

**Socioeconomic Research & Monitoring
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary**

**Study Area Profile
1990 to 2010**

April 15, 2013

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National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce



Suggested Citation;

Leeworthy, Vernon R., Tom Culliton and Tony Reyer. 2013. Study Area Profile 1990 to 2010, Socioeconomic Research & Monitoring Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries: Silver Spring, MD.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Percy Pacheco of NOAA's National Ocean Service Special Projects Office for organizing the information for all our National Marine Sanctuaries included in this report in the Spatial Trends in Coastal Socioeconomics (STICS) database. This capability will lead to more efficient future updates on-line. We would also like to thank Sophie De Beukalaer of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary for providing us with boundary files for all the West Coast Region sites to include in our report maps.

Any errors are the responsibility of the authors.

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Introduction

This report is a product of the West Coast Region Socioeconomic Plan 2013 – 2014. “Study Area Profiles” were given a top priority for all Office of National Marine Sanctuary West Coast Region sites.

Study area profiles provide the basis of analyses to establish the dependencies of local communities/economies on sanctuary resource uses and for assessing how people can adapt to or mitigate policy/management changes that are estimated to impact their levels of use. Profiles include a county or collection of counties where the majority of economic impacts (e.g. sales/output, income and employment) and social impacts take place that are associated with use of sanctuary resources. A standard profile includes information on population, population density, demographics of the study area population (e.g. sex, race/ethnicity, age), poverty rate, unemployment rate, income by place of work/industry, employment by industry, income by place of residence, and per capita income. All of these measurements are available from existing sources and can be easily updated.

The geographic scope i.e. collection of counties that define a study area for a sanctuary is an evolving process. An initial assessment is done based on past studies of sanctuary resource use and where the economic and social (socioeconomic) impacts were known to take place. In the case of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) a great deal is already known. As part of the Marine Reserve Working Group process, some detailed studies were done for commercial fishing and most recreation activities using sanctuary resources and where the socioeconomic impacts took place (Leeworthy et al, 2005). In those analyses, it was determined that seven counties were where the primary socioeconomic impacts took place from uses of sanctuary resources (from San Diego County in the south to Monterey County in the North). San Diego was included solely due to kelp harvesting and processing by ISP Alginates, Inc., however, ISP Alginates, Inc. has since ceased harvesting and processing kelp and so we dropped San Diego County from our definition of the Study Area. Monterey County was included because in our detailed analysis of the commercial squid fishery, we learned that a significant portion of the squid catch was landed in Ventura County ports then loaded on trucks and sent to Monterey County for processing. Therefore, our current definition of the Study Area for CINMS is a six-county area. Figure 1 shows a map with all the counties highlighted that currently define the “Study Area” for CINMS.

Population and Key Measurements on Economic Status of the Study Area

Population is a major driver of any study area. When assessing the conditions of sanctuary resources in ONMS Condition Reports, population is a key driver behind the pressures placed on sanctuary resources, but many in the population are also beneficiaries of the ecosystem services generated from sanctuary resources. Here we present information on the total population by county, population density by county, population growth for the study area and projected population growth for the study area. For some key measures of the economic status of the study area, we also present per capita income, poverty

rates, and unemployment rates as key indicators in this section. We compare the study area to the U.S. and California (CA) for status and trends in selected measures (Table 1).



Figure 1. Counties included in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Study Area

Population. The “Study Area” population covers six California counties with a population of over 14.76 million in 2010, which is approximately 39.6% of California’s total population. The three most populous counties in the study area include Los Angeles with 9.8 million, Orange with 3.01 million and Ventura with 823 thousand (Table 1). Greater detail by county can be found in Appendix Table A.2.

Population Growth. For both the 1970 to 1980 and 1980 to 1990 periods, the Study Area’s population grew faster than the U.S., but slower than CA. From 1990 to 2000 and from 2000 to 2010, the Study Area’s population grew slower than both the U.S. and CA (Table 2).

Projected Population Growth. The Study Area's population is projected to grow at slightly higher rates than the 2000 to 2010 period for the period from 2010 to 2040 according to Woods and Poole (2011) (Table 2).

Population Density. Population density is an indicator of the extent of pressures that the Study Area's population might have on sanctuary resources. Population density varies widely across the Study Area counties ranging from a high of 3,808 people per square mile in Orange County to a low of 82 people per square mile in San Luis Obispo County (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1. Selected Socioeconomic Measures for Description of the Study Area

County	2010 Population	Population Change (%) 2000-2010	2010 Population Density ¹	2010 Per Capita Income (\$)	2010 Persons Below Poverty (%)	2010 Unemployment Rate (%)
Los Angeles	9,818,605	3.14	2,420	41,025	15.36	12.6
Monterey	415,057	3.31	127	40,055	13.08	12.7
Orange, CA	3,010,232	5.76	3,808	48,760	9.86	9.5
San Luis Obispo	269,637	9.31	82	38,636	11.94	9.9
Santa Barbara	423,895	6.15	155	43,120	13.56	9.4
Ventura	823,318	9.31	447	44,226	8.97	10.8
Study Area Total	14,760,744	4.19	922	42,932	13.71	11.7
California	37,253,956	9.99	239	41,893	13.21	12.4
U.S.	308,745,538	9.71	87	39,791	13.25	9.6

1. Number of people per square mile.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis,
Regional Economic Information System

Table 2. Population Growth and Projected Growth

Measurement/Time period	US	California	Study Area
Population Growth (%)			
1970 to 1980	11.59	18.59	13.02
1980 to 1990	9.81	25.74	20.6
1990 to 2000	13.09	13.82	9.95
2000 to 2010	9.53	9.99	4.19
Population Projections (%)¹			
2010 to 2020	--	--	8.04
2020 to 2030	--	--	7.72
2030 to 2040	--	--	7.13

1. Woods and Poole would not authorize NOAA to report US and California projections.
 Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Woods and Poole.



Figure 2. Population Density of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Study Area 2010

Per Capita Income. Per capita income is an indicator of the health of the economic status of a community. In 2010, per capita income in the Study Area was \$42,932 and ranged from a low of \$38,636 in San Luis Obispo County to a high of \$48,760 in Orange County. In 2010, per capita income in the Study Area exceeded that of both the U.S. and CA (Table 1). Real per capita income grew slower in the Study Area relative to the U.S. and CA for the period 1990-2000, then grew faster than the U.S. and CA during the 2000-2005 period, but declined in the period from 2005 to 2010, while it increased in the U.S. and declined faster in CA (Table 3 and Figure 3). Greater detail by county can be found in Appendix Table A.2.

Table 3. Unemployment Rates and Per Capita Personal Income

Measurement/Year	US	California	Study Area
Unemployment Rate (%)			
1990	5.6	5.8	5.4
2000	4.0	4.9	5.0
2005	5.1	5.4	5.0
2010	9.6	12.4	11.7
Per Capita Income			
1990	\$19,354	\$21,380	\$22,276
2000	\$30,319	\$33,404	\$32,013
2005	\$35,452	\$38,731	\$39,232
2010	\$39,791	\$41,893	\$42,932
Per Capita Income (2013\$)			
1990	\$34,100	\$37,669	\$39,248
2000	\$40,545	\$44,671	\$42,810
2005	\$41,802	\$45,668	\$46,259
2010	\$42,022	\$44,241	\$45,338

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index

Real per capita income grew slower in the Study Area relative to the U.S. and CA for the period 1990-2000, then grew faster than the U.S. and CA during the 2000-2005 period, but declined in the period from 2005 to 2010, while it increased in the U.S. and declined faster in CA .

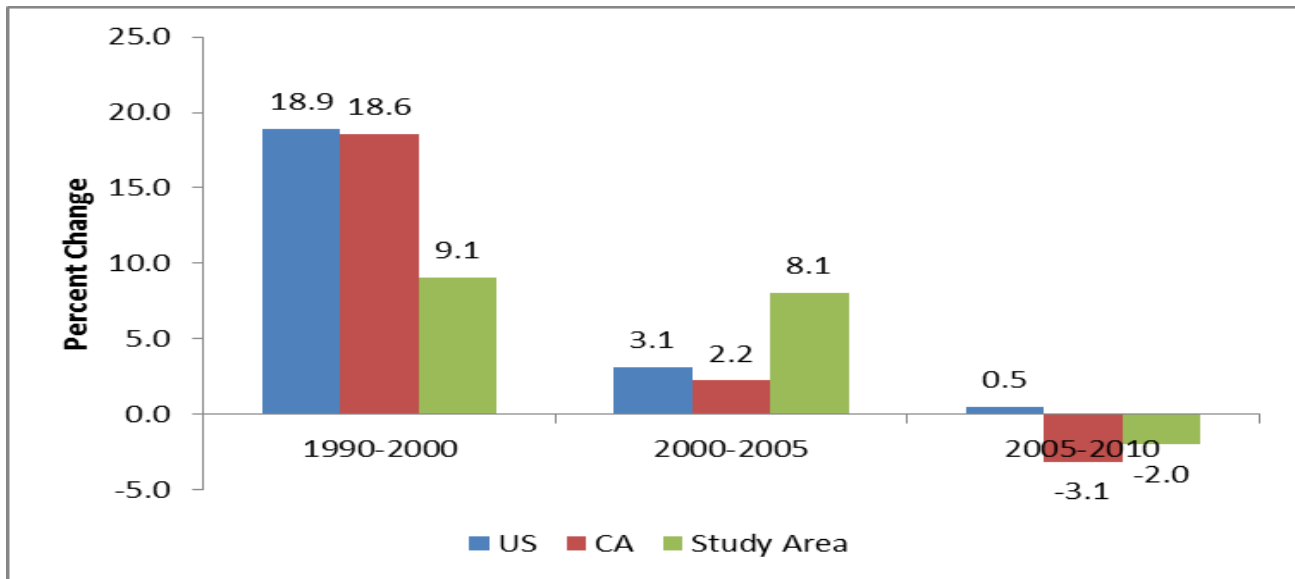


Figure 3. Changes in Real Per Capita Income in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA

Unemployment Rates. Another indicator of the economic health of the Study Area is the unemployment rate. In 2010, the unemployment rate was 11.7% in the Study Area and ranged from a low of 9.5% in Orange County to a high of 12.7% in Monterey County. In 2010, the Study Area's unemployment rate was lower than the U.S and CA (Table 1). In 1990, unemployment rates were lower in the Study Area than in the U.S. and CA, but were higher than the U.S. and CA in 2000. In 2005, the Study Area's unemployment rates were again lower than that of the U.S. and CA, but in 2010 were higher than the U.S. and lower than in CA (Table 3 and Figure 4).. Greater detail by county can be found in Appendix Table A.4.

In 1990, unemployment rates were lower in the Study Area than in the U.S. and CA, but were higher than the U.S. and CA in 2000. In 2005, the Study Area's unemployment rates were again lower than that of the U.S. and CA, but in 2010 were higher than the U.S. and lower than in CA.

