,927	32.3%
Average Household Size	2.51	

Owner-occupied Housing Units by Race of Householder

Total	106,805	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	93,802	87.8%
Householder is Black Alone	2,381	2.2%
Householder is American Indian Alone	897	0.8%
Householder is Asian Alone	1,150	1.1%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	21	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	7,088	6.6%
Householder is Two or More Races	1,466	1.4%
Owner-occupied Housing Units with Hispanic Householder	21,634	20.3%

Renter-occupied Housing Units by Race of Householder

Total	50,927	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	39,340	77.2%
Householder is Black Alone	3,459	6.8%
Householder is American Indian Alone	508	1.0%
Householder is Asian Alone	1,267	2.5%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	29	0.1%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	5,140	10.1%
Householder is Two or More Races	1,184	2.3%
Renter-occupied Housing Units with Hispanic Householder	14,814	29.1%

Average Household Size by Race/Hispanic Origin of Householder

Householder is White Alone	2.51
Householder is Black Alone	2.70
Householder is American Indian Alone	2.73
Householder is Asian Alone	3.37
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	2.78
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	3.45
Householder is Two or More Races	2.92
Householder is Hispanic	3.39

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.

APPENDIX F
2014-2018 ACS Profile for Panhandle Region



ACS Population Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
TOTALS				
Total Population	437,580		218	High
Total Households	155,028		1,050	High
Total Housing Units	182,769		431	High
POPULATION AGE 3+ YEARS BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Total	418,740	100.0%	650	High
Enrolled in school	115,566	27.6%	1,365	High
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	7,192	1.7%	576	High
Public school	5,219	1.2%	487	High
Private school	1,973	0.5%	339	High
Enrolled in kindergarten	6,803	1.6%	562	High
Public school	6,300	1.5%	529	High
Private school	503	0.1%	171	Medium
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	27,016	6.5%	914	High
Public school	25,783	6.2%	915	High
Private school	1,233	0.3%	254	Medium
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	25,333	6.0%	862	High
Public school	24,103	5.8%	853	High
Private school	1,230	0.3%	239	High
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	25,015	6.0%	789	High
Public school	23,999	5.7%	797	High
Private school	1,016	0.2%	214	Medium
Enrolled in college undergraduate years	20,838	5.0%	954	High
Public school	18,935	4.5%	926	High
Private school	1,903	0.5%	342	High
Enrolled in graduate or professional school	3,369	0.8%	450	High
Public school	2,893	0.7%	411	High
Private school	476	0.1%	150	Medium
Not enrolled in school	303,174	72.4%	1,335	High
POPULATION AGE 65+ BY RELATIONSHIP AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE				
Total	59,936	100.0%	343	High
Living in Households	57,688	96.2%	452	High
Living in Family Households	40,348	67.3%	719	High
Householder	20,508	34.2%	518	High
Spouse	15,266	25.5%	490	High
Parent	2,282	3.8%	397	High
Parent-in-law	690	1.2%	231	Medium
Other Relative	1,362	2.3%	289	Medium
Nonrelative	240	0.4%	103	Medium
Living in Nonfamily Households	17,340	28.9%	676	High
Householder	16,760	28.0%	657	High
Nonrelative	580	1.0%	159	Medium
Living in Group Quarters	2,248	3.8%	355	High

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: High Medium Low

August 06, 2020



ACS Population Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND SIZE				
Family Households	106,062	68.4%	1,251	
2-Person	45,958	29.6%	1,000	
3-Person	22,472	14.5%	917	
4-Person	20,386	13.1%	915	
5-Person	10,461	6.7%	654	
6-Person	4,445	2.9%	440	
7+ Person	2,340	1.5%	282	
Nonfamily Households	48,966	31.6%	1,106	
1-Person	42,187	27.2%	1,069	
2-Person	5,575	3.6%	492	
3-Person	847	0.5%	167	
4-Person	241	0.2%	104	
5-Person	111	0.1%	74	
6-Person	0	0.0%	0	
7+ Person	5	0.0%	7	
HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF PEOPLE UNDER 18 YEARS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE				
Households with one or more people under 18 years	54,485	35.1%	1,066	
Family households	53,992	34.8%	1,074	
Married-couple family	36,773	23.7%	936	
Male householder, no wife present	4,167	2.7%	426	
Female householder, no husband present	13,052	8.4%	730	
Nonfamily households	493	0.3%	134	
Households with no people under 18 years	100,543	64.9%	1,177	
Married-couple family	43,210	27.9%	971	
Other family	8,860	5.7%	596	
Nonfamily households	48,473	31.3%	1,086	
HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF PEOPLE 65 YEARS AND OVER, HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE				
Households with Pop 65+	41,231	26.6%	525	
1-Person	16,177	10.4%	645	
2+ Person Family	24,356	15.7%	531	
2+ Person Nonfamily	698	0.5%	141	
Households with No Pop 65+	113,797	73.4%	1,025	
1-Person	26,010	16.8%	957	
2+ Person Family	81,706	52.7%	1,138	
2+ Person Nonfamily	6,081	3.9%	514	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

