



2018
FRAZIER PARK
ECONOMIC &
DEMOGRAPHIC
MINI PROFILE

REVISED OCTOBER 24, 2019

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CED wishes to acknowledge the work of the staff who produced this profile:

Peter Owens, Senior Project Analyst
Meagan Weaver, Senior Project Analyst
Ryan Miller, Senior Project Analyst
Tyler Boyle, Senior GIS Analyst
Abigail Whittaker, Project Analyst
Daniel Messerschmidt, GIS Developer
Luke Scholl, Production Coordinator
Cynthia Baricevic, GIS Assistant II
Will Uradzionaek, Sr. Research Assistant
Amanda Kabisch-Herzog, Sr. Research Assistant
Jon "Wyatt" Caldeira, Sr. Research Assistant
Karen C. Hernandez, Sr. Research Assistant
Patrick McLaughlin, Research Assistant
Raymond Santana, Research Assistant
Cassandra Miguel, Research Assistant
Alyssa Stephenson, Research Assistant
Mizan Shaikh, Research Assistant
Jordan Vernau, Research Assistant
Stephen Butler, Research Assistant
Nicholas Moreau, Research Assistant
Jessica Beckley, Research Assistant
Melissa Kovacs, Research Assistant
Paul Fortune, Research Assistant
Reilly Lombardi-Hackett, Research Assistant

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We also acknowledge the time of all community business owners who took the time to participate in the SFAC Survey, summary results of which are included at the end of this report.

Center for Economic Development
California State University, Chico
(530) 898-4598
www.cedcal.com



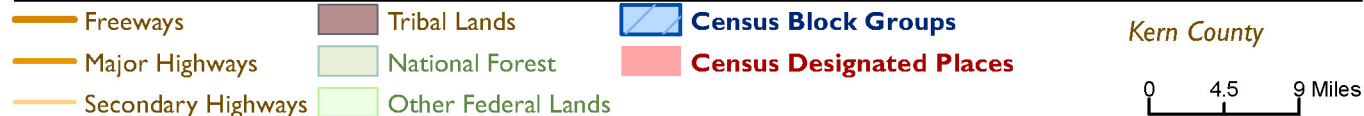
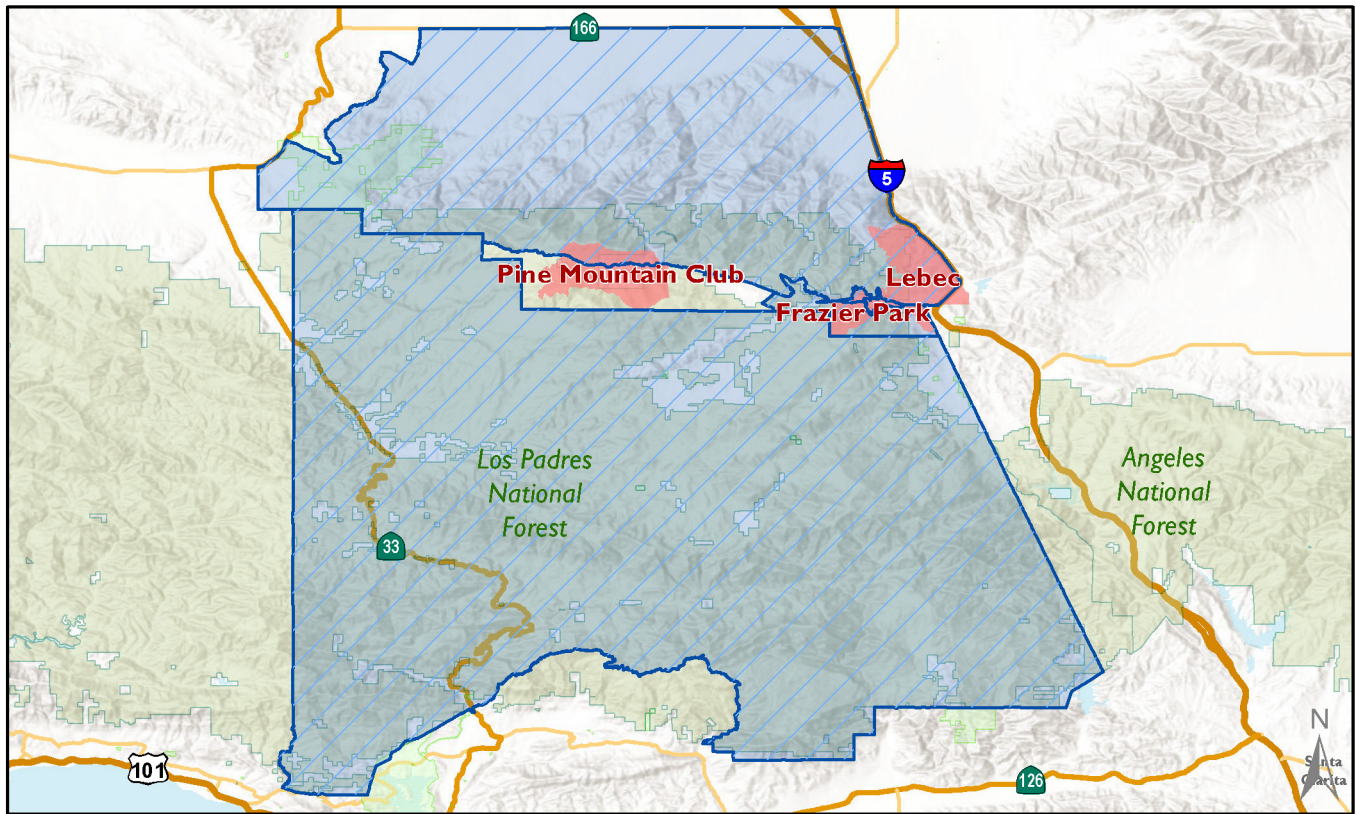
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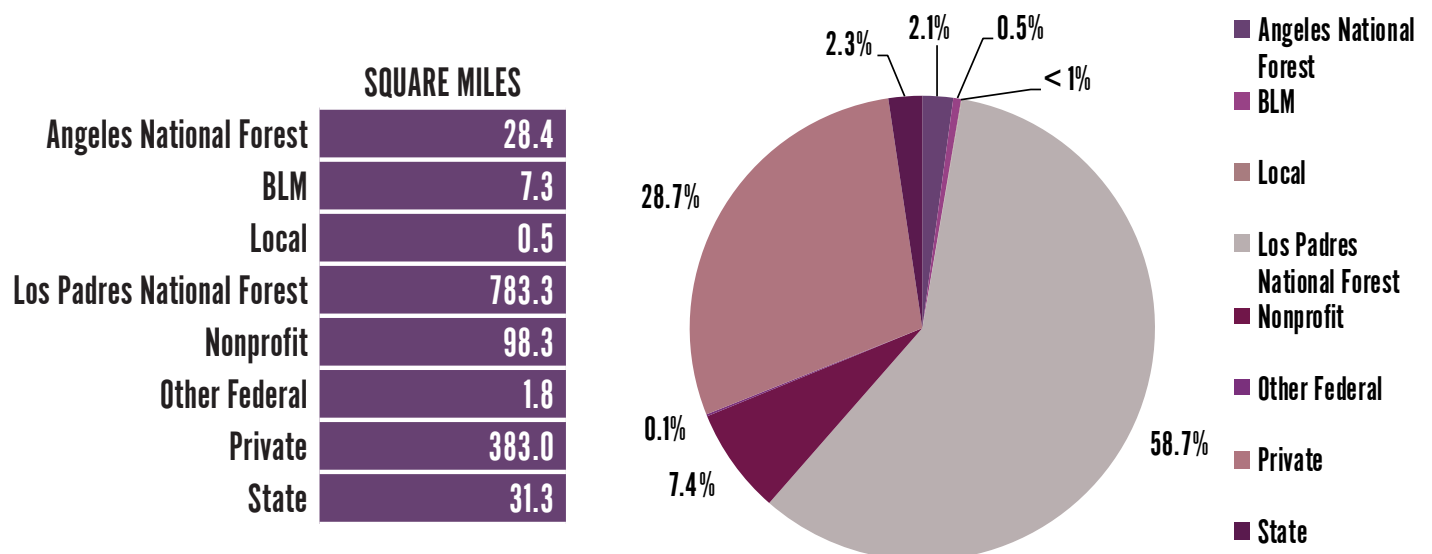
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MAP OF FRAZIER PARK



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U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT LAND MANAGEMENT PRESENCE WITHIN A 15-MILE RADIUS OF FRAZIER PARK



This report presents data on current and historic demographic, social, and economic conditions for the community of Frazier Park. This document is part of a broader study funded in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Sustainable Forest Action Coalition (SFAC), a grassroots, nonpartisan group advocating for policies that balance the economic and environmental resilience of rural communities. In the early 2010's, these organizations recognized a need for data that would allow the USFS to examine the impacts of public forest policy and management changes on communities in a rigorous way, and would support evidence-based planning decisions in the context of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process. These data would have to be collected under a standardized methodology and comparable across the state. The USFS and SFAC joined with the Center for Economic Development at California State University, Chico, to form an innovative public-private partnership designed to address this information gap.

Across California, seventy-three rural areas made up of individual or geographically clustered towns or cities were identified as "focal communities," and were profiled with in-depth reports like this one, as well as with surveys of business owners and operators. Selected focal communities often had a historic tie to timber or forest product industries, were the site of a USFS office, or were adjacent to national forest lands. The complete series of profiles, along with ZIP Code indices based on key indicators of relative social, educational, and economic conditions across regions of the state that fall within 10 miles of a national forest area, may be accessed through the project's online data platform at: forestcommunityresilience.org/map.

DATA ACCURACY

Throughout the report, data are sourced from government agencies and reputable private data analytics providers, ensuring that data collection follows a consistent methodology and data can appropriately be compared across California. Every effort has been made to obtain the finest grained data available to define each indicator. Wherever possible, data were collected at the Census Block Group or the ZIP Code Transaction Area level.

However, the majority of demographic, social, and economic data collected are based off a sampling and estimation methodology, where detailed information is collected about a subpopulation of individuals and then statistically extrapolated to the total population of that geographic unit, whether it is a block group, ZIP Code, or county. These estimates naturally have some margin of error, especially in cases where the nonparticipating population has different traits from the participating population.

For instance, imagine that the U.S. Census Bureau sends the American Community Survey to 50% of the households in a block group in Los Angeles, selected at random, but only needs 50% of the recipients to return the survey in order to compute a statistical estimate of median household income and poverty rate in that block group. It is likely that households where adult householders have more disposable time and income will return the survey in greater numbers than households where adult householders are working multiple jobs to make ends meet. The resulting estimates of median household income in that area may therefore be modestly higher than the real values, while estimates of poverty rate will likely be somewhat lower than the real values.

Even in the case of data gathered through reporting rather than survey, such as crime rates, values may not perfectly reflect the frequency or nature of criminal activity in the area. Some crimes may not be detected immediately, some victims will not report crimes they experience for a variety of reasons, events where multiple crimes occurred may only be recorded under the most serious offense under some reporting protocols, and there may be inconsistencies in the way crimes are characterized due to incomplete information. Similarly, data collected on school enrollments will only reflect those schools that followed reporting protocols by a specified deadline each year, and data on county-to-county migration of households will only include migrants who comply with federal requirements by filing a tax return.

In short, no dataset that (1) is collected in a standardized, rigorous way; (2) is available at a fine geographic scale; and (3) covers geographies across the State of California is a perfect reflection of conditions that residents of those block groups, ZIP Codes and counties may experience. However, we are confident that the data presented here represent the best publicly available data sets meeting each criteria above at the time when this report was produced.