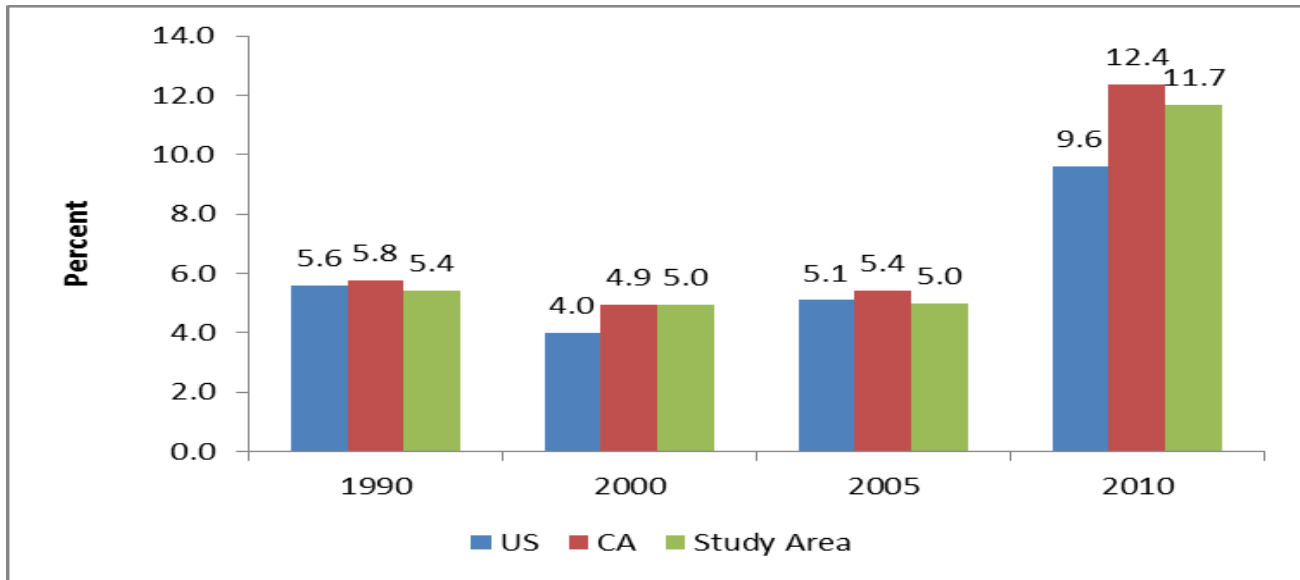


Figure 4. Unemployment Rates in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA, 1990 to 2010

Demographic Profiles

For demographic profiles, gender, race/ethnicity and age were chosen as the most important population characteristics. Race and Ethnicity are treated separately in the Census of the U.S. Racial categories include “White”, “Black or African American”, “Asian”, “Alaskan Native or Native American”, “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander”, and “Multiple Races”. We reduced the categories reported here by combining “Alaskan Native or Native American”, “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander”, and “Multiple Races” into the “Other” category for race. Hispanic represents ethnicity and in the Census is recorded separately from race with any race being eligible for being Hispanic. In the Census, Hispanic is Hispanic, Latino or of Spanish Origin. Greater detail by county can be found in Appendix Table A.1.

Gender: In 1990, the females were a lower proportion of the population in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA. This changed in the period from 2000 to 2010 with females being a slightly higher proportion in the Study Area relative to CA, but still a lower proportion than in the U.S. (Figure 5).

In 1990, the females were a lower proportion of the population in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA. This changed in the period from 2000 to 2010 with females being a slightly higher proportion in the Study Area relative to CA, but still a lower proportion than in the U.S.

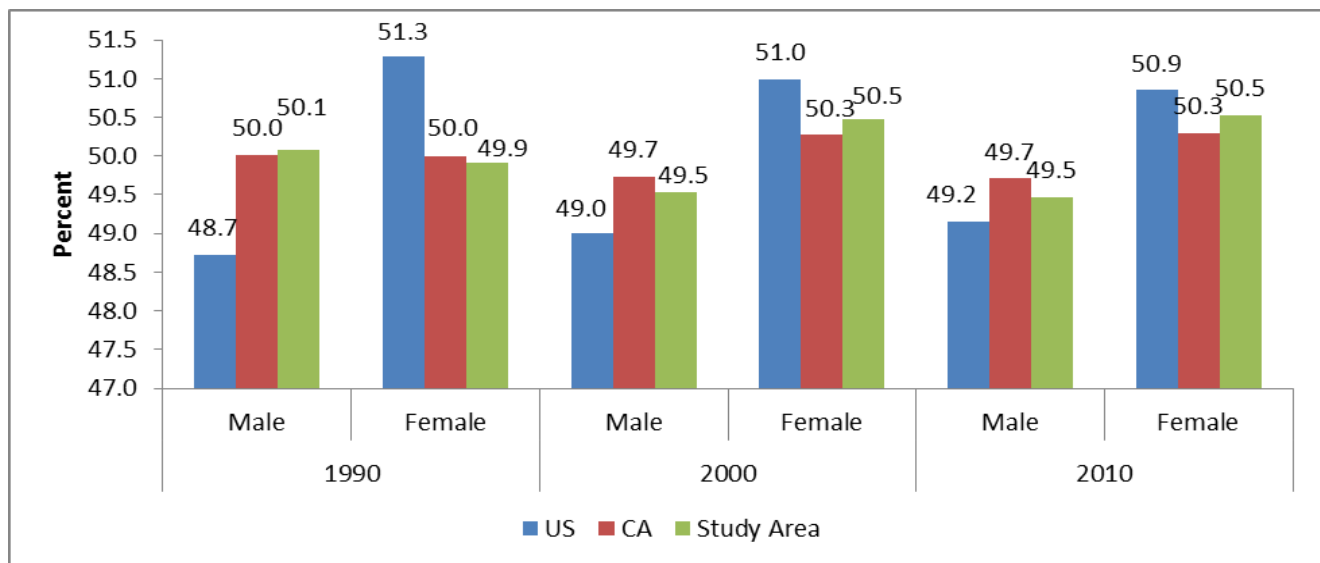


Figure 5. Gender Distributions in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Race/Ethnicity. In 2010, the “white” population of the Study Area was significantly lower than the U.S. or CA. The “Black or African American” population was much lower than in the U.S. but not significantly different from CA. The “Asian” population was significantly higher in the Study Area than in either the U.S. or CA. The “Hispanic” population in the Study Area was higher than that of the U.S. and CA (Figure 6). The “White” and “Black or African American” population has declined from 1990 to 2010 in the Study Area, while “Asians” and “Others” have increased. The “Hispanic” population steadily increased from 1990 to 2010 (Figure 7).

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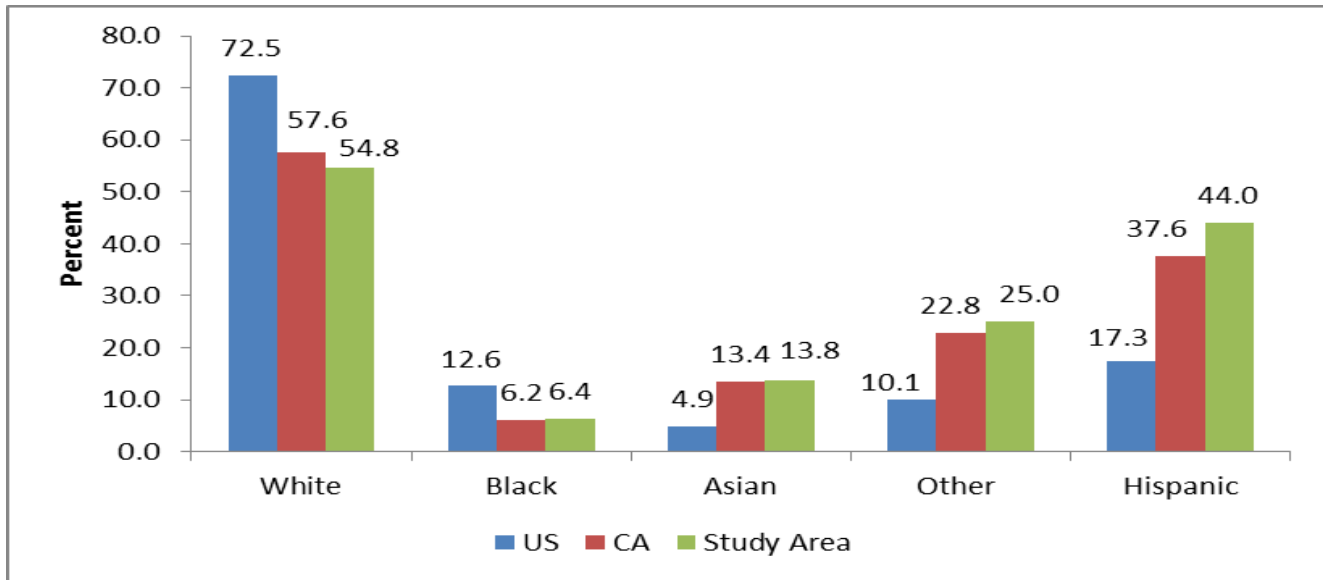


Figure 6. Race/Ethnicity in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA, 2010

The “White” and “Black or African American” population has declined from 1990 to 2010 in the Study Area, while “Asians” and “Others” have increased. The “Hispanic” population steadily increased from 1990 to 2010.

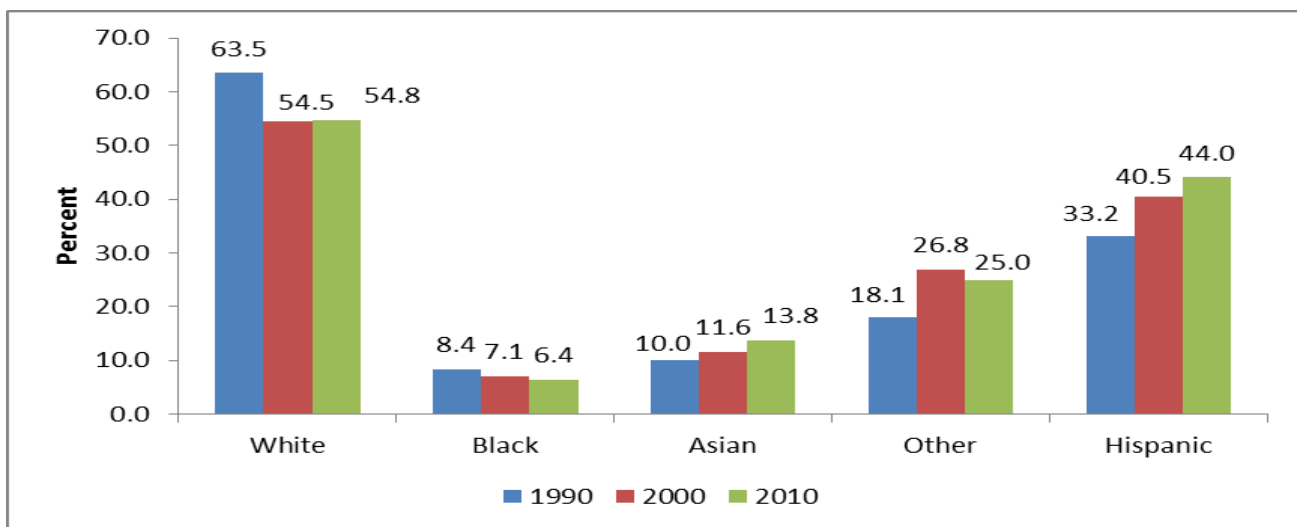


Figure 7. Race/Ethnicity in the Study Area, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Age. In 2010, the age distribution of the population of the Study Area was not significantly different from either the U.S. or CA (Figure 8). The proportion of the population ages 5 to 44 declined in the Study Area from 1990 to 2010, while it increased for those ages 45 and over (Figure 9).

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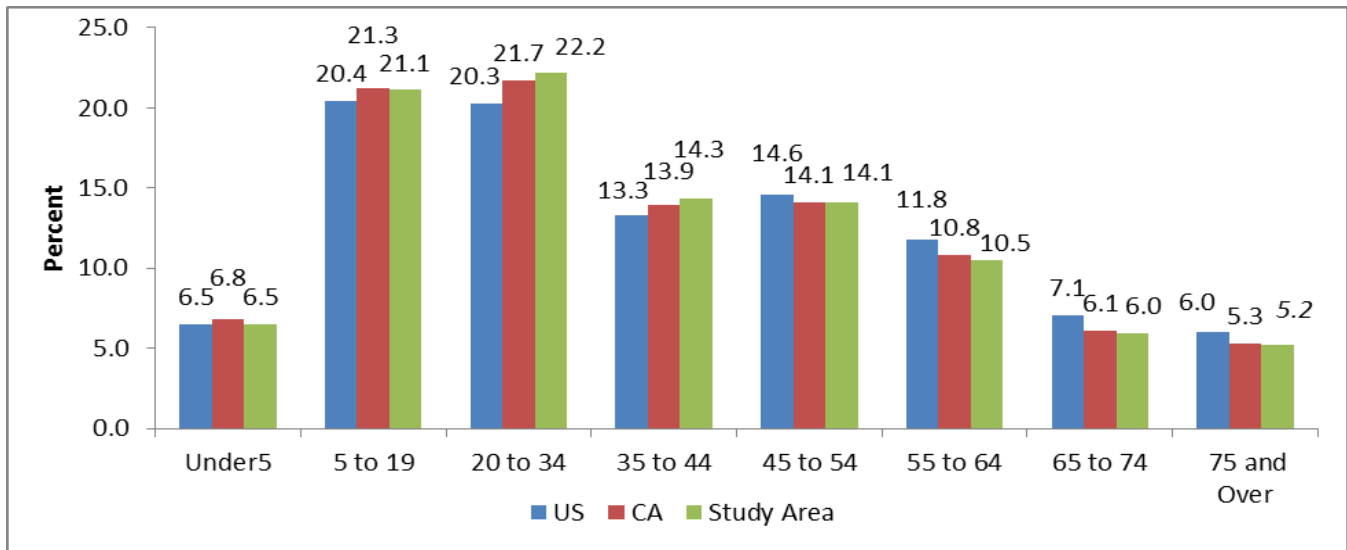


Figure 8. Age Distributions in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA, 2010

The proportion of the population ages 5 to 44 declined in the Study Area from 1990 to 2010, while it increased for those ages 45 and over.

