

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

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Study Area Profile  
1990 to 2010

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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 <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Study Area Total</b>	<b>14,760,744</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>42,932</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>California</b>	<b>37,253,956</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>41,893</b>	<b>13.21</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>308,745,538</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>39,791</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>9.6</b>

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
<b>Population Growth (%)</b>			
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
<b>Population Projections (%)<sup>1</sup></b>			
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
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>			
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
<b>Per Capita Income</b>			
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
<b>Per Capita Income (2013\$)</b>			
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 .

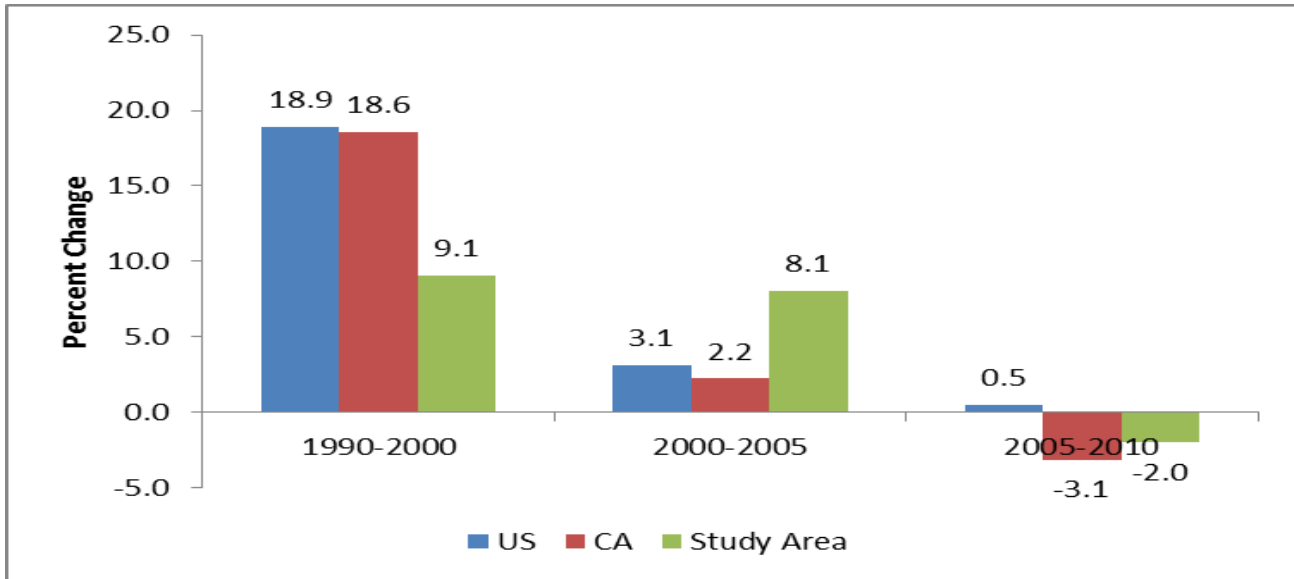


Figure 3. Changes in Real Per Capita Income in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA

**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.

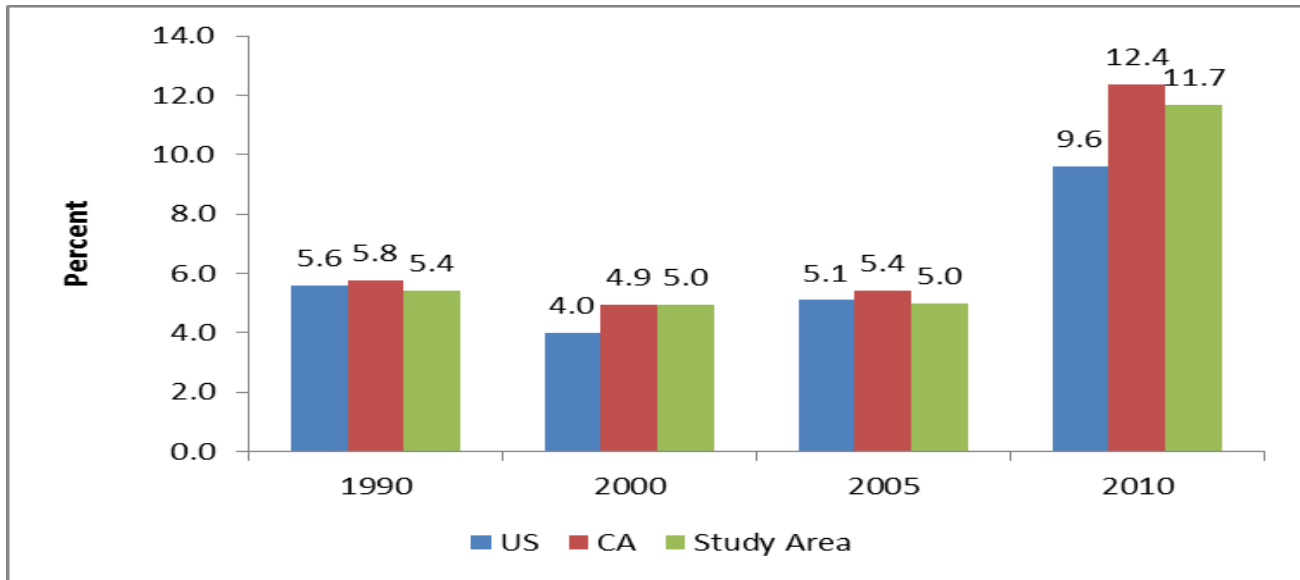


Figure 4. Unemployment Rates in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA, 1990 to 2010