August 06, 2020



ACS Population Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
POPULATION AGE 5+ YEARS BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Total	405,592	100.0%	307	
5 to 17 years				
Speak only English	61,790	15.2%	1,040	
Speak Spanish	19,187	4.7%	888	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	18,026	4.4%	957	
Speak English "not well"	807	0.2%	219	
Speak English "not at all"	354	0.1%	134	
Speak other Indo-European languages	519	0.1%	221	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	333	0.1%	144	
Speak English "not well"	35	0.0%	39	
Speak English "not at all"	151	0.0%	178	
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,898	0.5%	228	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	1,528	0.4%	302	
Speak English "not well"	330	0.1%	162	
Speak English "not at all"	40	0.0%	42	
Speak other languages	797	0.2%	228	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	792	0.2%	227	
Speak English "not well"	5	0.0%	9	
Speak English "not at all"	0	0.0%	0	
18 to 64 years				
Speak only English	186,163	45.9%	1,486	
Speak Spanish	65,163	16.1%	1,300	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	48,416	11.9%	1,362	
Speak English "not well"	11,092	2.7%	738	
Speak English "not at all"	5,655	1.4%	563	
Speak other Indo-European languages	2,197	0.5%	420	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	1,914	0.5%	355	
Speak English "not well"	208	0.1%	113	
Speak English "not at all"	75	0.0%	70	
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages	5,758	1.4%	391	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	3,585	0.9%	403	
Speak English "not well"	1,411	0.3%	294	
Speak English "not at all"	762	0.2%	294	
Speak other languages	2,184	0.5%	428	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	1,396	0.3%	295	
Speak English "not well"	636	0.2%	221	
Speak English "not at all"	152	0.0%	113	
65 years and over				
Speak only English	51,709	12.7%	416	
Speak Spanish	7,020	1.7%	325	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	4,911	1.2%	414	
Speak English "not well"	927	0.2%	194	
Speak English "not at all"	1,182	0.3%	236	
Speak other Indo-European languages	420	0.1%	156	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	366	0.1%	143	
Speak English "not well"	13	0.0%	14	
Speak English "not at all"	41	0.0%	53	
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages	705	0.2%	138	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	295	0.1%	113	
Speak English "not well"	235	0.1%	108	
Speak English "not at all"	175	0.0%	97	
Speak other languages	82	0.0%	63	
Speak English "very well" or "well"	31	0.0%	34	
Speak English "not well"	19	0.0%	23	
Speak English "not at all"	32	0.0%	47	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

August 06, 2020



ACS Population Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
WORKERS AGE 16+ YEARS BY PLACE OF WORK				
Total	199,787	100.0%	1,662	High
Worked in state and in county of residence	131,505	65.8%	1,857	High
Worked in state and outside county of residence	65,366	32.7%	1,415	High
Worked outside state of residence	2,916	1.5%	381	High
SEX BY CLASS OF WORKER FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER				
Total:	203,220	100.0%	1,651	High
Male:	113,019	55.6%	1,135	High
Employee of private company	82,002	40.4%	1,333	High
Self-employed in own incorporated business	4,382	2.2%	418	High
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	3,668	1.8%	421	High
Local government workers	6,143	3.0%	550	High
State government workers	4,208	2.1%	426	High
Federal government workers	2,989	1.5%	379	High
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	9,364	4.6%	608	High
Unpaid family workers	263	0.1%	93	Medium
Female:	90,201	44.4%	1,212	High
Employee of private company	59,539	29.3%	1,287	High
Self-employed in own incorporated business	1,325	0.7%	215	High
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	7,263	3.6%	500	High
Local government workers	7,839	3.9%	518	High
State government workers	6,449	3.2%	502	High
Federal government workers	2,085	1.0%	285	High
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	5,499	2.7%	488	High
Unpaid family workers	202	0.1%	77	Medium
POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS AND PRESENCE OF A COMPUTER				
Total	420,668	100.0%	886	High
Population <18 in Households	115,426	27.4%	415	High
Have a Computer	108,885	25.9%	1,007	High
Have NO Computer	6,541	1.6%	934	High
Population 18-64 in Households	247,554	58.8%	789	High
Have a Computer	229,549	54.6%	1,334	High
Have NO Computer	18,005	4.3%	1,184	High
Population 65+ in Households	57,688	13.7%	452	High
Have a Computer	45,270	10.8%	709	High
Have NO Computer	12,418	3.0%	663	High
HOUSEHOLDS AND INTERNET SUBSCRIPTIONS				
Total	155,028	100.0%	1,050	High
With an Internet Subscription	118,873	76.7%	1,304	High
Dial-Up Alone	626	0.4%	120	High
Broadband	89,314	57.6%	1,401	High
Satellite Service	12,786	8.2%	648	High
Other Service	1,928	1.2%	266	High
Internet Access with no Subscription	5,886	3.8%	527	High
With No Internet Access	30,269	19.5%	934	High