We encourage all readers to be savvy consumers of data. Keep in mind that specific values are statistically likely to approximate the real value for that indicator, but no one indicator should be used to make decisions in isolation; take all of the indicators included in this profile into account as part of a holistic understanding of community conditions.

INTRODUCTION

The first section of this report presents snapshots of the ZIP Code indices describing Frazier Park's economic, educational, and social conditions relative to other ZIP Codes within 10 miles of a national forest in California. Note that ZIP Codes with a population density greater than 1,000 persons per square mile are excluded from these calculations to prevent heavily urbanized regions from skewing the scores of rural areas.

The second section of this report provides information about the demographics of Frazier Park, with a focus on changes between 1990 and 2018. In the wake of some landmark environmental policy changes at the federal and state level in the 1980's, we expect this time period to reflect trends that emerged as a result of changes in public land use and management. However, we also recognize that other local and national economic phenomena, such as major forest fires or the Great Recession, may overlap with this timeline, and may have exerted an influence on community development extending beyond any effects from changes in environmental policy. It is very difficult to control for the influence of stochastic events like these, but we urge readers to keep them in mind when considering changes in data over time.

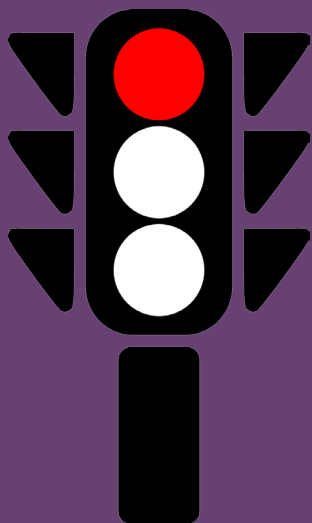
The third section of this report includes business and industry attributes for Frazier Park. As noted above, trends over time in these indicators may capture the effects of local or national economic phenomena that are extraneous to changes in policy relating to forest lands.

The fourth section of this report presents social and economic data that are not reported at the block group or ZIP Code level, and must therefore be presented at the county level. To assist readers in determining how applicable these coarser data are to Frazier Park, this section is preceded by a Data Representation Index.

The fifth and final section of this report includes a brief synopsis of responses gathered under the SFAC Business Survey.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION INDEX

FRAZIER PARK: **RED**



The County Data Representation Index is designed to show how well county-level data represent the communities overall. The index is composed of three different metrics to determine the overall index: the percent of community block groups' population as a percentage of the county total, the standard deviation of community block groups' population density compared to average density of county block groups, and the percent of the county's businesses located within community block groups.

Because some data in this document are presented at the county level, use only after careful consideration. The county in which this community is located has significantly different attributes compared to the community itself. For example, the majority of the county may be comprised of urban or suburban valley areas that have vastly different socioeconomic characteristics than those found in the mountain communities.

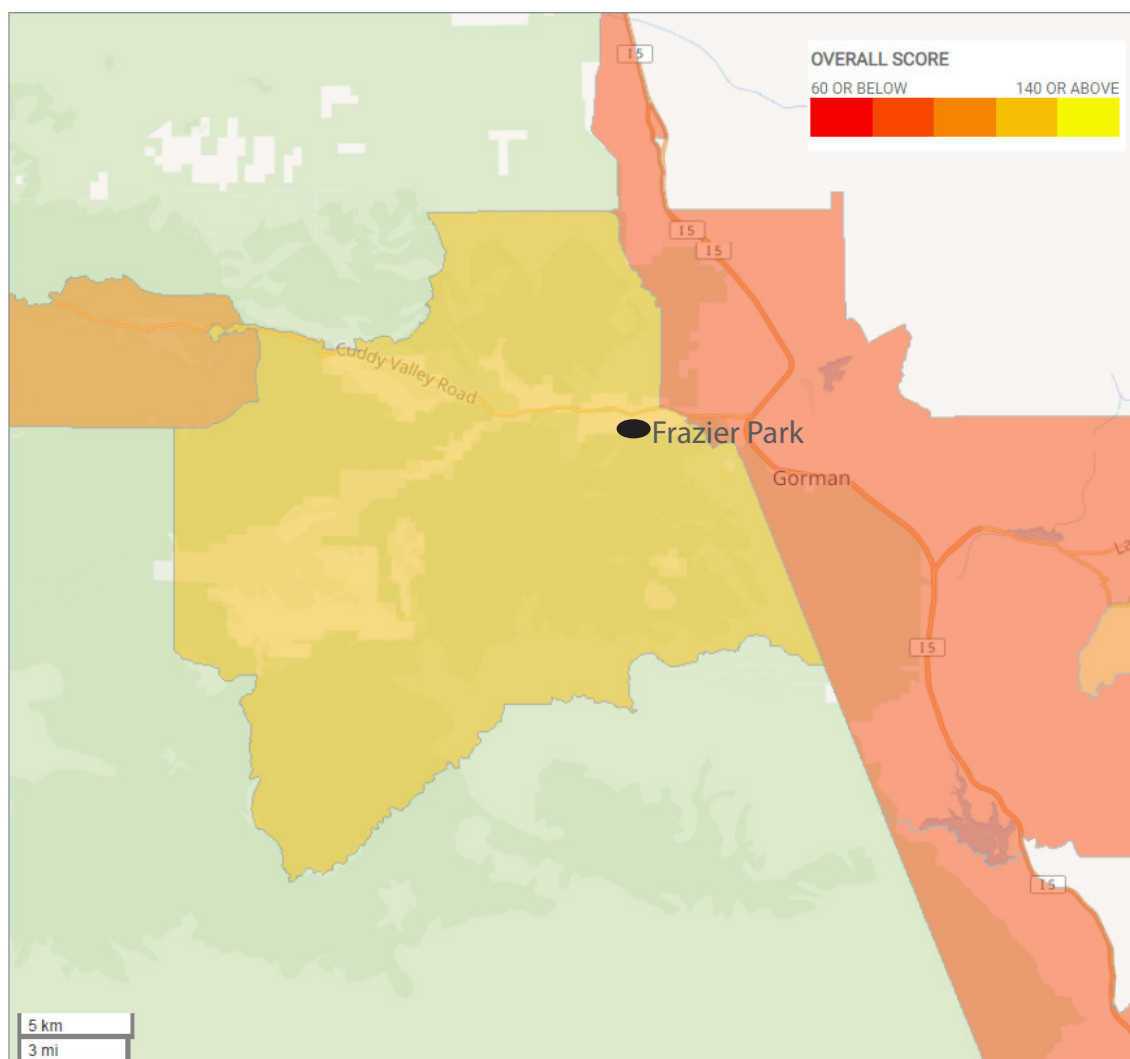
See Page 34 for a detailed description of the index.

COMMUNITY INDICES

The following indices summarize overall economic, educational, and social conditions in communities within the Southern Region, which includes Los Padres, Angeles, San Bernardino, and Cleveland National Forests. The index is constructed using all ZIP Code Transaction Areas whose centers lie within 10 miles of one or more of these forests. A score of '100' indicates that a ZIP Code has an average ranking compared to every other ZIP Code in the study area. A score higher than 100 indicates that conditions within a ZIP Code are better when compared to others in the same forest region, while a score lower than 100 indicates that conditions within a ZIP Code are worse than others in the region.

FRAZIER PARK, 93225

OVERALL SCORE	ECONOMIC INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	SOCIAL INDEX
117.9	93.8	116.4	143.6

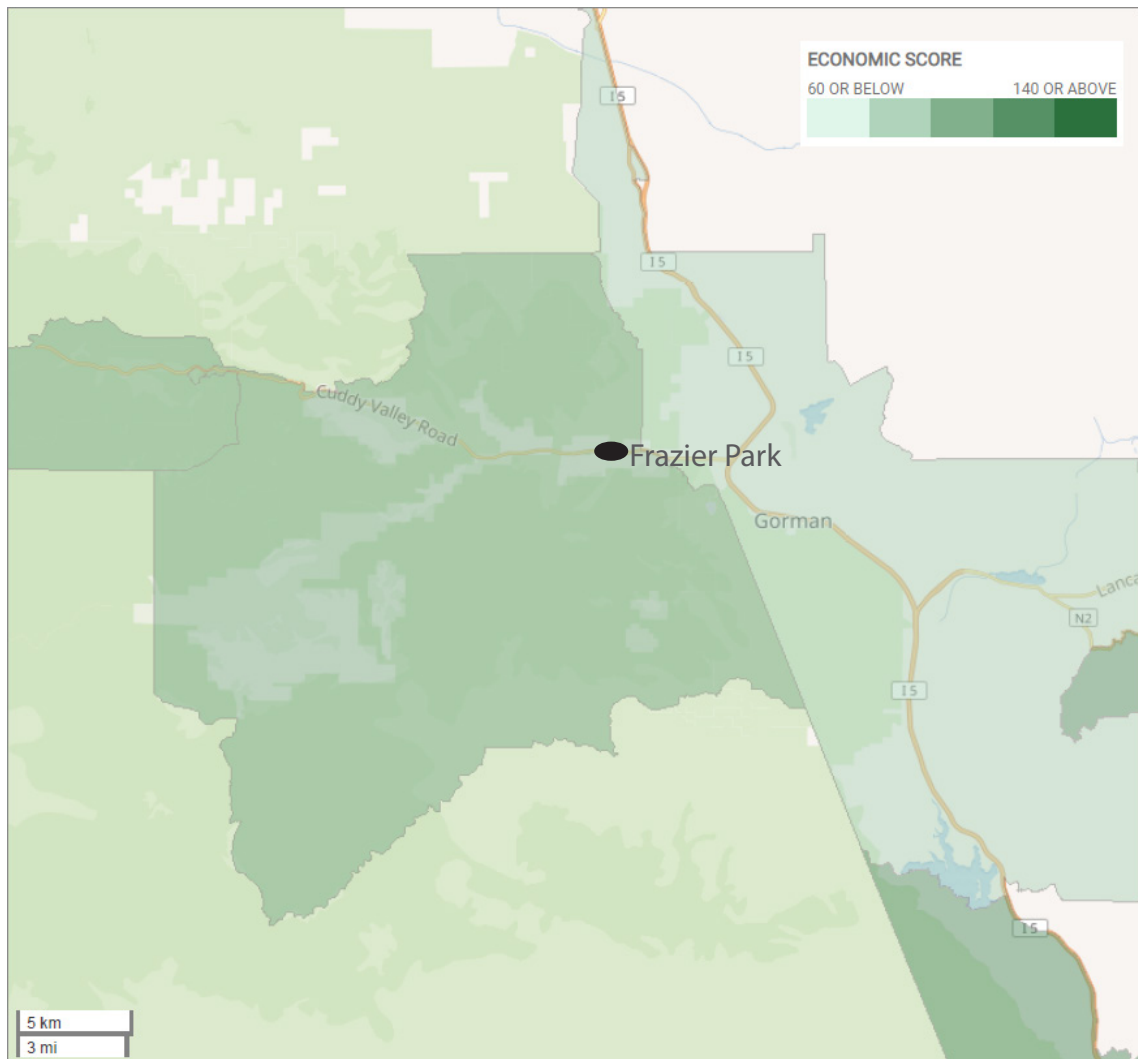


ECONOMIC INDEX

The economic index assesses figures such as the community's unemployment rate (the percent of unemployed individuals in the civilian labor force), median household income, and housing expenses to give a comprehensive overview of economic conditions for the average household.