## 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).

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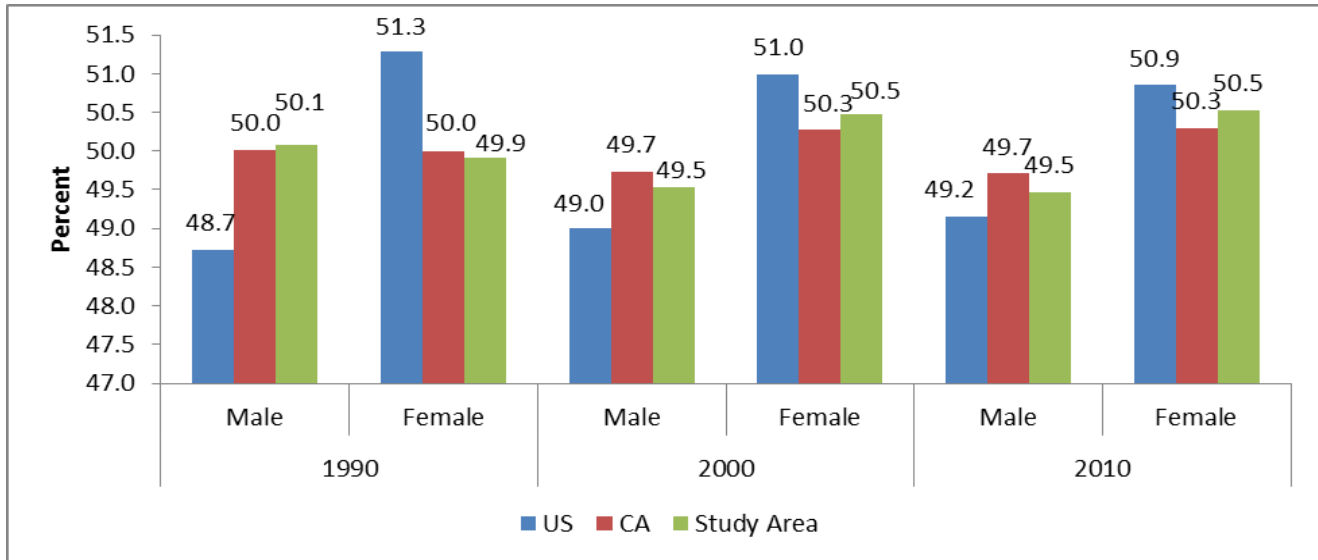


Figure 5. Gender Distributions in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA, 1990, 2000 and 2010

**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).



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.