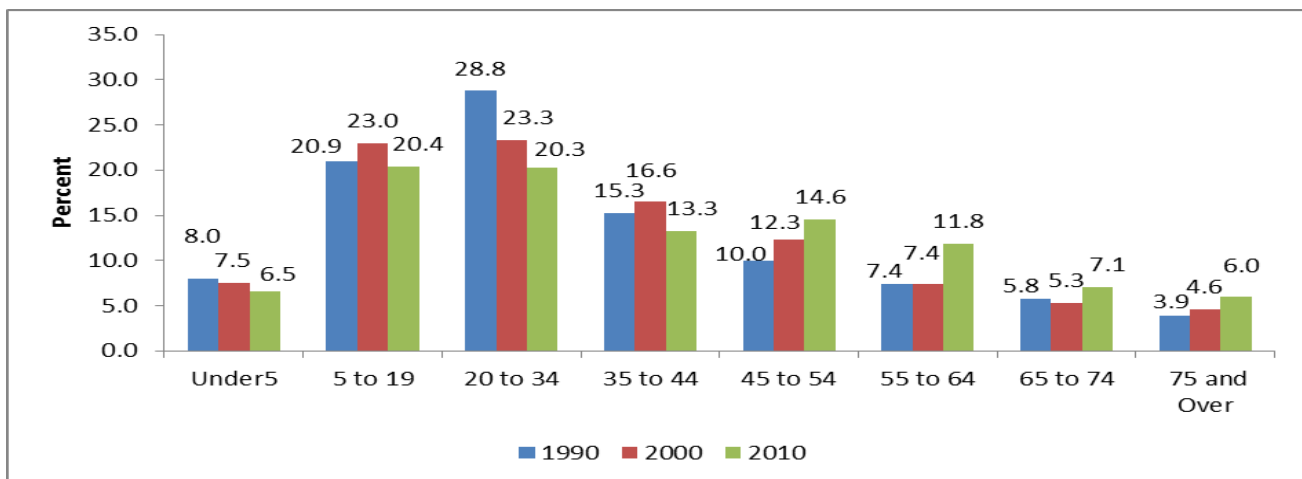


Figure 9. Age Distribution in the Study Area, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Economic Profile

In the previous section, we addressed a couple of key indicators of the health of the economy using per capita income, poverty rates and unemployment rates. Here we look at the total personal income both generated within the Study Area (income by place of work) and what is received by residents of the Study Area (income by place of residence). The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis maintains the national income accounts on both these bases. People that live in a given area often receive income not derived by work in the area where they live. Many people commute to work to places of work outside the county where they live. People receive interest, dividends and capital gains from investments. Retirees receive pensions and social security payments. The unemployed receive unemployment compensation. Income-by-Place-of-Work as a percent of Income-by-Place-of-Residence is usually a good indicator of an area having a significant retirement community. Sources of income not tied to the status of the status of work in the local economy can provide more resilience to an economy making it less subject to ups and downs of local work.

The labor force and total employment and their growth rates are good indicators of a healthy or stagnant economy and the opportunities for employment. These are important elements in assessing whether people can adapt to changes in resource management/policy decisions that may displace them from resource use.

We also look at Proprietors' income and employment and the proportion of the Study Area's income and employment accounted for by proprietors of businesses. This is usually a good indicator of small businesses which are often those connected to resource use in the sanctuary (e.g. commercial fishing operations and recreation and tourist related businesses).

We also look at personal income and employment by industry sector. This is important for economic impact analyses of resource management/policy decisions. When we are able to map the spending in the local economy related to resource use in the sanctuary to economic sectors, we can then use input-output models such as the IMPLAN model to estimate the multiplier impacts on the local economy and assess the proportion of the local economy affected.

There are some problems with obtaining complete information by economic sector for any county since there are rules that don't allow the government to publish data on a sector in a county if there are less than 10 firms in the county. The data gets reported as "D" meaning "Non-disclosure". For Study Area totals, the totals for a sector are reported here as "NA" or not available if at least one county in the Study Area has, within a given sector, less than 10 firms in that sector. It may be possible to get Study Area totals for the sector on special request from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis if there are more than 10 firms in the sector throughout the Study Area.

Labor Force. In 2010, there were over 7.5 million people in the labor force of the Study Area or about 41% of the entire labor force of California. The labor force grew slower than the state of California's over the 1990-2010 period (Table 4 and Figure 10). Greater detail by county is in Appendix Table A.4.

Table 4. Labor Force and Labor Force Growth

Year	California	Study Area
1990	15,168,531	6,709,323
2000	16,857,578	7,079,172
2010	18,316,411	7,517,821
Labor Force Growth (%)		
1990-2000	11.1	5.5
2000-2010	8.7	6.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The labor force grew slower than the state of California's over the 1990-2010.

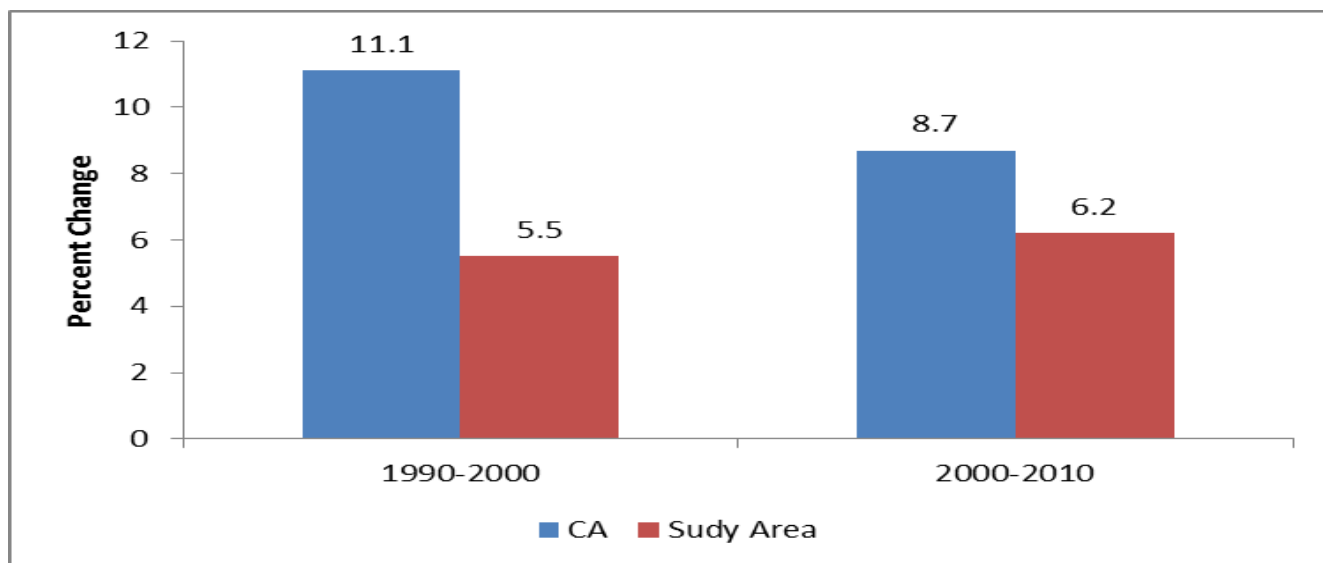


Figure 10. Labor Force Growth 1990-200 and 2000-2010 in CA versus the Study Area

Personal Income. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) maintains two concepts of personal income in their Regional Economic Information System. Income is reported by “place or work” and by “place of residence”. Income by “place of work” is where the income generated by work in the geographic area of study, and is reported by economic sector (e.g. farm, manufacturing, retail, wholesale, etc.). Income by “place of residence” is reported by where the income is received. It is the total amount of income received by those who live in the study area. It includes income from investments, pensions, social security payments and other transfer payments. In addition, it includes income earned in areas from work outside the Study Area. This would include the income earned in a county where one works which is outside the Study Area. The amount of income earned by people who live outside the Study Area is subtracted as they take their incomes home to areas outside the Study Area. This information comes from the “Census of Inter-county Commuters” and BEA uses it to form what is called the “residence adjustment” which can be either positive or negative depending on whether people living in the Study Area and working outside the Study Area are earning more or less than people living outside the Study Area and working inside the Study Area. Economists often refer to this as the “Bedroom Community Effect”. In using the IMPLAN input-output model to estimate the economic impacts of activity in the Study Area and important first step is defining the study area of impact. Since IMPLAN assumes that all those who work in the study area live in the study area and thus spend most of their income there, defining the study area such that the “bedroom community effect” is small makes estimates more accurate. Income by “place-of-work” as a percent of “total income by place-of-residence” serves as an indicator of two key aspects of a Study Area’s economy: whether it is an economy with a significant “bedroom community” and/or there is a large retirement

community. When the percent of income by place of work is low relative to income by place of residence (below 100%, Table 4), economists then look to the “resident adjustment” and the amount of transfer payments in pensions and social security payments to further describe the nature of the local economy.

In 2010, income by place of work as a percent of income by place of residence was 76.2% and ranged from a low of 60.8% in San Luis Obispo County and a high of 78.8% in Los Angeles County. All counties in the Study Area have incomes by place of work lower than income by place of residence (Table 5). Income by place of work as a percent of income by place of residence was higher in the Study Area than in CA over the 2000 to 2010 time period and declined in both the Study Area and CA over this period, but declined from 2005 to 2010.(Table 6 and Figure 11)..

Table 5. Personal Income by Place of Residence and by Place of Work, 2010

County	Place of Residence (000's \$)	Place of Work (000's \$)	Place of Work as Percent of Place of Residence
Santa Barbara	18,309,874	12,507,607	68.3
Ventura	36,506,222	22,313,520	61.1
Los Angeles	403,144,483	317,660,189	78.8
Orange	147,138,449	110,971,524	75.4
Monterey	16,677,674	11,640,809	69.8
San Luis Obispo	10,436,017	6,346,739	60.8
Study Area Total	632,212,719	481,440,388	76.2

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

Table 6. Personal Income by Place of Residence and Place of Work

Year/Area	Income by Place of Residence (\$Millions)	Income by Place of Work (\$Millions)	Work as Percent of Residence
2000			
Study Area	453,573	367,058	80.9
California	1,135,342	895,920	78.9
2005			
Study Area	570,713	463,781	81.3
California	1,387,661	1,093,320	78.8
2010			
Study Area	632,213	481,440	76.2
California	1,564,209	1,156,546	73.9

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

Income by place of work as a percent of income by place of residence was higher in the Study Area than in CA over the 2000 to 2010 time period and declined in both the Study Area and CA over this period.