FRAZIER PARK, 93225

93.8	ECONOMIC INDEX SCORE
11.1%	Unemployment Rate
18.2	Percent of Population at or Below Poverty Level
28.6%	Households paying 50% or More of Household Income on Rent
\$39,418	Median Household Income
0.50	Gini Coefficient (measure of income inequality)
4,886	Population per Banking Institution

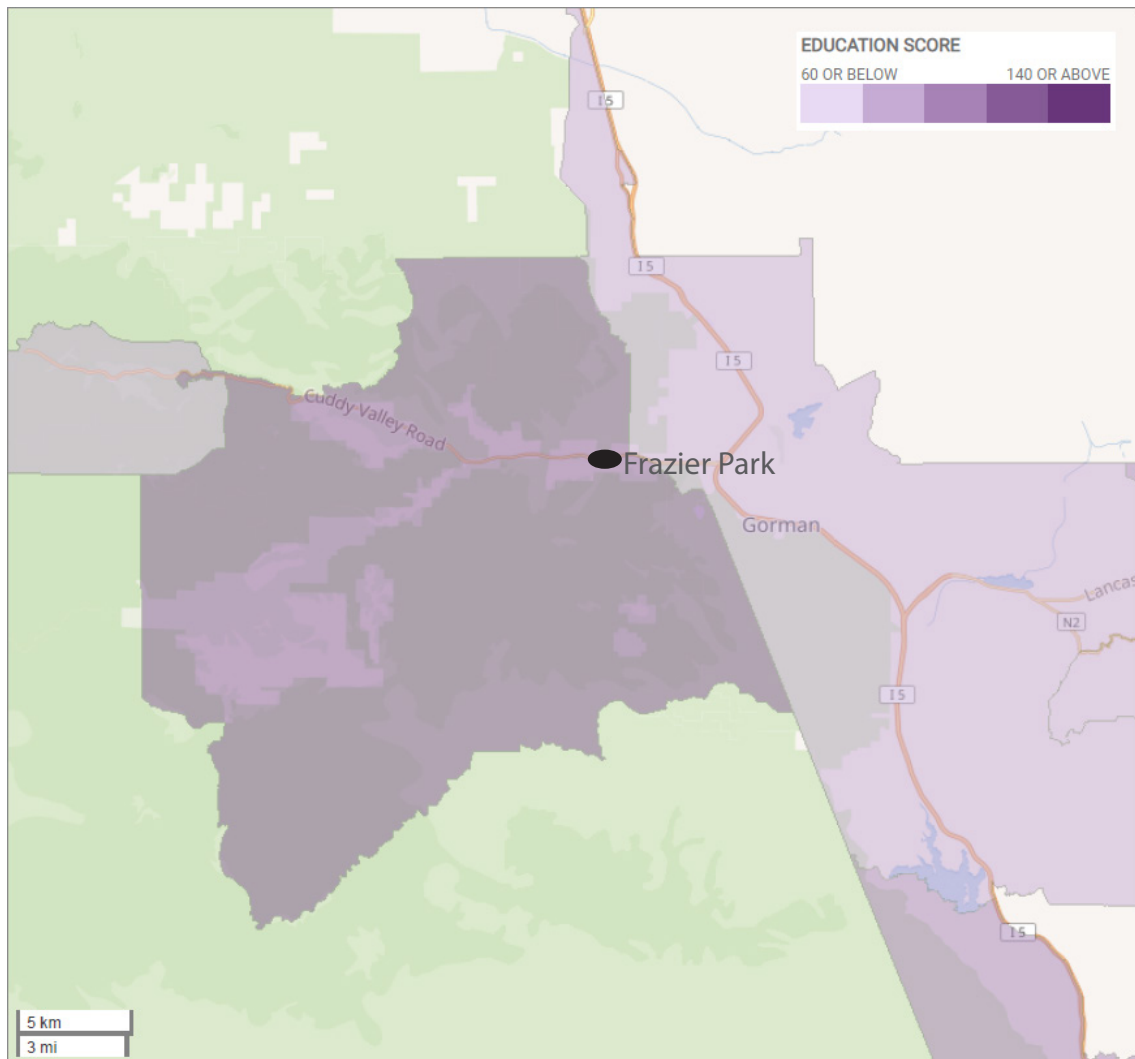


EDUCATION INDEX

The education index is constructed using high school graduation rates provided by each community's school district in combination with census estimates of the highest level of education completed by adults in the area, as well as the percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool, kindergarten, or nursery school.

FRAZIER PARK, 93225

116.4	EDUCATION INDEX SCORE
87.7%	Public High School Graduation Rate
7.4%	Public High School Dropout Rate
92.6	Percentage of Adults 25 or over with a High School Diploma
20.0	Percentage of Adults 25 or over with a Bachelor's Degree
61.4	Percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in School

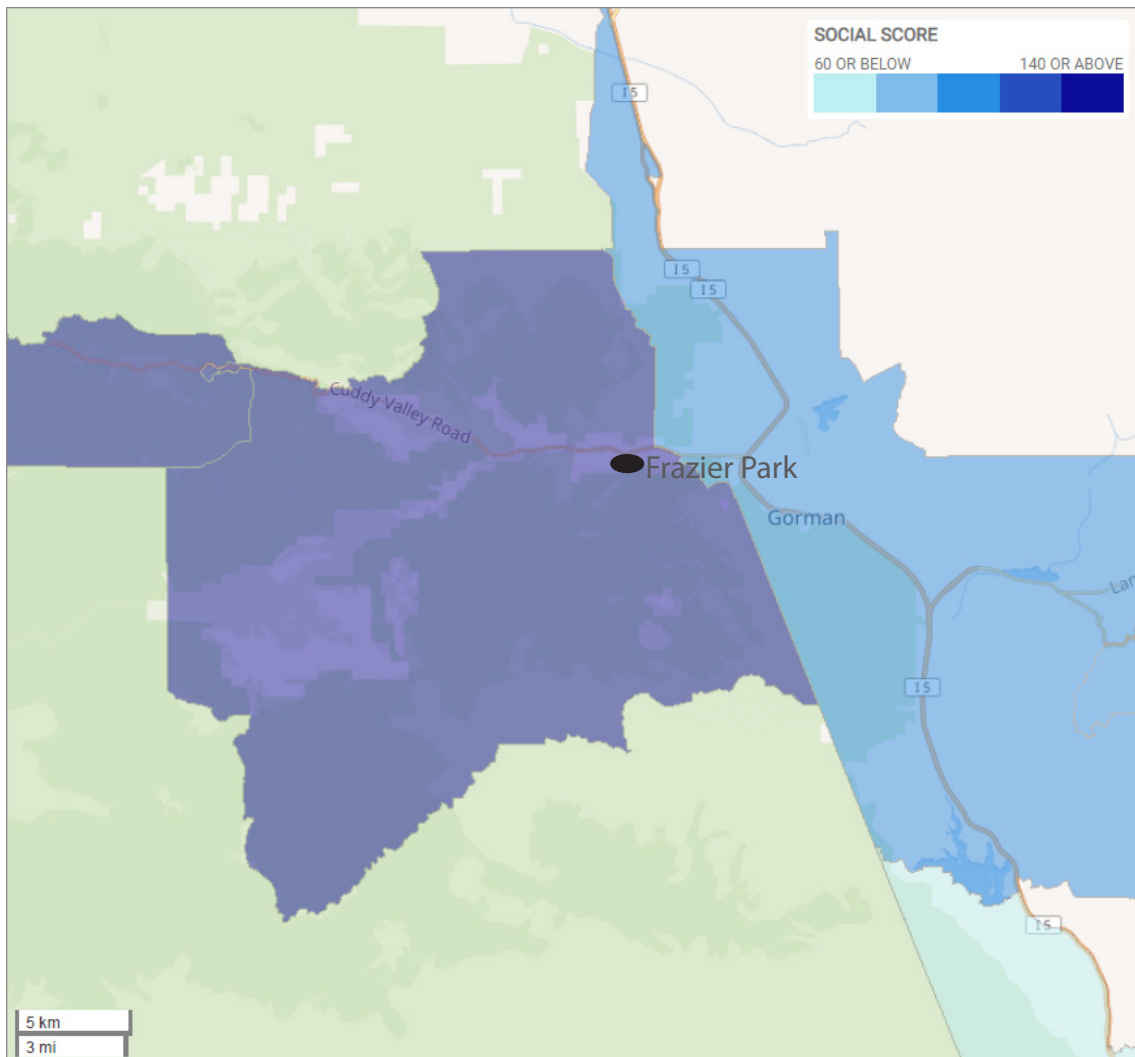


SOCIAL INDEX

The social index is comprised of the prevalence of nonprofit organizations in or near the community combined with statistics regarding hunger, health, and criminal activity collected at the county and/or ZIP Code level. Hunger and crime data are only reported at the county level, and as a result these indicators form a static county-by-county baseline in the index that may flatten the effects of other indicators.

FRAZIER PARK, 93225

143.6	SOCIAL INDEX SCORE
814	Population per Nonprofit Organization
7.9	Percent of Population Considered Food Insecure
--	Population per Primary Care Physician
2.6	Number of Violent Crimes per 1,000 Residents
18.7	Number of Property Crimes per 1,000 Residents





COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic indicators describe the attributes and composition of a given community's population. Basic demographic characteristics include age and ethnicity, which provide a framework from which most other community indicators are based.

IN THIS SECTION
TOTAL POPULATION
POPULATION BY AGE
POPULATION BY ETHNICITY
POPULATION BY RACE
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
BIRTH AND DEATH DATA
SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS
DISABLED HOUSEHOLDS

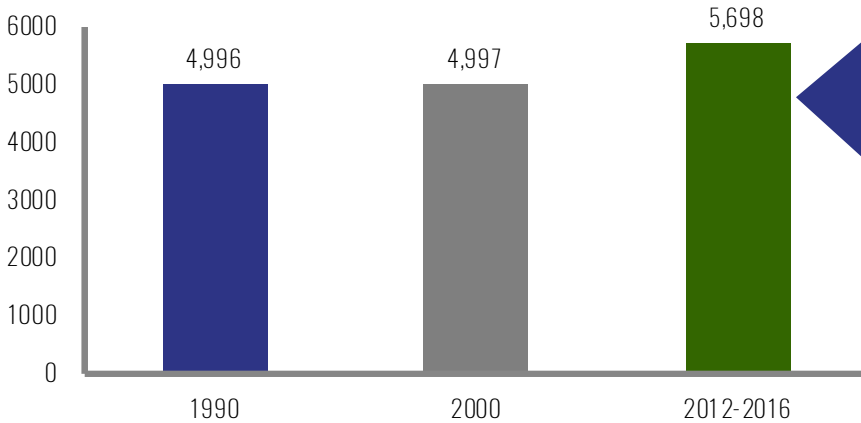
TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the number of people who consider the area their primary residence. It does not include persons who are there temporarily, unless they consider the region their primary residence. The data are estimated annually by the California Department of Finance and reflect population estimates on January 1 of that year. The data are released annually on May 1.

Population represents a general overview of the size of the consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. The data are often required for grant applications and business and community development plans.