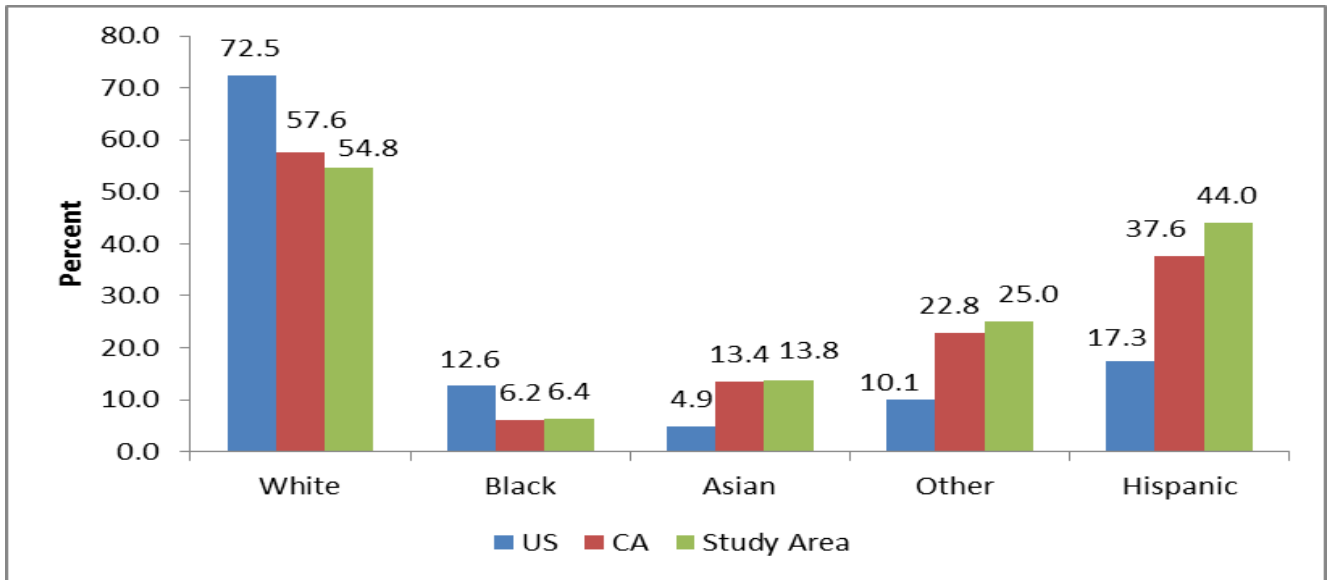


Figure 6. Race/Ethnicity in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA, 2010

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.

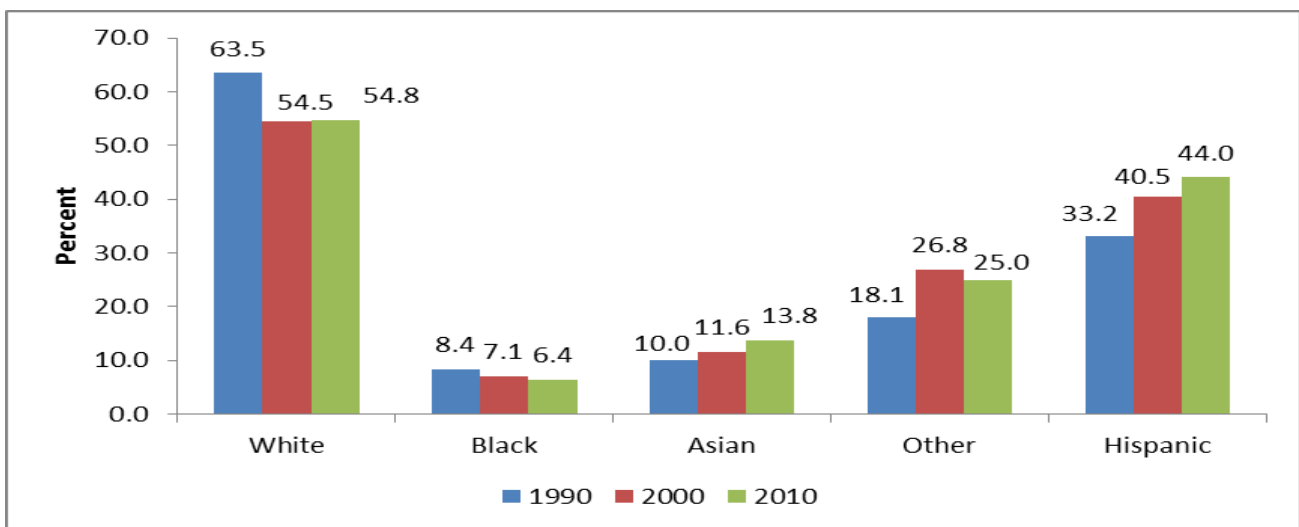


Figure 7. Race/Ethnicity in the Study Area, 1990, 2000, and 2010

**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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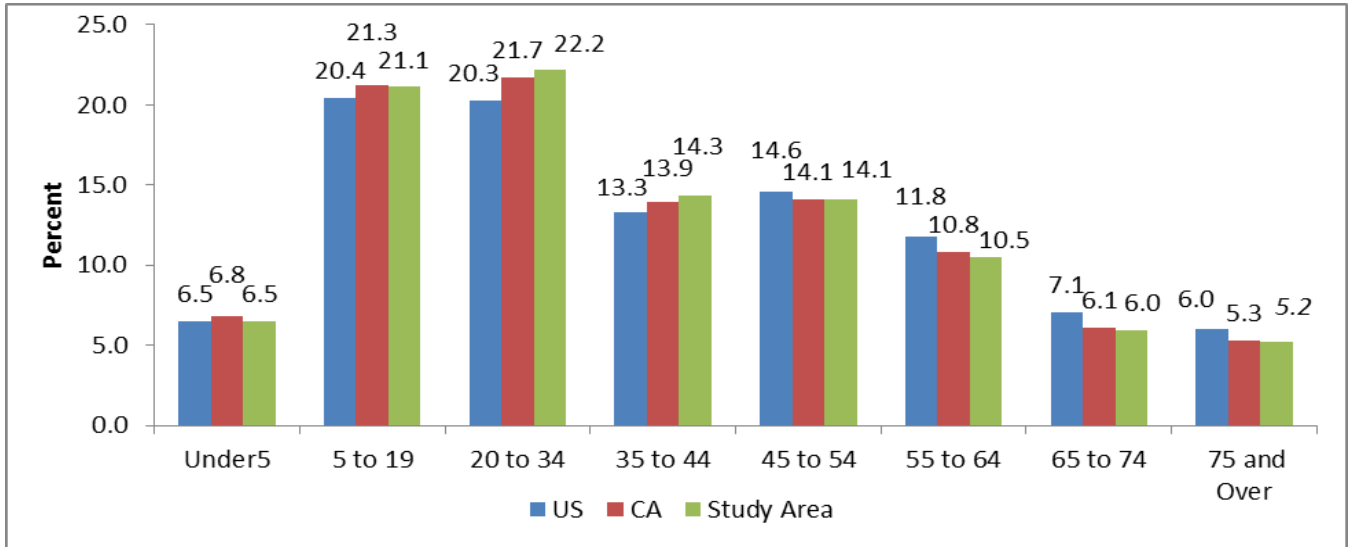