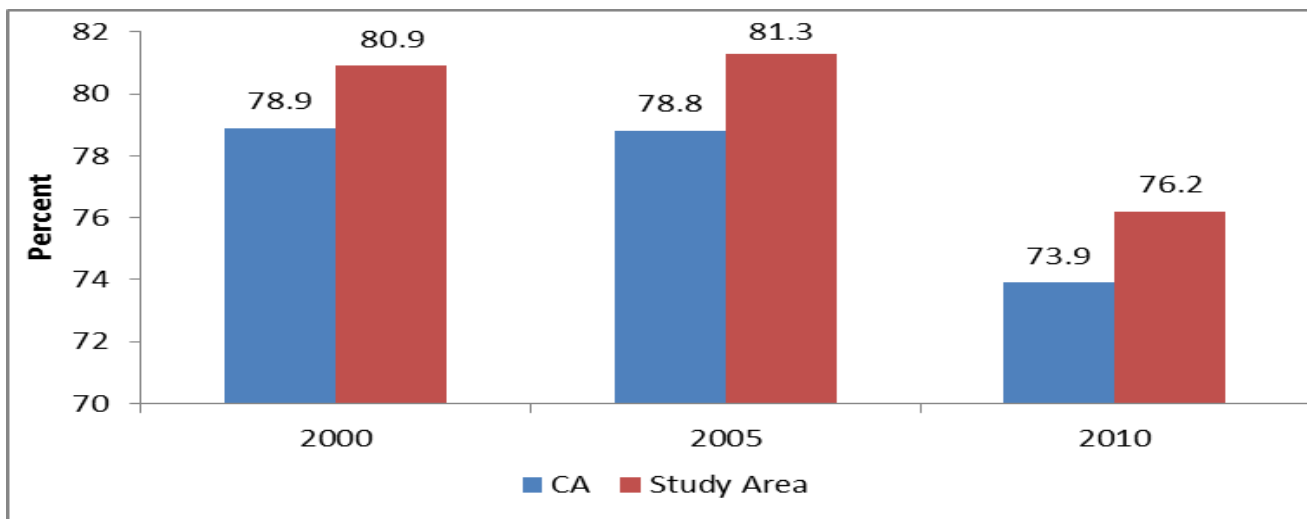


Figure 11. Income by Place of Work as a Percent of Income by Place of Residence in the Study Area versus CA 2000, 2005, and 2010

Employment. In 2010, more than 8.3 million people were employed in the Study Area or about 42% of all employment in California (Table 7). Total employment in the Study Area grew slower than in California during the 1990-2010 period with almost no growth in the 2000-2010 period (Figure 12). Greater detail by county can be found in Appendix Table A.3.

Table 7. Total Employment: 1990, 2000 and 2010

County	1990	2000	2010
Los Angeles	5,315,064	5,457,760	5,414,763
Monterey	200,058	220,993	221,952
Orange	1,566,658	1,850,706	1,870,491
San Luis Obispo	106,051	140,781	147,720
Santa Barbara	214,939	247,490	246,968
Ventura	327,267	400,808	416,794
Study Area Total	7,730,037	8,318,538	8,318,688
California	16,834,516	19,466,162	19,732,278

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

Total employment in the Study Area grew slower than in CA during the 1990-2010 period with almost no growth in the 2000-2010 period.

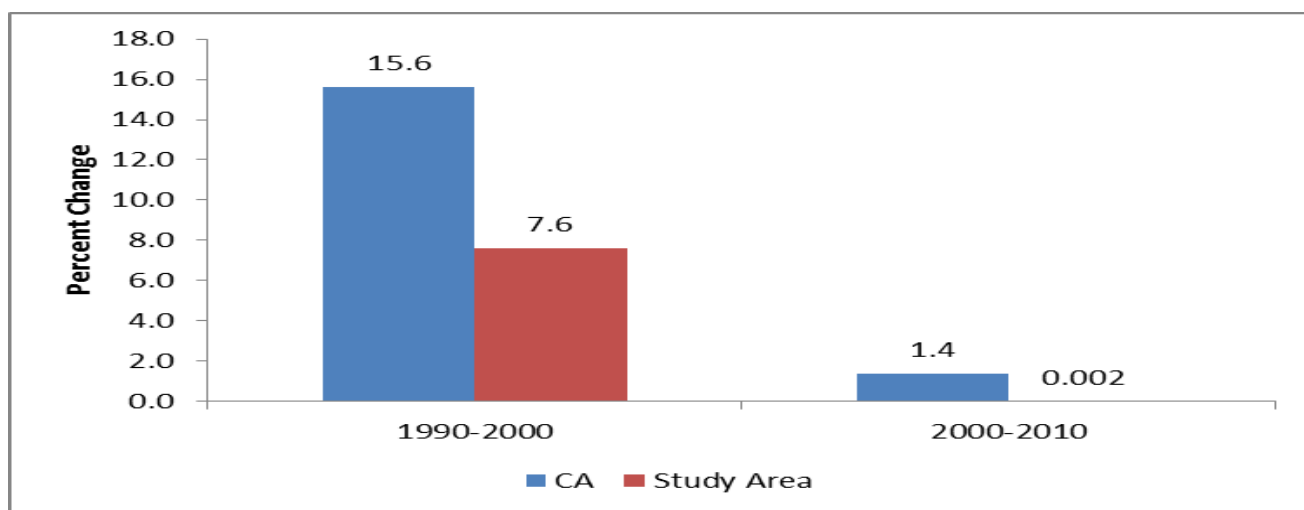


Figure 12. Total Employment in the Study Area versus CA 1990-2000 and 2000-2010

Proprietors Income and Employment. When analyzing the potential impacts of sanctuary management strategies and regulations, it is a requirement under the Regulatory Flexibility Act to analyze the potential impacts on small entities, which are primarily small businesses. Usually almost all businesses related to either the commercial fishing industry or the recreation-tourist industry is small businesses. Good indicators of the extent of small businesses in the Study Area are the extent of proprietors income and employment.

In 2010, there were more than 2 million proprietors employed in the Study Area making up 25.2% of total employment in the Study Area. The proprietors earned a more than \$68 million in that year, which was 14.2% of the income earned by place of work in the Study Area (Table 8). The Study Area had a slightly higher proportion of its employment and income from proprietors than the State of California over the 1990 to 2010 period (Figures 13 and 14). Greater detail by county can be found in Appendix Table A.2.

Table 8. Proprietors Income and Employment: 1990, 2000 and 2010

Year/Area	Proprietors Income (\$000)	%	Proprietors Employment	%
1990				
Study Area	24,153,402	6.6	1,280,685	16.6
California	52,279,739	5.8	2,852,772	16.9
2000				
Study Area	60,441,143	13.0	1,745,036	21.0
California	136,625,067	12.5	3,844,179	19.7
2010				
Study Area	68,227,937	14.2	2,099,406	25.2
California	146,825,576	12.7	4,684,695	23.7

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

The Study Area had a slightly higher proportion of its employment from proprietors than the State of CA during the 1990 to 2010 period.

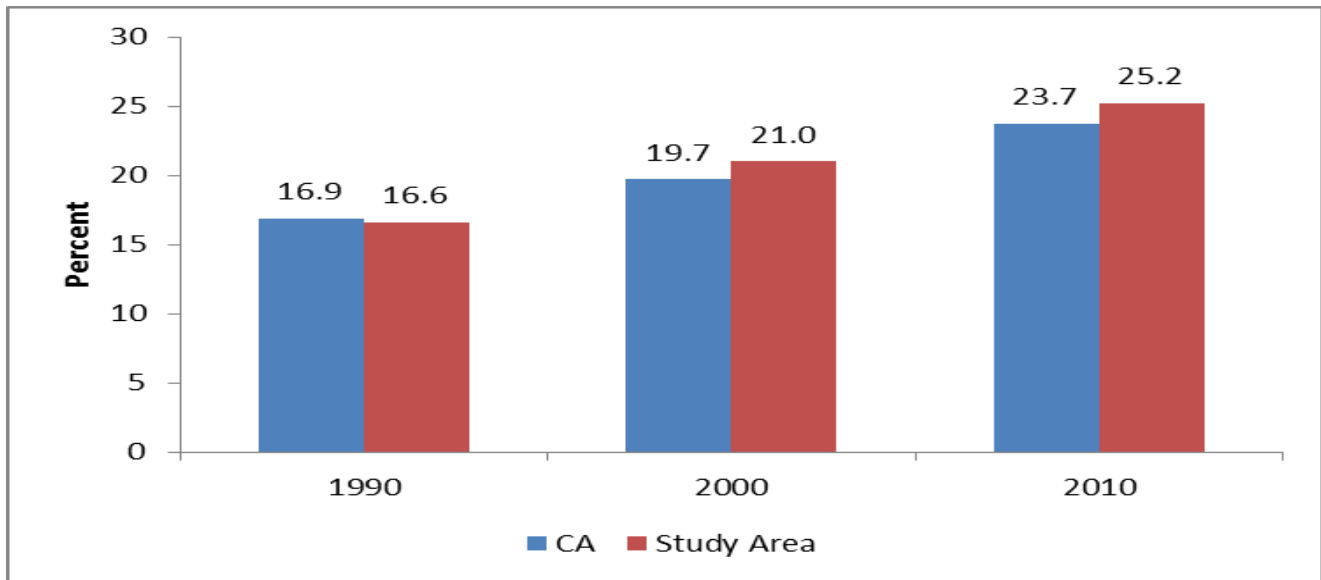


Figure 13. Proprietors Employment as a percent of total employment in the Study Area versus CA 1990, 2000, and 2010

The Study Area had a slightly higher proportion of its income from proprietors than the State of CA during the 1990 to 2010 period.

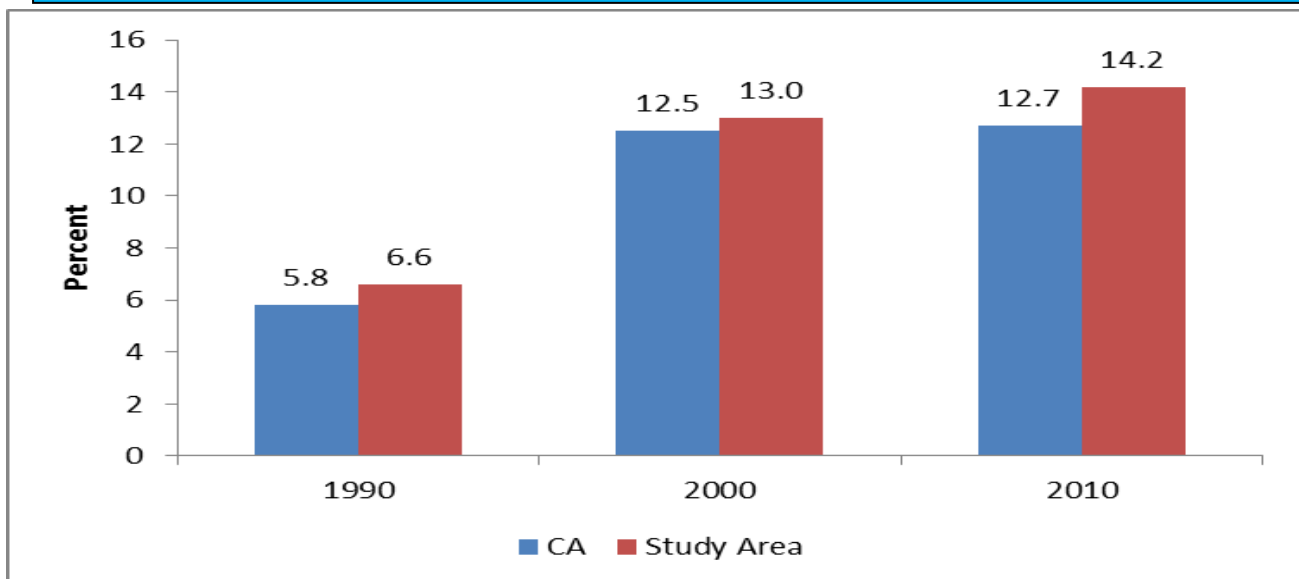


Figure 14. Proprietors Income as a percent of total income in the Study Area versus CA 1990, 2000, and 2010

Personal Income and Employment by Industry Sector. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in its Regional Economic Information System reports income and employment for different geographic areas by industry or economic sector using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry classification codes. The NAICS codes identify different sectors of the economy using codes up to four digits. The higher the number within a sector the more specific the industry. For example, “retail trade” is the 700 series. So at the 700 level, all retail trade is included. Code 701 is “motor vehicle and parts dealers” and 702 is “Furniture and home furnishing stores”. For the counties in our Study Area, we only report at the highest level i.e. for each series only the “00” level of detail. Even here, for some counties within the Study Area, the information is classified as “D” for non-disclosure meaning the numbers cannot be reported because there are less than 10 firms in that industry of economic sector in the county. So when we add up across counties for the Study Area, if one county within the Study Area has less than 10 firms in a sector, the whole Study Area will be coded “D” for non-disclosure. If the entire Study Area has less than 10 firms in a given industry or economic sector, it is possible to request a special run by BEA for the Study Area totals. We have not done that here.