TOTAL POPULATION

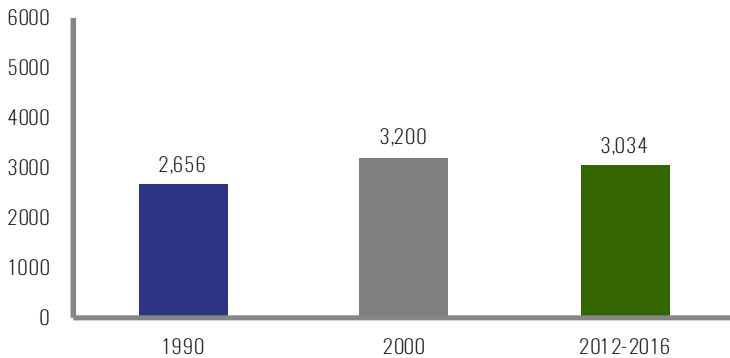


1990-2016
POPULATION
PERCENT
CHANGE

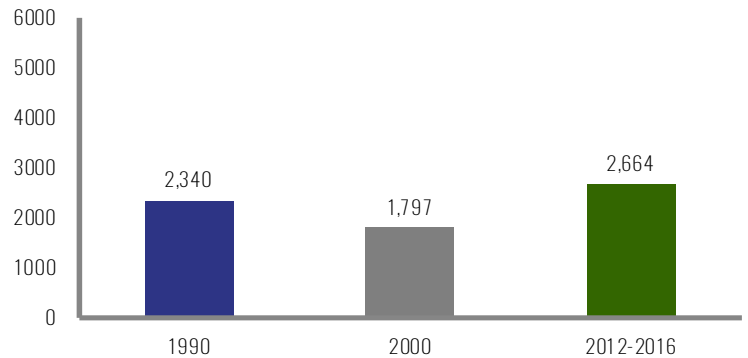
14%

POPULATION BY BLOCK GROUP 1990-2016

FRAZIER PARK

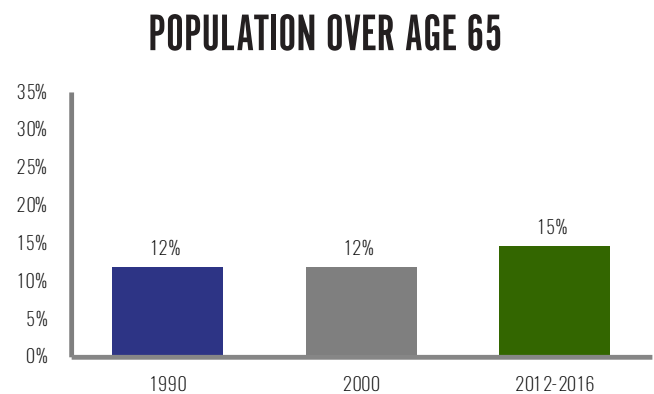
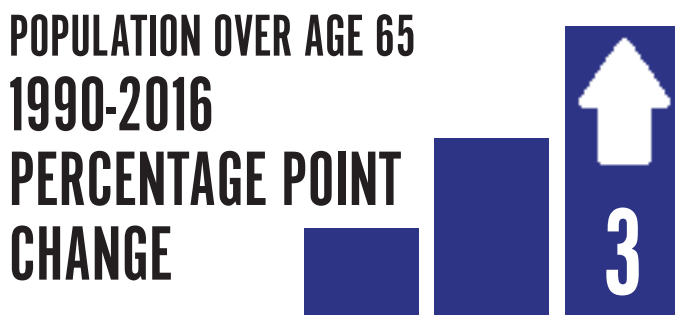
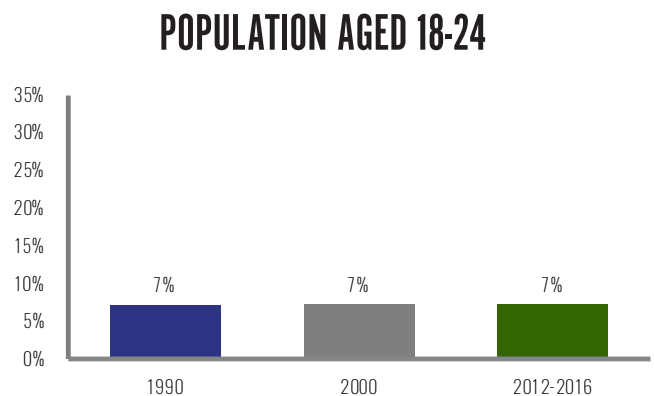
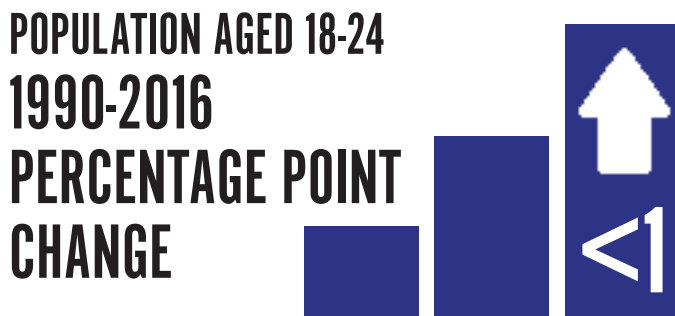
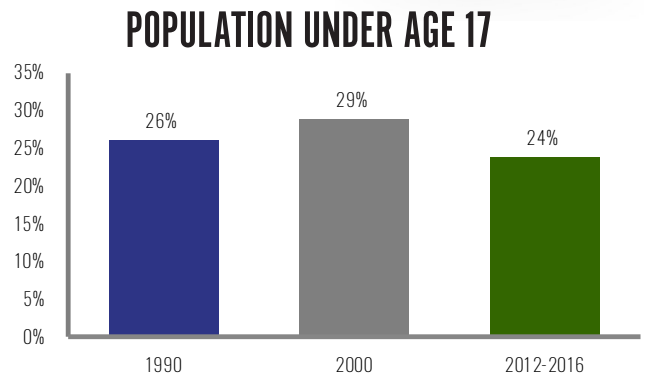
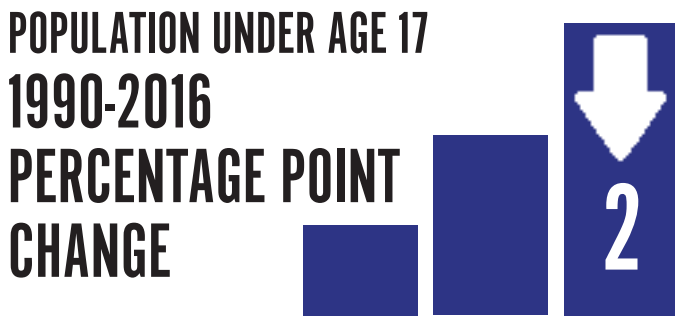


SURROUNDING AREA



POPULATION BY AGE

Population by age is the number of permanent residents of the area categorized by age as of April 1 of the given year. Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target specific age groups. It is used for revenue projections, business plans, and for marketing. Age distribution affects the area's school system, public services, and overall economy. It is also an important measure of diversity within a community. A large older-teen and young-adult demographic has a greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a large middle-aged group creates more focus on employment opportunities. An area with a large mature or retired population typically has fewer employment concerns, but a greater need for medical and social services. A county with a large number of young children is attractive to day care centers, and other family-related services. Age distribution information is also used in conjunction with components of population change in order to project population growth in the future.



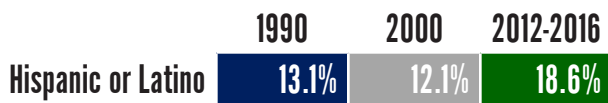
POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

While sometimes difficult to classify, race and ethnicity of a population is self-determined, meaning that individuals identify their own race or ethnicity in the census. There are seven major race/ethnic categories: American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, and other.

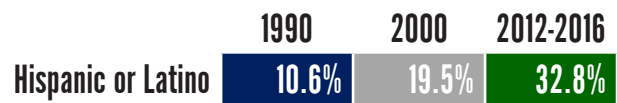
Population by race statistics are used by advertisers to market products to a particular ethnic group and to determine whether investments in businesses with race specific target markets are likely to be lucrative. For example, investing in a start-up Spanish radio station may be a better investment in a predominantly Hispanic area. Advertising companies use race/ethnicity data in order to make their advertisements appealing to the dominant ethnic groups in a given area. Grant writers use race/ethnicity data to create arguments to acquire funding for programs targeted toward specific groups, or to show population disparities that are favorable in grant priority scoring.



FRAZIER PARK

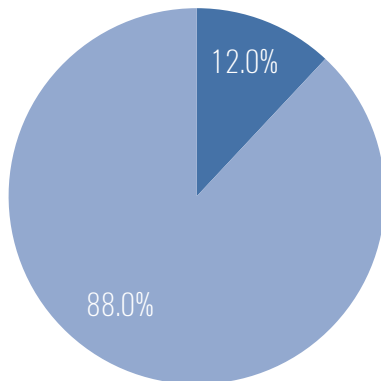


SURROUNDING AREA



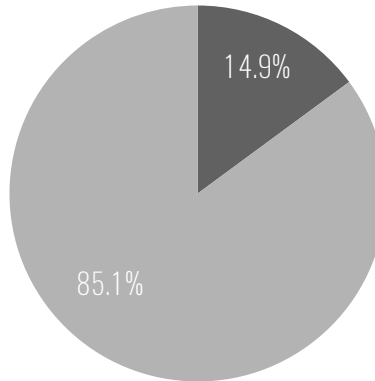
FRAZIER PARK POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

1990



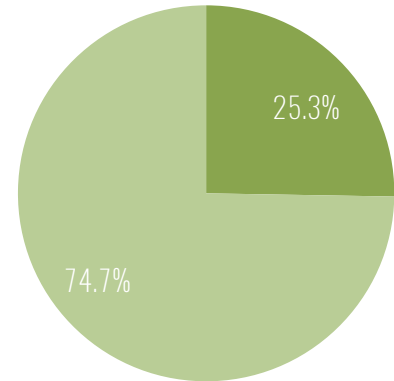
- PERCENT HISPANIC
- NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO

2000



- PERCENT HISPANIC
- NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO

2012-2016



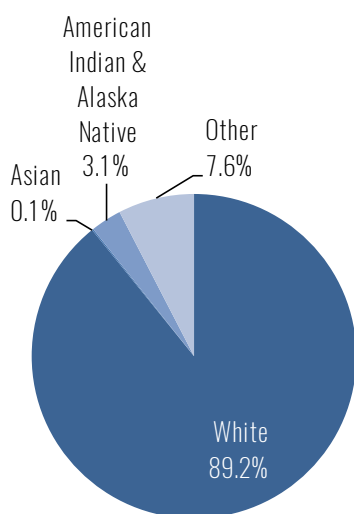
- PERCENT HISPANIC
- NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO

POPULATION BY RACE

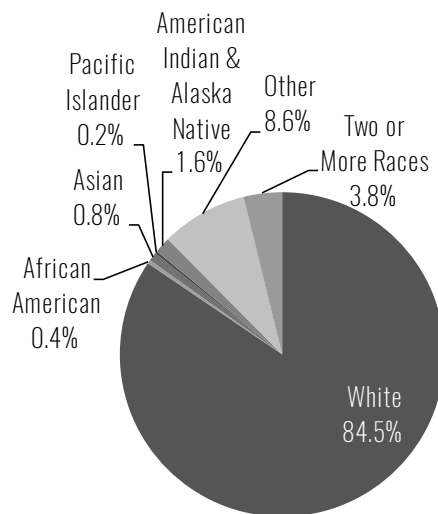
POPULATION BY RACE BY BLOCK GROUP

	Frazier Park			Surrounding Area		
	1990	2000	2012-2016	1990	2000	2012-2016
White	90.2%	87.3%	94.2%	88.0%	79.9%	79.3%
African American	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Asian	0.0%	1.1%	3.3%	0.3%	0.4%	8.2%
Pacific Islander	--	0.3%	0.0%	--	0.1%	0.0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	5.9%	1.4%	7.3%
Other	9.2%	5.3%	0.0%	5.8%	13.9%	1.2%
Two or More Races	--	3.7%	1.8%	--	4.0%	4.0%