Figure 8. Age Distributions in the Study Area versus the U.S. and CA, 2010

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.

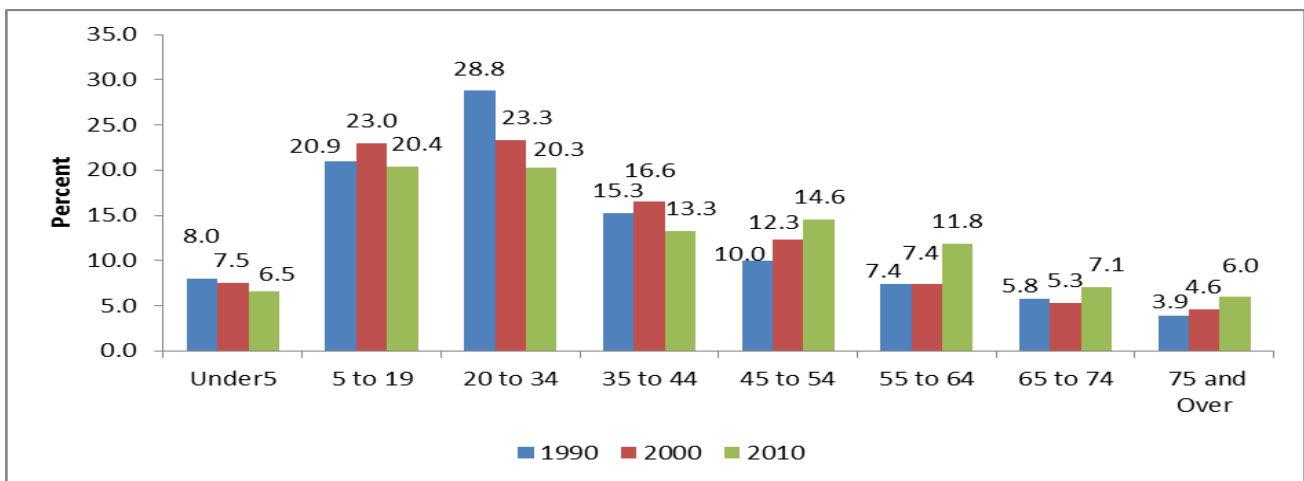


Figure 9. Age Distribution in the Study Area, 1990, 2000, and 2010

## **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.

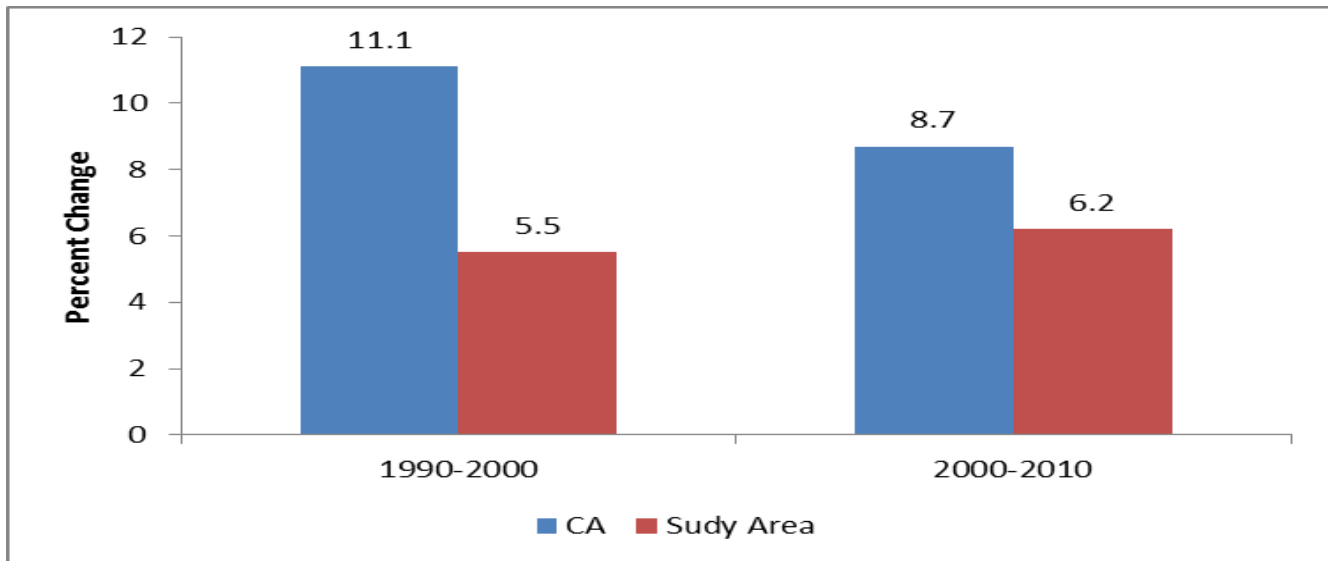


Figure 10. Labor Force Growth 1990-200 and 2000-2010 in CA versus the Study Area

**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
<b>Study Area Total</b>	<b>632,212,719</b>	<b>481,440,388</b>	<b>76.2</b>

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
<b>2000</b>			
Study Area	453,573	367,058	80.9
California	1,135,342	895,920	78.9
<b>2005</b>			
Study Area	570,713	463,781	81.3
California	1,387,661	1,093,320	78.8
<b>2010</b>			
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.

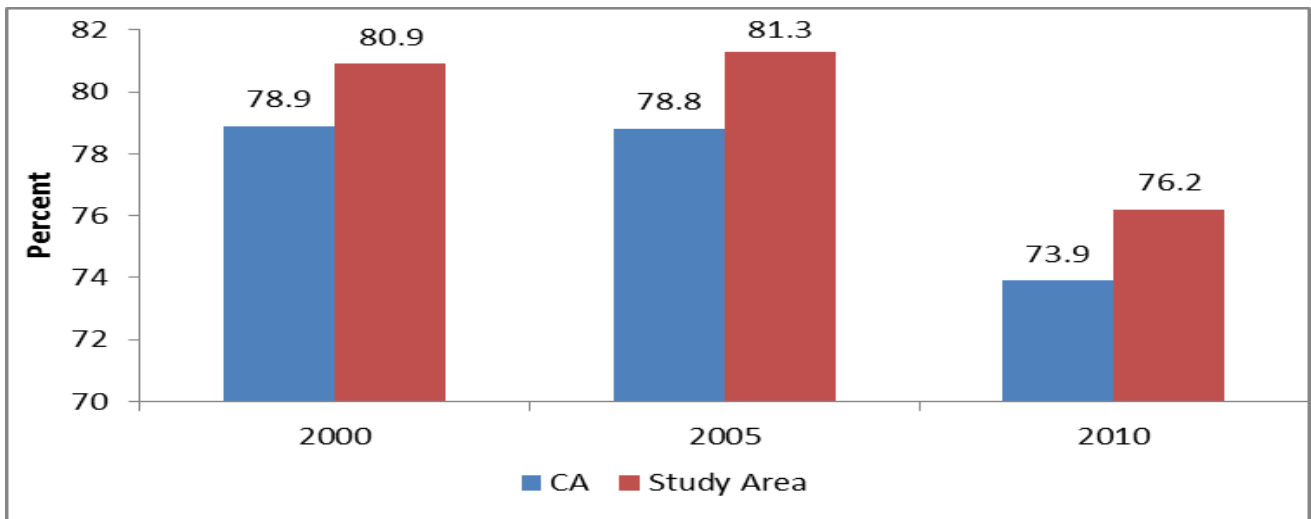


Figure 11. Income by Place of Work as a Percent of Income by Place of Residence in the Study Area versus CA 2000, 2005, and 2010

**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
<b>Study Area Total</b>	<b>7,730,037</b>	<b>8,318,538</b>	<b>8,318,688</b>
<b>California</b>	<b>16,834,516</b>	<b>19,466,162</b>	<b>19,732,278</b>

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.

