

***ATTACHMENT 2 – CCMA Draft RMP/EIS Socioeconomic
Workshop Report***

SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOP REPORT

**CLEAR CREEK MANAGEMENT AREA
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENT IMPACT
STATEMENT**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Hollister Field Office, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), prepared a Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) to provide direction for managing public lands in the Clear Creek Management Area (CCMA).

The BLM is required by section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) to integrate “physical, biological, economic, and other sciences” into its land use planning (43 USC, 1712). Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to “insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences...in planning and decision making” (42 USC, 4332).

1.1 WORKSHOP PURPOSE

RMPs must accurately describe social and economic conditions in the planning area as a foundation for identifying patterns of change, including the changing role of public lands. Therefore, the quality of this information and how well it is understood by the public are critical to the BLM’s success in meeting its multiple-use mandate. Involving community members and decision makers in the socioeconomic aspects of the planning process is a means of increasing public support for BLM efforts and creating plans that reflect local conditions and perspectives.

The socioeconomic components of BLM planning documents can play an important role in ensuring that plans not only achieve management goals but that they maximize the benefits for affected communities. The socioeconomic workshop was designed to accomplish the following:

- Create a common base of understanding in the planning process;
- Understand local demographic and economic trends;
- Understand the role of natural resources in the local economy;
- Assist in fulfilling the NEPA and FLPMA requirements; and
- Assist in gathering and analyzing socioeconomic data.

1.2 WORKSHOP LOCATION

On February 22, 2010, the BLM Hollister Field Office held a social and economic workshop for the CCMA draft RMP/EIS in San Juan Oaks Golf Resort, Hollister. The workshop was centrally located in the area with the highest potential for socioeconomic impacts from the public land use decisions and alternatives described in the CCMA Draft RMP/EIS. The workshop was held in the afternoon from 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM.

2. WORKSHOP SUMMARY

2.1 PARTICIPANTS

On February 3, 2010, the BLM Hollister Field Office sent an invitation letter to representatives from the local community, organizations, and local and state agencies. The list of invitees included representatives from the Resource Advisory Council, San Benito

County, California State Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division, the OHV Commission, local business owners, private landowners, OHV club representatives, mineralogical societies and rock hounding groups, and tribes. Invitees and participants are listed in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. The invitees were asked to be part of a panel that discusses and provides input for the socioeconomic issues outlined in the invitation letter (See Appendix A).

The BLM also sent a general notification to the people on the CCMA RMP/EIS mail list. In addition, the BLM published a news release in the media, inviting the public to attend the socioeconomic workshop and to contribute to the output that would be provided by the panel.

Table 1
List of Organizations Affiliations and Individual Invitees to the Socioeconomic Workshop

Resource Advisory Council Ed Tobin, Salinas Ramblers Motorcycle Club (sitting in for Steve Koretoff)	Private Landowners Mark Henze, Hernandez Valley Landowners Association Dave Schreiner, State Gem Mine Nancy Birdwell, Birdwell Ranch Linda Anderson Rocky Hill, Landowner/Grazing Operator Lee Scazighini, Landowner/Grazing Operator Sharon Teague, Landowner/Grazing Operator Ray Iddings, Landowner/Mining Claimant
San Benito County Rich Inman, Associate County Administration Officer	OHV Club Representatives Don Amador, Blue Ribbon Coalition Amy Granat, CORVA, CAL4WD Nick Haris, American Motorcycle Association (AMA) Dave Pickett, AMA Dist. 36 Matt Beck, President, Salinas Ramblers Motorcycle Club (also landowners) - Martin Markham, President of Timekeepers - Jim Strenfel, Timekeepers LAO - Bruce Brazil, CERA LAO -
California State Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division Daphne Green, Deputy Director - Phil Jenkins - Jeff Gaffney, Hollister Hills State Vehicular - Recreation Area -	Mineralogical Societies/Rock hounding Groups Bill Spence, Bay Area Mineralogical Society, President Marshall Havner, Coalinga Rock Club
OHV Commission Gary Williard, Commissioner	Tribes Rick Larios, Native American
OHV Businesses Fred Gotelli, Hollister Honda - John Ortiz, Faultline Powersports - Steve Polks, Pinit Motorsports - Chris Carter, Motion Pro - Eddy Bensen, Fremont Honda-Kawasaki - Dan Dunning, Zoom Cycle - John Clayton - Jeff Geiskophf, Cycle Gear -	
Other Business Wayne Pfeffer, Tres Pinos County Store Don Castro, Racer's Edge Phil Barrett, Flapjacks Unlimited Representative of Accessory Parts	

Table 2
List of the Attendees to the Socioeconomic Workshop

AMA District 36	Hollister Motorsports
American Land Access Association	Honda-Kawasaki of Modesto
Bay Area Gem and Mineral Society	KTM
Bay Area Mineralogists	Mobworthy Motorsports
BMW-Yamaha Santa Cruz County	Motion Pro
California Association of Four-Wheel Drive Clubs (Cal4)	Off Road Business Association
California Federation of Mineralogical Society	Ohlone
California State Gem Mine	Pinit Motorsports

Table 2
List of the Attendees to the Socioeconomic Workshop

CERA	Racers Edge
CORVA	Salinas Ramblers Motorcycle Club
Cycle Gear	San Benito County
D/4 Cycles	San Benito County Chamber of Commerce
Economic Development Corporation of San Benito County	San Francisco Gems and Mineral Society
Engines Only	SCR4
Faultline	Supervisor – San Benito County
Flap Jacks	Taco Bell
Fox Racing	Three Rocks Research
Friends of Clear Creek Area Organization	Timekeepers Motorcycle Club
Hernandez Ranches	Tres Pinos Store
Hernandez Valley Landowners	Tucker Rocky
Hollister Honda	Zoom Cycle Accessories

2.2 WORKSHOP FORMAT

Participants were asked to sign in and were handed the workshop materials (See Appendix B). The workshop session started at 1:30, with a presentation outlining the socioeconomic analysis process and summarizing the environmental settings provided in the draft RMP/EIS. Section 3.1 of this report presents the social and economic conditions and other background information that was summarized during the presentation and included in the Draft RMP/EIS. Following the presentation, attendants gathered by interest groups to discuss their perspectives on the six discussion topics provided during the workshop and included in the invitation letter. Attendants were organized into six small groups: OHV business, OHV recreation (including clubs and organizations), other business services (including retail establishments, such as restaurants, lodging, and gas stations), mineral and rock collectors, landowners, and others.

Each group conferred about the following six discussion topics identified in the invitation letter and also provided in the workshop material:

- Have businesses seen a drop in activity/revenue since the CCMA closure?
- Have any businesses closed since the closure of the CCMA?
- Has there been a rebound in economic activity since the initial closure?
- How could CCMA draft RMP alternatives affect you economically?
- How could CCMA draft RMP alternatives affect your lifestyle?
- Does the information in the CCMA draft RMP/EIS reflect current social and economic conditions and the potential impacts associated with the range of alternatives?

The groups prepared responses to each discussion topic, and a speaker was designated for each group. Attendants reconvened to present their input on each of the six discussion topics to other groups and workshop attendees. Each of the group speakers and panel members had about three minutes to summarize their input for each of the discussion topics. At the end of the workshop, attendants were provided with additional time to ask

questions or comment on the social and economic conditions within the planning area and the effects of BLM land use decisions.

2.3 SUMMARY OF GROUP INPUT

Attendee Input on the First Discussion Topic: Have businesses seen a drop in activity/revenue since the CCMA closure?

Input from OHV Business Group: The speaker from this group said that businesses related to OHV have seen a decrease in their revenues, of up to 33 percent. The group also noted the decrease in BLM funds for OHV use. The BLM OHV fund was \$1.5 million last year, but it has decreased by 40 percent. Written comments from individual OHV business owners said that their sales revenues decreased by between 10 and 50 percent.

Input from OHV Recreation Group: This group included members of OHV businesses that also participated in OHV recreation organizations, as well as OHV business owners that did not belong to a particular organization. The speaker said that the CCMA closure had an impact on all the OHV businesses. The speaker noted that small businesses, like Zoom Cycle Accessories, had a 30 to 40 percent reduction in revenue. Engines Only had a reduction of 30 percent, and Hollister Honda saw a 20 percent reduction in business. The drop in new OHV vehicles sales ranged between 30 and 40 percent. Employment at DH Cycles, Inc., decreased from 28 employees to six. The speaker also noted that dealers have stopped getting new vehicles.

Those submitting written comments from businesses like Zoom Cycle Accessories noted that their businesses have had a “dramatic” drop in sales since May 2008 with the closure of the CCMA. The reduction in sales was between 30 and 40 percent, for a total of \$35,000 per month, the equivalent of a \$420,000 reduction between May 2008 and May 2009. The representative of Zoom Cycles also said that 85 percent of the stores’ accessories sales was for off-road vehicles.

Since the closure of the CCMA, OHV riders have been travelling to Hollister Hills, which fills to capacity on most weekends. This is causing riders to 1) return home, 2) wait for others to leave, or 3) give up the OHV riding sport. Commenters from Zoom Cycle Accessories and Pinit Motorsports also said that numerous riders who used to stop by the store before going to the CCMA are not coming anymore. The reduction in visits to the area has had economic impacts on the local gas stations, restaurants, supply stores, and lodging in San Benito and Santa Clara Counties. The commenter noted that the reduction in sales is also impacting the sales taxes for these counties. Additionally, fewer customers are purchasing new or used OHV vehicles, resulting in the loss of federal and state taxes.

Input from Business Services, Including Retail, Restaurants, Gas Stations, and Lodging: The speaker noted that small businesses within the planning area employ approximately 500 persons. The group calculated the loss caused by the absence of OHV events at the CCMA at \$135,000 per year. The speaker from this group noted that in addition to the loss in income, there is

an impact on the quality of life caused by the loss of the desired OHV experience and the peace of mind when riding in the CCMA.

Input from Mineral and Rock Collectors Group: The speaker from this group estimated the loss in contribution to the local economy per car visiting the CCMA at \$125. The speaker noted that impacts on mineral properties within the CCMA as a result of the closure are related to property resale, income, and property transfer between family members. The speaker noted that loss in claims resulting from the closure ranges between tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The mine reserve within the CCMA is estimated in several million dollars. The speaker noted that the CCMA is the last rock hounding area west of the Sierra Nevada that was still open. To get to another place within the region, rock collectors would have to drive for a long distance.

Attendees Input on the Second Discussion Topic: Have any businesses closed since the closure of the CCMA?

Input from OHV Business Group: The group noted that the OHV business is facing extinction. No businesses have closed yet, as a result of the BLM's temporary closure within the CCMA, although there is a strong possibility of a loss of OHV businesses near the CCMA area if the closure were to become permanent. The group speaker said that the closure impacts are expanding to the district level.

Input from OHV Recreation Group: The group speaker said that two OHV dealers have closed, and 15 percent of the accessory business stores have gone out of business.¹

Input from Mineral and Rock Collectors Group: The group speaker said that the reduction in four-wheel-drive maintenance stores is affecting the members of this group who own four-wheel drive vehicles.

Input from Landowners Group: The speaker noted that the CCMA closure has destroyed the volunteer base of the historic preservation project and the ability of the members to continue with the program that he was running.

Input from Business Services, Including Retail, Restaurants, Gas Stations, and Lodging: The group speaker said that the whole small business community is impacted because of the overall economic recession and the closure of the CCMA. The speaker said that the group is aware of 12 businesses that have closed since the CCMA closed.

¹ The BLM notes the inconsistencies between this group's perception of the situation and that of the OHV Business Group. This inconsistency could be the result of differing knowledge of the level of business closures, the overall area being considered by each group, and different participants in each group.

Attendees Input on the Third Discussion Topic: Has there been a rebound in economic activity since the initial closure?

Input from OHV Business Group: The group speaker said that if there had been a rebound, it would have happened in areas such as Mendocino and Eldorado.

Jeff Gaffney, Deputy Director of Hollister Hills State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA), noted that in 2009 managers of the SVRA had to close the park 19 times. Riders who typically go to the CCMA are going off-trail in the SVRA. The riding style and experience in the SVRA is completely different from that of the CCMA. The speaker added that the SVRA cannot be a replacement for the CCMA.

Input from OHV Recreation Group: The group speaker agreed with the comment provided by the SVRA director, and he added that regular SVRA riders cannot ride in the CCMA because the terrain is different and more challenging.

As an answer to the third discussion topic, the group speaker said that there has been no rebound in economic activity.

At this point, Rick Cooper, manager of the BLM Hollister Field Office, asked the panel if the presented numbers in the decrease in revenue and sales account for the impacts caused by the overall economic downturn. One member of the panel answered that the sales in California have not decreased and customers coming to the local stores within the CCMA area are telling the owners that it is the last time they will stop by their store because of the CCMA closure. The owner of Yamaha Santa Cruz said that he had a \$0.5 million loss in sales, and 20 percent of this loss is due to the CCMA closure.

One person from the audience said that she owns 11 motorcycles and some of these motorcycles are suitable only for rides in the CCMA. She uses different types of motorcycles to ride in the SVRA. The same person said that the BLM did not notify all the types of businesses that could be affected by the closure. She added that many people have stopped riding as a result of the closure.

Input from Business Services, Including Retail, Restaurants, Gas Stations, and Lodging: The group speaker said that there has been no rebound in the economy. No clients are coming to the area. He said that small businesses have had to adjust, depending on the situation.

Attendees Input on the Fourth Discussion Topic: How could CCMA draft RMP alternatives affect you economically?

Input from OHV Recreation Group: The group speaker said that Alternative A is the only viable alternative. Any other alternative would reduce OHV recreation. This would affect current riders, future riders, and succeeding generations of riders. The speaker added that reducing OHV recreation is definitely resulting in a loss of jobs. He gave examples of reduction in employees for several OHV businesses surrounding the CCMA area.

Input from Landowners Group: One member of the group said that the Tucker Zone within the CCMA area is a valuable national wildlife resource primarily suitable for hiking and hunting. He said that Alternative A is acceptable, but he felt that OHV riding is not appropriate in the Tucker Zone as it would disturb wildlife. Use, or even “jeep trail” use, would disturb the bald eagles, condors, elk, and other wildlife, and their habitat would be destroyed. The member noted his concern with the decrease in property value and asked for access to the Tucker Zone and its designation as a wildlife area.

Another member of the landowners suggested that property values within the CCMA have dropped by 80 percent as a result of the closure.

Input from OHV Business Group: The speaker said that only Alternative A has his group’s support.

Input from Business Services, Including Retail, Restaurants, Gas Stations, and Lodging: The speaker said that his group supports only Alternative A. The speaker suggested seasonal opening of the CCMA to OHV riders. The speaker noted the bikers’ respect for the land and their will to enjoy it and keep it protected.

Input from Mineral and Rock Collectors Group: The group speaker said that his group can work with a modified Alternative E. He said that members of his group are mostly more than 45 years old, so they often need access to the area from the Clear Creek Canyon entrance off Coalinga Road because of physical limitations. The speaker also asked to provide access for people who own claims within the CCMA.

Attendees Input on the Fifth Discussion Topic: How could CCMA draft RMP alternatives affect your lifestyle?

Input from OHV Business Group: The speaker noted the large impact the closure has on eliminating the OHV clubs’ events at the CCMA. He said that an individual event would have an attendance of approximately 700, and about 1,500 people would attend a week’s event. The other closest OHV riding area is a drive of six to seven hours. This change is impacting people’s lifestyles. The speaker said that the lifestyle change also will result in future major economic impacts within the area that cannot be quantified.

Input from Business Services, Including Retail, Restaurants, Gas Stations, and Lodging: The speaker noted that in order to gain momentum, they still need to have the CCMA available. He said that the CCMA provides the opportunity for visitors to feel good and feel that what they have invested in is coming back to them.

Input from OHV Recreation Group: The speaker said that dealers are also riders. He noted that very few other parks exist, and those that do exist are too small. The loss of the CCMA is tremendous, and riders cannot enjoy the same type of lifestyle in other parks. He noted that motorcyclists have had a substantial investment in OHV equipment that they cannot use in places other than the CCMA.

Input from Mineral and Rock Collectors Group: The speaker said that his group is in a state of “hibernation” as a result of the closure. He reiterated the uniqueness of the CCMA west of the Sierra Nevada.

Input from Landowners Group: One member from the landowners group said that the CCMA is the only place left that he could access for recreation. He said that he is not concerned with the health risk.

Attendees Input on the Sixth Discussion Topic: Does the information in the CCMA draft RMP/EIS reflect current social and economic conditions and the potential impacts associated with the range of alternatives?

Input from Landowners Group: The speaker said that the CCMA draft RMP/EIS did not quantify impacts on the local area of reduced riding. He noted that the community did not realize the impact at the time the document was prepared.

Input from OHV Recreation Group: The speaker said that the demographic data in the draft RMP/EIS is outdated. He also noted that the document does not mention the increase of OHV riders on the SVRA. He felt that the document’s preparers did not do any outreach to the people who used to obtain passes to ride in the CCMA.

The speaker asked the SVRA director how many single-track miles are in the SVRA (there are 30 miles).

Input from Business Services, Including Retail, Restaurants, Gas Stations, and Lodging: The speaker said that the CCMA has been closed for almost two years. He noted that information in the draft RMP/EIS is redundant and asked for a questionnaire to be sent to the area’s permittees to get their feedback on the closure impacts.

Input from Landowners Group: The speaker said that other communities are left out and are not represented in the workshop. Those communities also are missing from the draft RMP/EIS.

Input from Mineral and Rock Collectors Group: The speaker said that none of the alternatives presented in the draft RMP/EIS note how and why people collect minerals and rocks.

General Comments from the Audience

One audience member said that she visited all the retail stores in Hollister to notify them about the workshop. She said that those stores were not invited.

One member from the panel said that 80 percent of the visitors to the CCMA are from the OHV community. He said that he ran a quick poll and concluded that visitors’ spending is distributed in the following way: 19 percent for restaurants, 80 percent for gas, and 60 percent for food in general. The panel member said that visitors spend to a lesser degree on hotels and bike accessories.

One member from the audience asked how grazing access to the CCMA could be less dangerous (with respect to asbestos exposure) than access for other activities. BLM personnel explained that areas allowed for grazing are outside the area of critical environmental concern (ACEC).

One member from the panel said that two supervisors from San Benito County asked for an extension of the review period based on the socioeconomic issues discussed during the workshop. The same member said that the percent of sales tax generated in San Benito County by OHV recreation is \$10,000 per month. He noted that this amount would be reduced if the CCMA remained closed. He also estimated that the amount of gasoline taxes that goes into grants is several million dollars. The member felt this would justify the preparation of a supplemental EIS.

One member of the audience asked how long the closure would continue. BLM personnel replied that the final RMP/EIS is planned for 2010 and that the Record of Decision is for January 2011.