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: High Medium Low

August 06, 2020



ACS Population Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
WORKERS AGE 16+ YEARS BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
Total	199,787	100.0%	1,662	
Drove alone	164,709	82.4%	1,881	
Carpooled	22,860	11.4%	1,160	
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	779	0.4%	214	
Bus or trolley bus	685	0.3%	208	
Streetcar or trolley car	33	0.0%	37	
Subway or elevated	43	0.0%	41	
Railroad	0	0.0%	0	
Ferryboat	18	0.0%	18	
Taxicab	14	0.0%	16	
Motorcycle	299	0.1%	123	
Bicycle	429	0.2%	215	
Walked	3,788	1.9%	459	
Other means	1,541	0.8%	288	
Worked at home	5,368	2.7%	540	
WORKERS AGE 16+ YEARS (WHO DID NOT WORK FROM HOME) BY TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Total	194,419	100.0%	1,687	
Less than 5 minutes	14,827	7.6%	871	
5 to 9 minutes	39,104	20.1%	1,329	
10 to 14 minutes	36,065	18.6%	1,246	
15 to 19 minutes	40,112	20.6%	1,440	
20 to 24 minutes	24,009	12.3%	1,105	
25 to 29 minutes	6,339	3.3%	546	
30 to 34 minutes	14,194	7.3%	899	
35 to 39 minutes	2,102	1.1%	288	
40 to 44 minutes	2,175	1.1%	329	
45 to 59 minutes	6,695	3.4%	609	
60 to 89 minutes	5,189	2.7%	501	
90 or more minutes	3,608	1.9%	403	
Average Travel Time to Work (in minutes)	N/A		N/A	
FEMALES AGE 20-64 YEARS BY AGE OF OWN CHILDREN AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Total	118,158	100.0%	465	
Own children under 6 years only	10,761	9.1%	676	
In labor force	7,022	5.9%	576	
Not in labor force	3,739	3.2%	397	
Own children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	11,334	9.6%	632	
In labor force	7,282	6.2%	557	
Not in labor force	4,052	3.4%	401	
Own children 6 to 17 years only	26,662	22.6%	987	
In labor force	20,414	17.3%	902	
Not in labor force	6,248	5.3%	531	
No own children under 18 years	69,401	58.7%	1,022	
In labor force	48,734	41.2%	1,109	
Not in labor force	20,667	17.5%	801	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

August 06, 2020



ACS Population Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION BY AGE & TYPES OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Total	422,798	100.0%	834	
Under 19 years:	122,009	28.9%	595	
One Type of Health Insurance:	103,091	24.4%	1,365	
Employer-Based Health Ins Only	53,992	12.8%	1,678	
Direct-Purchase Health Ins Only	7,224	1.7%	766	
Medicare Coverage Only	255	0.1%	144	
Medicaid Coverage Only	40,819	9.7%	1,598	
TRICARE/Military Hlth Cov Only	772	0.2%	249	
VA Health Care Only	29	0.0%	24	
2+ Types of Health Insurance	4,714	1.1%	649	
No Health Insurance Coverage	14,204	3.4%	1,209	
19 to 34 years:	92,725	21.9%	745	
One Type of Health Insurance:	60,619	14.3%	1,304	
Employer-Based Health Ins Only	48,006	11.4%	1,339	
Direct-Purchase Health Ins Only	6,101	1.4%	581	
Medicare Coverage Only	106	0.0%	60	
Medicaid Coverage Only	5,648	1.3%	544	
TRICARE/Military Hlth Cov Only	360	0.1%	145	
VA Health Care Only	398	0.1%	160	
2+ Types of Health Insurance	4,425	1.0%	537	
No Health Insurance Coverage	27,681	6.5%	1,216	
35 to 64 years:	150,264	35.5%	676	
One Type of Health Insurance:	107,926	25.5%	1,300	
Employer-Based Health Ins Only	85,360	20.2%	1,430	
Direct-Purchase Health Ins Only	13,066	3.1%	797	
Medicare Coverage Only	2,198	0.5%	288	
Medicaid Coverage Only	5,554	1.3%	501	
TRICARE/Military Hlth Cov Only	600	0.1%	150	
VA Health Care Only	1,148	0.3%	232	
2+ Types of Health Insurance	12,282	2.9%	735	
No Health Insurance Coverage	30,056	7.1%	1,240	
65+ years:	57,800	13.7%	448	
One Type of Health Insurance:	17,435	4.1%	708	
Employer-Based Health Ins Only	1,194	0.3%	206	
Direct-Purchase Health Ins Only	181	0.0%	93	
Medicare Coverage Only	15,990	3.8%	694	
TRICARE/Military Hlth Cov Only	21	0.0%	34	
VA Health Care Only	49	0.0%	35	
2+ Types of Health Insurance:	39,840	9.4%	806	
Employer-Based & Direct-Purchase Health Insurance	137	0.0%	76	
Employer-Based Health & Medicare Insurance	10,088	2.4%	588	
Direct-Purchase Health & Medicare Insurance	13,230	3.1%	686	
Medicare & Medicaid Coverage	3,494	0.8%	368	
Other Private Health Insurance Combos	0	0.0%	0	
Other Public Health Insurance Combos	1,904	0.5%	232	
Other Health Insurance Combinations	10,987	2.6%	595	
No Health Insurance Coverage	525	0.1%	180	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