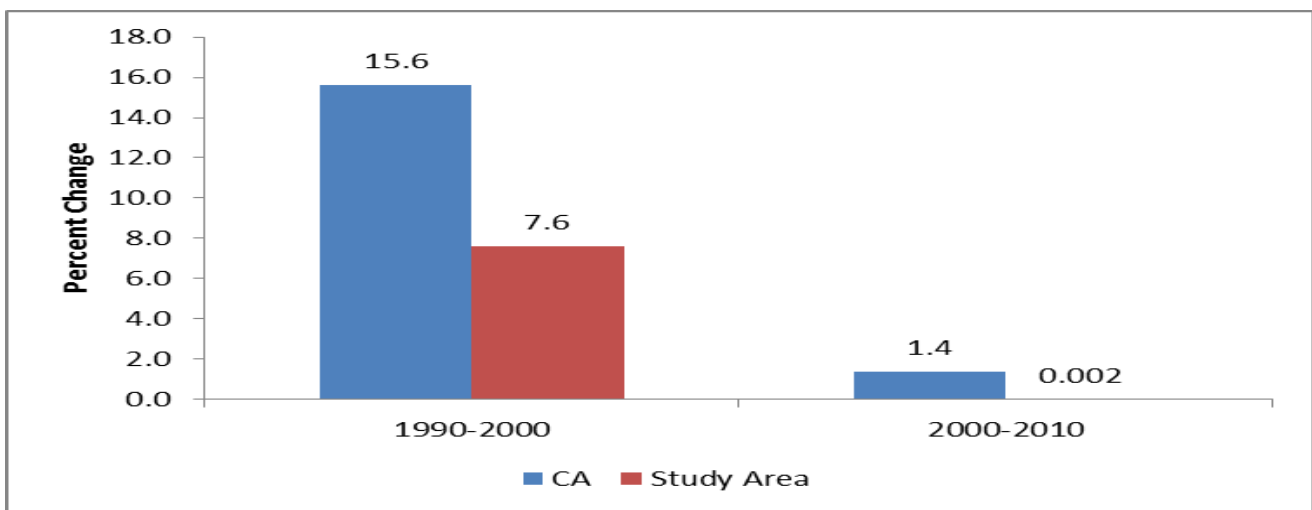


Figure 12. Total Employment in the Study Area versus CA 1990-2000 and 2000-2010



**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	%
<b>1990</b>				
Study Area	24,153,402	6.6	1,280,685	16.6
California	52,279,739	5.8	2,852,772	16.9
<b>2000</b>				
Study Area	60,441,143	13.0	1,745,036	21.0
California	136,625,067	12.5	3,844,179	19.7
<b>2010</b>				
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.

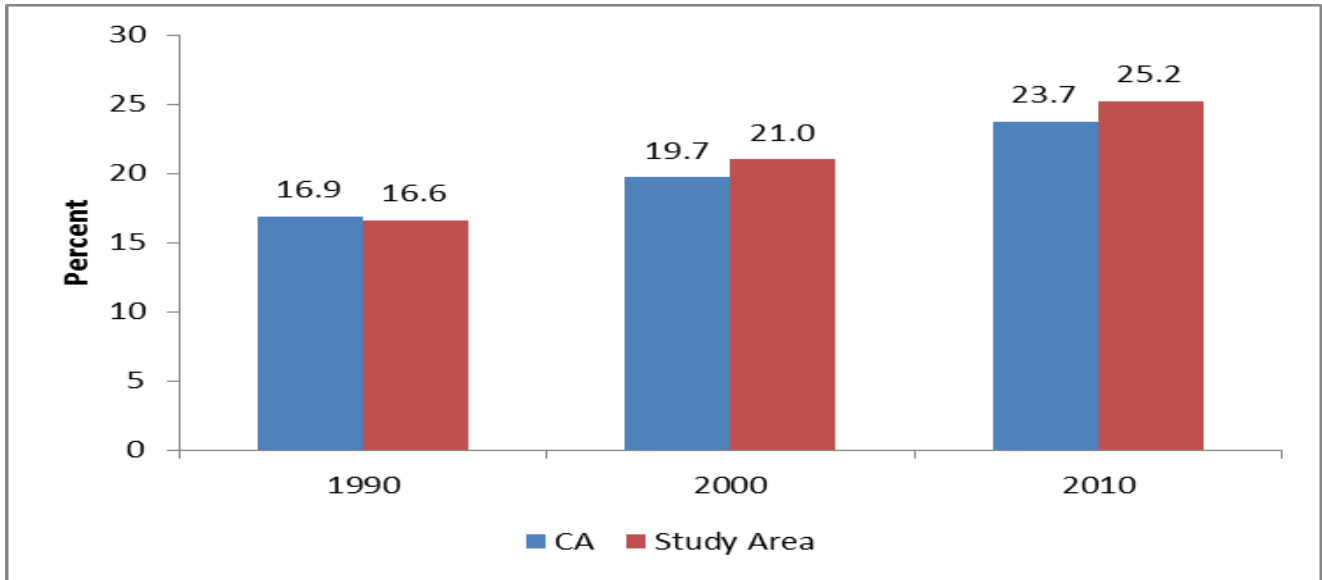


Figure 13. Proprietors Employment as a percent of total employment in the Study Area versus CA 1990, 2000, and 2010