One member of the panel asked if there is a benefit to the BLM by taking down staging areas. He said that the draft RMP/EIS was released for public review concurrently with two other documents. He noted the importance of an extension of the public review period and asked the BLM to grant this extension. Another member of the panel reiterated the need for an extension of the review period.

A panel member noted the importance of an outreach to local business.

One member of the panel requested that the BLM ensure the document is available to the public on time.

An audience member emphasized the importance of CCMA to mineral and rock collectors. He noted that he cannot carry the necessary equipment to access the mining land. He also said that if the access provided by Road 14 were eliminated, the ability of mineral and rock collectors to access the area would be severely restricted, due to the steepness of the terrain. He asked BLM personnel if they were under pressure to accept the EPA health risk report. The answer was “no.”

One supervisor from San Benito County said that she is personally in favor of opening the CCMA. She said that she will convey the issues discussed during the workshop to the other members of the Board of Supervisors. The supervisor said that the CCMA is a proven economic engine.

One member of the panel asked if the federal emergency closure program was used to close the CCMA. The manager of the BLM Hollister Field Office replied that the CCMA was closed under the authority of 43 CFR, 8364.1, to “persons, property, and public lands and resources.”

2.4 SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP GROUP WRITTEN COMMENTS

Some workshop participants had prepared written materials for the socioeconomic workshop, and during the group discussions, participants wrote notes of their views on discussion topics. These written materials were submitted at the conclusion of the workshop, and additional written comments and supporting documentation were submitted later. The following is a summary of these written submissions.

Socioeconomic Assessment in the RMP/EIS and Workshop Participation: One commenter noted that the socioeconomic discussion about the CCMA RMP/EIS must include all the affected parties. The commenter added that impacts on innkeepers and food establishments have not been addressed in the draft RMP/EIS. There are at least eight communities, 49 lodging establishments, and 75 eating establishments affected by the closure.

One commenter said that public representation in the socioeconomic workshop was not adequate. The commenter asked for an appropriate notification with the needed documentation and a reasonable preparation time.

RMP/EIS Alternatives: One commenter noted that Alternative E would result in the highest impact on OHV riders. However it would also affect mineral and rock collectors, hunters, nature enthusiasts, mountain bikers, and other recreationists.

One commenter proposed setting up a CCMA Advisory Council Committee. The commenter noted that this approach is working in other California BLM districts. An advisory committee would provide the public, elected officials, professional consultants, and scientists with opportunities to work with the BLM on using, sharing, and appreciating the CCMA, while complying with NEPA.

Impacts on Mineral and Rock Collectors: In response to a statement in the draft RMP/EIS under Alternatives D, E, and F that the closure would not result in adverse effects on mineral and rock collectors, one commenter said that these three alternatives eliminate access for most mineral and rock collectors to access their traditional collecting sites. They have to hike five to 15 miles to access these sites. Of the more than 49,000 members of the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies, more than half of them are age 55 and older and would have difficulty hiking this far. The comment adds that senior mineral and rock collectors depend on Clear Creek Road and other connecting spur roads to access the collecting sites.

Asbestos at the CCMA: One commenter said that the BLM and EPA analysis does not distinguish between the different types of asbestos fibers. The commenter added that the BLM and EPA have ignored authoritative articles in medical journals with regard to nonoccupational chrysotile asbestos exposure, knowing that chrysotile is the predominant variety of asbestos in the ACEC. The articles in the medical journals claim that there is no evidence to conclude that chrysotile asbestos is a carcinogen in a nonoccupational setting. The commenter asked why was there no effort made to pinpoint the origins of the amphibole variety (a known carcinogen) that was collected in the air samples.

The commenter presented his concern regarding the EPA's risk analysis program (Integrated Risk Information System [IRIS]) used to assess the risks of asbestos exposure. The commenter noted that the IRIS program is "being overhauled in light of medical findings, uncertainties, and flaws within their models," as indicated on the EPA Web site. The commenter included letters and medical articles in his written submission. He added that the Carcinogen Risk Assessment Verification Endeavor (CRAVE) Work Group had been reviewing the model since 1986, according to an EPA official, and that they never released their findings. The commenter explained that the CRAVE Work Group disbanded, and he felt that the EPA could be withholding that group's findings.

The commenter stated that the EPA admits that "the risk" may be overestimated. Given this, the commenter asked how the public could have confidence in the EPA's assessment methods or its estimation of risk at the CCMA.

The commenter requested in his letter that the RMP consider and accommodate all concerns, where possible. He said that some form of regulation of OHV activity in the ACEC seems prudent and suggested limiting OHV activities to designated areas other than on the two main roads (Clear Creek and Spanish Lakes 18) and requiring permits and risk waivers. The commenter also suggested limiting access to riders above the age of 18.

The commenter asked for an investigation into the source of the amphibole asbestos road contamination, with a suitable remediation plan, if needed.

One commenter noted that the approach to reduce health risks by limiting the access to the CCMA would increase the safety risks in other surrounding parks. The closure of the CCMA is causing overuse of other local OHV parks, such as Hollister Hills and Carnegie SVRAs, the Metcalf Motorcycle County Park in Santa Clara County, and other OHV areas on US Forest Service and BLM public lands, such as Stonyford and Cow Mountain.

One commenter noted that there are no known cases of illness related to the asbestos in the CCMA. The commenter added that members from the Mountaineers Motorcycle Club cut trails in the early 1960s in the CCMA and those riders are now in their 70s or 80s without any sickness symptoms related to asbestos, and they are still alive and able to ride. The commenter asked how long the emergency closure period would be extended and noted that it has been closed for two years.

Impacts on Wildlife: A group of landowners submitted a proposal aimed at regulating public access and preserving wildlife in the Tucker Zone. The group proposed that the BLM adopt it as its preferred alternative for the Tucker Zone under the RMP/EIS as a Wildlife Conservation and Wilderness Study Area alternative that promotes the conservation and study of wildlife (including bald eagles, condors, and elk) and wildlife habitat in the Tucker Zone. The proposal noted that preservation of the Tucker Zone as wildlife habitat would help mitigate the loss of habitat elsewhere in the CCMA.

The proposal involves a cooperative effort between the group of landowners, the BLM, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and the Ventana Wildlife Society (VWS)

conservation organization. The proposal also involves granting nonexclusive easements by the landowners to the BLM land in the Tucker Zone for the following limited purposes:

- Allowing BLM and CDFG employees, contractors, and agents access to the Tucker Zone for range/land management and law enforcement;
- Allowing a limited number of La Panza elk tag holders access for elk hunting on BLM land; and
- Limiting public access to organized, educational, and photographic hiking trips in the Tucker Zone.

The proposal is conditioned on the following:

- The BLM not selling or exchanging any BLM land in the Tucker Zone;
- The BLM not authorizing or constructing any new on- or off-road vehicle roads or trails into or within the Tucker Zone;
- The BLM granting nonexclusive rights-of-way to the landowners, covering approximately 300 yards of a dirt road on BLM land near Cane Canyon, to provide emergency access when the flow of water in the San Benito River prevents the landowners from safely crossing it; and
- The parties involved entering into a written agreement concerning the items above.

Commenters noted that Cane Canyon, in the Tucker Zone, is eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River Inventory, and the BLM would have to place this area under protective management, as identified in the draft RMP/EIS.

Impacts on Landowners: Several commenters noted that if the BLM sells or exchanges the Tucker Zone property, members of the public would no longer be able to use this land for hunting, hiking, and camping. Further, there is no assurance that the buyer would adequately protect these invaluable wildlife resources. Also, if the BLM were to allow increased recreation (OHV and other motorized and nonmotorized uses) to expand into the Tucker Zone, neighboring landowners would be affected by more noise, dust, trespassers and conflicts.

Socioeconomic Impacts: Commenters felt that property values in Hernandez Valley would be drastically impacted if the BLM were to dispose of the Tucker Zone property. They noted that people buy land in Hernandez Valley to hike, view wildlife, hunt, and explore the wilderness. If prospective buyers cannot enjoy these activities in the Tucker Zone, many of them would not consider purchasing land.

One commenter observed that his two motorcycle shops have been impacted by the global economy, and the closure of the CCMA has added to this problem. He added that he used to have 28 employees but now employs only six workers. He no longer sells new bikes in his shops, and his gross sales value went down from \$6.0 million to less than \$2.0 million.

The CCMA closure has resulted in a loss of revenue in one commenter's store of \$6,000 per month as a result of the reduction in OHV riders alone, without counting hunters and bikers. The commenter noted that his store offers the last full service to motorists traveling south on Highway 25. Before the closure of the CCMA, about 30 trucks would stop by his store. The average sale would be \$50 dollar per truck, equivalent to \$1,500 per weekend.

Demographic Analysis: One commenter asked why the draft RMP/EIS considered only five counties in the population analysis and omitted Santa Clara, Alameda, San Mateo, Stanislaus, Kern, Madera, San Joaquin, King, Tulare, and San Luis Obispo Counties. The commenter also added that if 60 to 65 percent of all riders are from Santa Clara County, the BLM should have collected information from Santa Clara County riders and business owners.

3. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DATA

This section provides background information for the CCMA and a summary of the social and economic conditions described in the Draft RMP/EIS. It also contains an analysis of impacts that were included in the workshop presentation to describe the effects of CCMA land use decisions for the socioeconomic workshop and supplemental information about the industry sectors that provide jobs and income in the RMP analysis area. Data for Santa Clara County is included separately since it is part of the larger San Francisco Bay Area; however, several Santa Clara County business representatives at the workshop said that they would be affected by changes in the BLM's management of the CCMA.

3.1 BACKGROUND

The CCMA is in central California in the southern portion of San Benito County and the western portion of Fresno County. It encompasses approximately 75,000 acres, 63,000 of which are public land managed by the Hollister Field Office and 12,000 acres of which are state and private lands.

The Serpentine ACEC covers approximately 30,000 acres within the CCMA boundary. It was designated an ACEC with the approval of the 1984 Hollister RMP, which addressed the BLM's land use decisions for CCMA public lands. The designation was based on the human health risk associated with the naturally occurring asbestos and the occurrence of special status plant species endemic to the area. The 450-acre Atlas Mine Superfund site is within the ACEC and is listed on the EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) of hazardous waste sites potentially posing the greatest long-term threat to health and the environment.

The updated Hollister RMP prepared in 2007 did not address land use decisions in the CCMA. This was because the EPA was preparing an asbestos exposure and human health risk assessment to provide the BLM and the general public with information on the exposure levels from various types of activities in the CCMA. The study was prepared in connection with the Atlas Asbestos Mine Superfund Site and technical deficiencies of a 1992 health risk assessment that the BLM used to evaluate CCMA visitors' exposure to airborne asbestos fibers in the area. The EPA released the CCMA Asbestos Exposure and Human Health Risk Assessment on May 1, 2008. The authors of the study concluded that visiting the CCMA more than once a year could put adults and children above the EPA's acceptable risk range for exposure to carcinogens. They found an increased long-term cancer risk from

engaging in many of the typical recreation activities at the CCMA. In order to protect public land users from human health risks of exposure to airborne asbestos, the BLM Hollister Field Office published a notice in the *Federal Register* announcing the temporary closure of the CCMA to all forms of entry and public use. The notice stated that the order will be in effect while the BLM completes the RMP for the CCMA to determine if and how visitor use can occur without associated excess health risks.

The CCMA RMP/EIS presents the baseline existing conditions of the natural and human environment, a range of management alternatives for the BLM and interested parties to address emerging issues in the region, and an evaluation of the environmental consequences of current management and the range of alternative management actions. The following is a summary of the information discussed in the RMP/EIS and presented at the socioeconomic workshop.

3.1.1 Introduction: Socioeconomic Concepts and Data Sources

Socioeconomic resources include population, housing, public services, income, employment, and lifestyle, family, and social values. These resources are analyzed to meet the requirements of NEPA, to identify the impacts of a federal action on the human environment. Socioeconomic analysis also is conducted to meet the planning criteria for the RMP that state economic and social baselines and consequences will be developed in coordination with local and county governments and help understand which actions would be preferred from the standpoint of the local population, so that the preferred multiple uses of the affected public can be most efficiently addressed.

The sources of the socioeconomic data found in the RMP include statistics compiled by the federal and state government, studies on the role of recreation in California's economy, county and state planning documents, and discussions with stakeholders. The information from these sources was used to develop the baseline conditions in the CCMA planning area. Changes to this baseline as a result of each of the project alternatives were evaluated at a regional and local level to help select the best management for the area.

3.1.2 Demographic Characteristics

As presented in Table 3, population trends in the 1990s near the CCMA area show a greater percentage of growth at the local level in Fresno and San Benito Counties than in California. This probably reflects a move to a more affordable residential and commercial property on the part of the families and businesses, as compared to that in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Table 3
Population Trends near the CCMA Area

Location	1990	2000	2004	Total Percent Change	
				1990-2000	2000-2004
Fresno County	672,250	804,333	876,842	20.0	9.0
Clovis	49,650	68,468	81,256	37.9	18.7
Coalinga	8,050	16,213	16,735	101.4	3.2
Fresno	350,700	427,652	458,203	21.9	7.1

**Table 3
Population Trends near the CCMA Area**

Reedley	15,650,	20,756	21,849	32.6	5.3
Sanger	14,650	18,931	20,612	13.7	8.9
Selma	14,650	19,444	21,881	32.7	12.5
San Benito County	36,911	53,789	57,353	45.7	6.6
Hollister	19,000	34,413	36,993	81.1	7.5
California	—	—	—	14.3	7.3

Source: BLM 2009

While growth in San Benito County as a whole fell below the state average between 2000 and 2004, growth in Hollister and Fresno County was, once again, above the state average. By 2030, the population of Fresno County is forecast to increase by about 62 percent and San Benito County by almost 58 percent, while the state’s population is forecast to grow by approximately 41 percent.

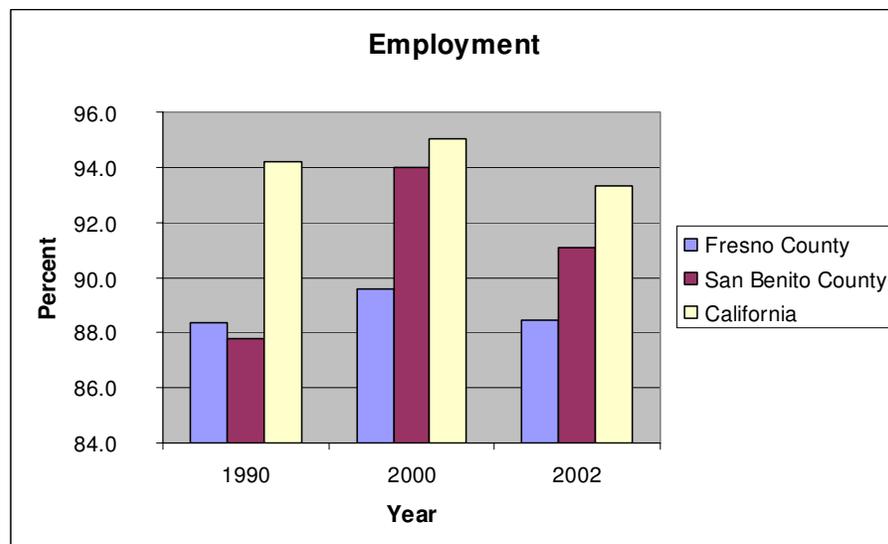
3.1.3 Housing Characteristics

In San Benito County, the housing affordability index was 76 in 2000, which suggests that the median family could not afford the median house. In Fresno County, the housing affordability index was 130 for 2000, which suggests that the median family could afford the median house. Given the changes in the economy in recent years, including a drop in interest rates and housing values, housing affordability status in both San Benito and Fresno County may have changed.

3.1.4 Economic Characteristics: Employment and Income

As shown in **Figure 1**, from 1990 to 2002, both employment and income in San Benito and Fresno Counties fell below the state averages. However employment growth in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s was above the state average for San Benito County but dipped below the state average in Fresno County in the 1990s.

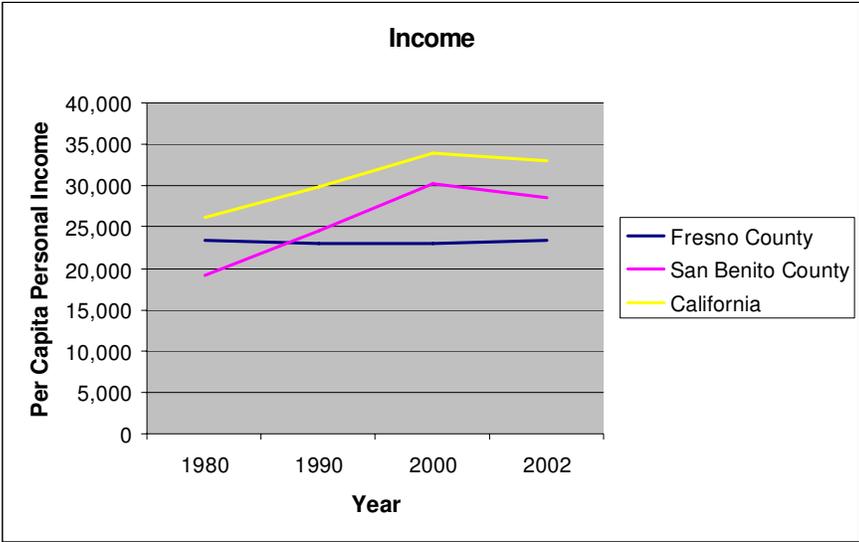
Figure 1



In 2002, the government was the largest employer in California and in San Benito and Fresno Counties. In the same year, manufacturing and retail trade were among the top four private employers in California, Fresno County, and San Benito County. Accommodation and food services and construction were among the top four private employers in San Benito County.

Average per capita incomes in San Benito and Fresno Counties fell below state average, and showed little growth in Fresno County. However, income growth in San Benito County mirrored the state average (Figure 2). By 2002, per capita income in San Benito County was \$4,329 below the state average, while in Fresno County, per capita income was \$9,497 below the state average.