Personal Income by Industry. In 2010, the Study Area had a higher proportion of its personal income generated in the Arts, entertainment and recreation”, “Administrative and Waste Management Services”, “Finance and insurance”, “Information services” and “Wholesale Trade” sectors than CA with a lower proportion from “Government and government enterprises”(Figure 15).

Employment by Industry. In 2010, the Study Area had a higher proportion of its employment generated in the “Arts, entertainment and recreation”, “Administrative and Waste Management Services”, Real Estate and rental and leasing”, “Finance and insurance”, “Information services”, “Wholesale trade” and “Manufacturing” sectors than CA with a lower proportion from “Government and government enterprises” (Figure 16).

Greater detail by county can be found in appendix tables A.2 and A.3.

In 2010, the Study Area had a higher proportion of its personal income generated in the Arts, entertainment and recreation”, “Administrative and Waste Management Services”, “Finance and insurance”, “Information services” and “Wholesale Trade” sectors than CA with a lower proportion from “Government and government enterprises”.

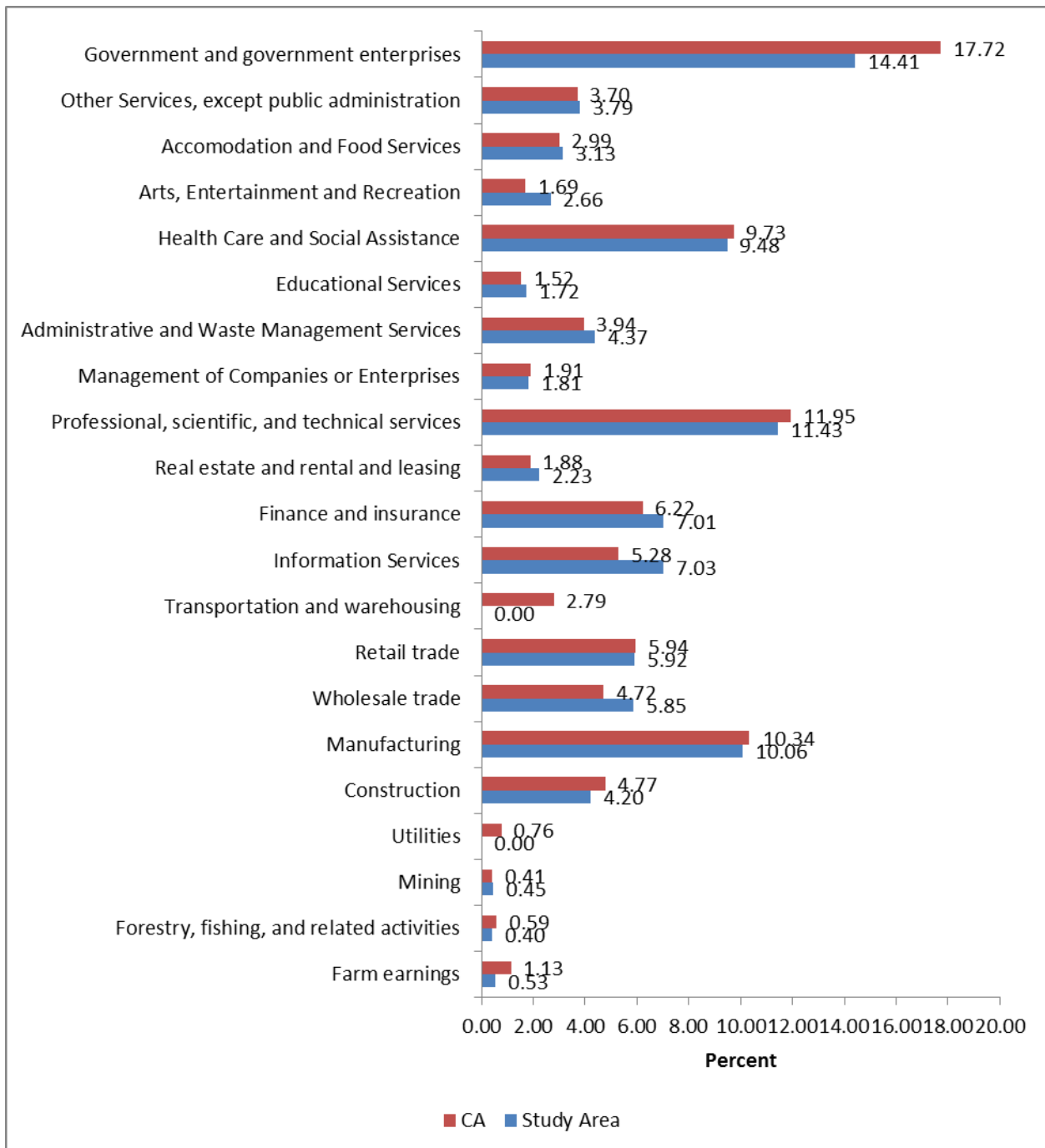


Figure 15. Percent of Personal Income by Industry for the Study Area versus CA 2010

In 2010, the Study Area had a higher proportion of its employment generated in the “Arts, entertainment and recreation”, “Administrative and Waste Management Services”, Real Estate and rental and leasing”, “Finance and insurance”, “Information services”, “Wholesale trade” and “Manufacturing” sectors than CA with a lower proportion from “Government and government enterprises”.

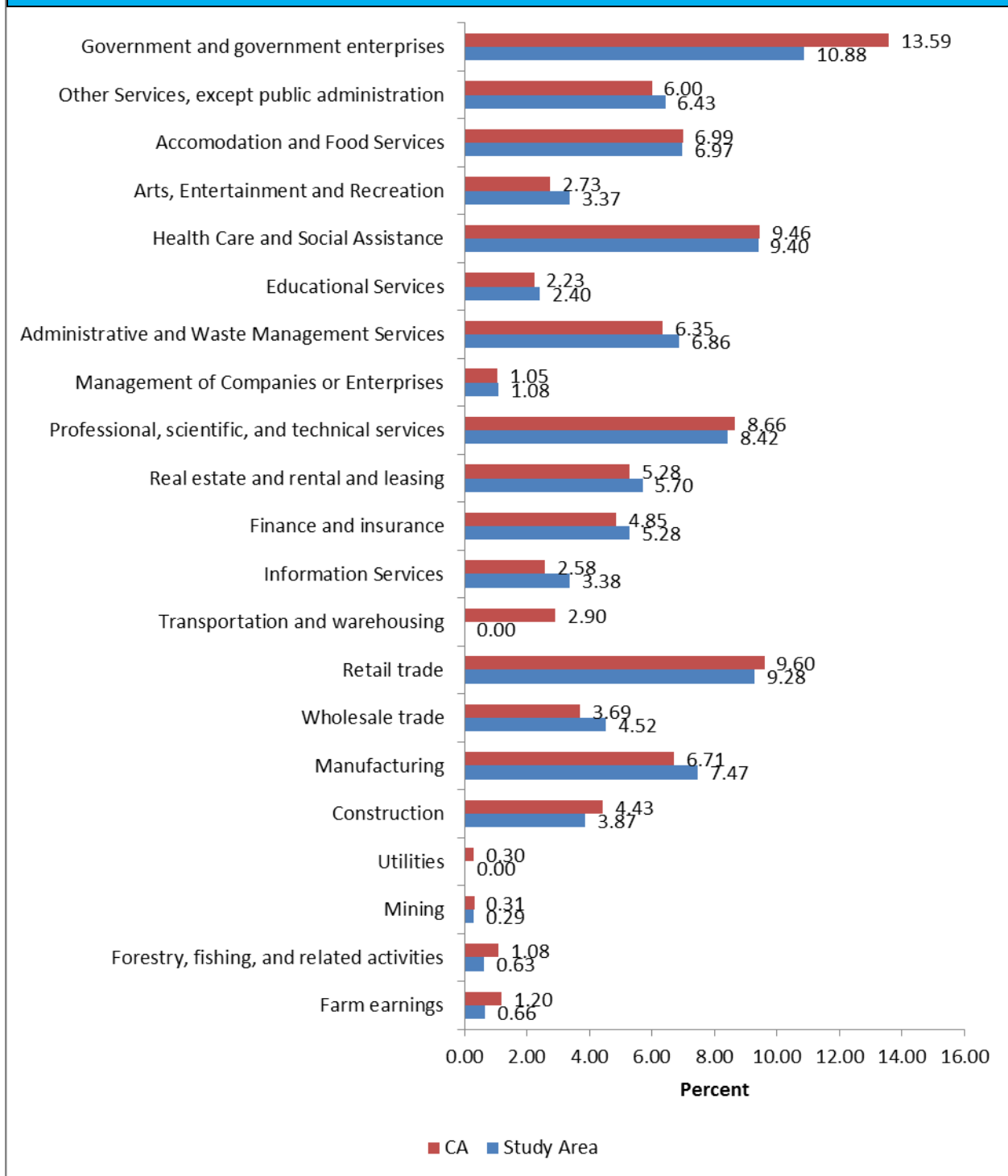


Figure 16. Percent of Employment by Industry for the Study Area versus CA 2010

Future Updates

ONMS Socioeconomics Staff at HQ is working with the National Ocean Services Special Projects Office to develop the capability to update all the information presented here with one-stop shopping on-line for all National Marine Sanctuaries. ONMS Socioeconomics at HQ has set-up a Microsoft Access database and query system to develop all the tables that appear in this report and is in the process of developing and testing a guide so that an intern or other staff member at a site could update the information in this report. The guide is expected to be completed in the summer of 2013.

Usually, the information by county available from the Bureau of the Census or the Bureau of Economic Analysis is 18 to 24 months behind the current date (2011 data will be available for most counties in June 2013).

ONMS Socioeconomic Staff at HQ will also provide all the final tables and figures in Excel files so updating final table and figure formats are more easily produced. These will be sent out to each site on CD-ROM.