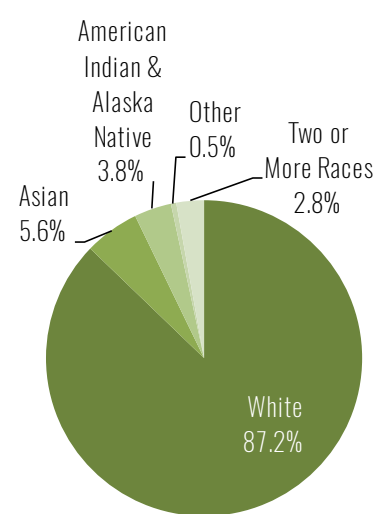
FRAZIER PARK POPULATION BY RACE



1990



2000



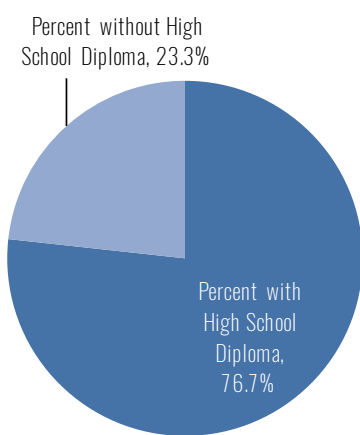
2012-2016

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

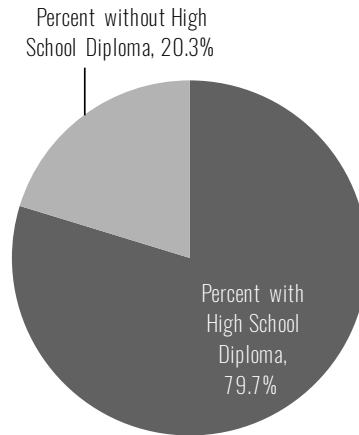
Educational attainment is the highest level of education attained by individuals living in the region. An educated workforce is an important factor for economic development. Educational attainment is linked with the skill level of the workforce. Greater portions of the population with higher educational attainment are linked to higher incomes and lower unemployment. Generally, people with college degrees have an easier time finding jobs. In addition, higher education is linked with higher incomes.



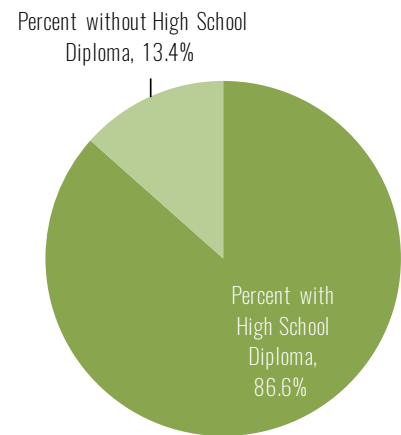
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA



1990

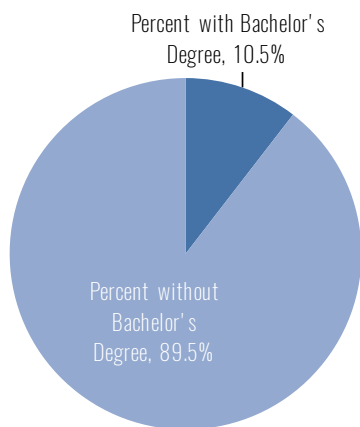


2000

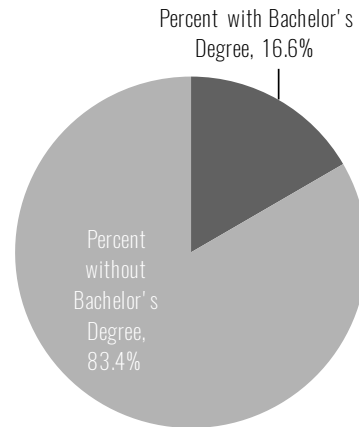


2012-2016

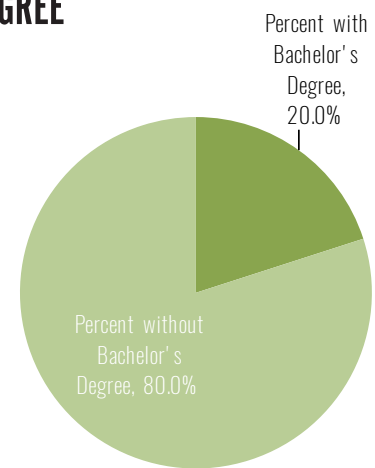
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE



1990



2000



2012-2016

BIRTH & DEATH DATA

Each death in the county is reported with certain characteristic information, including age and race/ethnicity of decedent, place of residence at time of death, and cause of death, among other characteristics. The tables show the number of deaths in 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2016. The data are collected and reported by the California Department of Public Health.

Cause of death statistics indicate the health of a community. If death rates for preventable causes are greater than the regional average, there may be health or safety issues that can be addressed locally. If death rates for environmentally influenced factors, such as cancer and influenza, are high, this may indicate an environmental issue in the community worth investigating.

Some data may be withheld, and notated as "--", in the accompanying tables. Agencies may choose to withhold data where sample sizes are very small in order to comply with confidentiality regulations and protect the identities of individuals, or because the sample is not robust enough to be representative of the population.



TOTAL BIRTHS

	1990	2000	2010	2016
TOTAL	58	28	45	42

CAUSES OF DEATH

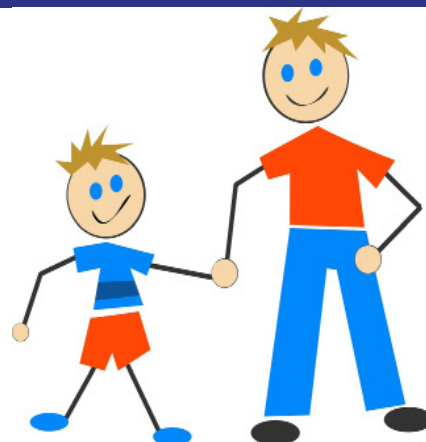
	1990	2000	2010	2016
Diseases of the Heart	7	6	10	9
Malignant Neoplasms	3	8	11	8
Cerebrovascular Disease	4	4	5	3
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0	3	3	2
Unintentional Injuries	1	0	6	2
Pneumonia and Influenza	1	1	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	0	1	0	3
Alzheimer's	--	0	0	0
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2	1	0	1
Intentional Self Harm (Suicide)	0	0	2	2
Homicide	0	0	--	--
All Other Causes	1	4	6	5

DEATH BY AGE

	1990	2000	2010	2016
<1	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0
15-24	0	0	1	0
25-34	3	0	1	0
35-44	0	2	1	0
45-54	1	3	9	0
55-64	2	6	11	0
65-74	3	6	7	0
75-84	7	5	7	0
85+	4	6	7	0
Unk	0	0	0	0

SINGLE AND DISABLED HOUSEHOLDS

This page examines households that may face particular economic hardships due to disabilities or the presence of only a single income-earner for households with children. These households may be more likely to require specialized health care services and aid from public assistance programs.



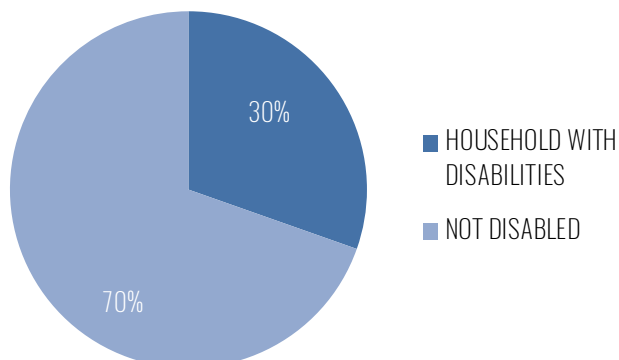
HOUSEHOLDS WITH A SINGLE PARENT, 2016

	FRAZIER PARK	KERN	CALIFORNIA
SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS	322	62,519	2,489,482
TOTAL FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1,325	196,707	8,800,019
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A SINGLE PARENT	24%	32%	28%

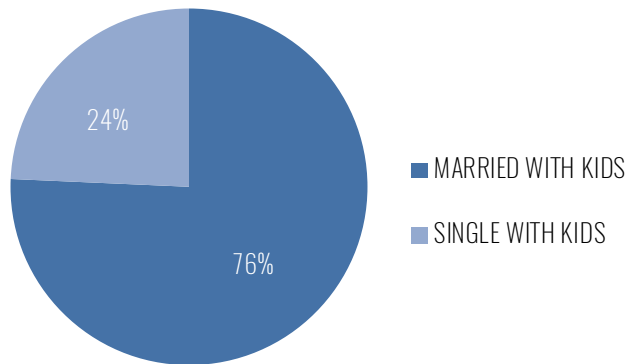
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE DISABLED INDIVIDUALS, 2016

	FRAZIER PARK	KERN	CALIFORNIA
HOUSEHOLDS WITH A DISABLED MEMBER	719	67,851	2,991,327
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2,365	262,337	12,807,387
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A DISABLED MEMBER	30%	26%	23%

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A DISABLED MEMBER



FAMILIES WITH A SINGLE PARENT





ECONOMIC & INDUSTRY INDICATORS

Economic indicators include such figures as household incomes, cost of living, occupational data, and labor force participation among Frazier Park residents. Industry indicators describe business information such as businesses by industry, trends in truck traffic, and access to broadband Internet services.

IN THIS SECTION

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD RENT

COST OF LIVING

OCCUPATIONAL DATA

LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

POVERTY RATE

ACCESS TO BROADBAND

TRENDS IN TRUCK TRAFFIC

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT & REDUCED LUNCH

ESRI'S COMMUNITY TAPESTRY

BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Median household income is the income level at which half of the area's households earn more and the other half earn less. It can be conceptualized as the income midpoint and is estimated annually for counties by the U.S. Census Bureau. Median household income is a better measure of average income than per capita income when evaluating income growth among all economic classes. Changes in per capita income may be driven by growth increases in the high income ranges only, whereas growth in median household income usually indicates expansion across the full range of incomes. Overall median household income was calculated by taking the weighted average of the block groups that account for the total area.

Median household incomes presented in this indicator represent current dollars and have not been adjusted for inflation. Adjusting these values for inflation would reduce the percentage of growth presented here, because it takes into account the fact that all costs of living are growing more expensive over time, and that gains in income may or may not be keeping pace with these changes in household expenses.

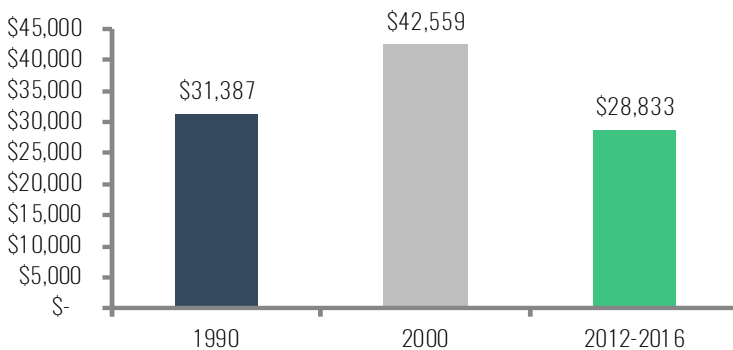
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	1990	2000	2012-2016
FRAZIER PARK	\$31,387	\$42,559	\$28,833
SURROUNDING AREA	\$30,584	\$42,629	\$37,253
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	\$31,029	\$42,585	\$32,796

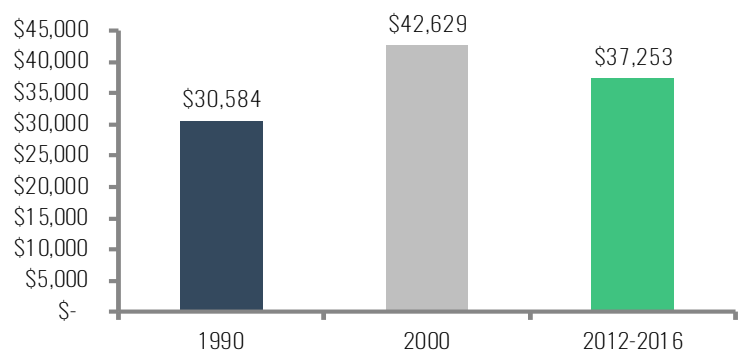
1990-2016
MEDIAN
HOUSEHOLD
INCOME
PERCENT CHANGE

6%

FRAZIER PARK



SURROUNDING AREA



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD RENT

Median household rent acts as a proxy for monthly rent values. It is calculated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development using surveys of privately owned dwellings with standard sanitary facilities. Median household rent is set at the fortieth percentile, which means that 40 percent of the units in a given area rent for less than the median household rent and 60 percent rent for more. It is calculated for various numbers of bedrooms in the residence. Median household rental values are gross rent estimates and they include shelter, rent, and the cost of utilities, excluding telephone related costs.