August 06, 2020



ACS Population Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
POPULATION BY RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL				
Total	419,830	100.0%	943	
Under .50	22,549	5.4%	1,591	
.50 to .99	38,307	9.1%	2,281	
1.00 to 1.24	23,798	5.7%	1,810	
1.25 to 1.49	22,789	5.4%	2,025	
1.50 to 1.84	31,972	7.6%	2,189	
1.85 to 1.99	12,637	3.0%	1,202	
2.00 and over	267,778	63.8%	3,305	
CIVILIAN POPULATION AGE 18 OR OLDER BY VETERAN STATUS				
Total	321,149	100.0%	404	
Veteran	24,070	7.5%	951	
Nonveteran	297,079	92.5%	1,029	
Male	163,196	50.8%	390	
Veteran	22,361	7.0%	858	
Nonveteran	140,835	43.9%	930	
Female	157,953	49.2%	347	
Veteran	1,709	0.5%	268	
Nonveteran	156,244	48.7%	438	
CIVILIAN VETERANS AGE 18 OR OLDER BY PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE				
Total	24,070	100.0%	951	
Gulf War (9/01 or later), no Gulf War (8/90 to 8/01), no Vietnam Era	3,218	13.4%	452	
Gulf War (9/01 or later) and Gulf War (8/90 to 8/01), no Vietnam Era	1,432	5.9%	236	
Gulf War (9/01 or later), and Gulf War (8/90 to 8/01), and Vietnam Era	39	0.2%	35	
Gulf War (8/90 to 8/01), no Vietnam Era	3,384	14.1%	434	
Gulf War (8/90 to 8/01) and Vietnam Era	252	1.0%	90	
Vietnam Era, no Korean War, no World War II	7,588	31.5%	470	
Vietnam Era and Korean War, no World War II	227	0.9%	103	
Vietnam Era and Korean War and World War II	24	0.1%	20	
Korean War, no Vietnam Era, no World War II	1,737	7.2%	238	
Korean War and World War II, no Vietnam Era	79	0.3%	64	
World War II, no Korean War, no Vietnam Era	1,084	4.5%	231	
Between Gulf War and Vietnam Era only	3,200	13.3%	352	
Between Vietnam Era and Korean War only	1,672	6.9%	198	
Between Korean War and World War II only	90	0.4%	55	
Pre-World War II only	44	0.2%	33	
HOUSEHOLDS BY POVERTY STATUS				
Total	155,028	100.0%	1,050	
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	21,000	13.5%	888	
Married-couple family	4,672	3.0%	430	
Other family - male householder (no wife present)	986	0.6%	195	
Other family - female householder (no husband present)	6,174	4.0%	545	
Nonfamily household - male householder	3,948	2.5%	396	
Nonfamily household - female householder	5,220	3.4%	425	
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	134,028	86.5%	1,213	
Married-couple family	75,311	48.6%	1,209	
Other family - male householder (no wife present)	6,282	4.1%	522	
Other family - female householder (no husband present)	12,637	8.2%	754	
Nonfamily household - male householder	19,838	12.8%	823	
Nonfamily household - female householder	19,960	12.9%	817	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

August 06, 2020



ACS Population Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
HOUSEHOLDS BY OTHER INCOME				
Social Security Income	43,424	28.0%	774	High
No Social Security Income	111,604	72.0%	1,162	High
Retirement Income	22,822	14.7%	715	High
No Retirement Income	132,206	85.3%	1,231	High
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
<10% of Income	2,663	5.1%	356	High
10-14.9% of Income	5,561	10.5%	548	High
15-19.9% of Income	7,087	13.4%	609	High
20-24.9% of Income	6,452	12.2%	574	High
25-29.9% of Income	5,181	9.8%	518	High
30-34.9% of Income	3,981	7.5%	449	High
35-39.9% of Income	2,670	5.1%	416	High
40-49.9% of Income	3,861	7.3%	466	High
50+% of Income	9,548	18.1%	652	High
Gross Rent % Inc Not Computed	5,727	10.9%	464	High
HOUSEHOLDS BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Total	155,028	100.0%	1,050	High
With public assistance income	1,774	1.1%	258	High
No public assistance income	153,254	98.9%	1,076	High
HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD STAMPS/SNAP STATUS				
Total	155,028	100.0%	1,050	High
With Food Stamps/SNAP	16,805	10.8%	819	High
With No Food Stamps/SNAP	138,223	89.2%	1,187	High
HOUSEHOLDS BY DISABILITY STATUS				
Total	155,028	100.0%	1,050	High
With 1+ Persons w/Disability	40,543	26.2%	1,040	High
With No Person w/Disability	114,485	73.8%	1,476	High

Data Note: N/A means not available. Population by Ratio of Income to Poverty Level represents persons for whom poverty status is determined. Household income represents income in 2017, adjusted for inflation.

2014-2018 ACS Estimate: The American Community Survey (ACS) replaces census sample data. Esri is releasing the 2014-2018 ACS estimates, five-year period data collected monthly from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2018. Although the ACS includes many of the subjects previously covered by the decennial census sample, there are significant differences between the two surveys including fundamental differences in survey design and residency rules.

Margin of error (MOE): The MOE is a measure of the variability of the estimate due to sampling error. MOEs enable the data user to measure the range of uncertainty for each estimate with 90 percent confidence. The range of uncertainty is called the confidence interval, and it is calculated by taking the estimate +/- the MOE. For example, if the ACS reports an estimate of 100 with an MOE of +/- 20, then you can be 90 percent certain the value for the whole population falls between 80 and 120.

Reliability: These symbols represent threshold values that Esri has established from the Coefficients of Variation (CV) to designate the usability of the estimates. The CV measures the amount of sampling error relative to the size of the estimate, expressed as a percentage.