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

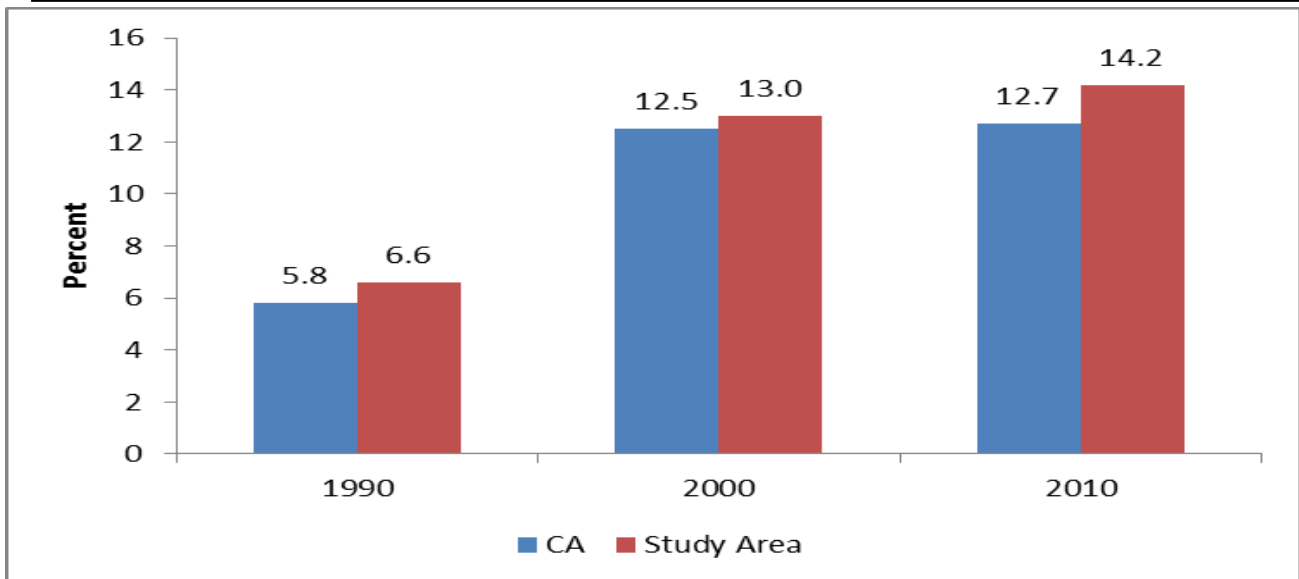


Figure 14. Proprietors Income as a percent of total income in the Study Area versus CA 1990, 2000, and 2010