Most wealthy households can afford a home. Median household rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county and is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for rent and utility assistance. Median household rent figures are descriptive of the local rental housing market in the region and are useful for individuals or businesses contemplating a move to the area.

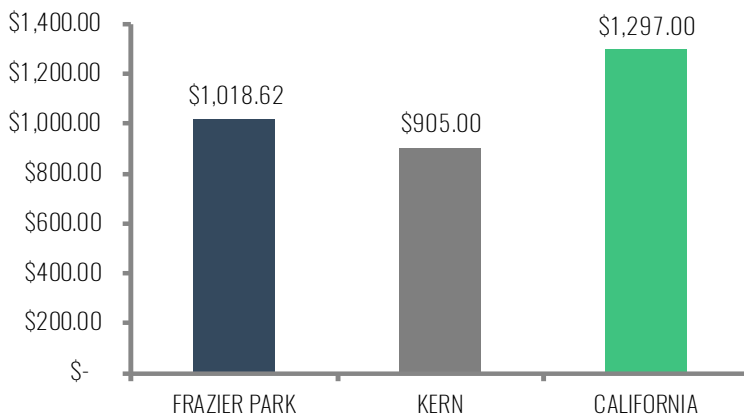


MEDIAN GROSS RENT, 2016

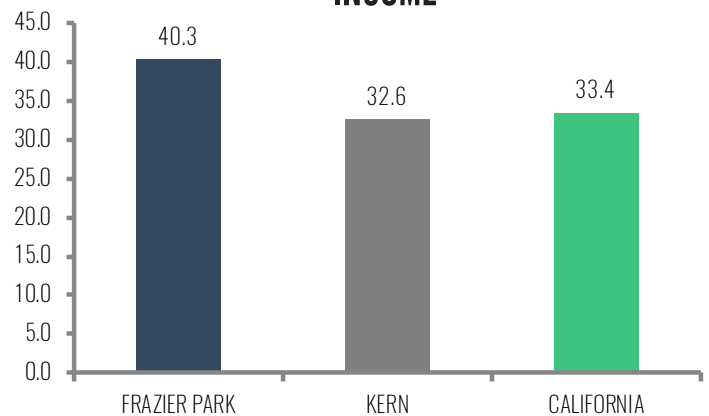
	FRAZIER PARK	KERN	CALIFORNIA
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$1,018.62	\$905.00	\$1,297.00
MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENT OF INCOME	40.3	32.6	33.4

**Note: Data for block groups with median gross rent as a percentage of income higher than 50 are reported as 50+; therefore, for our calculations, these values were rounded down to 50. The reported data above are the weighted average of all block groups and could be artificially low.*

MEDIAN GROSS RENT



MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENT OF INCOME



COST OF LIVING INDEX

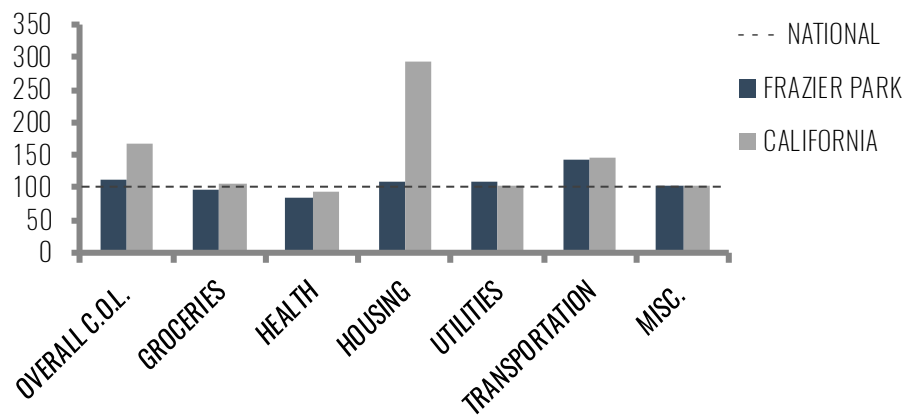
Sperling's Cost of Living Index allows regions to be compared based on living costs such as housing, food, utilities, etc. The index is imputed from city-level data for each region based upon selected cities, using weighted averages based on their 2018 populations.



COST OF LIVING INDEX, 2018

	FRAZIER PARK	CALIFORNIA
OVERALL COST OF LIVING	111	169
GROCERY	98	107
HEALTH	84	93
HOUSING	110	293
UTILITIES	110	102
TRANSPORTATION	144	147
MISC	103	104

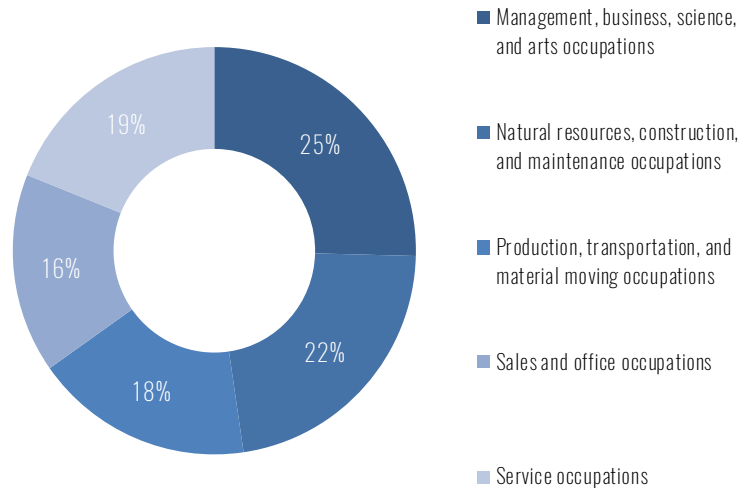
COST OF LIVING INDEX



OCCUPATIONAL DATA

Occupational data encompass the overall representation of employment within an area. This includes all sectors of work present within a community as well as the number of individuals each occupation employs.

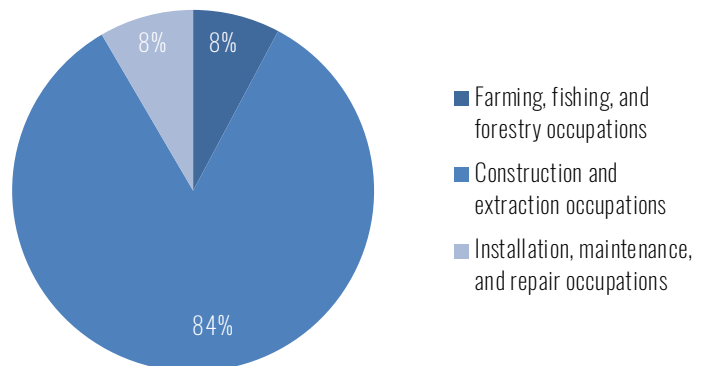
PERCENT EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION, 2016



NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION, 2016

	NUMBER
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	542
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	475
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	374
Sales and office occupations	338
Service occupations	404

PERCENT EMPLOYED IN NATURAL RESOURCES, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE OCCUPATIONS



LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

Labor force represents the number of people living in the area who are willing and able to work. It is the sum of employment (persons currently working) and unemployment (persons actively seeking work). Therefore, changes in both employment and unemployment affect the labor force. The labor force is estimated monthly by the California Employment Development Department. Annual data are the average of the twelve months of the year. An increasing labor force indicates a growing economy only if it is the result of increasing employment. If the labor force is growing due primarily to increasing unemployment, then population growth may be occurring in excess of the ability of the economy to provide jobs for new workforce entrants.

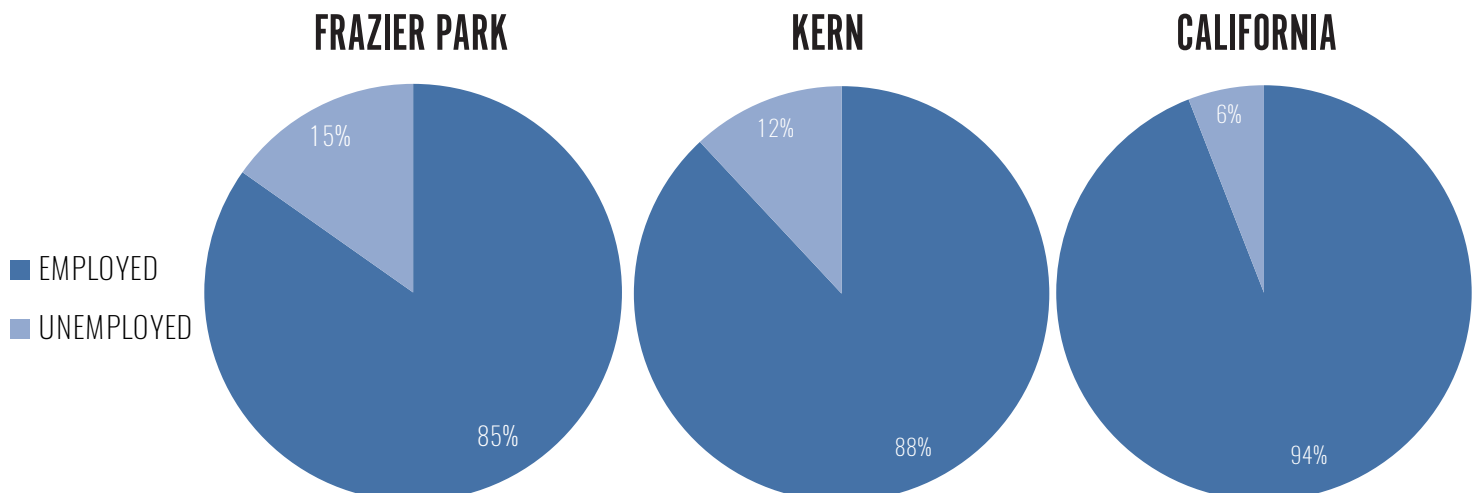
Employment includes all individuals who worked at least one hour for a wage or salary, or were self-employed, or were working at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business or on a family farm, during the week including the 12th of the month. The annual average is the mean average of the twelve months in the calendar year. Those who were on vacation or other kinds of leave, or involved in a labor dispute were also counted as employed. Employment is the primary indicator of the economic situation of workers living in the area. Increasing employment means more jobs for workers, and that workers have an easier time finding work.



EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE, 2016

	FRAZIER		
	PARK	KERN	CALIFORNIA
LABOR FORCE	2,516	377,008	20,064,003
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,516	375,442	19,936,052
EMPLOYED	2,133	330,594	18,757,501
UNEMPLOYED	383	44,848	1,178,551
ARMED FORCES	--	1,566	127,951
POPULATION AGES 16 & OVER	4,490	642,174	31,510,759

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED, 2016



POVERTY RATE

Poverty status is defined for each household; either everyone in the household is considered to be living in poverty, or no one. The characteristics of the family used to determine poverty status include number of people, number of children under 18, and whether the head of household is over age 65. If a household's total income is less than the poverty threshold, then that family is considered to be impoverished. The poverty thresholds do not change geographically, although they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition includes income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits, such as public housing, Medi-Cal, or food stamps. This indicator shows the number and percent of all persons living below the poverty line.