References

- Leeworthy, Vernon R., Peter C. Wiley, and Edward A. Stone. 2005. Socioeconomic Impact Analysis of Marine Reserve Alternatives for the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Special Projects Office: Silver Spring, MD. Available at http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/science/socioeconomic/channelislands/pdfs/2005_analysis.pdf
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- Woods and Poole. 2011. Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. Washington DC. <http://www.woodsandpoole.com>

Appendix Tables

Table A.1. Demographic Profiles

United States

Gender	1990		2000		2010	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	121,172,320	48.72	137,916,186	49.01	153,566,497	49.15
Female	127,537,452	51.28	143,505,719	50.99	158,904,830	50.85
Ethnicity						
White	199,826,969	80.35	211,353,725	75.10	226,378,365	72.45
Black	29,930,516	12.03	34,361,740	12.21	39,390,817	12.61
Asian	7,226,986	2.91	10,550,602	3.75	15,221,466	4.87
Hispanic	21,900,090	8.81	35,238,481	12.52	54,166,049	17.33
Age						
Under5	18,264,099	7.23	19,046,753	6.67	20,426,118	6.54
5 to 19	52,932,201	20.96	61,137,533	21.40	63,859,028	20.44
20 to 34	62,112,505	24.59	58,603,337	20.52	63,403,129	20.29
35 to 44	37,619,802	14.90	45,905,470	16.07	41,554,134	13.30
45 to 54	25,465,997	10.08	37,578,610	13.16	45,494,523	14.56
55 to 64	21,120,840	8.36	24,171,231	8.46	36,924,413	11.82
65 to 74	18,219,002	7.21	18,501,149	6.48	22,025,091	7.05
75 and Over	12,976,861	5.14	16,477,823	5.77	18,784,891	6.01

State - California

Gender	1990		2000		2010	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	14,881,551	50.01	16,843,062	49.73	18,517,830	49.71
Female	14,878,470	49.99	17,028,586	50.27	18,736,126	50.29
Ethnicity						
White	20,555,653	69.07	20,122,959	59.41	21,453,934	57.59
Black	2,198,766	7.39	2,219,190	6.55	2,299,072	6.17
Asian	2,847,835	9.57	3,796,833	11.21	5,005,393	13.44
Hispanic	7,557,550	25.39	10,969,132	32.38	14,013,719	37.62
Age						
Under5	2,376,474	7.99	2,455,019	7.25	2,531,333	6.79
5 to 19	6,247,297	20.99	7,745,964	22.87	7,920,709	21.26
20 to 34	8,180,044	27.49	7,540,533	22.26	8,083,826	21.70
35 to 44	4,646,815	15.61	5,643,068	16.66	5,182,710	13.91
45 to 54	2,955,981	9.93	4,312,838	12.73	5,252,371	14.10
55 to 64	2,231,551	7.50	2,587,432	7.64	4,036,493	10.84
65 to 74	1,865,417	6.27	1,897,726	5.60	2,275,336	6.11
75 and Over	1,256,442	4.22	1,689,068	4.99	1,971,178	5.29

Study Area - Channel Islands

	1990		2000		2010	
Gender	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	6,452,433	50.08	7,017,069	49.53	7,301,619	49.47
Female	6,432,733	49.92	7,149,545	50.47	7,459,125	50.53
Ethnicity						
White	8,177,786	63.47	7,714,667	54.46	8,081,758	54.75
Black	1,086,275	8.43	1,003,822	7.09	949,629	6.43
Asian	1,290,288	10.01	1,646,803	11.62	2,034,902	13.79
Hispanic	4,278,871	33.21	5,737,142	40.50	6,500,092	44.04
Age						
Under5	1,036,229	8.04	1,066,407	7.53	966,060	6.54
5 to 19	2,696,458	20.93	3,255,467	22.98	3,117,462	21.12
20 to 34	3,708,361	28.78	3,299,240	23.29	3,272,017	22.17
35 to 44	1,966,027	15.26	2,346,651	16.56	2,115,502	14.33
45 to 54	1,284,159	9.97	1,741,318	12.29	2,084,341	14.12
55 to 64	946,587	7.35	1,049,764	7.41	1,553,835	10.53
65 to 74	740,610	5.75	750,107	5.29	878,204	5.95
75 and Over	506,735	3.93	657,660	4.64	773,323	5.24

Counties wihtin Study Area

Los Angeles, CA (06037)

	1990		2000		2010	
Gender	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	4,419,885	49.87	4,693,930	49.31	4,839,654	49.29
Female	4,443,279	50.13	4,825,408	50.69	4,978,951	50.71
Ethnicity						
White	5,044,718	56.92	4,622,759	48.56	4,936,599	50.28
Black	990,406	11.17	916,907	9.63	856,874	8.73
Asian	955,329	10.78	1,161,484	12.20	1,372,959	13.98
Hispanic	3,306,116	37.30	4,243,487	44.58	4,687,889	47.74
Age						
Under5	727,763	8.21	728,242	7.65	645,793	6.58
5 to 19	1,871,487	21.12	2,208,471	23.20	2,066,165	21.04
20 to 34	2,559,823	28.88	2,262,148	23.76	2,228,519	22.70
35 to 44	1,335,335	15.07	1,563,419	16.42	1,430,326	14.57
45 to 54	868,239	9.80	1,144,591	12.02	1,368,947	13.94
55 to 64	644,851	7.28	685,497	7.20	1,013,156	10.32
65 to 74	508,273	5.73	497,496	5.23	568,470	5.79
75 and Over	347,393	3.92	429,474	4.51	497,229	5.06

Monterey, CA (06053)

	1990		2000		2010	
Gender	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	184,052	51.75	207,679	51.69	213,431	51.42
Female	171,608	48.25	194,083	48.31	201,626	48.58
Ethnicity						
White	227,262	63.90	224,528	55.89	230,717	55.59
Black	22,679	6.38	14,998	3.73	12,785	3.08
Asian	27,657	7.78	26,044	6.48	27,329	6.58
Hispanic	116,431	32.74	188,388	46.89	230,003	55.41
Age						
Under5	31,226	8.78	30,812	7.67	32,547	7.84
5 to 19	78,947	22.20	96,410	24.00	92,238	22.22
20 to 34	103,578	29.12	94,086	23.42	94,558	22.78
35 to 44	52,704	14.82	63,817	15.88	54,820	13.21
45 to 54	29,637	8.33	48,312	12.03	53,254	12.83
55 to 64	25,054	7.04	28,144	7.01	43,218	10.41
65 to 74	20,828	5.86	21,535	5.36	22,921	5.52
75 and Over	13,686	3.85	18,646	4.64	21,501	5.18

Orange, CA (06059)

	1990		2000		2010	
Gender	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	1,213,298	50.33	1,413,497	49.66	1,488,780	49.46
Female	1,197,258	49.67	1,432,792	50.34	1,521,452	50.54
Ethnicity						
White	1,896,724	78.68	1,842,895	64.75	1,830,758	60.82
Black	41,632	1.73	44,256	1.55	50,744	1.69
Asian	250,136	10.38	394,874	13.87	547,158	18.18
Hispanic	556,957	23.10	876,451	30.79	1,012,973	33.65
Age						
Under5	183,339	7.61	213,881	7.51	191,691	6.37
5 to 19	479,873	19.91	630,131	22.14	636,653	21.15
20 to 34	708,377	29.39	651,065	22.87	627,129	20.83
35 to 44	378,712	15.71	488,275	17.15	439,043	14.59
45 to 54	259,699	10.77	361,309	12.69	444,185	14.76
55 to 64	181,565	7.53	222,823	7.83	321,854	10.69
65 to 74	130,021	5.39	148,105	5.20	187,454	6.23
75 and Over	88,970	3.69	130,700	4.59	162,223	5.39

San Luis Obispo, CA (06079)

	1990		2000		2010	
Gender	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	112,101	51.62	126,449	51.26	137,999	51.18
Female	105,061	48.38	120,232	48.74	131,638	48.82
Ethnicity						
White	193,793	89.24	208,670	84.59	222,756	82.61
Black	5,655	2.60	4,556	1.85	5,550	2.06
Asian	6,319	2.91	7,015	2.84	8,896	3.30
Hispanic	26,869	12.37	40,114	16.26	55,973	20.76
Age						
Under5	13,766	6.34	12,157	4.93	13,343	4.95
5 to 19	42,380	19.52	52,127	21.13	49,701	18.43
20 to 34	59,031	27.18	50,229	20.36	59,450	22.05
35 to 44	35,675	16.43	39,391	15.97	29,752	11.03
45 to 54	18,518	8.53	35,978	14.58	39,253	14.56
55 to 64	17,180	7.91	21,120	8.56	37,116	13.77
65 to 74	18,490	8.51	18,020	7.30	21,187	7.86
75 and Over	12,122	5.58	17,659	7.16	19,835	7.36

Santa Barbara, CA (06083)

	1990		2000		2010	
Gender	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	185,606	50.22	199,686	50.00	212,786	50.20
Female	184,002	49.78	199,661	50.00	211,109	49.80
Ethnicity						
White	285,411	77.22	290,247	72.68	295,124	69.62
Black	10,162	2.75	9,057	2.27	8,513	2.01
Asian	16,554	4.48	16,535	4.14	21,471	5.07
Hispanic	97,084	26.27	136,737	34.24	181,687	42.86
Age						
Under5	26,598	7.20	25,485	6.38	27,350	6.45
5 to 19	73,920	20.00	89,382	22.38	90,938	21.45
20 to 34	106,376	28.78	92,194	23.09	100,718	23.76
35 to 44	53,628	14.51	61,569	15.42	50,478	11.91
45 to 54	35,294	9.55	49,109	12.30	54,998	12.97
55 to 64	28,699	7.76	31,058	7.78	45,015	10.62
65 to 74	25,775	6.97	25,290	6.33	26,776	6.32
75 and Over	19,318	5.23	25,260	6.33	27,622	6.52

Ventura, CA (06111)

	1990		2000		2010	
Gender	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	337,491	50.45	375,828	49.90	408,969	49.67
Female	331,525	49.55	377,369	50.10	414,349	50.33
Ethnicity						
White	529,878	79.20	525,568	69.78	565,804	68.72
Black	15,741	2.35	14,048	1.87	15,163	1.84
Asian	34,293	5.13	40,851	5.42	57,089	6.93
Hispanic	175,414	26.22	251,965	33.45	331,567	40.27
Age						
Under5	53,537	8.00	55,830	7.41	55,336	6.72
5 to 19	149,851	22.40	178,946	23.76	181,767	22.08
20 to 34	171,176	25.59	149,518	19.85	161,643	19.63
35 to 44	109,973	16.44	130,180	17.28	111,083	13.49
45 to 54	72,772	10.88	102,019	13.54	123,704	15.03
55 to 64	49,238	7.36	61,122	8.12	93,476	11.35
65 to 74	37,223	5.56	39,661	5.27	51,396	6.24
75 and Over	25,246	3.77	35,921	4.77	44,913	5.46

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table A.2 Personal Income by Industry for the US, CA and the Study Area by County 2010

	10	20	30		70	71	72	81	82	90
County	Personal income by Place of Residence	Population (persons) 2/	Per capita personal income (dollars)	Personal Income by Place of Work	Proprietors' income 6/	Farm proprietors' income	Nonfarm proprietors' income	Farm earnings	Nonfarm earnings	Private nonfarm earnings
Alameda	\$72,024,822	\$1,513,043	\$47,603	\$55,762,084	\$4,802,483	\$2,004	\$4,800,479	\$26,522	\$55,735,562	\$46,483,688
Contra Costa	\$57,700,398	\$1,052,605	\$54,817	\$29,351,680	\$4,283,595	\$23,919	\$4,259,676	\$38,209	\$29,313,471	\$25,635,477
Los Angeles	\$403,144,483	\$9,826,773	\$41,025	\$317,660,189	\$45,597,603	(\$18,138)	\$45,615,741	\$143,219	\$317,516,970	\$270,977,486
Marin	\$20,854,466	\$252,789	\$82,498	\$9,895,696	\$2,260,451	\$3,160	\$2,257,291	\$15,862	\$9,879,834	\$8,697,696
Mendocino	\$3,049,993	\$87,812	\$34,733	\$1,644,157	\$290,052	(\$16,619)	\$306,671	\$10,471	\$1,633,686	\$1,231,018
Monterey	\$16,677,674	\$416,366	\$40,055	\$11,640,804	\$1,882,623	\$416,471	\$1,466,152	\$1,041,553	\$10,599,251	\$7,431,905
Napa	\$6,672,968	\$136,840	\$48,765	\$4,522,236	\$539,480	(\$2,456)	\$541,936	\$104,030	\$4,418,206	\$3,683,617
Orange	\$147,138,449	\$3,017,598	\$48,760	\$110,971,524	\$15,460,796	(\$23,806)	\$15,484,602	\$54,950	\$110,916,574	\$99,333,176
San Benito	\$1,882,370	\$55,520	\$33,904	\$842,883	\$126,070	\$12,676	\$113,394	\$38,201	\$804,682	\$609,709
San Francisco	\$55,850,894	\$805,340	\$69,351	\$62,256,151	\$8,610,112	\$0	\$8,610,112	\$0	\$62,256,151	\$52,405,014
San Luis Obispo	\$10,436,017	\$270,112	\$38,636	\$6,346,739	\$1,018,309	\$44,713	\$973,596	\$108,427	\$6,238,312	\$4,861,242
San Mateo	\$47,946,507	\$719,604	\$66,629	\$35,037,442	\$4,076,376	(\$900)	\$4,077,276	\$61,139	\$34,976,303	\$32,289,319
Santa Barbara	\$18,309,874	\$424,630	\$43,120	\$12,507,607	\$1,752,523	\$137,571	\$1,614,952	\$448,698	\$12,058,909	\$9,340,149
Santa Clara	\$102,589,854	\$1,786,267	\$57,433	\$101,805,095	\$6,448,469	\$11,628	\$6,436,841	\$107,198	\$101,697,897	\$93,778,049
Santa Cruz	\$12,246,607	\$262,880	\$46,586	\$6,276,809	\$1,165,956	\$85,003	\$1,080,953	\$347,663	\$5,929,146	\$4,715,663
Solano	\$15,293,223	\$414,125	\$36,929	\$9,080,662	\$652,664	\$44,968	\$607,696	\$81,274	\$8,999,388	\$6,422,106
Sonoma	\$20,975,353	\$484,712	\$43,274	\$12,387,049	\$1,876,592	(\$6,242)	\$1,882,834	\$127,899	\$12,259,150	\$10,413,449
Ventura	\$36,506,222	\$825,445	\$44,226	\$22,313,520	\$2,516,083	\$247,125	\$2,268,958	\$760,955	\$21,552,565	\$17,548,652
Study Areas										
Cordell Bank	\$415,205,085	\$7,516,017	\$55,243	\$328,019,061	\$35,006,230	\$144,465	\$34,861,765	\$920,267	\$327,098,794	\$285,755,096
Gulf of the Farallones	\$415,205,085	\$7,516,017	\$55,243	\$328,019,061	\$35,006,230	\$144,465	\$34,861,765	\$920,267	\$327,098,794	\$285,755,096
Monterey Bay	\$420,175,800	\$7,685,491	\$54,671	\$332,818,281	\$35,866,588	\$641,186	\$35,225,402	\$1,970,078	\$330,848,203	\$287,013,485
Channel Islands	\$605,099,028	\$14,094,446	\$42,932	\$481,440,383	\$68,227,937	\$803,936	\$67,424,001	\$2,557,802	\$478,882,581	\$409,492,610
CALIFORNIA	\$1,564,209,194	\$37,338,198	\$41,893	\$1,156,546,040	\$146,825,576	\$6,668,225	\$140,157,351	\$13,088,799	\$1,143,457,241	\$938,549,377
UNITED STATES	\$12,308,496,000	\$309,330,219	\$39,791		\$1,109,795,000	\$50,739,000	\$1,059,056,000	\$75,843,000	\$8,982,530,000	\$7,337,528,000