Figure 2



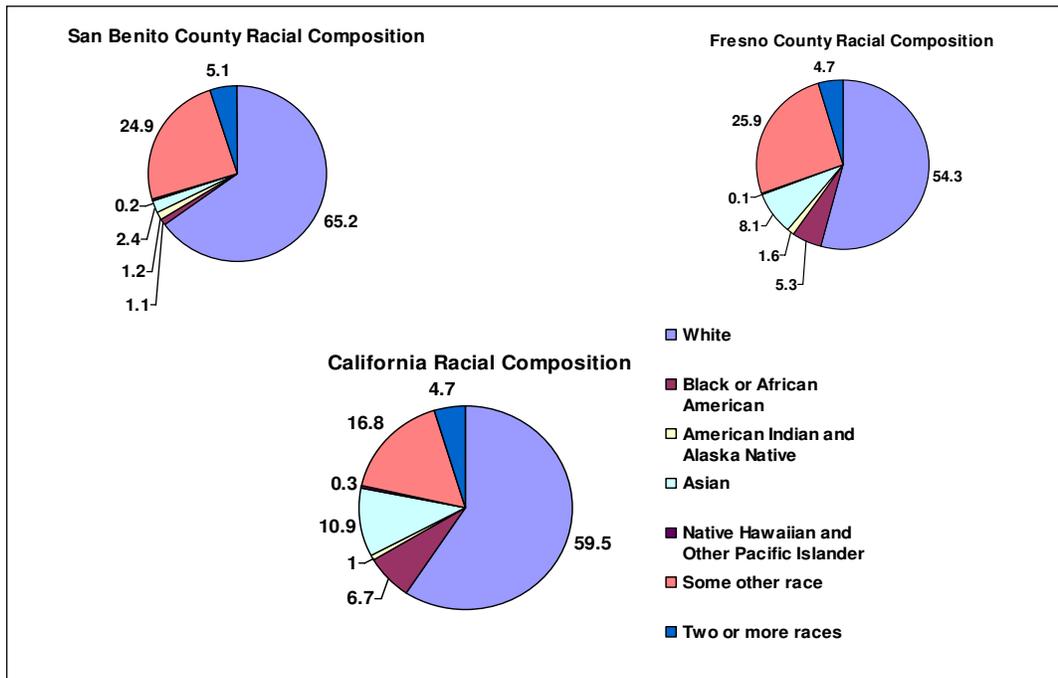
In 2002, about 30 percent of personal income was from non-labor sources (including interest, dividends, and transfer payments, such as Medicare). This indicates that most people derived their income from their work, rather than from retirement pay, interest, dividends, or other sources.

As shown in Figure 2, income in San Benito and Fresno Counties fell below the state averages. Employment growth in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s was above the state average for San Benito County. In Fresno County, employment growth was below the state average in the 1990s.

3.1.5 Environmental Justice Characteristics

Each federal agency is responsible for identifying disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its actions on minority and low-income populations.

Figure 3



As shown in **Figure 3** above, San Benito and Fresno Counties share the same general ethnic pattern with California, with a very large Hispanic population and a majority of the white population. Fresno County has a higher percentage of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (5.3 percent) and Asian (8.1 percent) than San Benito County, with 1.1 percent from the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population and 0.2 percent from the Asian population. However, the percentage of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (6.7 percent) and Asian (10.9 percent) populations is higher in California than in San Benito County (BLM 2009).

The proportion of Fresno County’s population below the poverty line was higher than the state level, whereas the percentage of San Benito County’s population in poverty was lower than the state average (BLM 2009).

3.1.6 Social Characteristics

The CCMA is a part of the planning area’s social values as well as demographic and economic values. It provides a link between modern and traditional and rural lifestyles, adds to the value of preserved open space and natural habitat, provides exposure to nature and remoteness that are often missing in modern urban lives, facilitates bonding with family and friends, and provides a connection between Native Americans and their ancestral lands. For example, ranching and mineral collection have long cultural and family traditions. Residents in the area value living near open space for the ease of access to outdoor opportunities. Many areas within three hours drive of the CCMA are densely populated, and open space in these areas is heavily used. The CCMA provides separation from these areas and opportunities for families to spend time together and to understand each other better and for young adults to participate in constructive social activities. Several generations of families

and relatives from other parts of the state and other states also often participate in OHV recreation in the CCMA.

3.1.7 Contribution from Public Lands

Public lands in the CCMA contribute to all of the socioeconomic resources described above by providing lands for recreation, grazing, and mining and by contributing to public revenue. The socioeconomic effects of recreation provided by BLM lands in the CCMA include stimulating the local economy by drawing in tourism expenditures from hunters, hikers, OHV enthusiasts, and other recreational visitors into the local economy. Their expenditures on gasoline, food, lodging, supplies, and other goods and services generate income in these service sectors, which, in turn engenders increased expenditures by these industries throughout the economy. This multiplier effect within the local economy increases overall economic activity, employment, and income. In addition, subsistence income is derived from rock hounding in the CCMA. Areas within three hours drive of the CCMA with the largest number of employees in retail sales of motorcycles in 2001 included mainly the largest population centers, such as San Francisco, San Jose, and other Bay Area cities, as well as areas with large numbers of enthusiasts, such as Monterey Bay and western Fresno County. Engaging recreational activities on BLM lands also can foster a sense of community and of participating in a communal activity, bonding with friends and family, and solitude and closeness to nature. Recreational activities can have a negative effect on the value of preserving biodiversity and heritage, which needs to be considered, in addition to the other more beneficial effects.

Grazing on public lands in the CCMA provides valuable forage and preserves the way of life in the West, family traditions, and open space. The three largest leaseholders authorized for grazing on public lands in the CCMA account for almost two-thirds of the acres leased by the HFO in the CCMA and for over 80 percent of the AUMs. Land values in the area surrounding the CCMA have risen in recent years beyond their potential to produce income from grazing. Private landowners with large ranches who live next to large tracts of public land charge hunters for access to their own private land and to adjacent BLM land. This often takes the form of membership fees in hunting clubs that provide lodging or camping sites and support facilities and services. In addition, healthy rangeland contributes to wildlife habitat and scenic resources.

There is limited potential for the CCMA to contribute to the local economy from oil and gas, but casual mineral collection is a source of subsistence income and a valued form of recreation in the CCMA.

Public lands in the CCMA provide revenue to state and local governments from grazing fees, oil and gas royalties, and recreation permit fees. Payment in lieu of taxes help compensate for federal ownership of land; economic activities resulting in sales and use tax contributions provide revenue to local governments.

3.1.8 Range of Alternatives

A range of alternatives was developed and described in detail in the RMP/EIS to respond to the potential health risk issues, while maintaining multiple uses on public lands within the CCMA. These alternatives are as follows:

- Alternative A is the No Action alternative and does not take into account the temporary closure of the Serpentine ACEC. Management of recreation opportunities, special status species habitat, and other resources would be maintained at levels before the May 1, 2008, closure order.
- Alternative B maintains multiple use opportunities in CCMA and would limit annual visitor use days, would impose seasonal use restrictions, and would apply other mitigation measures to protect public health and safety.
- Alternative C would limit OHV recreation opportunities in the Serpentine ACEC, based on vehicle types and minimum age requirements, and includes other mitigation measures to protect public health.
- Alternative D would emphasize vehicle access for nonmotorized recreation opportunities inside the ACEC and new OHV recreation opportunities outside the ACEC.
- Alternative E (the Preferred Alternative) allows vehicle touring on an 11-mile scenic route in the ACEC and emphasizes nonmotorized recreation opportunities elsewhere.
- Alternative F would limit public use in the ACEC to nonmotorized access by permit only.
- Alternative G proposes to minimize public health risk by prohibiting all public access and entry into the Serpentine ACEC.

Most natural resource management actions and cultural and heritage resource management actions contained in these alternatives would maintain the long-term social and economic health of local and regional economies and social systems and the heritage values of cultural artifacts. All except Alternative A would allow, but would restrict to some degree, activities that provide socioeconomic benefits to the region, local area, and individuals. Public health risks would be reduced and natural habits and unique species would benefit from reduced disturbance.

3.1.9 Range of Impacts

The alternatives would result in a range of impacts, mainly on economic characteristics that would be industry- or location-specific and social characteristics in the planning area. It is unlikely that the alternatives would result in long-term regional effects on population and housing since the plan would not be growth inducing, nor would it cause people to leave the area.

The regional economic perspective involves a large densely populated area with a diverse economy, in which activities on public lands in the CCMA would represent a very small facet. Recreation and the revenue generated by it in this region would be more affected by

population growth pressures, the availability of hunting permits, and social views on health and use of free time. Individual local and regional business owners could see losses as a result of restrictions on recreational activities. Individual motorcycle shops in the region and, potentially, service businesses could see losses in sales, depending on the level of restriction of recreation activities and the alternative selected. Alternatives E, F, and G would have major long-term adverse impacts on the social and economic conditions of businesses and employees in the communities that specialize in OHV sales. This means that there would be a highly noticeable, long-term or permanent, measurable negative change.

Local grazing permittees and ranchers on adjacent private lands could see a loss in revenue from hunting services that provide access to the CCMA, particularly given restrictions in vehicle access that could prevent hunters from accessing or retrieving game (most likely to be an issue under Alternatives E, F, and G). The level of developable minerals would depend more on demand than what is available in the CCMA; however, Alternatives E, F, and G, which prohibit minerals entry or development in the Serpentine ACEC, could affect subsistence income from minerals collection. Most alternatives would continue to allow grazing of all or almost all AUMs, allowing the continued contribution of forage at a rate lower than that of leasing additional private land (if it were available). Eliminating grazing in the CCMA under Alternative G (not preferred) could have severe financial and social effects on seven allotments and seven permittees, particularly if this were to require that they find forage alternatives or sell livestock. If operation costs were to increase to the point where permittees would have to sell their ranches, this would result in a loss of lifestyle and potentially open space values.

None of the anticipated socioeconomic impacts to be experienced by individuals and groups of a particular race or ethnicity appear to be negative, and no minority or low-income populations appear to be disproportionately at risk of being affected by public land management.

Some areas for experiencing solitude would be lost under all alternatives except A. In addition, there would be some loss of locales for friends and family to bond and potentially a loss of OHV recreation, if other areas for OHV recreation were too far away.

Urban, rural, and suburban communities with a high level of OHV recreational users and with the largest overall number of registered OHVs would be most likely to be affected by this. The top communities for registered OHVs are Bakersfield, Hollister, Livermore, Tulare, Clovis, Paso Robles, Wasco, Gilroy, and Porterville. However, OHV enthusiasts travel from greater distances to participate in this activity, and the social effects on this group could be more widespread. There would be effects on the social values of some grazing permittees, including the loss of a tradition of grazing on BLM lands under Alternative G, which would eliminate grazing in the CCMA. If the loss of hunting revenues or the loss of BLM-provided AUMs were to result in the loss of ranching, the lifestyle of ranchers and of residents and visitors who value livestock grazing on open land as an asset of Western culture would be adversely affected. All alternatives would improve the value of preserving unique species and biodiversity and pristine environments for future generations and of reducing the risk to public health and safety from exposure to airborne asbestos fibers.

3.2 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

This section provides updates of some of the employment information provided in the RMP/EIS and also provides a context for the types of employment impacts described in the RMP/EIS. It identifies the regional employment and compensation levels in the industries that would be most affected by the RMP/EIS alternatives (farming, mining, accommodation and food services, and retail trade), as compared to the other industries in the region. This information is supplied to show how much the regional economy depends on the sectors that would receive the greatest impacts and how much the regional economy depends on the counties that would be most affected by changes in management of the CCMA. In general, the updates and new data support the impact assessment that is in the RMP/EIS and that is described in Section 3.1.9.

3.2.1 Regional Updates and Changes Since 2001

The RMP/EIS provided total employment and personal income figures for the Central Coast analysis area for 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2002. This area includes Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties and the Diablo Range analysis area, which includes Fresno, Merced, and San Benito Counties. This section presents more detailed data concerning compensation and employment for these areas, as well as for Santa Clara County, updated from the dates available at the time the draft RMP was prepared. The most current complete data for both employment and compensation by industry was from 2007, although some compensation data was available for 2008. This data is presented as tables in Appendix C and is described below. Tables C-1, C-2, C-3 present the total compensation by industry for 2001, 2007, and 2008. Tables C-4 and C-5 show the percentage changes in compensation by industry between 2001 and 2007 and between 2007 and 2008. Tables C-6 and C-7 show employment by industry for 2001 and 2007, and Table C-8 shows the percentage change in employment between 2001 and 2007. Table C-9 presents average wages by industry. Table C-10 shows the 2007 percentage of total compensation in each industry sector represented in the socioeconomic workshop.

In 2001, of the major industry sectors, Government and Government Enterprises provided the greatest value of compensation in the Central Coast analysis area, with a total of \$2.8 billion and an average of \$1.4 billion. This was followed by Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Accommodation and Food Services (Table C-1). However, in Monterey County, Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities provided one of the highest levels of compensation, at \$474 million; in Santa Cruz County, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services provided one of the highest levels of compensation, at \$426 million. The top five major industry sectors in the Diablo Range analysis area, with respect to compensation of employees, were Government and Government Enterprises (which provided a total of \$3.7 billion and an average of \$1.2 billion to its workforce), Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, and Construction; in San Benito County, Wholesale Trade was among the five top paying industries. In contrast, in Santa Clara County, Manufacturing (\$27.8 billion) and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (\$14.8 billion) provided the greatest compensation, followed by Government and Government Enterprises, Information, and Wholesale Trade (BEA 2009a).

At the same time, the largest employers in the Central Coast analysis area and in Monterey County alone were Government and Government Enterprises, Retail Trade, Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Accommodation and Food Services (please refer to Table C-6). In Santa Cruz County, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services and Manufacturing replaced Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities and Accommodation and Food Services among the top five employers. In 2001 the largest employers in the Diablo Range analysis area were Government and Government Enterprises, Retail Trade, Health Care and Social Assistance, Manufacturing, and Accommodation and Food Services. In the Diablo Range analysis area, Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities ranked second in employment in Fresno County and was the fourth largest employment sector in Merced County. Construction replaced Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities among the top five employers in San Benito County. In Santa Clara County in 2001, Manufacturing was by far the largest employer, followed by Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, Retail Trade, Government and Government Enterprises, and Administrative and Waste Services (BEA 2009b).

Between 2001 and 2007 within the Central Coast analysis area, compensation in Health Care and Social Assistance, Wholesale Trade, and Government and Government Enterprises increased by the greatest percentages (Table C-4); however, in Monterey County, the highest percentage increases occurred in Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities and Transportation and Warehousing. The compensation provided by Information and Manufacturing declined by the greatest percentages in the Central Coast analysis area. Over this period, compensation in Administrative and Waste Services, Educational Services, and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services increased by the greatest percentages in the Diablo Range analysis area. Utilities saw the largest percentage increase in Fresno County, whereas Information and Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities had the greatest percentage increases in compensation in Merced County. The compensation provided by Management of Companies and Enterprises declined by the greatest percentage in the Diablo Range analysis area, but in Fresno and Merced Counties, compensation from Mining decreased by the greatest percentage. In Santa Clara County, compensation in Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities, Educational Services, and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation increased by the largest proportion between 2001 and 2007 (BEA 2009a).

The same five major industry sectors provided the greatest compensation in the Central Coast analysis area in 2007 as in 2001, but the total level of compensation increased (see Tables C-2 and C-1). Within the Government and Government Enterprises industry sector in the Central Coast analysis area, local government accounted for the highest compensation (a total of \$2.2 billion) in 2007 (Table C-2). In 2007 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing contributed the most to Durable Goods Manufacturing, and Food Manufacturing contributed the most to Nondurable Goods Manufacturing (\$217 million and \$206 million, respectively). The greatest compensation in Retail Trade in the Central Coast analysis area in 2007 came from Food and Beverage Stores and Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (with \$268 million and \$213, respectively). In Monterey County, Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities ranked second in terms of compensation in 2007, following Government and Government Enterprises, contributing \$890 million in compensation. About 99 percent of this total came from Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities. In

Santa Cruz County, Health Care and Social Assistance followed Government and Government Enterprises as one of the largest contributors to compensation in 2007. The greatest contributions came from Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals (\$284 million and \$207 million, respectively; BEA 2009a).

Similarly, in the Diablo Range analysis area, the same five major industry sectors provided the greatest compensation in 2007 as in 2001 (Tables C-2 and C-1). In 2007 the most compensation in Government and Government Enterprises came from Local Government, for a total of \$3.7 billion, and the largest percentage of Health Care and Social Assistance compensation came from Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals (\$991 million and \$885 million, respectively; Table C-2). Nondurable Goods Manufacturing provided slightly more compensation than Durable Goods Manufacturing, with the largest proportion deriving from Food Manufacturing (\$835 million). In Fresno County, Health Care and Social Assistance provided the most compensation, following Government and Government Enterprises, most of which came from Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals (\$845 million and \$792 million, respectively). In Merced and San Benito Counties, Manufacturing provided the next greatest compensation, following Government and Government Enterprises, and in San Benito County, its contribution was very close to that of Government and Government Enterprises, at \$167 million. Compensation in Manufacturing in San Benito County was relatively evenly distributed between Durable Goods (the largest proportion of which came from Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing) and Nondurable Goods, with \$85 million and \$82 million, respectively. In Merced County Nondurable Goods Manufacturing was the dominant source of Manufacturing compensation, primarily Food Manufacturing (BEA 2009a).

In Santa Clara County the same industry sectors that were the dominant sources of compensation in 2001 were the primary providers of compensation in 2007 (Tables C-1 and C-2). Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (\$21.5 billion), Machinery Manufacturing (\$1.5 billion), Miscellaneous Manufacturing (\$691 million), and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (\$652 million) were the dominant suppliers of Manufacturing compensation (Table C-2) (BEA 2009a).

As presented in Table C-8, employment in the Central Coast analysis area increased the most in Real Estate and Rental Leasing (45.6 percent), Accommodation and Food Services (29.7 percent), Educational Services (24.5 percent), and Wholesale Trade (17.8 percent) between 2001 and 2007. However, the Real Estate and Rental Leasing and Accommodation and Food Services sectors were not among the highest growth sectors for wage compensation. Differences among individual counties in the Central Coast analysis area include employment in Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities, which saw the second largest percentage increase in Monterey County (23.8 percent). This industry also experienced a concurrent increase in total compensation, after Real Estate and Rental Leasing. Employment in Accommodation and Food Services increased by nearly 136 percent in Santa Cruz County (BEA 2009b).

In the Diablo Range analysis area, employment in Real Estate and Rental Leasing (63.0 percent), Educational Services (45.1 percent), Administrative and Waste Services (34.0

percent), Construction (32.7 percent), and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (30.1 percent) increased by the greatest percentages between 2001 and 2007 (Table C-8). In Fresno County, employment in Utilities increased (35.5 percent) by more than in Administrative and Waste Services and Construction. In Merced County, employment in Information more than doubled (a 164.7 percent increase), while in San Benito County, employment in this sector declined by 4.2 percent. In each of the three counties in the Diablo Range analysis area, employment in Management of Companies and Enterprises, Retail Trade, and Farming declined. Similar to the Central Coast and Diablo Range analysis areas, in Santa Clara County, Real Estate and Rental Leasing (64.7 percent) and Educational Services (20.3 percent) were among the industries with the greatest percentage increases in employment between 2001 and 2007. As shown in Table C-8, unlike the Central Coast and Diablo Range analysis areas, employment in Santa Clara County declined in 10 out of 21 industries (Management of Companies and Enterprises, Manufacturing, Farming, Utilities, Transportation and Warehousing, Information, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, Administrative and Waste Services, Retail Trade, and Government and Government Enterprises) (BEA 2009b).