***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”.

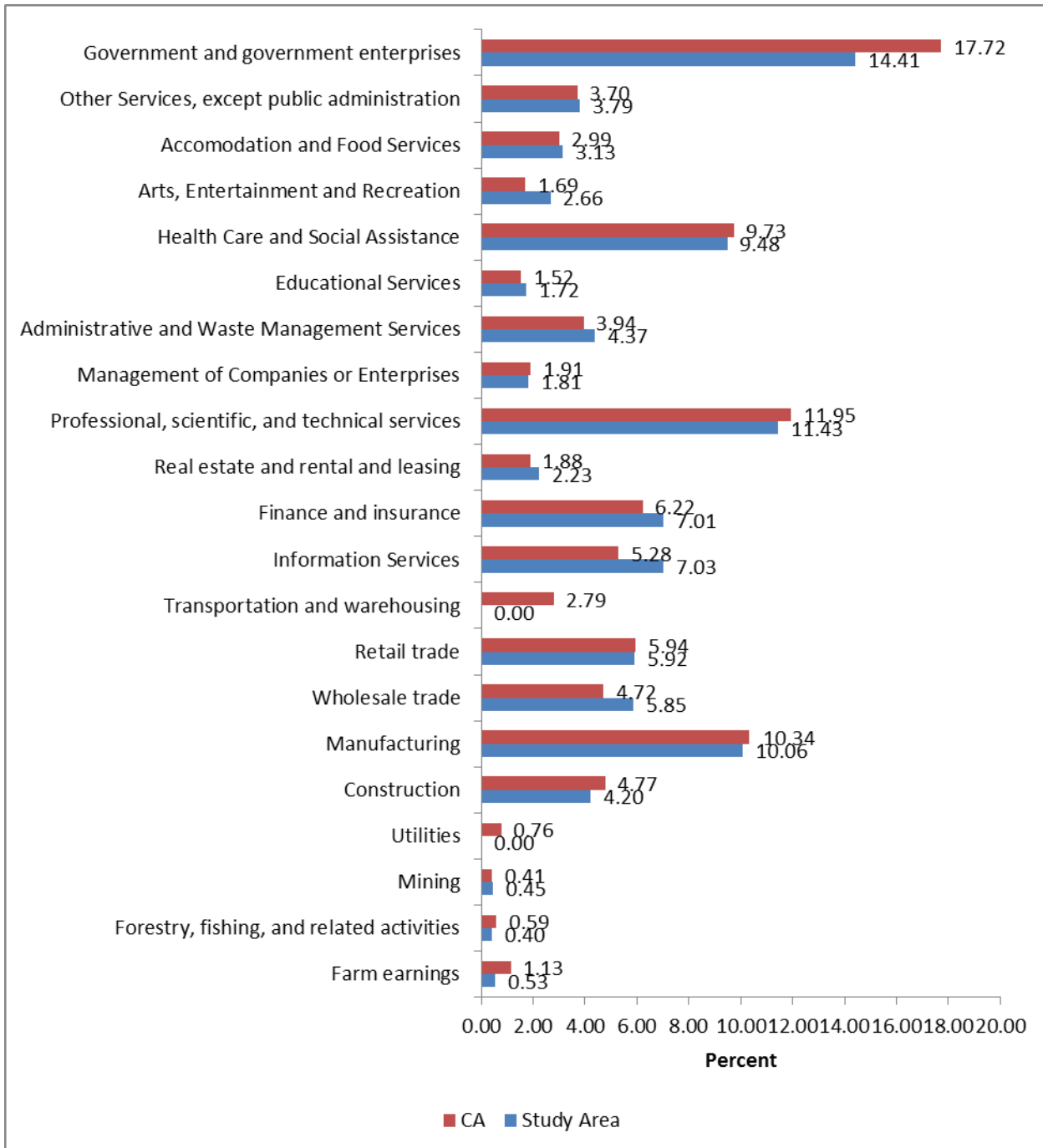


Figure 15. Percent of Personal Income by Industry for the Study Area versus CA 2010

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”.