- High Reliability: Small CVs (less than or equal to 12 percent) are flagged green to indicate that the sampling error is small relative to the estimate and the estimate is reasonably reliable.
- Medium Reliability: Estimates with CVs between 12 and 40 are flagged yellow-use with caution.
- Low Reliability: Large CVs (over 40 percent) are flagged red to indicate that the sampling error is large relative to the estimate. The estimate is considered very unreliable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: High medium low

August 06, 2020

APPENDIX G
Housing Summary for Panhandle Region



ACS Housing Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014-2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
TOTALS				
Total Population	437,580		218	
Total Households	155,028		1,050	
Total Housing Units	182,769		431	
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY MORTGAGE STATUS				
Total	102,297	100.0%	1,224	
Housing units with a mortgage/contract to purchase/similar debt	50,366	49.2%	1,077	
Second mortgage only	445	0.4%	127	
Home equity loan only	1,248	1.2%	200	
Both second mortgage and home equity loan	36	0.0%	25	
No second mortgage and no home equity loan	48,637	47.5%	1,068	
Housing units without a mortgage	51,931	50.8%	1,090	
AVERAGE VALUE BY MORTGAGE STATUS				
Housing units with a mortgage	\$165,571		\$6,228	
Housing units without a mortgage	\$129,844		\$6,586	
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY MORTGAGE STATUS & SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
Total	102,297	100.0%	1,224	
With a mortgage: Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in past 12 months				
Less than 10.0 percent	4,096	4.0%	388	
10.0 to 14.9 percent	9,791	9.6%	602	
15.0 to 19.9 percent	11,762	11.5%	689	
20.0 to 24.9 percent	7,998	7.8%	581	
25.0 to 29.9 percent	4,938	4.8%	468	
30.0 to 34.9 percent	3,133	3.1%	334	
35.0 to 39.9 percent	1,703	1.7%	271	
40.0 to 49.9 percent	2,672	2.6%	319	
50.0 percent or more	4,105	4.0%	379	
Not computed	168	0.2%	75	
Without a mortgage: Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in past 12 months				
Less than 10.0 percent	24,180	23.6%	823	
10.0 to 14.9 percent	10,469	10.2%	583	
15.0 to 19.9 percent	5,711	5.6%	416	
20.0 to 24.9 percent	3,597	3.5%	361	
25.0 to 29.9 percent	2,028	2.0%	244	
30.0 to 34.9 percent	1,218	1.2%	205	
35.0 to 39.9 percent	757	0.7%	178	
40.0 to 49.9 percent	1,228	1.2%	241	
50.0 percent or more	2,191	2.1%	252	
Not computed	552	0.5%	132	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

August 19, 2020



ACS Housing Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014-2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY CONTRACT RENT				
Total	52,731	100.0%	1,243	High
With cash rent	48,087	91.2%	1,209	High
Less than \$100	627	1.2%	161	Medium
\$100 to \$149	520	1.0%	145	Medium
\$150 to \$199	549	1.0%	134	Medium
\$200 to \$249	739	1.4%	152	Medium
\$250 to \$299	624	1.2%	142	Medium
\$300 to \$349	1,609	3.1%	276	High
\$350 to \$399	1,682	3.2%	279	High
\$400 to \$449	2,513	4.8%	314	High
\$450 to \$499	3,554	6.7%	428	High
\$500 to \$549	4,625	8.8%	468	High
\$550 to \$599	3,722	7.1%	484	High
\$600 to \$649	4,543	8.6%	483	High
\$650 to \$699	3,429	6.5%	445	High
\$700 to \$749	3,909	7.4%	459	High
\$750 to \$799	2,917	5.5%	441	High
\$800 to \$899	4,145	7.9%	462	High
\$900 to \$999	2,242	4.3%	354	High
\$1,000 to \$1,249	3,167	6.0%	388	High
\$1,250 to \$1,499	1,611	3.1%	290	High
\$1,500 to \$1,999	757	1.4%	195	Medium
\$2,000 to \$2,499	311	0.6%	126	Medium
\$2,500 to \$2,999	74	0.1%	45	Medium
\$3,000 to \$3,499	89	0.2%	56	Medium
\$3,500 or more	129	0.2%	115	Low
No cash rent	4,644	8.8%	405	High
Median Contract Rent	\$636		N/A	
Average Contract Rent	\$694		\$28	High
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT				
Total	52,731	100.0%	1,243	High
Pay extra for one or more utilities	45,723	86.7%	1,253	High
No extra payment for any utilities	7,008	13.3%	515	High



ACS Housing Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014-2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY GROSS RENT				
Total:	52,731	100.0%	1,243	High
With cash rent:	48,087	91.2%	1,209	High
Less than \$100	342	0.6%	125	Medium
\$100 to \$149	202	0.4%	97	Medium
\$150 to \$199	198	0.4%	86	Medium
\$200 to \$249	540	1.0%	137	Medium
\$250 to \$299	353	0.7%	105	Medium
\$300 to \$349	626	1.2%	149	Medium
\$350 to \$399	645	1.2%	161	Medium
\$400 to \$449	1,043	2.0%	201	High
\$450 to \$499	1,055	2.0%	194	High
\$500 to \$549	2,616	5.0%	342	High
\$550 to \$599	2,736	5.2%	376	High
\$600 to \$649	3,568	6.8%	427	High
\$650 to \$699	3,399	6.4%	427	High
\$700 to \$749	3,605	6.8%	437	High
\$750 to \$799	2,991	5.7%	367	High
\$800 to \$899	6,396	12.1%	577	High
\$900 to \$999	5,009	9.5%	519	High
\$1,000 to \$1,249	6,861	13.0%	577	High
\$1,250 to \$1,499	3,164	6.0%	410	High
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1,961	3.7%	311	High
\$2,000 to \$2,499	419	0.8%	139	Medium
\$2,500 to \$2,999	134	0.3%	81	Medium
\$3,000 to \$3,499	93	0.2%	57	Medium
\$3,500 or more	131	0.2%	115	Low
No cash rent	4,644	8.8%	405	High
Median Gross Rent	\$802		N/A	Low
Average Gross Rent	\$864		\$34	High