Table C-7 shows the most currently available employment data for the RMP planning area. In 2007 the greatest employment in the Central Coast analysis area was in Government and Government Enterprises, Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services. There were slight differences in major employers in Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. In Monterey County, Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities was the second-largest employer in 2007 (and also provided the second largest level of compensation); employment in Santa Cruz County reflected that of the Central Coast analysis area. The largest employers in 2007 in the Diablo Range analysis area were similar to those in the Central Coast analysis area: Government and Government Enterprises, Retail Trade, and Health Care and Social Assistance. However, Manufacturing (42,617 jobs) and Construction (35,125 jobs) provided substantial employment in the Diablo Range analysis area. Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities was one of the top five employers in Fresno County in 2007, with 34,686 employees (7.6 percent of total employment), and Farming employed 9.5 percent of the workforce in Merced County (8,969 workers) and was the fourth largest employment sector. The largest employers in Santa Clara County also were similar to those in the Central Coast and Diablo Range analysis areas; however, most jobs were in Manufacturing (170,176) and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (163,802) (BEA 2009b).

Table C-9 shows that the average compensation per worker in 2007 was \$38,033 in the Central Coast analysis area, \$33,777 in the Diablo Range analysis area, and \$75,189 in Santa Clara County, an increase of 21.8 percent, 27.5 percent, and 13.5 percent, respectively, since 2001. Within the Central Coast analysis area, the highest levels of compensation per employee occurred in Management of Companies and Enterprises (\$129,374), and the lowest occurred in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. The highest compensation per employee in Monterey County was in the Utilities sector at \$97,440, and in Santa Cruz County, compensation per employee in Management of Companies and Enterprises averaged \$170,639. In 2007 in the Diablo Range analysis area, the highest compensation per employee occurred in Government and Government Enterprises at \$62,215, followed by

Management of Companies and Enterprises at \$56,499. Similar to the Central Coast analysis area, the lowest was in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. In Fresno County in 2007, compensation per employee in Utilities was the highest at \$104,272, and average compensation per employee was higher than the average in the Diablo Range analysis area for 11 industries (Utilities, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Government and Government Enterprises, Information, Wholesale Trade, Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, Finance and Insurance, Construction, Mining, and Transportation and Warehousing). The source of the highest compensation per employee in Merced County was Management of Companies and Enterprises (the same as the Diablo Range analysis area); however, the lowest was in Educational Services. Government and Government Enterprises provided the largest compensation per employee in San Benito County. Compensation per worker in Santa Clara County differed by industry and compensation levels. Information, Wholesale Trade, Manufacturing, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, and Utilities provided the highest compensation per worker, ranging from \$177,388 down to \$84,230 (BEA 2009a, 2009b).

Data concerning compensation for 2008 was available only for the major industry sectors. As shown in Table C-3, the same five major industry sectors provided the greatest compensation in the Central Coast analysis area in 2008 as in 2001 and 2007; however, the total level of compensation increased since 2007 in Government and Government Enterprises, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Accommodation and Food Services, and it decreased in Retail Trade and Manufacturing (Table C-5). In Santa Cruz County, compensation in Health Care and Social Assistance declined between 2007 and 2008. Similar to the Central Coast analysis area, the same five major industry sectors provided the greatest compensation in the Diablo Range analysis area in 2008 as in 2001 and 2007; however, of the top five industries, compensation increased only for Government and Government Enterprises and Health Care and Social Assistance and declined for Manufacturing, Retail Trade and Construction since 2007. In Merced County, compensation in Manufacturing increased between 2007 and 2008. Similar major industry sectors provided the greatest compensation in Santa Clara County in 2008 as in 2001 and 2007, except that Wholesale Trade was no longer among the top five industries for compensation; it was replaced by Health Care and Social Assistance with the fifth largest compensation. Compensation increased in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, Information, Government and Government Enterprises, and Health Care and Social Assistance between 2007 and 2008 in Santa Clara County; but compensation in Manufacturing declined during that period (BEA 2009a).

3.2.2 Detailed Compensation and Employment by Industry Sector for the Sectors Represented at the Socioeconomic Workshop

The industry sectors shown in Tables C-1 through C-9 and discussed at the socioeconomic workshop that would be affected by restrictions in OHV use at the CCMA are the following:

- Mining;
- Retail Trade, including Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers, Food and Beverage Stores, and Gasoline Stations; and

- Accommodation and Food Services, including Accommodation and Food Services and Drinking Places.

As shown in Table C-10, in 2007, the percentage of total compensation to workers in Mining in the Central Coast analysis area was not available because it is proprietary information. This often means that the industry is so small that revealing any information would disclose data from a particular business. Retail Trade was the source of about 7.8 percent of compensation, about 18.5 percent of which was from Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers, 23.3 percent was from Food and Beverage Stores, and 2.3 percent was from Gasoline Stations. Retail Trade was a higher percentage of total compensation (9.4 percent) in Santa Cruz County than in Monterey County (7.0 percent). Food and Beverage Stores had a greater contribution to Retail Trade in Santa Cruz County (29.7 percent), while Gasoline Stations contributed a higher percentage to Retail Trade compensation in Monterey County (3.0 percent). Accommodation and Food Services contributed about 5.3 percent of total compensation in the Central Coast analysis area in 2007, about 43.8 percent of which came from Accommodation and 56.2 percent came from Food Services and Drinking Places. In Santa Cruz County a lower percentage of compensation to workers came from Accommodation and Food Services (4.0 percent), as compared to Monterey County (6.1 percent), and most of this sector in Santa Cruz County was composed of Food Services and Drinking Places (81.9 percent). The industry sectors most directly affected by the CCMA closure provided about 13.1 percent of total compensation in the Central Coast analysis area, which decreased to 12.9 percent in 2008. The more detailed industries represented at the Socioeconomic Workshop, excluding Mining, provided about 8.8 percent of total compensation to workers in this area (BEA 2009a).

As with the Central Coast analysis area, the percentage of total compensation to workers in Mining in the Diablo Range analysis area was not available because it is proprietary information. Retail Trade was the source of about 7.6 percent of compensation in the Diablo Range analysis area, about 21.3 percent of which was from Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers and 19.1 percent was from Food and Beverage Stores; the amount from Gasoline Stations was undisclosed to protect businesses in San Benito County. Retail Trade was the highest percentage of total compensation (9.9 percent) in San Benito County, which had the greatest percentage of Retail Trade derived from Food and Beverage Stores (53.7 percent). Gasoline Stations contributed a higher percentage to Retail Trade compensation in Merced County (7.4 percent) than Fresno County (3.1 percent). Accommodation and Food Services contributed about 2.8 percent of total compensation in the Diablo Range analysis area in 2007, about 9.8 percent of which came from Accommodation and 86.1 percent came from Food Services and Drinking Places. The percentage of compensation to workers that came from Accommodation and Food Services was the highest in San Benito County (3.0 percent) and the lowest in Merced County (2.4 percent). The industry sectors most directly affected by the CCMA closure provided about 10.4 percent of total compensation in the Central Coast analysis area, which decreased to 10.1 percent in 2008. The more detailed industries represented at the Socioeconomic Workshop, excluding Mining and Gasoline Stations, provided about 5.9 percent of total compensation to workers in this area (BEA 2009a).

In Santa Clara County, compensation from Mining provided about 0.02 percent of total compensation to workers. Both Retail Trade and Accommodation and Food Services were lower percentages of total compensation in Santa Clara County, at 4.7 percent and 1.8 percent, than for the Central Coast analysis area and the Diablo Range analysis area. Compensation from Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers and Food and Beverage Stores each comprised 12.5 of Retail Trade, and Gasoline Stations provided 1.2 percent of compensation from Retail Trade. Most compensation from Accommodation and Food Services (80.4 percent) was derived from Food Services and Drinking Places. The industry sectors most directly affected by the CCMA closure provided about 6.6 percent of total compensation in Santa Clara County, which decreased to 6.4 percent in 2008. The more detailed industries represented at the Socioeconomic Workshop provided about 3.1 percent of total compensation to workers in this area (BEA 2009a).

In 2007 approximately 10.3 percent of employment in the Central Coast analysis area was in Retail Trade; 8.3 percent was in Accommodation and Food Services; employment in Mining was not available in order to avoid disclosure of proprietary information for Santa Cruz County. In Monterey County, a greater portion of the workforce was employed in Accommodation and Food Services (8.9 percent) than in Santa Cruz County (7.4 percent), and Gasoline Stations employed 0.2 percent of the workforce in Monterey County. In the Diablo Range analysis area, a similar portion of the workforce to that in the Central Coast analysis area was employed in Retail Trade (10.4 percent), but a lower percentage was employed in Accommodation and Food Services (5.9 percent). Similarly, employment in Mining was not available in order to avoid disclosure of proprietary information in San Benito County. In Santa Clara County, about 8.9 percent of the workforce was employed in Retail Trade, which is a lower level than either the Central Coast or the Diablo Range analysis areas. Roughly 6.0 percent of Santa Clara County's workforce was employed in Accommodation and Food Services, while 0.1 percent worked in Mining. The percentages employed in the industries that would likely be affected by changes in management of the CCMA are relatively low from an economy-wide perspective, particularly compared to the largest employment sectors, such as Government and Government Enterprises. However, from a more local perspective, these sectors still employed a large number of workers: 71,211, excluding Mining in Santa Cruz County, in the Central Coast analysis area; 94,057, excluding Mining in San Benito County, in the Diablo Range analysis area; and 176,291 in Santa Clara County (Table C-7).

3.3 CHANGES IN HOUSING VALUES SURROUNDING THE CCMA

Landowners next to the CCMA and participating in the socioeconomic workshop felt that their property values had declined due to the temporary closure of the CCMA and that the loss in value could become permanent if long-term restrictions were too stringent. Initial research into property values in the area is presented below.

US Census median housing value estimates were used to show the recent trends in housing values in the RMP study area. These values were analyzed to show changes in housing values since the closure of the CCMA; however, this does not imply that the cause of changes in median housing values is related to the CCMA closure. The three-year averages for 2005 to 2007 and 2006 to 2008 were used instead of the single-year averages since single-year

averages were not available for all areas, particularly San Benito County (Table C-11). From 2005 to 2007, the average housing median value in the Central Coast analysis area was \$690,500, 34.5 percent higher than the median housing value in California (\$513,200) and 279.8 percent higher than the nationwide median housing value (\$181,800). The average median housing value in the Central Coast area decreased by 2.4 percent from 2006 to 2008, from \$690,500 to \$673,700. Within the same period, the average median housing value decreased by 0.6 percent in California and increased by 5.8 percent nationwide. In Monterey County alone the average median housing value decreased by 3.5 percent, from \$662,300 to \$638,600. The average median housing value in Santa Cruz County decreased by 1.4 percent during the same period, from \$718,700 to \$708,700 (US Census Bureau 2010a, 2010b).

In the Diablo Range analysis area the average median housing value was \$429,033 from 2005 to 2007, 16.4 percent lower than the average median housing value in California and 135 percent higher than the nationwide average median housing value. It decreased by three percent from 2006 to 2008, from \$429,033 to \$416,066. Of the three counties within the Diablo Range analysis area, the average median value in Fresno County increased by 0.7 percent, while it decreased by 6.8 percent and 2.7 percent in Merced and San Benito Counties. Fresno and Merced Counties had lower average median housing values than California for both periods (2005 to 2007 and 2006 to 2008). For Fresno County, the median housing value was 44.5 percent lower than that of California from 2005 to 2007 and 43.7 percent lower than that of California from 2006 to 2008. The median housing value in Merced County was 35.0 percent lower than the average value in California from 2005 to 2007 and 39.1 percent lower than the average value in California from 2006 to 2008. San Benito County's median housing value was higher than that of California by 30.3 percent from 2005 to 2007 and 27.5 percent higher from 2006 to 2008 (US Census Bureau 2010a, 2010b).

Santa Clara County had the highest average median housing value among the counties near the CCMA area, with \$725,800 from 2005 to 2007. From 2006 to 2008, it increased by 2.4 percent to \$743,200 (US Census Bureau 2010a, 2010b).

Although housing values within most of the counties near the CCMA decreased at a higher rate than that of the state, except for Fresno County where it increased, the source of decrease in value is not easily identifiable. The closure of the CCMA occurred during the economic recession that has affected businesses and housing values. Some areas have been more acutely affected than others. Some of the decrease in housing values in the counties near the CCMA could be indirectly connected to the closure, as a result of a decrease in the economic activity; however, they are more likely to reflect the overall decrease in economic activity for the time the estimates were made. It is more likely that a change in housing values resulting from the closure of the CCMA would be much more localized than there are reliable data to support.

4. CONTRIBUTION OF THE CCMA TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL VALUES

As reinforced by the input from the Socioeconomic Workshop, CCMA visitors feel a strong social and economic connection to the area. Hobby groups, such as recreational rock and mineral collectors, value the area as a place to gather with others, who have similar interests and values, to pursue their mutual interests. Members of these groups tend to be from a

similar demographic (over the age of 55); the CCMA provides them with a uniquely accessible resource not available elsewhere west of the Sierra Nevada. Mineral collection and ranching in the CCMA can provide a link between modern and traditional/rural lifestyles. For example, mineral collection and ranching have long cultural and family traditions. Similarly, nearby private landholders also value the CCMA for proximity to recreation, particularly for ease of access to hiking, OHV use, and appreciation of the natural environment. Members of this group said that these social benefits add value to their property.

Recreation opportunities within the CCMA, including hiking, camping, hunting, and OHV use, provide an experience that workshop participants said was unique and irreplaceable. For nonmotorized recreationists, this experience can involve exposure to nature and solitude, quiet, and opportunities for self discovery that are missing in modern life. Many areas within three hours drive of the CCMA are densely populated and the open space is heavily used. The CCMA provides a sense of separation from these areas. For all visitors, the CCMA can represent an opportunity for families to participate in activities together, to spend time together, and to understand each other better. The CCMA also presents possibilities for young adults to participate in social activities that are not destructive and that broaden their experiences, and it offers occasions for several generations of relatives to participate in OHV recreation. OHV recreationists emphasized that, even though other OHV recreation opportunities exist, the type of recreation opportunity provided by the CCMA was unavailable within a day's drive. In addition, the emergency closure of the CCMA has caused overcrowding in other nearby OHV recreation areas, diminishing the recreation experience in those areas.

Workshop participants said that visitation to the CCMA also has contributed to the economic and social well being of business owners. OHV business groups (motorcycle dealers and accessory and parts shops) and the other members of the business community said there has been a marked reduction in economic activity since the closure, including declining sales of motorcycles and associated parts and services and decreased sales at restaurants, lodgings, and gasoline stations. These participants felt that visitation at the CCMA contributed the satisfaction of owning and operating their businesses, through the economic activity visitors generate.

Some business owners said that the CCMA also provides business opportunities that are unique to the area, mainly mining minerals that do not occur in abundance elsewhere.

Other workshop participants highlighted the cultural importance of the CCMA. For example, Rick Larios noted there are traditional use areas and values within the CCMA that are important to local Native Americans, and visiting the CCMA has extended the connection of Native Americans with their ancestral lands and traditions.

5. SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVES PREFERRED BY THE WORKSHOP GROUPS

The RMP/EIS identified in Section 4.15.2.4, Recreation (and Transportation) Management Actions, that, given the anticipated growth in population and in OHV recreation activity, it is likely that some individual businesses, like motorcycle shops in Salinas and Hollister, would

continue to rely greatly on OHV recreation in the CCMA. This assessment also is borne out by workshop participants, who indicated that their businesses and recreational opportunities would be affected. However, the RMP/EIS also stated that expenditures on recreation in the CCMA would be relatively small compared to the economic activity in the Central Coast and Diablo Range study areas, a conclusion that is supported by the supplemental data on employment and compensation information presented in Section 3.2, Compensation and Employment by Industry Sector. The RMP/EIS also identified that public lands provided one of the few venues for residents to escape a growing population and to find a sense of isolation, an experience that would be even more valued as the population continues to grow as expected. The increasing value of the CCMA to its various user groups is demonstrated by the level of participation at the socioeconomic workshop (73 people signed in) and the input presented in Section 2.3, Summary of Group Input, and 2.4, Summary of Workshop Group Written Comments.

The RMP/EIS indicates that, as a result of Alternatives E, F, and G, communities with comparatively high employment in retail motorcycle sales are most likely to experience long-term adverse effects under these alternatives as motorized recreation on public lands in CCMA decreases significantly. It concludes that Alternatives E, F, and G would have major long-term adverse impacts on the social and economic conditions of businesses and employees within the communities that specialize in OHV sales due to the loss of OHV recreation opportunities on CCMA public lands. As summarized below, the selection of the most desired alternatives by workshop participants reflects this assessment of alternatives in the RMP/EIS.

Most groups that participated in the socioeconomic workshop said that RMP Alternative A (the No Action Alternative) is the option that would be least likely to adversely affect the level of social and economic benefit they derive from the CCMA. Some participants said that modifying this alternative to ensure public safety, such as putting in place seasonal or age restrictions or waivers, could be acceptable in order to maintain full access. Participants said that the emergency closure has reduced business, participation in recreation activities and organizations, and the level of satisfaction with their overall recreation experience; for this reason, Alternative G would not be acceptable to many of the groups participating in the Workshop. Representatives of some recreation organizations felt that their organizations would become obsolete if the CCMA remained closed. The rock and minerals collectors group said that Alternative E could still provide enough access to allow them to pursue their interests, as long as there was some vehicle access to the mineral collection areas. Representatives of tribal interests said that they prefer alternatives that would restrict access in order to reduce damage to the natural environment and tribal resources. This group felt that public access over the years has degraded these resources and resulted in a great deal of trash in areas of heavy public use.

6. CONCLUSION

The socioeconomic workshop provided a forum for a cross-section of users who would be affected by the RMP alternatives to describe the social and economic value of the CCMA and to identify the types of effects they anticipate from the RMP alternatives. User groups identified their interest in the use of the public lands in the CCMA and their overarching

social and economic concerns. A summary of existing conditions in the RMP planning area and the RMP alternatives provided a basis on which the different groups could identify their particular issues. The workshop also provided information on additional data sources that user groups could access to gain additional insight on the regional economy and the role of their businesses in that economy. User input was collected at the workshop from participants and from written documentation provided by participants. This information has been summarized in this report and will help the BLM understand how the groups potentially affected by the RMP value the CCMA. Participant input and this report will become part of the public record for the CCMA RMP, to document public participation in the RMP process.