Table A.2. Personal Income by Industry for the US, CA, and the Study Area by County, 2010 (Continued)

	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
County	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Information	Finance and insurance
Alameda	\$17,467	\$24,127	(D)	\$3,205,644	\$6,375,405	\$3,361,835	\$3,067,002	(D)	\$2,037,829	\$1,571,537
Contra Costa	(D)	(D)	\$410,016	\$2,021,851	\$3,319,759	\$856,377	\$1,838,904	\$930,048	\$1,075,262	\$2,711,789
Los Angeles	\$86,105	\$1,523,533	\$1,629,314	\$10,574,483	\$29,730,628	\$17,211,979	\$18,007,628	\$11,076,370	\$29,899,130	\$20,640,829
Marin	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$635,256	\$142,580	\$283,179	\$741,076	(D)	\$237,548	\$1,065,144
Mendocino	\$53,964	\$1,820	\$21,102	\$118,113	\$133,842	\$41,994	\$189,765	\$31,616	\$19,752	\$49,529
Monterey	\$1,199,709	\$28,378	\$70,215	\$425,574	\$374,362	\$600,082	\$673,340	\$249,481	\$154,132	\$300,494
Napa	\$115,412	\$7,245	\$23,800	\$274,590	\$877,543	\$165,079	\$253,323	\$96,544	\$55,372	\$182,495
Orange	\$48,312	\$132,974	\$695,312	\$7,017,374	\$13,408,512	\$8,565,069	\$7,009,997	\$2,105,648	\$2,787,384	\$10,422,096
San Benito	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$59,091	\$169,959	\$25,993	\$96,873	(D)	\$3,892	\$21,452
San Francisco	\$8,421	\$28,921	(D)	\$1,710,093	\$884,312	\$1,252,259	\$2,437,381	(D)	\$2,964,134	\$10,706,189
San Luis Obispo	\$74,396	\$58,880	(D)	\$514,280	\$390,179	\$191,643	\$536,771	(D)	\$97,860	\$206,821
San Mateo	\$15,279	\$8,417	\$211,205	\$1,625,894	\$4,105,671	\$1,366,844	\$1,802,139	\$1,826,295	\$2,787,475	\$3,414,435
Santa Barbara	\$236,533	\$143,946	\$33,914	\$668,035	\$1,027,216	\$355,058	\$804,523	\$186,214	\$376,202	\$461,051
Santa Clara	\$53,019	\$26,418	\$470,677	\$3,269,550	\$26,784,119	\$4,968,732	\$4,265,534	\$688,149	\$11,056,581	\$3,076,231
Santa Cruz	(D)	(D)	\$25,907	\$528,514	\$407,913	\$309,149	\$488,559	\$82,566	\$77,137	\$203,809
Solano	\$18,232	\$19,361	\$83,368	\$692,113	\$1,027,485	\$335,160	\$632,528	\$235,812	\$103,509	\$296,631
Sonoma	\$79,799	\$11,124	\$109,588	\$986,890	\$1,654,930	\$573,735	\$924,144	\$245,840	\$245,759	\$516,422
Ventura	\$292,758	\$262,288	\$137,253	\$1,002,574	\$3,512,108	\$1,242,866	\$1,467,709	\$302,654	\$527,114	\$1,725,533
Study Areas										
Cordell Bank	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	\$15,068,508	\$45,713,559	\$13,514,343	\$16,640,355	#VALUE!	\$20,660,358	\$23,794,211
Gulf of the Farallones	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	\$15,068,508	\$45,713,559	\$13,514,343	\$16,640,355	#VALUE!	\$20,660,358	\$23,794,211
Monterey Bay	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	\$14,962,450	\$44,859,287	\$13,716,332	\$16,833,430	#VALUE!	\$20,650,731	\$23,757,027
Channel Islands	\$1,937,813	\$2,149,999	#VALUE!	\$20,202,320	\$48,443,005	\$28,166,697	\$28,499,968	#VALUE!	\$33,841,822	\$33,756,824
CALIFORNIA	\$6,871,774	\$4,693,094	\$8,812,715	\$55,140,819	\$119,620,654	\$54,538,312	\$68,697,780	\$32,225,363	\$61,112,181	\$71,940,068
UNITED STATES	\$27,373,000	\$97,662,000	\$75,574,000	\$489,548,000	\$895,864,000	\$454,320,000	\$549,657,000	\$298,642,000	\$294,804,000	\$679,992,000

Table A.2. Personal Income by Industry for the US, CA, and the Study Area by County, 2010 (Continued)

	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
County	Real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and technical services	Management of companies and enterprises	Administrative and waste management services	Educational services	Health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	Accommodation and food services	Other services, except public administration	Government and government enterprises
Alameda	\$730,465	\$7,965,378	\$2,281,542	\$1,880,189	\$734,329	\$7,010,174	\$833,882	\$1,244,119	\$1,927,319	\$9,251,874
Contra Costa	\$600,068	\$3,234,052	\$590,813	\$1,050,479	\$348,328	\$4,125,208	\$231,647	\$695,743	\$1,165,836	\$3,677,994
Los Angeles	\$6,464,124	\$37,158,153	\$5,637,224	\$12,267,406	\$6,467,430	\$30,846,052	\$10,299,145	\$9,132,693	\$12,325,260	\$46,539,484
Marin	\$291,916	\$1,946,123	\$268,200	\$430,634	\$215,532	\$1,214,442	\$218,956	\$315,978	\$541,938	\$1,182,138
Mendocino	\$21,533	\$86,829	\$15,201	\$45,329	\$8,882	\$211,556	\$10,665	\$78,359	\$91,167	\$402,668
Monterey	\$132,884	\$588,125	\$128,888	\$265,749	\$115,013	\$902,796	\$215,976	\$584,226	\$422,481	\$3,167,346
Napa	\$60,772	\$244,968	\$51,360	\$172,691	\$68,516	\$519,891	\$31,096	\$304,431	\$178,489	\$734,589
Orange	\$3,490,193	\$13,758,067	\$2,359,473	\$6,828,892	\$1,275,026	\$9,849,811	\$1,893,500	\$3,855,666	\$3,829,870	\$11,583,398
San Benito	\$7,639	(D)	(D)	\$21,255	\$2,630	\$42,871	\$7,029	\$20,399	\$43,205	\$194,973
San Francisco	\$1,439,662	\$14,134,713	\$2,965,064	\$2,555,223	\$1,019,751	\$3,425,342	\$1,084,025	\$2,615,193	\$1,773,859	\$9,851,137
San Luis Obispo	\$110,123	\$475,232	\$40,895	\$220,031	\$25,408	\$751,543	\$51,303	\$331,991	\$318,403	\$1,377,070
San Mateo	\$640,585	\$6,842,981	\$742,319	\$1,482,425	\$325,862	\$2,673,745	\$266,476	\$933,829	\$1,217,443	\$2,686,984
Santa Barbara	\$208,959	\$1,335,801	\$258,629	\$553,944	\$154,663	\$1,347,086	\$132,669	\$536,980	\$518,726	\$2,718,760
Santa Clara	\$1,270,992	\$18,126,928	\$1,513,376	\$3,382,487	\$2,816,478	\$7,397,983	\$746,789	\$1,774,810	\$2,089,196	\$7,919,848
Santa Cruz	\$83,003	\$471,400	\$231,470	\$255,231	\$81,610	\$815,323	\$75,906	\$224,592	\$307,115	\$1,213,483
Solano	\$87,861	\$324,074	\$126,085	\$296,795	\$86,665	\$1,420,027	\$64,437	\$232,693	\$339,270	\$2,577,282
Sonoma	\$221,647	\$1,297,410	\$152,528	\$421,860	\$105,043	\$1,701,290	\$134,639	\$444,095	\$586,706	\$1,845,701
Ventura	\$314,736	\$1,730,757	\$273,146	\$920,111	\$234,003	\$1,962,695	\$190,066	\$623,400	\$826,881	\$4,003,913
Study Areas										
Cordell Bank	\$5,448,504	\$54,674,856	\$8,937,958	\$11,973,343	\$5,810,996	\$30,514,981	\$3,698,518	\$8,863,842	\$10,218,338	\$41,343,698
Gulf of the Farallones	\$5,448,504	\$54,674,856	\$8,937,958	\$11,973,343	\$5,810,996	\$30,514,981	\$3,698,518	\$8,863,842	\$10,218,338	\$41,343,698
Monterey Bay	\$5,455,970	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	\$12,013,189	\$5,840,122	\$30,299,345	\$3,827,522	\$9,278,004	\$10,324,554	\$43,834,718
Channel Islands	\$10,721,019	\$55,046,135	\$8,698,255	\$21,056,133	\$8,271,543	\$45,659,983	\$12,782,659	\$15,064,956	\$18,241,621	\$69,389,971
CALIFORNIA	\$21,774,611	\$138,238,602	\$22,143,442	\$45,519,865	\$17,631,021	\$112,563,613	\$19,573,843	\$34,629,416	\$42,822,204	\$204,907,864
UNITED STATES	\$162,589,000	\$879,332,000	\$216,577,000	\$348,184,000	\$147,868,000	\$1,013,681,000	\$100,520,000	\$271,451,000	\$333,890,000	\$1,645,002,000