ACS Housing Summary

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	2014-2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
HOUSING UNITS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Total	182,769	100.0%	431	High
1, detached	134,607	73.6%	1,114	High
1, attached	3,531	1.9%	341	High
2	4,459	2.4%	444	High
3 or 4	4,145	2.3%	453	High
5 to 9	6,297	3.4%	580	High
10 to 19	5,241	2.9%	574	High
20 to 49	3,714	2.0%	410	High
50 or more	4,065	2.2%	403	High
Mobile home	16,487	9.0%	713	High
Boat, RV, van, etc.	223	0.1%	99	Medium
HOUSING UNITS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Total	182,769	100.0%	431	High
Built 2014 or later	2,820	1.5%	383	High
Built 2010 to 2013	5,620	3.1%	488	High
Built 2000 to 2009	17,974	9.8%	763	High
Built 1990 to 1999	15,676	8.6%	785	High
Built 1980 to 1989	21,604	11.8%	884	High
Built 1970 to 1979	29,421	16.1%	956	High
Built 1960 to 1969	29,142	15.9%	976	High
Built 1950 to 1959	30,846	16.9%	981	High
Built 1940 to 1949	15,270	8.4%	711	High
Built 1939 or earlier	14,396	7.9%	679	High
Median Year Structure Built	1971		N/A	
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Total	155,028	100.0%	1,050	High
Owner occupied				
Moved in 2017 or later	2,153	1.4%	326	High
Moved in 2015 to 2016	7,645	4.9%	547	High
Moved in 2010 to 2014	21,847	14.1%	864	High
Moved in 2000 to 2009	32,344	20.9%	950	High
Moved in 1990 to 1999	17,729	11.4%	749	High
Moved in 1989 or earlier	20,579	13.3%	712	High
Renter occupied				
Moved in 2017 or later	6,774	4.4%	640	High
Moved in 2015 to 2016	13,837	8.9%	775	High
Moved in 2010 to 2014	22,900	14.8%	978	High
Moved in 2000 to 2009	6,607	4.3%	481	High
Moved in 1990 to 1999	1,628	1.1%	248	High
Moved in 1989 or earlier	985	0.6%	194	High
Median Year Householder Moved Into Unit	2009		N/A	




	2014-2018 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Total	155,028	100.0%	1,050	High
Utility gas	93,931	60.6%	1,338	High
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3,014	1.9%	291	High
Electricity	55,445	35.8%	1,237	High
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	968	0.6%	208	Medium
Coal or coke	28	0.0%	29	Low
Wood	583	0.4%	157	Medium
Solar energy	35	0.0%	35	Low
Other fuel	591	0.4%	150	Medium
No fuel used	433	0.3%	125	Medium
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Total	155,028	100.0%	1,050	High
Owner occupied				
No vehicle available	2,019	1.3%	276	High
1 vehicle available	23,856	15.4%	863	High
2 vehicles available	44,528	28.7%	1,053	High
3 vehicles available	21,487	13.9%	865	High
4 vehicles available	7,447	4.8%	490	High
5 or more vehicles available	2,960	1.9%	340	High
Renter occupied				
No vehicle available	5,499	3.5%	500	High
1 vehicle available	26,133	16.9%	1,051	High
2 vehicles available	15,987	10.3%	830	High
3 vehicles available	3,626	2.3%	420	High
4 vehicles available	1,248	0.8%	262	Medium
5 or more vehicles available	238	0.2%	105	Medium
Average Number of Vehicles Available	1.9		0.0	High

Data Note: N/A means not available.

2014-2018 ACS Estimate: The American Community Survey (ACS) replaces census sample data. Esri is releasing the 2014-2018 ACS estimates, five-year period data collected monthly from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2018. Although the ACS includes many of the subjects previously covered by the decennial census sample, there are significant differences between the two surveys including fundamental differences in survey design and residency rules.

Margin of error (MOE): The MOE is a measure of the variability of the estimate due to sampling error. MOEs enable the data user to measure the range of uncertainty for each estimate with 90 percent confidence. The range of uncertainty is called the confidence interval, and it is calculated by taking the estimate +/- the MOE. For example, if the ACS reports an estimate of 100 with an MOE of +/- 20, then you can be 90 percent certain the value for the whole population falls between 80 and 120.

Reliability: These symbols represent threshold values that Esri has established from the Coefficients of Variation (CV) to designate the usability of the estimates. The CV measures the amount of sampling error relative to the size of the estimate, expressed as a percentage.

-  High Reliability: Small CVs (less than or equal to 12 percent) are flagged green to indicate that the sampling error is small relative to the estimate and the estimate is reasonably reliable.
-  Medium Reliability: Estimates with CVs between 12 and 40 are flagged yellow-use with caution.
-  Low Reliability: Large CVs (over 40 percent) are flagged red to indicate that the sampling error is large relative to the estimate. The estimate is considered very unreliable.