In general, the additional baseline data provided in this report, updating employment figures in the RMP/EIS, and providing greater detail on employment and compensation by industry support the conclusions in the RMP/EIS that regional economic impacts from the RMP Alternatives would be minimal. However, as also identified in the RMP/EIS, participant input indicated that restrictions on use or closure of the CCMA to OHV and rock hounding would have user group-specific economic impacts and social impacts. Examples of the magnitude and types of these effects were described in detail through the group input and written submittals for the socioeconomic workshop. The overwhelming response by participants in OHV recreation, OHV-related businesses, and service and retail businesses in the immediate vicinity of the CCMA to select Alternative A imply that some option that would allow continued OHV use in the area be considered, even though regional economic impacts resulting from reduced OHV use of the CCMA would be minimal. It also indicated that continued motorized access for mineral collectors would be a socially important consideration.

7. REFERENCES

- BEA (Bureau of Economic Analysis). 2009a. CA06N Compensation of employees by NAICS industry. Internet Web site: <http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/action.cfm>.
- _____. 2009b. CA25N Total full-time and part-time employment by NAICS industry. Internet Web site: <http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/action.cfm>.
- BLM. 2009. Clear Creek Management Area Draft Resource Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement. November 2009.
- US Census Bureau. 2010a. Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. Internet Web site: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-state=adp&-context=adp&-qr_name=ACS_2008_3YR_G00_DP3YR4&-ds_name=ACS_2008_3YR_G00_&-tree_id=3308&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=05000US06069&-format=&-_lang=en.
- _____. 2010b. Selected Housing Characteristics: 2005-2007, 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. Internet Web site: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-state=adp&-context=adp&-qr_name=ACS_2007_3YR_G00_DP3YR4&-ds_name=ACS_2007_3YR_G00_&-tree_id=3307&-redoLog=true&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=05000US06069&-format=&-_lang=en.

APPENDIX A
INVITATION LETTER



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Hollister Field Office
20 Hamilton Court
Hollister, CA 95023
www.ca.blm.gov/hollister

January 25, 2010

In Reply Refer to:
(1610) P
CA-0900.38

Name
Agency/Org/Title
Address
Etc.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) invites you to attend a Social and Economic Strategies Workshop to discuss social and economic issues related to public land use decisions and alternatives described in the Clear Creek Management Area (CCMA) Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), prepared by the Hollister Field Office and released for public review and comments on December 4, 2009.

The Hollister Field Office will host the Social and Economic Strategies Workshop to discuss potential impacts to social and economic conditions as a result of alternative land use decisions outlined in the BLM's CCMA Draft RMP and EIS. The goal of the workshop is to provide local businesses, private landowners, and other existing rights-holders, as well as local government and elected officials with information about the Draft CCMA RMP/EIS and use their knowledge to assist BLM in characterizing social and economic trends in local communities and the region that may affect and be affected by public land use planning decisions for CCMA.

The workshop will also devote some time introducing participants to economic concepts, the sources of economic data, the data itself and the processes of economic analysis. Following this portion of the meeting, participants will have the opportunity to critique the data presented in the Draft RMP/EIS and respond to questions that will assist in identifying the ways public land resources are integrated into the local economy and way of life. For example,

- What are the area's most significant social and economic assets?
- Are there any common misconceptions about the local economy?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the local (and regional) economies?
- How would CCMA Draft RMP alternatives affect you economically?
- How would CCMA Draft RMP alternatives affect your lifestyle?
- Does the information in the CCMA Draft RMP/EIS reflect current social and economic conditions and the potential impacts associated with the range of alternatives?

The Social and Economic Strategies Workshop for the CCMA Draft RMP/EIS will be held from 1:00 pm - 5:00 p.m. in Hollister, CA on Monday, February 22, 2010 at San Juan Oaks....

Participants will have the opportunity to discuss the social and economic values of the region, to provide input on the future and direction of land use planning, and to discuss the role that BLM public lands in CCMA have in supporting community goals and values.

To stay on schedule and ascertain the appropriate information needed for the CCMA RMP/EIS, it will be important to keep the workshops focused on social and economic issues, not general planning issues and comments. The BLM-managed lands in CCMA are within a region with a large and rapidly growing population and economy. However, this makes it important to identify the smaller communities and groups within the region that may be more directly affected by BLM planning decisions for CCMA, and public involvement from these particular groups may help identify opportunities to advance local economic and social goals through planning and policy decisions within the authority of BLM, its cooperating agencies, or other partners.

For more information on the planning sessions, contact BLM Hollister Field Office Environmental Coordinator, Sky Murphy (831) 630-5039.

Sincerely,

Rick Cooper,
Field Office Manager

APPENDIX B

WORKSHOP MATERIALS



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Socioeconomic Workshop
Clear Creek Management Area
Draft Resource Management Plan
and Environmental Impact Statement
Hollister, CA –February 22, 2010
1:00-5:00 pm

AGENDA

Sign-in: 1:00 – 1:20 pm

Presentation: 1:20 – 1:50 pm

- **Introduction and Purpose of the Workshop-** Rick Cooper, BLM Hollister Field Office
- **Socioeconomic Analysis-** Genevieve Kaiser, Facilitator, Tetra Tech Inc.

Break: 1:50 – 2:00 pm

Group Discussions: 2:00 – 2:30 pm

Organize into small groups for discussion based on social and economic interests

For example:

OHV Business – OHV Recreation (Clubs/Org.) – Other Business/Services –

Minerals/Mining -- Landowners/Grazing/Hunting – Other/Misc.

Groups should discuss the info provided during the workshop and select a speaker to report the perspectives of participants in relation to socioeconomic issues and concerns.

Each group should identify a note-taker to record the discussion of the questions provided in the workshop materials

Group Input: 2:30 – 4:30 pm

Group speakers and key participants will reconvene to present the findings from each group.

Group speakers will have about three minutes to present a summary of the group's input to each of the questions provided in the workshop materials

Meeting Summary and Closing Remarks: 4:30 – 5:00 pm

General audience and other attendees will have an opportunity to ask questions and provide input on social and economic issues related to the Draft CCMA RMP/EIS, as time permits

Bureau of Land Management
Draft Clear Creek Management Area
Resource Management Plan & Environmental Impact Statement
 Socioeconomic Workshop
 San Juan Oaks Golf Resort, Hollister, CA
 February 22, 2010

(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME	ORGANIZATION / AFFILIATION (*)	ADDRESS	PHONE (*)	E-MAIL (*)	Add to Mailing List?
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

(*) *optional:* Names of meeting attendees are part of the public record. You may request confidentiality to withhold your contact information from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
**Draft Clear Creek Management Area Resource Management Plan
& Environmental Impact Statement**

Socioeconomic Discussion Topics

Thank you for participating in today's socioeconomic workshop for the **Draft** Clear Creek Management Area (CCMA) Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Your input on the socioeconomic analysis in the **Draft** Environmental Impact Statement is appreciated.

Written input may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Hand: Place in drop-box during public meetings.

Mail: BLM Hollister Field Office
Attn: CCMA RMP/EIS
20 Hamilton Court
Hollister, CA 95023

Email: cahormp@ca.blm.gov

Fax: (831) 630-5055 Attn: CCMA RMP/EIS

Name (Please print): _____

Affiliation (if applicable): _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

- Have businesses have seen a drop in activity/revenue since the CCMA closure?
- Have any businesses closed since the closure of the CCMA?
- Has there been a rebound in economic activity since the initial closure?
- How would CCMA Draft RMP alternatives affect you economically?
- How would CCMA Draft RMP alternatives affect your lifestyle?
- Does the information in the CCMA Draft RMP/EIS reflect current social and economic conditions and the potential impacts associated with the range of alternatives?

APPENDIX C

COMPENSATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING TABLES

**Table C-1
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2001 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Total average compensation per job (dollars) ¹	\$39,538	\$41,862	\$81,400	\$40,700	\$34,597	\$31,633	\$36,317	\$102,547	\$34,182	\$77,604
Compensation of employees, received ²	\$7,129,614	\$4,601,181	\$11,730,795	\$5,865,398	\$11,630,035	\$2,117,391	\$589,566	\$14,336,992	\$4,778,997	\$82,240,241
Farm compensation	\$469,255	\$191,089	\$660,344	\$330,172	\$404,815	\$179,516	\$33,261	\$617,592	\$205,864	\$104,426
Nonfarm compensation	\$6,660,359	\$4,410,092	\$11,070,451	\$5,535,226	\$11,225,220	\$1,937,875	\$556,305	\$13,719,400	\$4,573,133	\$82,135,815
Private compensation	\$4,749,634	\$3,549,939	\$8,299,573	\$4,149,787	\$8,257,820	\$1,362,908	\$418,106	\$10,038,834	\$3,346,278	\$76,532,732
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$474,345	\$19,476	\$493,821	\$246,911	\$536,107	\$51,160	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$22,197
Forestry and logging	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Agriculture and forestry support activities	\$471,171	\$18,520	\$489,691	\$244,846	\$535,006	\$50,886	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$21,620
Mining	\$18,457	\$3,495	\$21,952	\$10,976	\$15,510	\$1,192	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$11,601
Oil and gas extraction	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining (except oil and gas)	\$12,779	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Support activities for mining	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$7,506	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$3,975
Utilities	\$49,481	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$108,984	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$391,832
Construction	\$336,121	\$257,907	\$594,028	\$297,014	\$691,215	\$75,710	\$53,579	\$820,504	\$273,501	\$3,366,317
Construction of buildings	\$106,088	\$71,110	\$177,198	\$88,599	\$171,560	\$18,644	\$8,663	\$198,867	\$66,289	\$733,271
Heavy and civil engineering construction	\$51,354	\$53,506	\$104,860	\$52,430	\$79,200	\$6,600	\$4,647	\$90,447	\$30,149	\$208,901
Specialty trade contractors	\$178,679	\$133,291	\$311,970	\$155,985	\$440,455	\$50,466	\$40,269	\$531,190	\$177,063	\$2,424,145
Manufacturing	\$476,974	\$554,655	\$1,031,629	\$515,815	\$1,096,302	\$357,050	\$113,925	\$1,567,277	\$522,426	\$27,807,285
Durable goods manufacturing	\$147,094	\$410,229	\$557,323	\$278,662	\$498,240	\$72,109	\$79,877	\$650,226	\$216,742	\$26,534,530
Wood product manufacturing	\$5,379	\$11,714	\$17,093	\$8,547	\$37,704	\$7,591	\$8,706	\$54,001	\$18,000	\$26,623
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	\$14,473	\$33,354	\$47,827	\$23,914	\$39,076	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$159,336
Primary metal manufacturing	\$1,189	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$16,695	\$0	\$321	\$17,016	\$5,672	\$25,984
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	\$16,419	\$12,243	\$28,662	\$14,331	\$112,432	\$17,682	\$30,092	\$160,206	\$53,402	\$688,743
Machinery manufacturing	\$19,724	\$17,981	\$37,705	\$18,853	\$122,942	\$9,355	\$4,042	\$136,339	\$45,446	\$2,477,466
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	\$70,648	\$289,261	\$359,909	\$179,955	\$55,910	(D)	\$12,035	\$67,945	\$22,648	\$21,216,594
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	(D)	\$2,189	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$460,976
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Furniture and related product	\$4,263	\$6,687	\$10,950	\$5,475	\$24,535	\$2,287	\$484	\$27,306	\$9,102	\$98,208

Table C-1
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2001 (Thousands of Dollars)

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
manufacturing										
Miscellaneous manufacturing	\$5,814	\$14,064	\$19,878	\$9,939	\$61,930	\$2,323	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$561,079
Nondurable goods manufacturing	\$329,880	\$144,426	\$474,306	\$237,153	\$598,062	\$284,941	\$34,048	\$917,051	\$305,684	\$1,272,755
Food manufacturing	\$235,279	\$75,655	\$310,934	\$155,467	\$407,587	\$187,725	\$11,106	\$606,418	\$202,139	\$144,396
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	\$38,218	\$7,538	\$45,756	\$22,878	\$61,039	(D)	\$3,915	\$64,954	\$21,651	\$39,810
Textile mills	(D)	\$413	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Textile product mills	\$493	\$2,513	\$3,006	\$1,503	\$3,191	(D)	\$0	\$3,191	\$1,064	\$8,055
Apparel manufacturing	\$10,604	\$2,666	\$13,270	\$6,635	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$11,016
Leather and allied product manufacturing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$11,374	\$0	\$0	\$11,374	\$3,791	(D)
Paper manufacturing	\$22,474	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$32,589	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$97,802
Printing and related support activities	\$9,379	\$11,855	\$21,234	\$10,617	\$30,557	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$216,908
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,786	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$19,994
Chemical manufacturing	\$12,462	\$27,713	\$40,175	\$20,088	\$13,604	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$625,687
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	\$854	\$9,384	\$10,238	\$5,119	\$25,353	\$4,267	\$435	\$30,055	\$10,018	\$106,461
Wholesale trade	\$270,881	\$218,966	\$489,847	\$244,924	\$606,548	(D)	\$25,140	(D)	(D)	\$3,980,434
Retail trade	\$544,495	\$439,566	\$984,061	\$492,031	\$931,399	\$188,203	\$75,541	\$1,195,143	\$398,381	\$3,747,214
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	\$107,536	\$98,237	\$205,773	\$102,887	\$220,666	\$45,857	\$13,554	\$280,077	\$93,359	\$640,628
Furniture and home furnishings stores	\$22,359	\$16,796	\$39,155	\$19,578	\$39,529	\$5,434	\$473	\$45,436	\$15,145	\$172,230
Electronics and appliance stores	\$14,136	\$12,466	\$26,602	\$13,301	\$39,015	\$3,163	\$1,650	\$43,828	\$14,609	\$893,487
Building material and garden supply stores	\$53,247	\$40,912	\$94,159	\$47,080	\$79,492	\$17,978	\$4,838	\$102,308	\$34,103	\$214,521
Food and beverage stores	\$115,370	\$111,105	\$226,475	\$113,238	\$182,807	\$41,684	\$37,061	\$261,552	\$87,184	\$528,495
Health and personal care stores	\$39,606	\$33,203	\$72,809	\$36,405	\$77,182	\$10,419	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$202,689
Gasoline stations	\$15,775	\$10,631	\$26,406	\$13,203	\$35,827	\$11,105	\$1,206	\$48,138	\$16,046	\$57,160
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	\$40,785	\$21,914	\$62,699	\$31,350	\$42,664	\$4,622	\$883	\$48,169	\$16,056	\$220,711
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	\$15,608	\$27,209	\$42,817	\$21,409	\$20,344	\$4,667	\$572	\$25,583	\$8,528	\$116,724
General merchandise stores	\$63,920	\$31,261	\$95,181	\$47,591	\$129,186	\$32,930	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$293,007
Miscellaneous store retailers	\$44,010	\$28,849	\$72,859	\$36,430	\$48,229	\$6,595	\$911	\$55,735	\$18,578	\$179,304
Nonstore retailers	\$12,143	\$6,983	\$19,126	\$9,563	\$16,458	\$3,749	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$228,258
Transportation and warehousing	\$119,814	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$330,801	\$70,500	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$768,837

**Table C-1
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2001 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Air transportation	\$5,025	\$177	\$5,202	\$2,601	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$123,823
Rail transportation	\$1,853	\$3,275	\$5,128	\$2,564	\$31,298	\$3,073	\$0	\$34,371	\$11,457	\$23,068
Water transportation	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Truck transportation	\$57,452	\$25,688	\$83,140	\$41,570	\$154,451	\$30,681	\$5,429	\$190,561	\$63,520	\$265,062
Transit and ground passenger transportation	\$6,003	\$3,287	\$9,290	\$4,645	\$11,375	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$68,822
Pipeline transportation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(D)
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	\$1,133	\$283	\$1,416	\$708	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Support activities for transportation	\$12,802	\$4,397	\$17,199	\$8,600	\$26,345	\$2,258	\$2,344	\$30,947	\$10,316	\$78,457
Couriers and messengers	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$42,791	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$150,219
Warehousing and storage	\$20,567	\$7,287	\$27,854	\$13,927	\$35,719	\$24,382	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$56,161
Information	\$172,414	\$207,108	\$379,522	\$189,761	\$248,937	\$15,972	\$4,581	\$269,490	\$89,830	\$5,296,290
Publishing industries, except Internet	\$89,772	\$136,119	\$225,891	\$112,946	\$43,087	\$5,243	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$1,891,389
Motion picture and sound recording industries	\$8,428	\$4,551	\$12,979	\$6,490	\$5,646	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$45,123
Broadcasting, except Internet ³	\$15,180	\$3,467	\$18,647	\$9,324	\$72,900	\$1,893	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$145,592
Internet publishing and broadcasting	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$248,143
Telecommunications	\$54,453	\$40,117	\$94,570	\$47,285	\$119,355	\$7,174	\$1,537	\$128,066	\$42,689	\$843,958
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	\$3,123	\$20,817	\$23,940	\$11,970	\$6,518	\$1,275	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$2,117,956
Other information services ³	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$4,129
Finance and insurance	\$295,300	\$125,910	\$421,210	\$210,605	\$524,024	\$46,173	\$11,484	\$581,681	\$193,894	\$2,334,223
Monetary authorities - central bank	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$0
Credit intermediation and related activities	\$192,229	\$63,708	\$255,937	\$127,969	\$193,337	\$20,969	\$7,227	\$221,533	\$73,844	\$750,851
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	\$43,217	\$19,245	\$62,462	\$31,231	\$78,363	(D)	\$137	\$78,500	\$26,167	\$1,124,054
Insurance carriers and related activities	\$56,482	\$41,203	\$97,685	\$48,843	\$249,545	\$21,574	\$4,120	\$275,239	\$91,746	\$382,949
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	\$3,372	\$1,754	\$5,126	\$2,563	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$76,369
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$80,590	\$75,103	\$155,693	\$77,847	\$131,979	\$14,089	\$3,146	\$149,214	\$49,738	\$861,833
Real estate	\$57,632	\$39,670	\$97,302	\$48,651	\$91,696	\$10,789	\$2,253	\$104,738	\$34,913	\$636,031