A high poverty rate in an area can indicate economic and social issues among persons living in the community. It may also indicate a scarcity of available employment, or a dearth of skilled labor capable of earning higher wages.

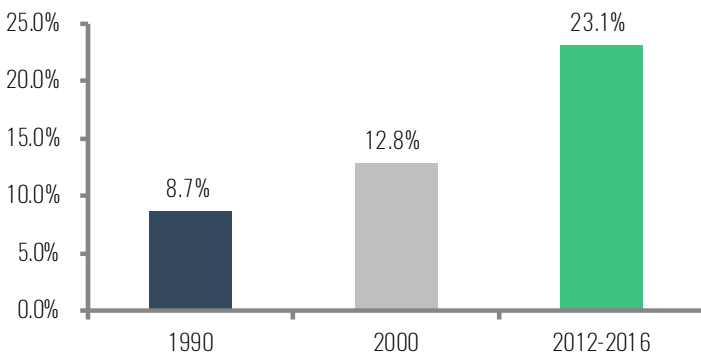


**1990-2016
POVERTY
RATE INCREASED
PERCENTAGE POINTS 12.8**

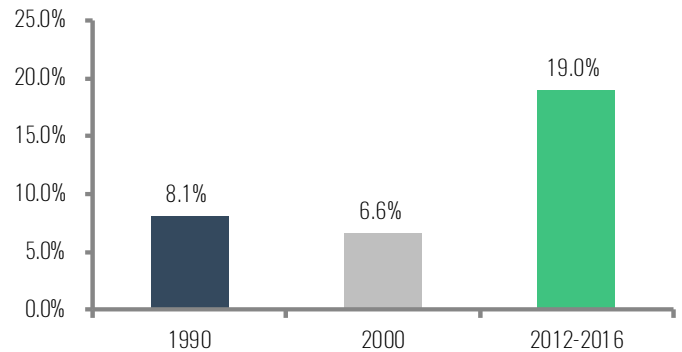
POVERTY RATE

	1990	2000	2012-2016
Frazier Park	8.7%	12.8%	23.1%
Surrounding Area	8.1%	6.6%	19.0%
Weighted Average	8.4%	10.6%	21.2%

FRAZIER PARK



SURROUNDING AREA



ACCESS TO BROADBAND

Access to high-speed Internet is increasingly seen as crucial not only for business but for households as education tools and more routine activities, such as personal finance, move online. The following statistics show the amount of Frazier Park households that are deemed “served” by a broadband connection according to the data and definitions of the California Public Utilities Commission as of June 2016.

According to the Public Utilities Commission, a household is considered “served” if it has access to wireline service with speeds at or above 6 mbps for downloads and 1.5 mbps for uploads. A household is considered “underserved” if it has access to wireline service at speeds lower than 6 mbps down and 1.5 up but above 200 kbps in any direction. A household is considered “unserved” if it does not have access to wireline service at speeds above 200 kbps in any direction, which usually means a dial-up connection is the only Internet service available.



BROADBAND AVAILABILITY, 2016

	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	2,010	87%
HOUSEHOLDS UNDERSERVED	147	6%
HOUSEHOLDS UNSERVED	142	6%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2,299	100%

BROADBAND AVAILABILITY FRAZIER PARK

	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	1,302	88%
HOUSEHOLDS UNDERSERVED	137	9%
HOUSEHOLDS UNSERVED	48	3%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1,487	100%

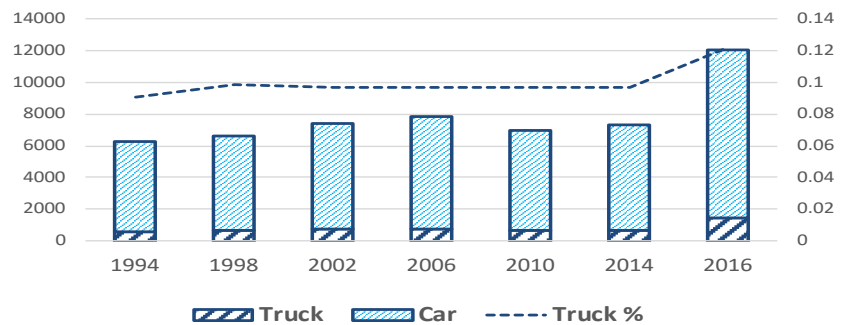
BROADBAND AVAILABILITY SURROUNDING AREA

	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	708	87%
HOUSEHOLDS UNDERSERVED	10	1%
HOUSEHOLDS UNSERVED	94	12%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	812	100%

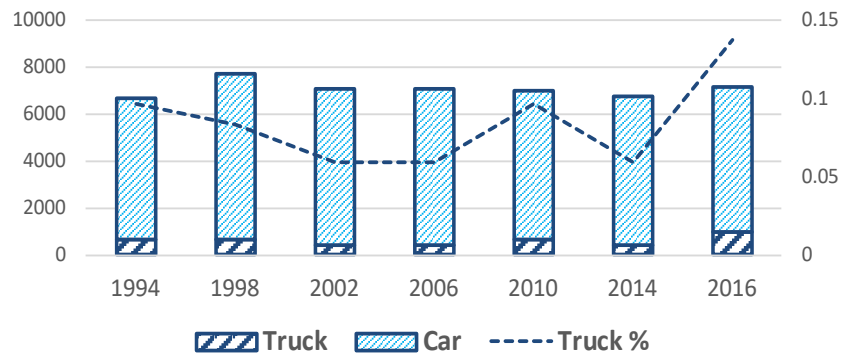
TRENDS IN TRUCK TRAFFIC

Economic activity generates demands for transportation. In this section, traffic data collected by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) are examined for multiple sample points on state highways in and around Frazier Park. Looking at changes in traffic over time can be an indirect indicator of overall economic activity in the region. Beyond looking at total traffic counts, Caltrans also tracks the number of axles for each vehicle crossing the sample points, which can provide a breakdown of truck traffic compared to passenger vehicle traffic. Changes in the ratio of truck traffic to passenger vehicle traffic may indicate changes in the health of industries that generate truck traffic to get their products to larger urban markets outside the area.

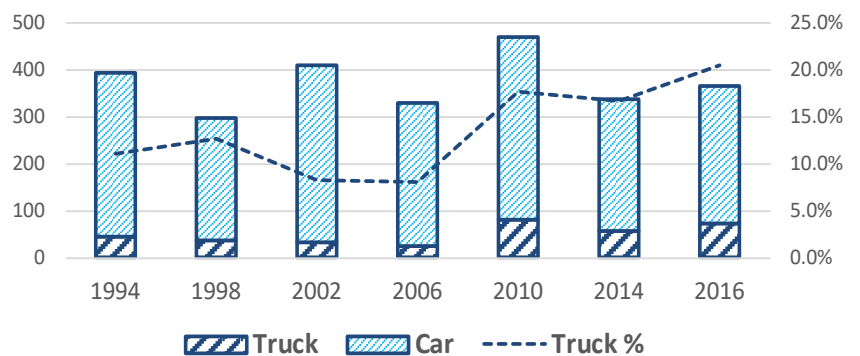
Average Annual Daily Truck and Auto Traffic:
LOS ANGELES/KERN COUNTY LINE at HWY 5



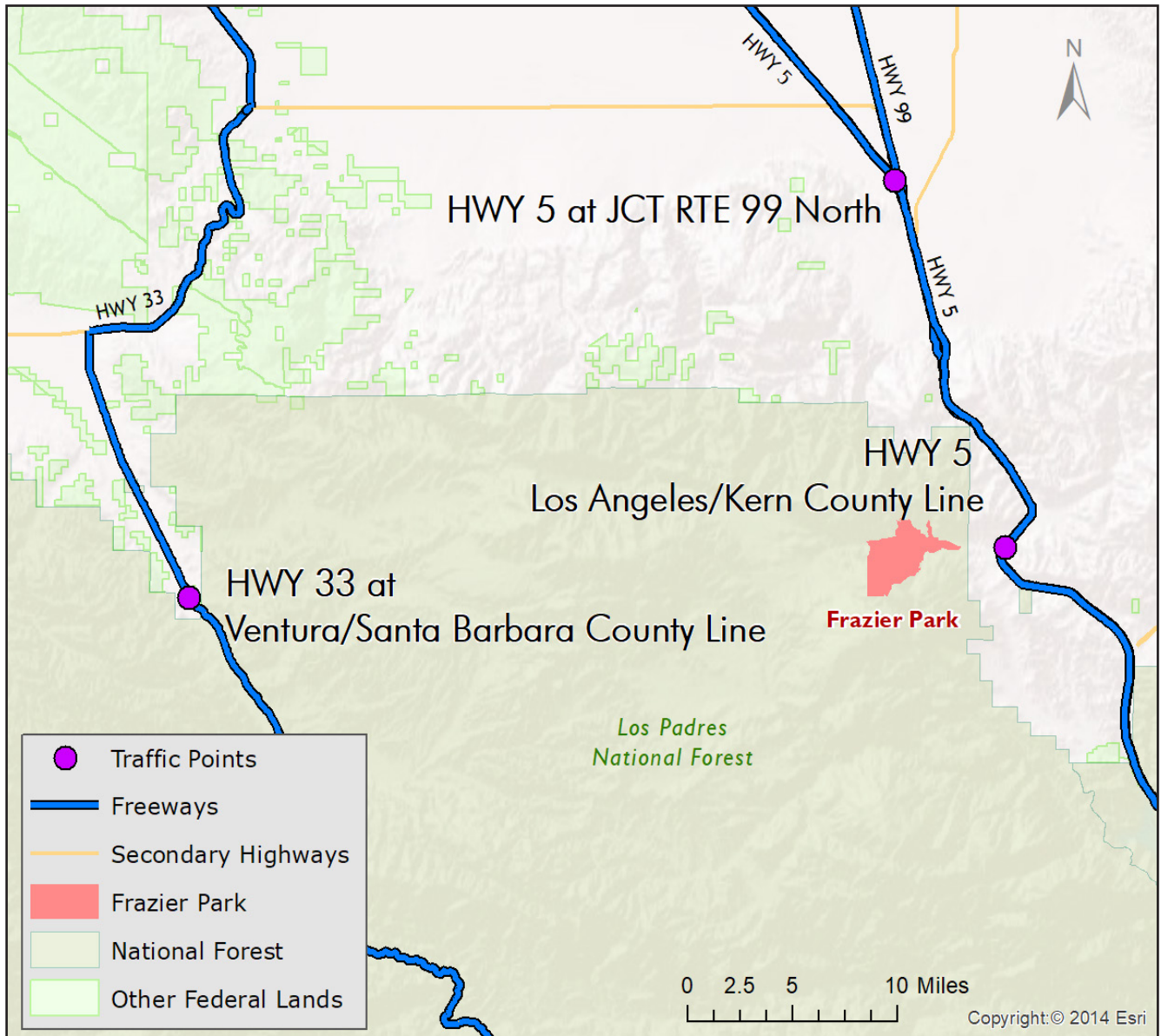
Average Annual Daily Truck and Auto Traffic:
JCT RTE 99 NORTH at HWY 6