APPENDIX H
Marketplace Data for Panhandle Region



Market Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	TX(48011),TX(...
Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	402,862
2010 Total Population	427,927
2020 Total Population	452,948
2020 Group Quarters	16,480
2025 Total Population	459,472
2020-2025 Annual Rate	0.29%
2020 Total Daytime Population	444,138
Workers	201,074
Residents	243,064
Household Summary	
2000 Households	148,973
2000 Average Household Size	2.59
2010 Households	157,732
2010 Average Household Size	2.61
2020 Households	165,816
2020 Average Household Size	2.63
2025 Households	167,914
2025 Average Household Size	2.64
2020-2025 Annual Rate	0.25%
2010 Families	109,754
2010 Average Family Size	3.15
2020 Families	114,348
2020 Average Family Size	3.19
2025 Families	115,442
2025 Average Family Size	3.20
2020-2025 Annual Rate	0.19%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	166,693
Owner Occupied Housing Units	61.8%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	27.5%
Vacant Housing Units	10.6%
2010 Housing Units	177,590
Owner Occupied Housing Units	60.1%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	28.7%
Vacant Housing Units	11.2%
2020 Housing Units	186,966
Owner Occupied Housing Units	57.9%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	30.7%
Vacant Housing Units	11.3%
2025 Housing Units	191,323
Owner Occupied Housing Units	57.6%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	30.2%
Vacant Housing Units	12.2%
Median Household Income	
2020	\$53,711
2025	\$56,514
Median Home Value	
2020	\$133,652
2025	\$149,830
Per Capita Income	
2020	\$27,105
2025	\$29,539
Median Age	
2010	34.7
2020	36.1
2025	36.9

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2020 and 2025 Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

August 19, 2020



Market Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

		TX(48011),TX(...
2020 Households by Income		
Household Income Base		165,816
<\$15,000		10.8%
\$15,000 - \$24,999		10.1%
\$25,000 - \$34,999		11.8%
\$35,000 - \$49,999		13.2%
\$50,000 - \$74,999		19.5%
\$75,000 - \$99,999		12.4%
\$100,000 - \$149,999		13.4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999		4.7%
\$200,000+		4.2%
Average Household Income		\$73,315
2025 Households by Income		
Household Income Base		167,914
<\$15,000		10.1%
\$15,000 - \$24,999		9.2%
\$25,000 - \$34,999		11.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999		12.7%
\$50,000 - \$74,999		19.5%
\$75,000 - \$99,999		12.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999		14.3%
\$150,000 - \$199,999		5.3%
\$200,000+		4.7%
Average Household Income		\$80,114
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value		
Total		108,324
<\$50,000		14.4%
\$50,000 - \$99,999		23.4%
\$100,000 - \$149,999		18.1%
\$150,000 - \$199,999		16.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999		9.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999		6.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999		5.9%
\$400,000 - \$499,999		2.2%
\$500,000 - \$749,999		1.9%
\$750,000 - \$999,999		0.6%
\$1,000,000 - \$1,499,999		0.5%
\$1,500,000 - \$1,999,999		0.1%
\$2,000,000 +		0.3%
Average Home Value		\$174,338
2025 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value		
Total		110,110
<\$50,000		12.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999		20.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999		16.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999		16.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999		10.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999		8.4%
\$300,000 - \$399,999		7.7%
\$400,000 - \$499,999		2.9%
\$500,000 - \$749,999		2.7%
\$750,000 - \$999,999		0.8%
\$1,000,000 - \$1,499,999		0.6%
\$1,500,000 - \$1,999,999		0.1%
\$2,000,000 +		0.4%
Average Home Value		\$195,084

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2020 and 2025 Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

August 19, 2020



Market Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

		TX(48011),TX(...
2010 Population by Age		
Total		427,927
0 - 4		7.8%
5 - 9		7.6%
10 - 14		7.3%
15 - 24		13.9%
25 - 34		13.7%
35 - 44		12.4%
45 - 54		13.7%
55 - 64		10.9%
65 - 74		6.7%
75 - 84		4.4%
85 +		1.6%
18 +		72.9%
2020 Population by Age		
Total		452,948
0 - 4		7.2%
5 - 9		7.1%
10 - 14		7.0%
15 - 24		13.1%
25 - 34		14.2%
35 - 44		12.6%
45 - 54		11.5%
55 - 64		11.9%
65 - 74		9.0%
75 - 84		4.6%
85 +		1.9%
18 +		74.8%
2025 Population by Age		
Total		459,472
0 - 4		7.1%
5 - 9		7.1%
10 - 14		7.1%
15 - 24		12.9%
25 - 34		13.4%
35 - 44		13.0%
45 - 54		11.3%
55 - 64		10.9%
65 - 74		9.8%
75 - 84		5.4%
85 +		2.0%
18 +		74.7%
2010 Population by Sex		
Males		216,295
Females		211,632
2020 Population by Sex		
Males		229,211
Females		223,737
2025 Population by Sex		
Males		232,836
Females		226,636

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2020 and 2025 Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

August 19, 2020



Market Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

		TX(48011),TX(...
2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total		427,927
White Alone		80.0%
Black Alone		4.8%
American Indian Alone		0.9%
Asian Alone		2.0%
Pacific Islander Alone		0.0%
Some Other Race Alone		9.9%
Two or More Races		2.5%
Hispanic Origin		31.0%
Diversity Index		63.2
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total		452,948
White Alone		76.1%
Black Alone		5.4%
American Indian Alone		1.0%
Asian Alone		2.8%
Pacific Islander Alone		0.1%
Some Other Race Alone		11.5%
Two or More Races		3.1%
Hispanic Origin		36.2%
Diversity Index		68.7
2025 Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total		459,472
White Alone		74.8%
Black Alone		5.6%
American Indian Alone		1.1%
Asian Alone		3.3%
Pacific Islander Alone		0.1%
Some Other Race Alone		11.9%
Two or More Races		3.4%
Hispanic Origin		38.7%
Diversity Index		70.4
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type		
Total		427,927
In Households		96.3%
In Family Households		82.8%
Householder		25.6%
Spouse		19.4%
Child		32.3%
Other relative		3.4%
Nonrelative		2.1%
In Nonfamily Households		13.4%
In Group Quarters		3.7%
Institutionalized Population		3.2%
Noninstitutionalized Population		0.5%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2020 and 2025 Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