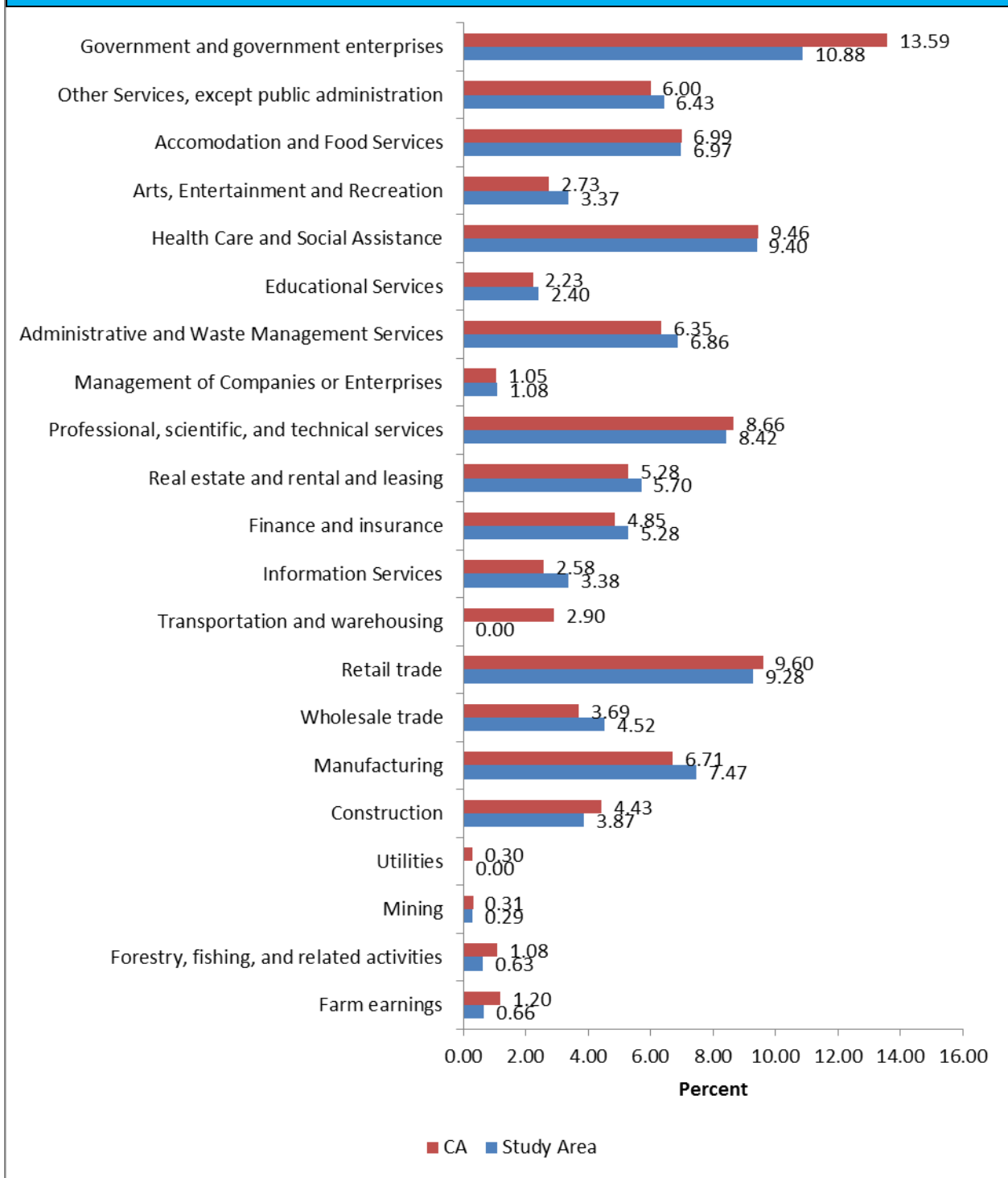


Figure 16. Percent of Employment by Industry for the Study Area versus CA 2010

## **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

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