

Summary of National and State Rankings

State of Florida 2017 National Rankings (max rank 50)

- Population – 3rd (6%)
- Per Capita Income – 26th (52%)
- Total Property Taxes per Capita – 24th (48%)
- Property Taxes per Capita as a Percent of per Capita Income – 25th (50%)

Volusia County 2017 National Rankings (max rank 3,137)

- Population – 124th (4%)
- Per Capita Income – 1,429th (45.6%)
- Total Property Taxes per Capita – 1,536th (49%)
- Property Taxes per Capita as a Percent of per Capita Income – 1,492nd (47.6%)

Volusia County 2017 State Ranking (max rank 67)

- Population – 11th (16.4%)
- Per Capita Income – 29th (43.3%)
- Total Property Taxes per Capita – 24th (35.8%)
- Property Taxes per Capita as a Percent of per Capita Income – 22nd (32.8%)
- County Government Property Taxes per Capita – 27th (40.3%)
- County Government Property Taxes per Capita as a Percent of per Capita Income – 27th (40.3%)

Sources used for calculations:

Census Bureau Survey on Government Finances:

- Most Recent Complete Data File (2017) <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/econ/local/public-use-datasets.html>
- Public Use Files https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/gov-finances/datasets/2017/public-use-datasets/2017_individual_unit_file.zip

The Census Bureau notes the following regarding the data above:

If these data are released to others, you may cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the data; however, the following reliability and cautionary statements should be included with the release:

- Because the Census Bureau has not reviewed the individual unit data as separate time series, caution must be exercised in their use and interpretation.
- Data users who create their own estimates using data from these files should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The Census Bureau has not sanctioned, conducted, or reviewed any analysis using these estimates. Conclusions drawn from any analysis of this data are the sole responsibility of the performing party.
- These data may contain high levels of non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can be attributed to many sources: errors in coverage of the universe of governments, nonresponse, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in the recording and coding of data, and other errors in collection, processing, and tabulation of the data. Although no direct measures of non-sampling error are available, steps have been taken in all survey processes to minimize their influence.

Individual data units are edited in an effort to reduce response errors and processing errors. Data for nonresponse units are imputed in an effort to mitigate the effects of nonresponse. A discussion of the methodology and processing used for the Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances can be found at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/gov-finances/technical-documentation.html> under the 'Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances Methodology' tab.

- Tables explaining the contents of the attached data files are contained in the attached technical documentation file (2017 S&L Public Use Files Technical Documentation.pdf).
- The Census Bureau recommends that any results based on these data should include cautionary statements concerning the data limitations and the potential influences of sampling and non-sampling errors, as noted above.

Population:

- <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-total.html>
- <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2019/counties/totals/co-est2019-alldata.csv>

Per Capita Income:

- <https://apps.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm>
- Personal Income (State and Local); CAINC1: Annual Personal Income by County
- Accessed August 1, 2021; Utilized 2017 Data