**Table C-1
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2001 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Rental and leasing services	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$3,300	\$893	(D)	(D)	\$151,900
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$73,902
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$274,117	\$426,342	\$700,459	\$350,230	\$376,785	\$38,018	\$15,174	\$429,977	\$143,326	\$14,847,114
Management of companies and enterprises	\$204,343	\$218,041	\$422,384	\$211,192	\$201,879	\$61,508	\$2,785	\$266,172	\$88,724	\$2,582,474
Administrative and waste services	\$186,140	\$133,149	\$319,289	\$159,645	\$305,094	\$30,883	\$5,787	\$341,764	\$113,921	\$2,937,448
Administrative and support services	\$175,126	\$126,034	\$301,160	\$150,580	\$276,046	\$29,957	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$2,811,962
Waste management and remediation services	\$11,014	\$7,115	\$18,129	\$9,065	\$29,048	\$926	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$125,486
Educational services	\$68,927	\$36,222	\$105,149	\$52,575	\$63,597	\$1,108	\$1,835	\$66,540	\$22,180	\$1,394,842
Health care and social assistance	\$471,329	\$382,689	\$854,018	\$427,009	\$1,270,889	\$186,761	\$18,351	\$1,476,001	\$492,000	\$3,292,234
Ambulatory health care services	\$253,681	\$165,253	\$418,934	\$209,467	\$606,451	\$82,657	\$12,341	\$701,449	\$233,816	\$1,239,010
Hospitals	(D)	\$114,903	(D)	(D)	\$429,374	\$63,185	\$0	\$492,559	\$164,186	\$1,411,772
Nursing and residential care facilities	\$50,877	\$51,977	\$102,854	\$51,427	\$159,893	\$26,454	\$2,890	\$189,237	\$63,079	\$331,377
Social assistance	(D)	\$50,556	(D)	(D)	\$75,171	\$14,465	\$3,120	\$92,756	\$30,919	\$310,075
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$69,498	\$39,646	\$109,144	\$54,572	\$62,328	\$7,351	\$7,564	\$77,243	\$25,748	\$361,592
Performing arts and spectator sports	\$10,519	\$3,522	\$14,041	\$7,021	\$12,780	\$212	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$115,692
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	\$18,485	\$931	\$19,416	\$9,708	\$2,041	\$272	\$0	\$2,313	\$771	\$8,093
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	\$40,494	\$35,193	\$75,687	\$37,844	\$47,507	\$6,867	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$237,807
Accommodation and food services	\$438,369	\$188,047	\$626,416	\$313,208	\$334,899	\$57,456	\$19,606	\$411,961	\$137,320	\$1,398,291
Accommodation	\$237,871	\$41,048	\$278,919	\$139,460	\$40,073	\$5,919	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$276,083
Food services and drinking places	\$200,498	\$146,999	\$347,497	\$173,749	\$294,826	\$51,537	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$1,122,208
Other services, except public administration	\$198,039	\$149,483	\$347,522	\$173,761	\$420,543	\$77,336	\$18,383	\$516,262	\$172,087	\$1,130,674
Repair and maintenance	\$47,008	\$35,871	\$82,879	\$41,440	\$104,544	\$23,373	\$4,160	\$132,077	\$44,026	\$408,886
Personal and laundry services	\$31,778	\$27,216	\$58,994	\$29,497	\$70,321	\$5,550	\$2,474	\$78,345	\$26,115	\$187,725
Membership associations and organizations	\$90,549	\$65,355	\$155,904	\$77,952	\$213,366	\$41,099	\$9,055	\$263,520	\$87,840	\$432,668
Private households	\$28,704	\$21,041	\$49,745	\$24,873	\$32,312	\$7,314	\$2,694	\$42,320	\$14,107	\$101,395
Government and government enterprises	\$1,910,725	\$860,153	\$2,770,878	\$1,385,439	\$2,967,400	\$574,967	\$138,199	\$3,680,566	\$1,226,855	\$5,603,083

**Table C-1
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2001 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Federal, civilian	\$361,065	\$38,738	\$399,803	\$199,902	\$578,800	\$40,450	\$8,383	\$627,633	\$209,211	\$831,484
Military	\$306,576	\$7,453	\$314,029	\$157,015	\$26,683	\$6,447	\$1,595	\$34,725	\$11,575	\$83,666
State and local	\$1,243,084	\$813,962	\$2,057,046	\$1,028,523	\$2,361,917	\$528,070	\$128,221	\$3,018,208	\$1,006,069	\$4,687,933
State government	\$189,211	\$242,541	\$431,752	\$215,876	\$389,356	\$11,883	\$7,214	\$408,453	\$136,151	\$380,324
Local government	\$1,053,873	\$571,421	\$1,625,294	\$812,647	\$1,972,561	\$516,187	\$121,007	\$2,609,755	\$869,918	\$4,307,609

¹Total average compensation per job is compensation of employees received divided by total full-time and part-time wage and salary employment.

²The estimates of compensation for 2001-2006 are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The estimates for 2007 forward are based on the 2007 NAICS.

³Under the 2007 NAICS, internet publishing and broadcasting was reclassified to other information services.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the total.

Source: BEA 2009a

**Table C-2
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2007 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Total average compensation per job (dollars) ¹	\$51,513	\$51,507	\$103,020	\$51,510	\$45,414	\$41,992	\$45,789	\$133,195	\$44,398	\$98,895
Compensation of employees, received ²	\$9,335,105	\$5,346,260	\$14,681,365	\$7,340,683	\$16,570,402	\$3,101,520	\$789,133	\$20,461,055	\$6,820,352	\$93,349,164
Farm compensation	\$455,539	\$170,750	\$626,289	\$313,145	\$412,598	\$185,604	\$25,156	\$623,358	\$207,786	\$80,141
Nonfarm compensation	\$8,879,566	\$5,175,510	\$14,055,076	\$7,027,538	\$16,157,804	\$2,915,916	\$763,977	\$19,837,697	\$6,612,566	\$93,269,023
Private compensation	\$6,048,482	\$3,985,766	\$10,034,248	\$5,017,124	\$11,914,709	\$1,992,398	\$577,131	\$14,484,238	\$4,828,079	\$85,776,222
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$890,365 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$732,395	\$108,987 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$38,414
Forestry and logging	(D)	\$671	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Agriculture and forestry support activities	\$885,871	\$7,941	\$893,812	\$446,906	\$725,821 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$37,466
Mining	\$23,565 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$13,161	\$0 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$18,588
Oil and gas extraction	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining (except oil and gas)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Support activities for mining	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$9,071
Utilities	\$56,418 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$205,625 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$203,163
Construction	\$416,362	\$315,517	\$731,879	\$365,940	\$1,148,510	\$141,567	\$86,539	\$1,376,616	\$458,872	\$3,464,035
Construction of buildings	\$136,474	\$76,978	\$213,452	\$106,726	\$280,135	\$42,096	\$17,424	\$339,655	\$113,218	\$834,674
Heavy and civil engineering construction	\$51,784	\$61,434	\$113,218	\$56,609	\$194,172	\$13,390	\$5,336	\$212,898	\$70,966	\$241,603
Specialty trade contractors	\$228,104	\$177,105	\$405,209	\$202,605	\$674,203	\$86,081	\$63,779	\$824,063	\$274,688	\$2,387,758
Manufacturing	\$350,700	\$464,385	\$815,085	\$407,543	\$1,420,375	\$488,545	\$166,703	\$2,075,623	\$691,874	\$27,339,482
Durable goods manufacturing	\$102,392	\$344,980	\$447,372	\$223,686	\$609,425	\$107,186	\$84,839	\$801,450	\$267,150 (D)	
Wood product manufacturing	\$12,267	\$9,644	\$21,911	\$10,956	\$41,126	\$3,379	\$10,227	\$54,732	\$18,244	\$23,444
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	\$22,131	\$21,016	\$43,147	\$21,574	\$43,355	\$13,101	\$13,356	\$69,812	\$23,271	\$146,983
Primary metal manufacturing	\$1,725 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$8,978	\$0 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$40,107
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	\$9,021	\$34,648	\$43,669	\$21,835	\$123,580	\$33,931	\$22,636	\$180,147	\$60,049	\$651,649
Machinery manufacturing	\$16,411	\$46,406	\$62,817	\$31,409	\$124,192	\$5,943	\$7,264	\$137,399	\$45,800	\$1,471,806
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	\$30,271	\$186,476	\$216,747	\$108,374 (D)	(D)	(D)	\$8,227 (D)	(D)	(D)	\$21,549,593
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	(D)	\$2,600 (D)	(D)	(D)	\$10,548 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$213,752
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other transportation equipment	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

**Table C-2
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2007 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
manufacturing										
Furniture and related product manufacturing	\$3,433	\$8,657	\$12,090	\$6,045	\$20,694	\$3,771	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$81,532
Miscellaneous manufacturing	\$4,317	\$14,618	\$18,935	\$9,468	\$59,363	\$3,275	\$2,689	\$65,327	\$21,776	\$691,269
Nondurable goods manufacturing	\$248,308	\$119,405	\$367,713	\$183,857	\$810,950	\$381,359	\$81,864	\$1,274,173	\$424,724	(D)
Food manufacturing	\$151,502	\$54,875	\$206,377	\$103,189	\$550,680	\$284,145	(D)	\$834,825	\$278,275	\$137,293
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	\$41,704	\$9,070	\$50,774	\$25,387	\$78,988	(D)	\$6,947	\$85,935	\$28,645	\$44,091
Textile mills	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$8,032
Textile product mills	\$618	\$2,983	\$3,601	\$1,801	\$5,948	(D)	\$0	\$5,948	\$1,983	\$9,855
Apparel manufacturing	(D)	\$2,067	(D)	(D)	\$6,005	(D)	\$0	\$6,005	\$2,002	\$28,428
Leather and allied product manufacturing	(D)	\$682	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Paper manufacturing	\$25,918	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$45,009	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$95,068
Printing and related support activities	\$7,732	\$8,669	\$16,401	\$8,201	\$30,681	(D)	\$1,444	(D)	(D)	\$107,099
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$23,388	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$13,520
Chemical manufacturing	\$7,115	\$33,410	\$40,525	\$20,263	\$44,026	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$536,903
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	\$602	\$6,411	\$7,013	\$3,507	\$16,454	\$735	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$28,771
Wholesale trade	\$395,668	\$330,570	\$726,238	\$363,119	\$845,245	\$91,375	\$28,981	\$965,601	\$321,867	\$5,251,875
Retail trade	\$648,996	\$500,435	\$1,149,431	\$574,716	\$1,230,490	\$244,623	\$77,942	\$1,553,055	\$517,685	\$4,417,886
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	\$116,676	\$96,398	\$213,074	\$106,537	\$274,665	\$45,651	\$10,935	\$331,251	\$110,417	\$553,257
Furniture and home furnishings stores	\$21,127	\$14,582	\$35,709	\$17,855	\$57,108	\$7,516	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$146,390
Electronics and appliance stores	\$16,840	\$20,513	\$37,353	\$18,677	\$53,077	\$5,284	\$994	\$59,355	\$19,785	\$822,881
Building material and garden supply stores	\$59,418	\$55,596	\$115,014	\$57,507	\$116,866	\$32,385	\$4,044	\$153,295	\$51,098	\$262,484
Food and beverage stores	\$119,051	\$148,519	\$267,570	\$133,785	\$201,735	\$52,408	\$41,845	\$295,988	\$98,663	\$552,612
Health and personal care stores	\$53,855	\$39,982	\$93,837	\$46,919	\$115,351	\$16,172	\$5,874	\$137,397	\$45,799	\$234,158
Gasoline stations	\$19,378	\$7,319	\$26,697	\$13,349	\$38,292	\$18,155	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$54,458
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	\$52,875	\$24,074	\$76,949	\$38,475	\$64,137	\$7,588	\$578	\$72,303	\$24,101	\$283,478
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	\$15,721	\$17,826	\$33,547	\$16,774	\$29,161	\$4,161	\$699	\$34,021	\$11,340	\$134,529
General merchandise stores	\$84,687	\$42,346	\$127,033	\$63,517	\$191,505	\$45,063	\$6,405	\$242,973	\$80,991	\$384,813
Miscellaneous store retailers	\$49,638	\$28,532	\$78,170	\$39,085	\$65,561	\$6,709	\$1,278	\$73,548	\$24,516	\$147,005

**Table C-2
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2007 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Nonstore retailers	\$39,730	\$4,748	\$44,478	\$22,239	\$23,032	\$3,531	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$841,821
Transportation and warehousing	\$179,089	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$474,423	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$619,172
Air transportation	\$20,053	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$38,739	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$52,844
Rail transportation	\$1,213	\$2,446	\$3,659	\$1,830	(D)	\$3,284	\$0	\$3,284	\$1,095	\$24,728
Water transportation	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$0
Truck transportation	\$83,069	\$15,949	\$99,018	\$49,509	\$193,852	\$50,363	\$8,182	\$252,397	\$84,132	\$210,454
Transit and ground passenger transportation	\$7,706	\$2,287	\$9,993	\$4,997	\$16,474	\$8,426	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$62,608
Pipeline transportation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,745	\$0	\$0	\$1,745	\$582	(D)
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	\$924	\$632	\$1,556	\$778	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Support activities for transportation	\$16,060	\$5,238	\$21,298	\$10,649	\$55,213	\$3,210	\$920	\$59,343	\$19,781	\$93,176
Couriers and messengers	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Warehousing and storage	\$32,432	\$16,793	\$49,225	\$24,613	\$65,955	(D)	\$0	\$65,955	\$21,985	\$34,633
Information	\$173,269	\$78,687	\$251,956	\$125,978	\$310,859	\$58,746	\$4,678	\$374,283	\$124,761	\$8,405,894
Publishing industries, except Internet	\$108,582	\$34,835	\$143,417	\$71,709	\$53,192	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$2,605,806
Motion picture and sound recording industries	\$9,414	\$6,457	\$15,871	\$7,936	\$5,719	\$1,287	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$51,344
Broadcasting, except Internet ³	\$25,077	\$9,952	\$35,029	\$17,515	\$114,067	\$5,355	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$105,382
Internet publishing and broadcasting	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Telecommunications	\$28,399	\$25,134	\$53,533	\$26,767	\$129,990	(D)	\$2,884	(D)	(D)	\$858,747
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	\$0	\$1,811	\$1,811	\$906	\$5,852	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$1,041,040
Other information services ³	\$1,797	\$498	\$2,295	\$1,148	\$2,039	(D)	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$3,743,575
Finance and insurance	\$368,123	\$166,850	\$534,973	\$267,487	\$735,745	\$70,596	\$20,277	\$826,618	\$275,539	\$2,810,830
Monetary authorities - central bank	\$0	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Credit intermediation and related activities	\$240,187	\$77,662	\$317,849	\$158,925	\$295,718	\$37,621	\$11,537	\$344,876	\$114,959	\$1,300,581
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	\$71,258	\$27,613	\$98,871	\$49,436	\$75,949	(D)	\$418	\$76,367	\$25,456	\$994,116
Insurance carriers and related activities	\$43,963	\$53,990	\$97,953	\$48,977	\$361,178	\$27,658	\$8,322	\$397,158	\$132,386	\$477,691
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	\$12,715	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$2,900	(D)	\$0	\$2,900	\$967	\$38,442

**Table C-2
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2007 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$101,232	\$55,838	\$157,070	\$78,535	\$174,205	\$27,525	\$4,555	\$206,285	\$68,762	\$1,073,579
Real estate	\$61,770	\$48,178	\$109,948	\$54,974	\$126,922	\$20,070	\$3,909	\$150,901	\$50,300	\$768,007
Rental and leasing services	\$39,462	\$7,660	\$47,122	\$23,561	(D)	\$7,455	\$646	(D)	(D)	\$217,090
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(D)	\$0	\$0	(D)	(D)	\$88,482
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$402,763	\$342,321	\$745,084	\$372,542	\$657,029	\$66,571	\$9,172	\$732,772	\$244,257	\$16,508,867
Management of companies and enterprises	\$143,266	\$320,290	\$463,556	\$231,778	\$212,729	\$43,801	\$2,657	\$259,187	\$86,396	\$1,324,377
Administrative and waste services	\$189,478	\$199,487	\$388,965	\$194,483	\$555,493	\$50,021	\$17,711	\$623,225	\$207,742	\$3,091,140
Administrative and support services	\$162,579	\$193,422	\$356,001	\$178,001	\$506,875	\$48,605	\$14,397	\$569,877	\$189,959	\$2,945,415
Waste management and remediation services	\$26,899	\$6,065	\$32,964	\$16,482	\$48,618	\$1,416	\$3,314	\$53,348	\$17,783	\$145,725
Educational services	\$91,826	\$55,355	\$147,181	\$73,591	\$116,299	\$1,787	\$2,572	\$120,658	\$40,219	\$2,310,381
Health care and social assistance	\$684,351	\$618,989	\$1,303,340	\$651,670	\$1,986,086	\$272,654	\$28,291	\$2,287,031	\$762,344	\$5,296,027
Ambulatory health care services	\$369,436	\$284,543	\$653,979	\$326,990	\$845,214	\$122,271	\$24,039	\$991,524	\$330,508	\$2,030,673
Hospitals	(D)	\$206,793	(D)	(D)	\$791,537	\$93,141	\$0	\$884,678	\$294,893	\$2,407,836
Nursing and residential care facilities	\$61,201	\$64,852	\$126,053	\$63,027	\$206,800	\$39,756	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$431,026
Social assistance	(D)	\$62,801	(D)	(D)	\$142,535	\$17,486	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$426,492
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$96,661	\$52,537	\$149,198	\$74,599	\$76,068	\$10,784	\$6,813	\$93,665	\$31,222	\$592,744
Performing arts and spectator sports	\$21,153	\$9,283	\$30,436	\$15,218	\$15,523	\$873	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$313,495
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	\$23,853	\$1,634	\$25,487	\$12,744	\$5,544	\$370	\$0	\$5,914	\$1,971	\$10,274
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	\$51,655	\$41,620	\$93,275	\$46,638	\$55,001	\$9,541	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$268,975
Accommodation and food services	\$568,123	\$212,511	\$780,634	\$390,317	\$478,273	\$74,553	\$23,714	\$576,540	\$192,180	\$1,678,840
Accommodation	\$303,833	\$38,447	\$342,280	\$171,140	\$51,726	\$4,706	(D)	\$56,432	\$18,811	\$328,510
Food services and drinking places	\$264,290	\$174,064	\$438,354	\$219,177	\$426,547	\$69,847	(D)	\$496,394	\$165,465	\$1,350,330
Other services, except public administration	\$268,227	\$182,610	\$450,837	\$225,419	\$541,699	\$100,480	\$24,010	\$666,189	\$222,063	\$1,330,928
Repair and maintenance	\$52,225	\$43,352	\$95,577	\$47,789	\$135,029	\$33,378	\$6,086	\$174,493	\$58,164	\$376,610
Personal and laundry services	\$43,118	\$28,250	\$71,368	\$35,684	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$265,149
Membership associations and organizations	\$132,900	\$81,810	\$214,710	\$107,355	\$268,630	\$51,527	\$11,145	\$331,302	\$110,434	\$548,121
Private households	\$39,984	\$29,198	\$69,182	\$34,591	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$141,048

Table C-2
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2007 (Thousands of Dollars)

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Government and government enterprises	\$2,831,084	\$1,189,744	\$4,020,828	\$2,010,414	\$4,243,095	\$923,518	\$186,846	\$5,353,459	\$1,784,486	\$7,492,801
Federal, civilian	\$577,447	\$50,092	\$627,539	\$313,770	\$718,056	\$65,278	\$12,551	\$795,885	\$265,295	\$1,071,143
Military	\$542,291	\$15,065	\$557,356	\$278,678	\$68,513	\$14,681	\$3,252	\$86,446	\$28,815	\$144,938
State and local	\$1,711,346	\$1,124,587	\$2,835,933	\$1,417,967	\$3,456,526	\$843,559	\$171,043	\$4,471,128	\$1,490,376	\$6,276,720
State government	\$273,301	\$359,918	\$633,219	\$316,610	\$653,596	\$83,187	\$996	\$737,779	\$245,926	\$513,107
Local government	\$1,438,045	\$764,669	\$2,202,714	\$1,101,357	\$2,802,930	\$760,372	\$170,047	\$3,733,349	\$1,244,450	\$5,763,613

¹Total average compensation per job is compensation of employees received divided by total full-time and part-time wage and salary employment.