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

Table A.3. Total Full and Part-time Employment by Industry and County, 2010

County	Total employment	Wage and salary employment	Proprietors employment	Farm proprietors employment	Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	Farm employment	Nonfarm employment	Private nonfarm employment	Forestry, fishing, and related activities
Alameda	854,126	666,342	187,784	436	187,348	975	853,151	742,392	477
Contra Costa	470,495	333,906	136,589	534	136,055	923	469,572	420,174	D
Los Angeles	5,414,763	4,058,638	1,356,125	1,425	1,354,700	5,722	5,409,041	4,806,853	2,866
Marin	177,066	110,886	66,180	206	65,974	517	176,549	161,042	D
Mendocino	46,884	30,577	16,307	975	15,332	1,952	44,932	37,769	1,414
Monterey	221,952	178,694	43,258	893	42,365	15,973	205,979	168,631	30,450
Napa	88,421	67,300	21,121	1,220	19,901	3,485	84,936	74,493	2,635
Orange	1,870,491	1,446,198	424,293	245	424,048	2,470	1,868,021	1,711,850	1,495
San Benito	20,464	14,501	5,963	526	5,437	1,125	19,339	16,546	D
San Francisco	719,646	569,027	150,619	0	150,619	0	719,646	615,309	240
San Luis Obispo	147,720	105,058	42,662	2,315	40,347	3,929	143,791	122,652	2,523
San Mateo	460,901	338,723	122,178	261	121,917	1,758	459,143	426,579	475
Santa Barbara	246,968	188,996	57,972	1,209	56,763	10,763	236,205	197,713	7,442
Santa Clara	1,111,764	888,756	223,008	882	222,126	3,148	1,108,616	1,016,114	1,525
Santa Cruz	138,386	97,375	41,011	539	40,472	8,463	129,923	111,175	D
Solano	168,062	135,422	32,640	762	31,878	1,645	166,417	133,768	566
Sonoma	261,631	185,221	76,410	2,849	73,561	6,287	255,344	227,018	2,489
Ventura	416,794	318,108	98,686	1,916	96,770	16,191	400,603	351,105	8,008
Study Areas									
Cordell Bank	4,497,382	3,423,535	1,073,847	8,664	1,065,183	12.3	22.9	23.6	4.6
Gulf of the Farallones	4,497,382	3,423,535	1,073,847	8,664	1,065,183	12.3	22.9	23.6	4.6
Monterey Bay	4,579,003	3,505,990	1,073,013	8,574	1,064,439	17.7	23.3	23.8	18.2
Channel Islands	8,318,688	6,295,692	2,022,996	8,003	2,014,993	23.2	42.4	43.8	24.7
California	19,732,278	15,047,583	4,684,695	67,841	4,616,854	8.9	11.4	11.5	25.3
United States	173,626,700	136,108,000	37,518,700	1,892,000	35,626,700	2,657,000	170,969,700	146,290,700	846,400

Table A.3. Total Full and Part-time Employment by Industry and County, 2010 (Continued)

County	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Information	Finance and insurance
Alameda	1,121	D	42,245	64,640	40,921	74,865	D	18,482	29,165
Contra Costa	D	2,388	26,965	20,259	10,466	51,025	9,312	11,821	36,614
Los Angeles	13,925	12,246	182,175	401,814	250,683	491,974	190,763	234,127	264,874
Marin	D	D	9,465	3,067	3,778	16,933	D	3,372	12,938
Mendocino	353	162	3,070	2,797	923	5,798	808	493	1,436
Monterey	548	505	7,483	6,206	6,230	19,580	4,120	2,246	5,948
Napa	198	216	4,204	11,128	2,142	7,597	1,724	865	2,913
Orange	4,979	4,198	92,978	160,635	95,136	176,443	31,673	31,291	126,837
San Benito	D	D	1,372	2,714	482	2,647	D	130	722
San Francisco	1,117	D	21,858	10,863	13,600	48,717	D	23,608	58,662
San Luis Obispo	699	D	9,162	5,913	3,525	16,983	D	1,751	5,633
San Mateo	857	1,269	20,123	28,570	14,428	41,125	27,822	20,031	28,681
Santa Barbara	1,684	357	11,360	12,678	5,202	22,667	3,650	4,497	8,078
Santa Clara	1,703	1,563	44,117	156,688	41,143	93,825	15,893	48,888	42,932
Santa Cruz	D	186	6,767	6,517	4,575	14,610	1,873	1,536	4,566
Solano	430	535	9,991	9,612	5,115	20,331	4,897	2,021	6,041
Sonoma	736	719	15,939	22,407	8,581	27,389	4,640	3,724	10,502
Ventura	2,253	1,160	18,822	33,987	15,565	44,537	6,089	6,990	27,533
Study Areas									
Cordell Bank	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	204,744	336,548	145,672	402,215	#VALUE!	134,841	234,450
Gulf of the Farallones	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	204,744	336,548	145,672	402,215	#VALUE!	134,841	234,450
Monterey Bay	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	203,752	326,177	146,405	408,238	#VALUE!	134,751	234,815
Channel Islands	24,088	#VALUE!	321,980	621,233	376,341	772,184	#VALUE!	280,902	438,903
California	60,398	59,397	874,486	1,323,830	727,270	1,893,393	572,625	509,556	957,558
United States	1,269,000	582,200	8,863,700	12,107,900	6,045,000	17,702,600	5,519,200	3,229,600	9,224,400

Table A.3. Total Full and Part-time Employment by Industry and County, 2010 (Continued)

County	Real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and technical services	Management of companies and enterprises	Administrative and waste management services	Educational services	Health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	Accommodation and food services
Alameda	37,270	96,527	16,057	48,358	23,140	95,692	23,431	51,393
Contra Costa	31,586	46,180	5,601	29,106	11,112	53,363	12,661	29,134
Los Angeles	294,586	446,724	59,006	357,253	144,757	533,211	200,838	352,302
Marin	12,938	26,741	2,133	10,818	5,768	18,452	7,739	11,188
Mendocino	2,182	2,787	223	2,064	518	4,678	1,131	4,089
Monterey	8,721	11,208	1,488	8,665	3,644	15,530	4,569	19,727
Napa	3,839	4,771	1,096	5,370	1,879	8,042	1,672	9,368
Orange	127,973	179,825	23,918	155,680	37,128	160,955	54,155	144,039
San Benito	1,098	D	D	899	227	1,094	444	1,023
San Francisco	33,223	114,721	15,610	44,514	23,852	52,823	26,593	71,401
San Luis Obispo	9,056	10,655	594	8,129	1,627	13,744	3,674	14,856
San Mateo	27,480	63,982	4,878	29,447	9,603	37,375	10,929	32,238
Santa Barbara	12,371	21,064	2,011	14,848	4,536	22,929	6,606	20,891
Santa Clara	57,608	157,553	10,037	65,859	42,668	94,867	21,628	68,316
Santa Cruz	7,587	11,105	1,921	6,977	3,861	14,789	4,869	10,127
Solano	7,171	7,335	1,630	10,448	2,584	20,619	3,813	11,778
Sonoma	14,483	24,899	1,916	13,794	4,458	27,671	7,843	19,386
Ventura	21,248	30,969	2,909	26,275	7,809	35,782	10,120	28,020
Study Areas								
Cordell Bank	235,367	556,601	61,102	266,755	129,443	428,371	122,309	318,418
Gulf of the Farallones	235,367	556,601	61,102	266,755	129,443	428,371	122,309	318,418
Monterey Bay	237,577	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	268,590	129,965	426,390	122,022	330,549
Channel Islands	473,955	700,445	89,926	570,850	199,501	782,151	279,962	579,835
California	1,042,363	1,708,556	207,426	1,253,780	440,359	1,866,022	538,884	1,379,286
United States	7,739,000	11,800,800	2,014,400	10,447,200	4,088,900	19,096,900	3,787,400	12,058,300

Table A.3. Total Full and Part-time Employment by Industry and County, 2010 (Continued)

County	Other services, except public administra- tion	Government and government enterprises	Federal, civilian	Military	State and local	State government	Local government
Alameda	46,587	110,759	10,600	3,846	96,313	30,134	66,179
Contra Costa	29,463	49,398	5,221	1,716	42,461	507	41,954
Los Angeles	372,729	602,188	52,583	18,366	531,239	79,512	451,727
Marin	12,712	15,507	916	642	13,949	2,182	11,767
Mendocino	2,843	7,163	333	175	6,655	405	6,250
Monterey	11,763	37,348	5,835	5,964	25,549	4,791	20,758
Napa	4,834	10,443	426	221	9,796	3,548	6,248
Orange	102,512	156,171	12,619	5,604	137,948	25,619	112,329
San Benito	1,175	2,793	160	90	2,543	D	D
San Francisco	39,203	104,337	15,361	1,697	87,279	43,659	43,620
San Luis Obispo	10,049	21,139	676	472	19,991	9,263	10,728
San Mateo	27,266	32,564	4,064	1,327	27,173	506	26,667
Santa Barbara	14,842	38,492	4,138	3,413	30,941	D	D
Santa Clara	49,301	92,502	10,663	3,248	78,591	6,617	71,974
Santa Cruz	8,259	18,748	548	425	17,775	6,274	11,501
Solano	8,851	32,649	4,686	7,378	20,585	4,928	15,657
Sonoma	15,442	28,326	1,796	1,463	25,067	4,575	20,492
Ventura	23,029	49,498	7,823	6,374	35,301	2,007	33,294
Study Areas							
Cordell Bank	244,761	502,396	54,614	22,138	425,644	103,335	322,309
Gulf of the Farallones	244,761	502,396	54,614	22,138	425,644	103,335	322,309
Monterey Bay	249,463	528,187	59,156	27,026	442,005	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Channel Islands	534,924	904,836	83,674	40,193	780,969	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
California	1,183,534	2,682,167	269,087	223,945	2,189,135	495,004	1,694,131
United States	9,867,800	24,679,000	3,038,000	2,101,000	19,540,000	5,292,000	14,248,000

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

Table A.4. Unemployment Rates and Labor Force by County, 1990, 2000, 2005, and 2010

County	Unemployment Rates				Labor Force			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Alameda	4.1	3.6	5.1	11.3	677,657	769,061	735,682	761,264
Contra Costa	4.0	3.5	4.9	11.1	435,475	500,940	510,842	523,315
Los Angeles	5.8	5.4	5.4	12.6	4,523,712	4,677,326	4,771,417	4,910,534
Marin	2.5	2.8	3.9	8.0	131,938	141,809	129,333	133,128
Mendocino	7.6	5.6	5.8	11.3	38,764	43,576	43,926	43,307
Monterey	9.7	7.4	7.3	12.7	172,807	203,188	206,975	220,933
Napa	4.1	3.6	4.4	9.7	56,443	66,625	71,460	75,734
Orange	3.5	3.5	3.8	9.5	1,353,596	1,481,143	1,588,827	1,591,042
San Benito	12.2	6.0	8.1	17.2	20,956	27,450	24,550	26,044
San Francisco	3.8	3.4	5.0	9.6	409,538	472,759	414,134	456,589
San Luis Obispo	4.6	4.0	4.3	9.9	99,815	122,463	131,725	138,182
San Mateo	2.6	2.9	4.3	8.8	370,361	398,171	360,972	374,909
Santa Barbara	4.9	4.4	4.4	9.4	192,637	202,387	213,600	222,380
Santa Clara	4.0	3.1	5.3	11.0	852,762	940,731	816,954	880,803
Santa Cruz	7.2	5.1	6.3	12.6	135,745	148,350	143,273	149,934
Solano	4.8	4.6	5.4	12.0	164,957	194,209	208,894	214,620
Sonoma	3.9	3.4	4.5	10.5	206,345	253,260	253,887	256,053
Ventura	5.8	4.5	4.8	10.8	366,756	392,665	416,751	434,750
Study Areas								
Cordell Bank	4.0	3.5	5.0	10.6	3,479,985	3,929,491	3,689,357	3,869,656
Gulf of the Farallones	4.0	3.5	5.0	10.6	3,479,985	3,929,491	3,689,357	3,869,656
Monterey Bay	4.3	3.7	5.2	10.8	3,528,454	3,985,756	3,754,794	3,955,455
Channel Islands	5.4	5.0	5.0	11.7	6,709,323	7,079,172	7,329,295	7,517,821
California	5.8	4.9	5.4	12.4	15,168,531	16,857,578	17,544,763	18,316,411
United States	5.6	4.0	5.1	9.6				

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.