August 19, 2020



Market Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

		TX(48011),TX(...
2020 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment		
Total		297,308
Less than 9th Grade		7.8%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma		9.2%
High School Graduate		21.8%
GED/Alternative Credential		6.7%
Some College, No Degree		24.6%
Associate Degree		8.1%
Bachelor's Degree		15.0%
Graduate/Professional Degree		6.8%
2020 Population 15+ by Marital Status		
Total		356,552
Never Married		30.1%
Married		52.2%
Widowed		6.2%
Divorced		11.5%
2020 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force		
Civilian Population 16+		219,465
Population 16+ Employed		91.7%
Population 16+ Unemployment rate		8.3%
Population 16-24 Employed		13.5%
Population 16-24 Unemployment rate		14.6%
Population 25-54 Employed		62.0%
Population 25-54 Unemployment rate		7.5%
Population 55-64 Employed		16.6%
Population 55-64 Unemployment rate		6.6%
Population 65+ Employed		7.9%
Population 65+ Unemployment rate		6.5%
2020 Employed Population 16+ by Industry		
Total		201,188
Agriculture/Mining		7.1%
Construction		9.1%
Manufacturing		10.4%
Wholesale Trade		2.7%
Retail Trade		10.2%
Transportation/Utilities		6.8%
Information		1.0%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate		5.2%
Services		42.9%
Public Administration		4.7%
2020 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation		
Total		201,188
White Collar		52.4%
Management/Business/Financial		11.6%
Professional		18.0%
Sales		10.1%
Administrative Support		12.7%
Services		17.9%
Blue Collar		29.7%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing		2.6%
Construction/Extraction		7.6%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair		4.0%
Production		8.0%
Transportation/Material Moving		7.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2020 and 2025 Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

August 19, 2020



Market Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

	TX(48011),TX(...
2010 Households by Type	
Total	157,732
Households with 1 Person	25.7%
Households with 2+ People	74.3%
Family Households	69.6%
Husband-wife Families	52.6%
With Related Children	24.5%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	17.0%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.1%
With Related Children	3.3%
Other Family with Female Householder	11.9%
With Related Children	8.5%
Nonfamily Households	4.8%
All Households with Children	36.7%
Multigenerational Households	4.2%
Unmarried Partner Households	5.7%
Male-female	5.1%
Same-sex	0.6%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	157,732
1 Person Household	25.7%
2 Person Household	33.3%
3 Person Household	15.3%
4 Person Household	13.5%
5 Person Household	7.4%
6 Person Household	2.9%
7 + Person Household	1.9%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	157,732
Owner Occupied	67.7%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	37.3%
Owned Free and Clear	30.4%
Renter Occupied	32.3%
2020 Affordability, Mortgage and Wealth	
Housing Affordability Index	194
Percent of Income for Mortgage	10.4%
Wealth Index	78
2010 Housing Units By Urban/ Rural Status	
Total Housing Units	177,590
Housing Units Inside Urbanized Area	45.5%
Housing Units Inside Urbanized Cluster	29.5%
Rural Housing Units	25.1%
2010 Population By Urban/ Rural Status	
Total Population	427,927
Population Inside Urbanized Area	46.0%
Population Inside Urbanized Cluster	29.8%
Rural Population	24.3%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2020 and 2025 Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

August 19, 2020



Market Profile

PRPC Region
Armstrong County, TX (48011) et al.
Geography: County

Prepared by Esri

		TX(48011),TX(...
Top 3 Tapestry Segments		
1.		Barrios Urbanos (7D)
2.		Prairie Living (6D)
3.		Rustbelt Traditions (5D)
2020 Consumer Spending		
Apparel & Services: Total \$		\$293,124,193
Average Spent		\$1,767.77
Spending Potential Index		82
Education: Total \$		\$218,130,282
Average Spent		\$1,315.50
Spending Potential Index		74
Entertainment/Recreation: Total \$		\$461,225,034
Average Spent		\$2,781.55
Spending Potential Index		86
Food at Home: Total \$		\$751,306,658
Average Spent		\$4,530.97
Spending Potential Index		85
Food Away from Home: Total \$		\$514,828,807
Average Spent		\$3,104.82
Spending Potential Index		82
Health Care: Total \$		\$843,921,647
Average Spent		\$5,089.51
Spending Potential Index		89
HH Furnishings & Equipment: Total \$		\$306,634,829
Average Spent		\$1,849.25
Spending Potential Index		85
Personal Care Products & Services: Total \$		\$127,132,967
Average Spent		\$766.71
Spending Potential Index		83
Shelter: Total \$		\$2,523,697,223
Average Spent		\$15,219.87
Spending Potential Index		79
Support Payments/Cash Contributions/Gifts in Kind: Total \$		\$341,459,403
Average Spent		\$2,059.27
Spending Potential Index		88
Travel: Total \$		\$317,696,921
Average Spent		\$1,915.96
Spending Potential Index		79
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs: Total \$		\$169,416,951
Average Spent		\$1,021.72
Spending Potential Index		88

Data Note: Consumer spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue. Total and Average Amount Spent Per Household represent annual figures. The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.

Source: Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2017 and 2018 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Esri.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2020 and 2025 Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

August 19, 2020