²The estimates of compensation for 2001-2006 are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The estimates for 2007 forward are based on the 2007 NAICS.

³Under the 2007 NAICS, internet publishing and broadcasting was reclassified to other information services.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the total.

Source: BEA 2009a

**Table C-3
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2008 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Total average compensation per job (dollars) ¹	\$53,306	\$52,101	\$105,407	\$52,704	\$47,023	\$44,580	\$48,310	\$139,913	\$46,638	\$97,323
Compensation of employees, received ²	\$9,666,386	\$5,283,270	\$14,949,656	\$7,474,828	\$17,035,040	\$3,214,059	\$775,420	\$21,024,519	\$7,008,173	\$92,573,256
Farm compensation	\$509,820	\$197,631	\$707,451	\$353,726	\$462,398	\$209,612	\$26,853	\$698,863	\$232,954	\$85,928
Nonfarm compensation	\$9,156,566	\$5,085,639	\$14,242,205	\$7,121,103	\$16,572,642	\$3,004,447	\$748,567	\$20,325,656	\$6,775,219	\$92,487,328
Private compensation	\$6,176,013	\$3,837,627	\$10,013,640	\$5,006,820	\$12,119,870	\$2,006,531	\$553,587	\$14,679,988	\$4,893,329	\$84,667,786
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$912,824 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$754,688	\$110,228 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$40,326
Forestry and logging	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Agriculture and forestry support activities	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Mining	\$27,709 (D)	(N)	(N)	(N)	\$15,987	\$0 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$16,867
Oil and gas extraction	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Mining (except oil and gas)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Support activities for mining	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Utilities	\$62,827	\$22,259	\$85,086	\$42,543	\$239,522 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$224,855
Construction	\$383,326	\$274,058	\$657,384	\$328,692	\$1,059,969	\$111,501	\$70,465	\$1,241,935	\$413,978	\$3,488,406
Construction of buildings	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Specialty trade contractors	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Manufacturing	\$338,301	\$449,323	\$787,624	\$393,812	\$1,400,314	\$504,372	\$163,992	\$2,068,678	\$689,559	\$25,054,475
Durable goods manufacturing	\$95,992	\$332,552	\$428,544	\$214,272 (D)	(D)	\$99,942	\$79,473 (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wood product manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Primary metal manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Machinery manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Other transportation equipment	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)

**Table C-3
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2008 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
manufacturing										
Furniture and related product manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Nondurable goods manufacturing	\$242,309	\$116,771	\$359,080	\$179,540	(D)	\$404,430	\$84,519	\$488,949	\$162,983	(D)
Food manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Textile mills	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Textile product mills	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Apparel manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Paper manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Printing and related support activities	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Chemical manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Wholesale trade	\$433,047	\$272,604	\$705,651	\$352,826	\$831,445	(D)	\$28,358	(D)	(D)	\$5,309,992
Retail trade	\$641,185	\$490,034	\$1,131,219	\$565,610	\$1,218,688	\$238,949	\$83,708	\$1,541,345	\$513,782	\$4,136,221
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Furniture and home furnishings stores	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Electronics and appliance stores	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Building material and garden supply stores	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Food and beverage stores	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Health and personal care stores	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Gasoline stations	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
General merchandise stores	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Miscellaneous store retailers	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)

**Table C-3
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2008 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Nonstore retailers	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Transportation and warehousing	\$194,844	\$60,497	\$255,341	\$127,671	\$498,784	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$629,916
Air transportation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Rail transportation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Water transportation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Truck transportation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Pipeline transportation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Support activities for transportation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Couriers and messengers	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Warehousing and storage	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Information	\$164,109	\$74,598	\$238,707	\$119,354	\$357,566	\$58,828	\$3,672	\$420,066	\$140,022	\$8,419,686
Publishing industries, except Internet	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Broadcasting, except Internet ³	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Internet publishing and broadcasting	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Telecommunications	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Other information services ³	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Finance and insurance	\$372,217	\$153,229	\$525,446	\$262,723	\$721,201	\$64,823	\$19,549	\$805,573	\$268,524	\$2,920,227
Monetary authorities - central bank	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Credit intermediation and related activities	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Insurance carriers and related activities	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)

**Table C-3
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2008 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$87,045	\$55,240	\$142,285	\$71,143	\$178,803	\$25,037	\$4,787	\$208,627	\$69,542	\$951,076
Real estate	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Rental and leasing services	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$424,595	\$350,963	\$775,558	\$387,779	\$688,256	\$64,266	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$16,794,974
Management of companies and enterprises	\$151,988	\$280,520	\$432,508	\$216,254	\$205,268	\$52,573	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$1,256,328
Administrative and waste services	\$197,629	\$215,637	\$413,266	\$206,633	\$569,517	\$46,768	\$13,385	\$629,670	\$209,890	\$3,211,902
Administrative and support services	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Waste management and remediation services	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Educational services	\$97,507	\$61,704	\$159,211	\$79,606	\$131,444	\$1,225	\$2,683	\$135,352	\$45,117	\$2,461,321
Health care and social assistance	\$720,994	\$604,297	\$1,325,291	\$662,646	\$2,138,408	\$289,271	\$29,440	\$2,457,119	\$819,040	\$5,974,347
Ambulatory health care services	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Hospitals	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Nursing and residential care facilities	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Social assistance	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$100,485	\$51,824	\$152,309	\$76,155	\$78,628	\$10,343	\$6,875	\$95,846	\$31,949	\$628,164
Performing arts and spectator sports	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Accommodation and food services	\$581,117	\$214,961	\$796,078	\$398,039	\$480,957	\$78,515	\$23,862	\$583,334	\$194,445	\$1,739,484
Accommodation	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Food services and drinking places	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Other services, except public administration	\$284,264	\$193,414	\$477,678	\$238,839	\$550,425	\$103,933	\$24,127	\$678,485	\$226,162	\$1,409,219
Repair and maintenance	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Personal and laundry services	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Membership associations and organizations	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Private households	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)

**Table C-3
Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2008 (Thousands of Dollars)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Government and government enterprises	\$2,980,553	\$1,248,012	\$4,228,565	\$2,114,283	\$4,452,772	\$997,916	\$194,980	\$5,645,668	\$1,881,889	\$7,819,542
Federal, civilian	\$599,252	\$52,170	\$651,422	\$325,711	\$761,119	\$71,587	\$12,566	\$845,272	\$281,757	\$1,071,170
Military	\$546,069	\$17,349	\$563,418	\$281,709	\$96,854	\$16,856	\$3,730	\$117,440	\$39,147	\$159,369
State and local	\$1,835,232	\$1,178,493	\$3,013,725	\$1,506,863	\$3,594,799	\$909,473	\$178,684	\$4,682,956	\$1,560,985	\$6,589,003
State government	\$298,202	\$385,065	\$683,267	\$341,634	\$695,795	\$101,688	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$497,618
Local government	\$1,537,030	\$793,428	\$2,330,458	\$1,165,229	\$2,899,004	\$807,785	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$6,091,385

¹Total average compensation per job is compensation of employees received, divided by total full-time and part-time wage and salary employment.

²The estimates of compensation for 2001-2006 are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The estimates for 2007 forward are based on the 2007 NAICS.

³Under the 2007 NAICS, Internet Publishing and Broadcasting was reclassified as Other Information Services.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the total.

(N) Data not available for this year.

Source: BEA 2009a

**Table C-4
Compensation of Employees by Industry, Percent Change 2001 to 2007**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Total average compensation per job (dollars) ¹	30.3	23.0	26.6	31.3	32.7	26.1	29.9	27.4
Compensation of employees, received ²	30.9	16.2	25.2	42.5	46.5	33.8	42.7	13.5
Farm compensation	-2.9	-10.6	-5.2	1.9	3.4	-24.4	0.9	-23.3
Nonfarm compensation	33.3	17.4	27.0	43.9	50.5	37.3	44.6	13.6
Private compensation	27.3	12.3	20.9	44.3	46.2	38.0	44.3	12.1
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	87.7	NA	NA	36.6	113.0	NA	NA	73.1
Forestry and logging	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Agriculture and forestry support activities	88.0	-57.1	82.5	35.7	NA	NA	NA	73.3
Mining	27.7	NA	NA	-15.1	-100.0	NA	NA	60.2
Oil and gas extraction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mining (except oil and gas)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Support activities for mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	128.2
Utilities	14.0	NA	NA	88.7	NA	NA	NA	-48.2
Construction	23.9	22.3	23.2	66.2	87.0	61.5	67.8	2.9
Construction of buildings	28.6	8.3	20.5	63.3	125.8	101.1	70.8	13.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	0.8	14.8	8.0	145.2	102.9	14.8	135.4	15.7
Specialty trade contractors	27.7	32.9	29.9	53.1	70.6	58.4	55.1	-1.5
Manufacturing	-26.5	-16.3	-21.0	29.6	36.8	46.3	32.4	-1.7
Durable goods manufacturing	-30.4	-15.9	-19.7	22.3	48.6	6.2	23.3	NA
Wood product manufacturing	128.1	-17.7	28.2	9.1	-55.5	17.5	1.4	-11.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	52.9	-37.0	-9.8	11.0	NA	NA	NA	-7.8
Primary metal manufacturing	45.1	NA	NA	-46.2	NA	NA	NA	54.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	-45.1	183.0	52.4	9.9	91.9	-24.8	12.4	-5.4
Machinery manufacturing	-16.8	158.1	66.6	1.0	-36.5	79.7	0.8	-40.6
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	-57.2	-35.5	-39.8	NA	NA	-31.6	NA	1.6
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	NA	18.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-53.6
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Furniture and related product manufacturing	-19.5	29.5	10.4	-15.7	64.9	NA	NA	-17.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-25.7	3.9	-4.7	-4.1	41.0	NA	NA	23.2
Nondurable goods manufacturing	-24.7	-17.3	-22.5	35.6	33.8	140.4	38.9	NA
Food manufacturing	-35.6	-27.5	-33.6	35.1	51.4	NA	37.7	-4.9
Beverage and tobacco product	9.1	20.3	11.0	29.4	NA	77.4	32.3	10.8

**Table C-4
Compensation of Employees by Industry, Percent Change 2001 to 2007**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
manufacturing								
Textile mills	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Textile product mills	25.4	18.7	19.8	86.4	NA	NA	86.4	22.3
Apparel manufacturing	NA	-22.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	158.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paper manufacturing	15.3	NA	NA	38.1	NA	NA	NA	-2.8
Printing and related support activities	-17.6	-26.9	-22.8	0.4	NA	NA	NA	-50.6
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	116.8	NA	NA	NA	-32.4
Chemical manufacturing	-42.9	20.6	0.9	223.6	NA	NA	NA	-14.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	-29.5	-31.7	-31.5	-35.1	-82.8	NA	NA	-73.0
Wholesale trade	46.1	51.0	48.3	39.4	NA	15.3	NA	31.9
Retail trade	19.2	13.8	16.8	32.1	30.0	3.2	29.9	17.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8.5	-1.9	3.5	24.5	-0.4	-19.3	18.3	-13.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	-5.5	-13.2	-8.8	44.5	38.3	NA	NA	-15.0
Electronics and appliance stores	19.1	64.6	40.4	36.0	67.1	-39.8	35.4	-7.9
Building material and garden supply stores	11.6	35.9	22.1	47.0	80.1	-16.4	49.8	22.4
Food and beverage stores	3.2	33.7	18.1	10.4	25.7	12.9	13.2	4.6
Health and personal care stores	36.0	20.4	28.9	49.5	55.2	NA	NA	15.5
Gasoline stations	22.8	-31.2	1.1	6.9	63.5	NA	NA	-4.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	29.6	9.9	22.7	50.3	64.2	-34.5	50.1	28.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	0.7	-34.5	-21.7	43.3	-10.8	22.2	33.0	15.3
General merchandise stores	32.5	35.5	33.5	48.2	36.8	NA	NA	31.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	12.8	-1.1	7.3	35.9	1.7	40.3	32.0	-18.0
Nonstore retailers	227.2	-32.0	132.6	39.9	-5.8	NA	NA	268.8
Transportation and warehousing	49.5	NA	NA	43.4	NA	NA	NA	-19.5
Air transportation	299.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-57.3
Rail transportation	-34.5	-25.3	-28.6	NA	6.9	NA	-90.4	7.2
Water transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Truck transportation	44.6	-37.9	19.1	25.5	64.2	50.7	32.4	-20.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	28.4	-30.4	7.6	44.8	NA	NA	NA	-9.0
Pipeline transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	-18.4	123.3	9.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Support activities for transportation	25.4	19.1	23.8	109.6	42.2	-60.8	91.8	18.8
Couriers and messengers	NA	NA	NA	#VALUE!	NA	NA	NA	NA
Warehousing and storage	57.7	130.5	76.7	84.6	NA	NA	NA	-38.3
Information	0.5	-62.0	-33.6	24.9	267.8	2.1	38.9	58.7
Publishing industries, except Internet	21.0	-74.4	-36.5	23.5	NA	NA	NA	37.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries	11.7	41.9	22.3	1.3	NA	NA	NA	13.8

**Table C-4
Compensation of Employees by Industry, Percent Change 2001 to 2007**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Broadcasting, except Internet ³	65.2	187.0	87.9	56.5	182.9	NA	NA	-27.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telecommunications	-47.8	-37.3	-43.4	8.9	NA	87.6	NA	1.8
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	-100.0	-91.3	-92.4	-10.2	NA	NA	NA	-50.8
Other information services ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90,565.4
Finance and insurance	24.7	32.5	27.0	40.4	52.9	76.6	42.1	20.4
Monetary authorities - central bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit intermediation and related activities	24.9	21.9	24.2	53.0	79.4	59.6	55.7	73.2
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	64.9	43.5	58.3	-3.1	NA	205.1	-2.7	-11.6
Insurance carriers and related activities	-22.2	31.0	0.3	44.7	28.2	102.0	44.3	24.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	277.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-49.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	25.6	-25.7	0.9	32.0	95.4	44.8	38.2	24.6
Real estate	7.2	21.4	13.0	38.4	86.0	73.5	44.1	20.7
Rental and leasing services	NA	NA	NA	NA	125.9	-27.7	NA	42.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	46.9	-19.7	6.4	74.4	75.1	-39.6	70.4	11.2
Management of companies and enterprises	-29.9	46.9	9.7	5.4	-28.8	-4.6	-2.6	-48.7
Administrative and waste services	1.8	49.8	21.8	82.1	62.0	206.0	82.4	5.2
Administrative and support services	-7.2	53.5	18.2	83.6	62.2	NA	NA	4.7
Waste management and remediation services	144.2	-14.8	81.8	67.4	52.9	NA	NA	16.1
Educational services	33.2	52.8	40.0	82.9	61.3	40.2	81.3	65.6
Health care and social assistance	45.2	61.7	52.6	56.3	46.0	54.2	54.9	60.9
Ambulatory health care services	45.6	72.2	56.1	39.4	47.9	94.8	41.4	63.9
Hospitals	NA	80.0	NA	84.3	47.4	NA	79.6	70.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	20.3	24.8	22.6	29.3	50.3	NA	NA	30.1
Social assistance	NA	24.2	NA	89.6	20.9	NA	NA	37.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	39.1	32.5	36.7	22.0	46.7	-9.9	21.3	63.9
Performing arts and spectator sports	101.1	163.6	116.8	21.5	311.8	NA	NA	171.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	29.0	75.5	31.3	171.6	36.0	NA	155.7	26.9
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	27.6	18.3	23.2	15.8	38.9	NA	NA	13.1
Accommodation and food services	29.6	13.0	24.6	42.8	29.8	21.0	40.0	20.1
Accommodation	27.7	-6.3	22.7	29.1	-20.5	NA	NA	19.0
Food services and drinking places	31.8	18.4	26.1	44.7	35.5	NA	NA	20.3
Other services, except public administration	35.4	22.2	29.7	28.8	29.9	30.6	29.0	17.7
Repair and maintenance	11.1	20.9	15.3	29.2	42.8	46.3	32.1	-7.9
Personal and laundry services	35.7	3.8	21.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.2
Membership associations and organizations	46.8	25.2	37.7	25.9	25.4	23.1	25.7	26.7
Private households	39.3	38.8	39.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.1

**Table C-4
Compensation of Employees by Industry, Percent Change 2001 to 2007**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Government and government enterprises	48.2	38.3	45.1	43.0	60.6	35.2	45.5	33.7
Federal, civilian	59.9	29.3	57.0	24.1	61.4	49.7	26.8	28.8
Military	76.9	102.1	77.5	156.8	127.7	103.9	148.9	73.2
State and local	37.7	38.2	37.9	46.3	59.7	33.4	48.1	33.9
State government	44.4	48.4	46.7	67.9	600.1	-86.2	80.6	34.9
Local government	36.5	33.8	35.5	42.1	47.3	40.5	43.1	33.8

¹Total average compensation per job is compensation of employees received, divided by total full-time and part-time wage and salary employment.

²The estimates of compensation for 2001-2006 are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The estimates for 2007 forward are based on the 2007 NAICS.

³Under the 2007 NAICS, Internet Publishing and Broadcasting was reclassified as Other Information Services.

NA: Not available, either in order to avoid disclosure of confidential information or because data was not available for one of the years presented.

Source: BEA 2009a

**Table C-5
Compensation of Employees by Industry, Percent Change 2007 to 2008**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Total average compensation per job (dollars) ¹	3.5	1.2	2.3	3.5	6.2	5.5	5.0	-1.6
Compensation of employees, received ²	3.5	-1.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	-1.7	2.8	-0.8
Farm compensation	11.9	15.7	13.0	12.1	12.9	6.7	12.1	7.2
Nonfarm compensation	3.1	-1.7	1.3	2.6	3.0	-2.0	2.5	-0.8
Private compensation	2.1	-3.7	-0.2	1.7	0.7	-4.1	1.4	-1.3
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	2.5	NA	NA	3.0	1.1	NA	NA	5.0
Forestry and logging	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Agriculture and forestry support activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mining	17.6	NA	NA	21.5	NA	NA	NA	-9.3
Oil and gas extraction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mining (except oil and gas)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Support activities for mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilities	11.4	NA	NA	16.5	NA	NA	NA	10.7
Construction	-7.9	-13.1	-10.2	-7.7	-21.2	-18.6	-9.8	0.7
Construction of buildings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heavy and civil engineering construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Specialty trade contractors	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manufacturing	-3.5	-3.2	-3.4	-1.4	3.2	-1.6	-0.3	-8.4
Durable goods manufacturing	-6.3	-3.6	-4.2	NA	-6.8	-6.3	NA	NA
Wood product manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Primary metal manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Machinery manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Furniture and related product manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Miscellaneous manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nondurable goods manufacturing	-2.4	-2.2	-2.3	NA	6.0	3.2	-61.6	NA
Food manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table C-5
Compensation of Employees by Industry, Percent Change 2007 to 2008**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Textile mills	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Textile product mills	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Apparel manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Leather and allied product manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paper manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Printing and related support activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chemical manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	9.4	-17.5	-2.8	-1.6	NA	-2.1	NA	1.1
Retail trade	-1.2	-2.1	-1.6	-1.0	-2.3	7.4	-0.8	-6.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Furniture and home furnishings stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electronics and appliance stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Building material and garden supply stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Food and beverage stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Health and personal care stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gasoline stations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
General merchandise stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Miscellaneous store retailers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonstore retailers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation and warehousing	8.8	NA	NA	5.1	NA	NA	NA	1.7
Air transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rail transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Water transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Truck transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transit and ground passenger transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pipeline transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Support activities for transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couriers and messengers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Warehousing and storage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Information	-5.3	-5.2	-5.3	15.0	0.1	-21.5	12.2	0.2
Publishing industries, except Internet	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Motion picture and sound recording industries	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Broadcasting, except Internet ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table C-5
Compensation of Employees by Industry, Percent Change 2007 to 2008**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Internet publishing and broadcasting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telecommunications	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other information services ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance and insurance	1.1	-8.2	-1.8	-2.0	-8.2	-3.6	-2.5	3.9
Monetary authorities - central bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit intermediation and related activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance carriers and related activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Real estate and rental and leasing	-14.0	-1.1	-9.4	2.6	-9.0	5.1	1.1	-11.4
Real estate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rental and leasing services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5.4	2.5	4.1	4.8	-3.5	NA	NA	1.7
Management of companies and enterprises	6.1	-12.4	-6.7	-3.5	20.0	NA	NA	-5.1
Administrative and waste services	4.3	8.1	6.2	2.5	-6.5	-24.4	1.0	3.9
Administrative and support services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Waste management and remediation services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Educational services	6.2	11.5	8.2	13.0	-31.4	4.3	12.2	6.5
Health care and social assistance	5.4	-2.4	1.7	7.7	6.1	4.1	7.4	12.8
Ambulatory health care services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nursing and residential care facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Social assistance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.0	-1.4	2.1	3.4	-4.1	0.9	2.3	6.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Accommodation and food services	2.3	1.2	2.0	0.6	5.3	0.6	1.2	3.6
Accommodation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Food services and drinking places	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other services, except public administration	6.0	5.9	6.0	1.6	3.4	0.5	1.8	5.9
Repair and maintenance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Personal and laundry services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Membership associations and organizations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Private households	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	8.1	4.4	5.5	4.4

**Table C-5
Compensation of Employees by Industry, Percent Change 2007 to 2008**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Federal, civilian	3.8	4.1	3.8	6.0	9.7	0.1	6.2	0.0
Military	0.7	15.2	1.1	41.4	14.8	14.7	35.9	10.0
State and local	7.2	4.8	6.3	4.0	7.8	4.5	4.7	5.0
State government	9.1	7.0	7.9	6.5	22.2	NA	NA	-3.0
Local government	6.9	3.8	5.8	3.4	6.2	NA	NA	5.7

¹ Total average compensation per job is compensation of employees received divided by total full-time and part-time wage and salary employment.

² The estimates of compensation for 2001-2006 are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The estimates for 2007 forward are based on the 2007 NAICS.

³ Under the 2007 NAICS, internet publishing and broadcasting was reclassified to other information services.

NA Not available either in order to avoid disclosure of confidential information or because data was not available for one of the years presented.

Source: BEA 2009a

**Table C-6
Employment by Industry, 2001 (Number of Jobs)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Total employment	227,249	148,125	375,374	187,687	413,647	85,114	22,262	521,023	173,674	1,241,525
Farm employment	17,300	7,959	25,259	12,630	26,560	10,717	1,941	39,218	13,073	4,805
Nonfarm employment	209,949	140,166	350,115	175,058	387,087	74,397	20,321	481,805	160,602	1,236,720
Private employment	174,675	121,224	295,899	147,950	322,553	60,277	17,486	400,316	133,439	1,138,464
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	26,050	1,565	27,615	13,808	38,713	4,914	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,906
Mining	407	137	544	272	518	56	(D)	(D)	(D)	903
Utilities	695	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,455	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,412
Construction	10,255	8,674	18,929	9,465	21,076	3,551	1,843	26,470	8,823	59,687
Manufacturing	10,501	10,361	20,862	10,431	29,395	10,471	2,694	42,560	14,187	248,570
Wholesale trade	5,484	4,381	9,865	4,933	14,144	(D)	660	(D)	(D)	46,017
Retail trade	22,233	17,689	39,922	19,961	42,681	9,330	2,947	54,958	18,319	107,299
Transportation and warehousing	3,893	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,866	2,694	(D)	(D)	(D)	20,143
Information	3,499	3,271	6,770	3,385	6,033	566	165	6,764	2,255	47,387
Finance and insurance	6,952	3,875	10,827	5,414	15,669	1,660	546	17,875	5,958	34,166
Real estate and rental and leasing	7,754	7,076	14,830	7,415	12,293	2,219	870	15,382	5,127	44,938
Professional, scientific, and technical services	11,126	12,454	23,580	11,790	15,303	2,014	871	18,188	6,063	176,532
Management of companies and enterprises	4,037	2,219	6,256	3,128	3,903	988	109	5,000	1,667	20,710
Administrative and waste services	9,090	6,840	15,930	7,965	16,961	2,554	658	20,173	6,724	79,096
Educational services	2,948	2,446	5,394	2,697	3,739	230	174	4,143	1,381	34,426
Health care and social assistance	13,783	13,157	26,940	13,470	36,746	6,670	1,036	44,452	14,817	78,671
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,565	4,630	9,195	4,598	5,125	887	537	6,549	2,183	18,911
Accommodation and food services	19,916	4,630	24,546	12,273	24,859	4,736	1,278	30,873	10,291	68,474
Other services, except public administration	11,487	8,749	20,236	10,118	23,074	4,684	1,205	28,963	9,654	48,216
Government and government enterprises	35,274	18,942	54,216	27,108	64,534	14,120	2,835	81,489	27,163	98,256
Federal, civilian	4,687	562	5,249	2,625	9,633	625	141	10,399	3,466	10,758
Military	5,493	472	5,965	2,983	1,554	404	101	2,059	686	3,649
State and local	25,094	17,908	43,002	21,501	53,347	13,091	2,593	69,031	23,010	83,849

**Table C-6
Employment by Industry, 2001 (Number of Jobs)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
State government	4,418	5,824	10,242	5,121	7,476	328	222	8,026	2,675	8,331
Local government	20,676	12,084	32,760	16,380	45,871	12,763	2,371	61,005	20,335	75,518

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the total.

Source: BEA 2009b

**Table C-7
Employment by Industry, 2007 (Number of Jobs)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Total employment	233,846	147,903	381,749	190,875	457,157	94,691	24,408	576,256	192,085	1,179,511
Farm employment	14,678	6,804	21,482	10,741	22,496	8,969	1,358	32,823	10,941	3,358
Nonfarm employment	219,168	141,099	360,267	180,134	434,661	85,722	23,050	543,433	181,144	1,176,153
Private employment	182,685	121,854	304,539	152,270	366,039	69,975	20,264	456,278	152,093	1,079,759
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	32,250	(D)	(D)	(D)	34,686	5,345	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,068
Mining	426	(D)	(D)	(D)	338	25	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,100
Utilities	579	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,972	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,956
Construction	10,868	9,851	20,719	10,360	27,664	5,072	2,389	35,125	11,708	59,685
Manufacturing	6,854	7,509	14,363	7,182	29,665	9,841	3,111	42,617	14,206	170,176
Wholesale trade	6,014	5,605	11,619	5,810	16,002	2,421	565	18,988	6,329	46,517
Retail trade	22,424	16,943	39,367	19,684	47,183	10,370	2,479	60,032	20,011	104,592
Transportation and warehousing	4,175	(D)	(D)	(D)	13,102	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16,930
Information	2,676	1,955	4,631	2,316	5,112	1,498	158	6,768	2,256	43,594
Finance and insurance	6,430	4,166	10,596	5,298	17,608	2,293	674	20,575	6,858	38,056
Real estate and rental and leasing	11,805	9,791	21,596	10,798	20,055	3,405	1,618	25,078	8,359	74,020
Professional, scientific, and technical services	11,534	11,401	22,935	11,468	19,906	2,966	784	23,656	7,885	163,802
Management of companies and enterprises	1,626	1,877	3,503	1,752	3,211	589	92	3,892	1,297	9,856
Administrative and waste services	8,717	7,370	16,087	8,044	22,496	3,566	968	27,030	9,010	76,227
Educational services	3,397	3,321	6,718	3,359	5,417	377	219	6,013	2,004	41,398
Health care and social assistance	15,041	14,555	29,596	14,798	43,745	7,529	1,052	52,326	17,442	87,961
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,741	4,909	9,650	4,825	5,568	1,117	495	7,180	2,393	20,602
Accommodation and food services	20,921	10,923	31,844	15,922	27,666	4,963	1,396	34,025	11,342	70,599
Other services, except public administration	12,207	8,756	20,963	10,482	24,643	5,120	1,296	31,059	10,353	50,620
Government and government enterprises	36,483	19,245	55,728	27,864	68,622	15,747	2,786	87,155	29,052	96,394
Federal, civilian	4,973	540	5,513	2,757	9,602	761	155	10,518	3,506	10,925
Military	5,979	396	6,375	3,188	1,572	386	86	2,044	681	3,153
State and local	25,531	18,309	43,840	21,920	57,448	14,600	2,545	74,593	24,864	82,316

**Table C-7
Employment by Industry, 2007 (Number of Jobs)**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Total	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Total	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
State government	4,383	6,213	10,596	5,298	9,585	516	16	10,117	3,372	8,203
Local government	21,148	12,096	33,244	16,622	47,863	14,084	2,529	64,476	21,492	74,113

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the total.

Source: BEA 2009b

**Table C-8
Employment by Industry, Percentage Change 2001 to 2007**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Total employment	2.9	-0.1	1.7	10.5	11.3	9.6	10.6	-5.0
Farm employment	-15.2	-14.5	-15.0	-15.3	-16.3	-30.0	-16.3	-30.1
Nonfarm employment	4.4	0.7	2.9	12.3	15.2	13.4	12.8	-4.9
Private employment	4.6	0.5	2.9	13.5	16.1	15.9	14.0	-5.2
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	23.8	NA	NA	-10.4	8.8	NA	NA	8.5
Mining	4.7	NA	NA	-34.7	-55.4	NA	NA	21.8
Utilities	-16.7	NA	NA	35.5	NA	NA	NA	-18.9
Construction	6.0	13.6	9.5	31.3	42.8	29.6	32.7	0.0
Manufacturing	-34.7	-27.5	-31.2	0.9	-6.0	15.5	0.1	-31.5
Wholesale trade	9.7	27.9	17.8	13.1	NA	-14.4	NA	1.1
Retail trade	0.9	-4.2	-1.4	10.5	11.1	-15.9	9.2	-2.5
Transportation and warehousing	7.2	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	NA	-16.0
Information	-23.5	-40.2	-31.6	-15.3	164.7	-4.2	0.1	-8.0
Finance and insurance	-7.5	7.5	-2.1	12.4	38.1	23.4	15.1	11.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	52.2	38.4	45.6	63.1	53.4	86.0	63.0	64.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3.7	-8.5	-2.7	30.1	47.3	-10.0	30.1	-7.2
Management of companies and enterprises	-59.7	-15.4	-44.0	-17.7	-40.4	-15.6	-22.2	-52.4
Administrative and waste services	-4.1	7.7	1.0	32.6	39.6	47.1	34.0	-3.6
Educational services	15.2	35.8	24.5	44.9	63.9	25.9	45.1	20.3
Health care and social assistance	9.1	10.6	9.9	19.0	12.9	1.5	17.7	11.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.9	6.0	4.9	8.6	25.9	-7.8	9.6	8.9
Accommodation and food services	5.0	135.9	29.7	11.3	4.8	9.2	10.2	3.1
Other services, except public administration	6.3	0.1	3.6	6.8	9.3	7.6	7.2	5.0
Government and government enterprises	3.4	1.6	2.8	6.3	11.5	-1.7	7.0	-1.9
Federal, civilian	6.1	-3.9	5.0	-0.3	21.8	9.9	1.1	1.6
Military	8.8	-16.1	6.9	1.2	-4.5	-14.9	-0.7	-13.6
State and local	1.7	2.2	1.9	7.7	11.5	-1.9	8.1	-1.8
State government	-0.8	6.7	3.5	28.2	57.3	-92.8	26.1	-1.5
Local government	2.3	0.1	1.5	4.3	10.4	6.7	5.7	-1.9

NA: Not available, either to avoid disclosure of confidential information or because data was not available for one of the years presented.

Source: BEA 2009b

**Table C-9
Compensation per Employee by Industry, 2007**

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Compensation of employees	\$39,920	\$36,147	\$38,033	\$36,247	\$32,754	\$32,331	\$33,777	\$75,189
Farm compensation	\$31,035	\$25,096	\$28,066	\$18,341	\$20,694	\$18,524	\$19,186	\$16,679
Nonfarm compensation	\$40,515	\$36,680	\$38,597	\$37,173	\$34,016	\$33,144	\$34,778	\$75,416
Private compensation	\$33,109	\$32,709	\$32,909	\$32,550	\$28,473	\$28,481	\$29,835	\$75,344
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$27,608	NA	NA	\$21,115	\$20,390	NA	NA	\$20,154
Mining	\$55,317	NA	NA	\$38,938	\$0	NA	NA	\$20,585
Utilities	\$97,440	NA	NA	\$104,272	NA	NA	NA	\$84,230
Construction	\$38,311	\$32,029	\$35,170	\$41,516	\$27,911	\$36,224	\$35,217	\$58,037
Manufacturing	\$51,167	\$61,844	\$56,505	\$47,880	\$49,644	\$53,585	\$50,370	\$109,987
Wholesale trade	\$65,791	\$58,978	\$62,384	\$52,821	\$37,743	\$51,294	\$47,286	\$114,129
Retail trade	\$28,942	\$29,536	\$29,239	\$26,079	\$23,589	\$31,441	\$27,036	\$41,174
Transportation and warehousing	\$42,896	NA	NA	\$36,210	NA	NA	NA	\$30,739
Information	\$64,749	\$40,249	\$52,499	\$60,810	\$39,216	\$29,608	\$43,211	\$177,388
Finance and insurance	\$57,251	\$40,050	\$48,651	\$41,785	\$30,788	\$30,085	\$34,219	\$82,270
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$8,575	\$5,703	\$7,139	\$8,686	\$8,084	\$2,815	\$6,528	\$23,890
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$34,920	\$30,026	\$32,473	\$33,007	\$22,445	\$11,699	\$22,383	\$93,518
Management of companies and enterprises	\$88,109	\$170,639	\$129,374	\$66,250	\$74,365	\$28,880	\$56,499	\$63,949
Administrative and waste services	\$21,737	\$27,067	\$24,402	\$24,693	\$14,027	\$18,296	\$19,006	\$39,081
Educational services	\$27,031	\$16,668	\$21,850	\$21,469	\$4,740	\$11,744	\$12,651	\$67,112
Health care and social assistance	\$45,499	\$42,528	\$44,013	\$45,401	\$36,214	\$26,893	\$36,169	\$67,319
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$20,388	\$10,702	\$15,545	\$13,662	\$9,654	\$13,764	\$12,360	\$31,344
Accommodation and food services	\$27,156	\$19,455	\$23,306	\$17,287	\$15,022	\$16,987	\$16,432	\$24,518
Other services, except public administration	\$21,973	\$20,855	\$21,414	\$21,982	\$19,625	\$18,526	\$20,044	\$27,603
Government and government enterprises	\$77,600	\$61,821	\$69,711	\$61,833	\$58,647	\$67,066	\$62,515	\$76,258
Federal, civilian	\$116,116	\$92,763	\$104,440	\$74,782	\$85,779	\$80,974	\$80,512	\$99,567
Military	\$90,699	\$38,043	\$64,371	\$43,583	\$38,034	\$37,814	\$39,810	\$39,720
State and local	\$67,030	\$61,423	\$64,226	\$60,168	\$57,778	\$67,207	\$61,718	\$74,857
State government	\$62,355	\$57,930	\$60,142	\$68,189	\$161,215	\$62,250	\$97,218	\$61,590
Local government	\$67,999	\$63,217	\$65,608	\$58,562	\$53,988	\$67,239	\$59,930	\$76,321

NA: Not available, either to avoid disclosure of confidential information or because data was not available for one of the years presented.

Source: BEA 2009a, 2009b

Table C-10
Percentage of Total Compensation by Socioeconomic Workshop Industry, 2007

Industry	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
Mining	0.3	(D)	(D)	0.1	0.0	(D)	(D)	0.02
Retail trade	7.0	9.4	7.8	7.4	7.9	9.9	7.6	4.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers (percent of Retail Trade)	18.0	19.3	18.5	22.3	18.7	14.0	21.3	12.5
Food and beverage stores (percent of Retail Trade)	18.3	29.7	23.3	16.4	21.4	53.7	19.1	12.5
Gasoline stations (percent of Retail Trade)	3.0	1.5	2.3	3.1	7.4	(D)	(D)	1.2
Accommodation and food services	6.1	4.0	5.3	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.8	1.8
Accommodation (percent of Accommodation and Food Services)	53.5	18.1	43.8	10.8	6.3	(D)	9.8	19.6
Food services and drinking places (percent of Accommodation and Food Services)	46.5	81.9	56.2	89.2	93.7	(D)	86.1	80.4

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: BEA 2009a

**Table C-11
Housing Median Value**

Year Estimate	United States	California	Monterey County	Santa Cruz County	Central Coast Average	Fresno County	Merced County	San Benito County	Diablo Range Average	Santa Clara County
2005-2007	\$181,800	\$513,200	\$662,300	\$718,700	\$690,500	\$284,800	\$333,300	\$669,000	\$429,033	\$725,800
2006-2008	\$192,400	\$510,200	\$638,600	\$708,700	\$673,650	\$286,800	\$310,500	\$650,900	\$416,066	\$743,200

Source: US Census Bureau 2010a, 2010b