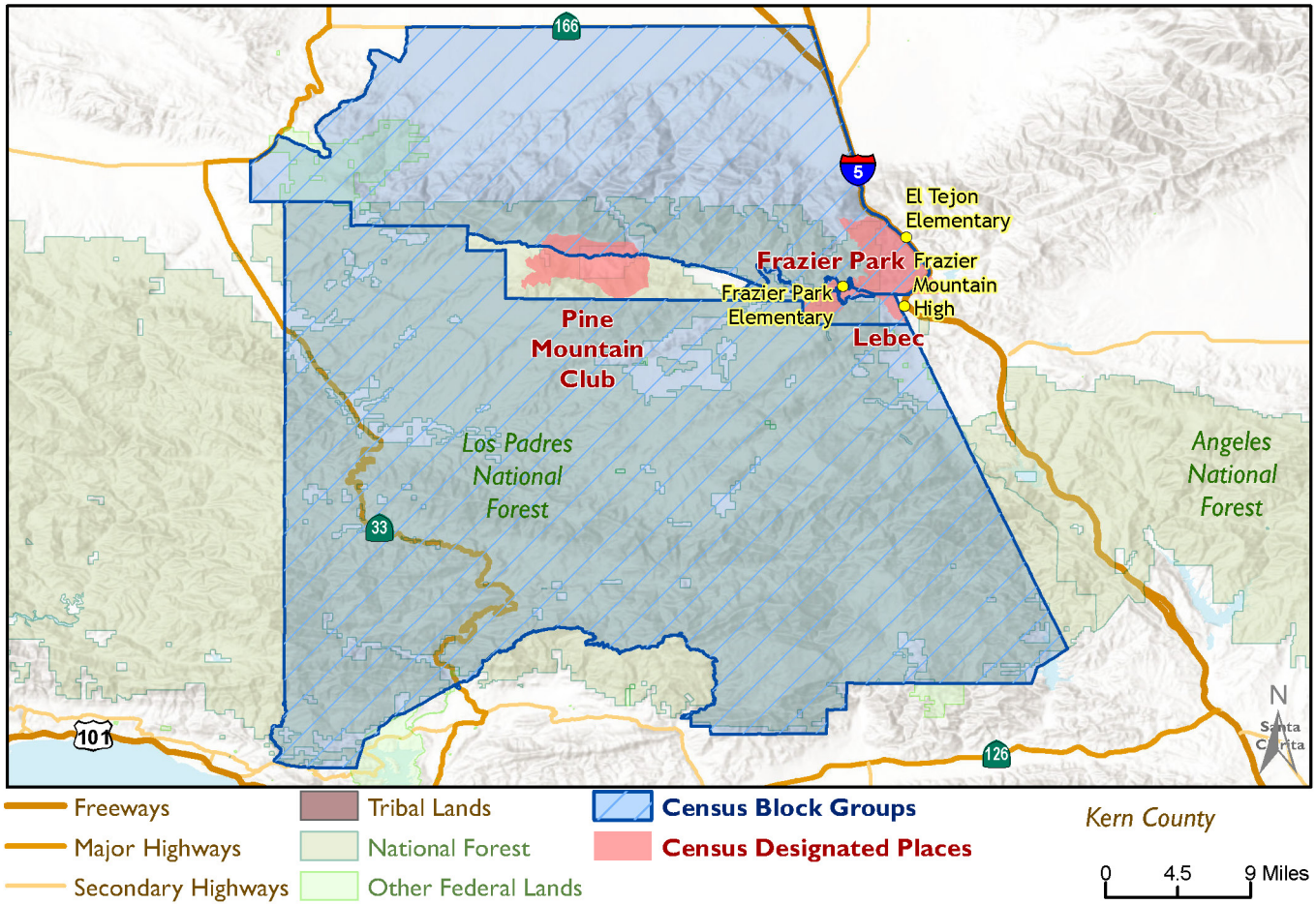
Average Annual Daily Truck and Auto Traffic:
VENTURA/SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LINE at HWY 33



HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COUNT POINTS



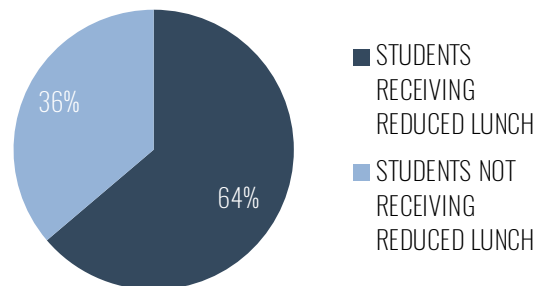
SCHOOLS IN FRAZIER PARK



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT & REDUCED LUNCH

This indicator is the count of K-12 students enrolled in the free or reduced-priced meal program. The program provides meals to students from income-qualifying families. Families only have to claim a certain income level to enroll their children in the program, and no evidence or auditing is required. Periodically, schools will actively promote the program, which can temporarily boost enrollment. The data may be used to emphasize the degree to which families need assistance within an area. The data can also be used to encourage more support for reduced lunches if the demand is increasing, or to justify support from the community to continue the assistance program. The data can also be used as a proxy for change in child poverty rates. Only active schools (as of 2017 AY) within the immediate vicinity of the community appear on the schools map on the previous page.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED LUNCHES, 2017

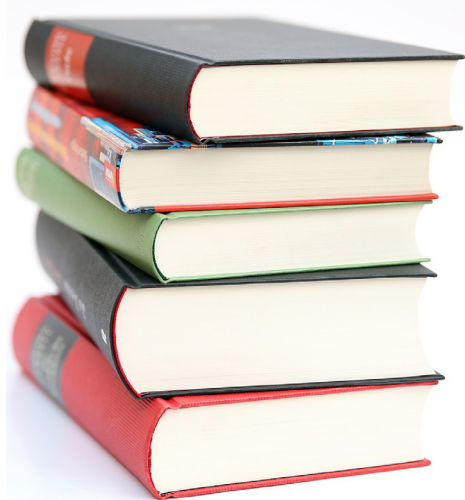


SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	2006	2017
El Tejon Elementary	475	214
Frazier Park Elementary	300	266
Frazier Mountain High	514	274
TOTAL	1,289	754

STUDENTS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED LUNCHES

	2006	2017
El Tejon Elementary	200	143
Frazier Park Elementary	125	181
Frazier Mountain High	200	157
TOTAL	525	481



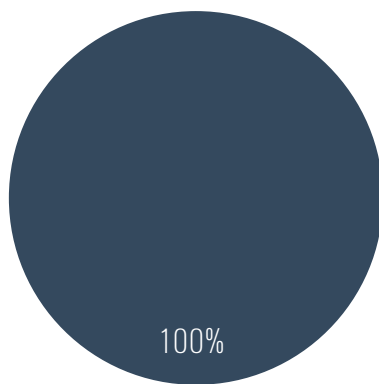
SCHOOL CLOSURES

No public school closures were reported during this period, though enrollment at each local school declined. Given the limited number of schools in the community, Frazier Park's schools would be expected to exhaust all cost-saving measures to adjust to demographic changes before considering consolidation or closure.

ESRI'S COMMUNITY TAPESTRY

The Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)'s "Community Tapestry" segmentation system divides U.S. residential areas into 65 distinctive segments based on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics to provide accurate market research for different types of U.S. neighborhoods. This provides insights so that businesses and community leaders can identify the best customers and underserved markets, and it allows individuals and industries to avoid areas that might be less profitable for their products or services. The following page lists the percentage of Frazier Park's neighborhoods that fit into unique tapestry segments, along with a brief description of the common characteristics of each segment.

ESRI COMMUNITY TAPESTRY SEGMENTS: FRAZIER PARK



■ The Great Outdoors

FRAZIER PARK HOUSEHOLDS	
The Great Outdoors	2,764
TOTAL	2,764

THE GREAT OUTDOORS:

This segment is comprised of residents who have riding lawn mowers and satellite dishes along with multiple vehicles. Four wheel drive trucks are popular, residents are members of AARP and veterans clubs and support various civic causes. Technology is not central in their lives, with light Internet connectivity for shopping and entertainment. Most household have a pet, such as a dog or cat. Television channels such as CMT, History and Fox News are popular. They also enjoy outdoor activities such as hiking, fishing, boating, etc.

Note: These descriptions are adapted from longer definitions published by ESRI.
See full definitions at: <http://www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/community-tapestry.pdf>

BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

The table below shows businesses by sector for Frazier Park's ZIP Code, 93225. While these data do not report the overall employees in each sector, this information taken together with occupation data published by the Census Bureau gives a good look at the relative importance of different industry sectors to Frazier Park's overall employment.



NUMBER OF BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY TYPE AND ZIP CODE, 2016

Accommodation and food services	8
Administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services	1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2
Construction	9
Finance and insurance	4
Health care and social assistance	6
Information	1
Manufacturing	2
Other services (except public administration)	10
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4
Real estate and rental and leasing	3
Retail trade	10
Transportation and warehousing	3
Utilities	3
Total for all sectors	66



COUNTY INDICATORS

This section contains additional social and economic information that is only available at the county level of geography. This section begins with a County Data Appropriateness Index, which is color-coded as green (meaning countywide data are likely very representative of the community), yellow (meaning that county data are likely somewhat similar to the community), or red (meaning to treat countywide data with caution).

IN THIS SECTION
COUNTY DATA REPRESENTATION INDEX
CRIME STATISTICS
TAXABLE RETAIL SALES
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE
ACCESS TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS
MIGRATION PATTERNS
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

COUNTY DATA REPRESENTATION INDEX

The County Data Representation Index is designed to show how well county-level data represent the communities overall. The index is composed of three different metrics to determine the overall index: the percent of community block groups' population as a percentage of the county total; the standard deviation of community block groups' population density compared to average density of county block groups; and the percent of the county's businesses located within community block groups.

Red: Because some data in this document are presented at the county level, use only after careful consideration. The county in which this community is located has significantly different attributes compared to the community itself. For example, the majority of the county may be comprised of urban or suburban valley areas that have vastly different socioeconomic characteristics than those found in the mountain communities.



FRAZIER PARK: RED

COUNTY DATA REPRESENTATION INDEX - COLOR GUIDE

GREEN

Use without reservation. The county is largely synonymous with this community, or has very similar attributes overall.

YELLOW

Use with some caution. The county in which this community is located may have somewhat different socioeconomic attributes compared to the community itself.

RED

Use only after careful consideration. The county in which this community is located has significantly different attributes compared to the community itself. For example, the majority of the county may be comprised of urban or suburban valley areas that have vastly different socioeconomic characteristics than those found in the mountain communities.

	SCORE	WEIGHT	WEIGHTED SCORE
Percent of Community Block Groups' Population as a Percentage of County Total	0.7%	30%	0.4
Standard Deviation of Community Block Groups' Population Density Compared to the Average Density of County Block Groups	-1.04	40%	19.3
Percent of County's Business Located Within Community Block Groups	0.6%	30%	0.4
TOTAL SCORE			20.0

CRIME STATISTICS

Crime rate is the number of reported crimes per 100,000 people. It is reported by the California Department of Justice and represents misdemeanor and felony reports, but not infractions.

Crime is an important factor in terms of an area's perceived quality of life. An area with a high crime rate is often seen as a much less attractive place to live than one with a low rate. While it is impossible to predict when or where a crime will occur, individuals and communities can help with prevention by taking note of patterns and trends collected by legitimate agencies. Crime rates can rise and fall with increasing or decreasing incidence of crime, but rates could also change if more or fewer crimes are reported to local law enforcement agencies. Another issue is where crime rates are calculated in areas with low population and lots of commercial area; crime rates for these areas are artificially high because most crime occurs in commercial areas. Therefore, careful analysis is needed when evaluating change in crime rates.



KERN COUNTY CRIME RATES (PER 1,000)

Kern

	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME
2008	5.7	39.3
2009	5.9	38.1
2010	5.8	36.5
2011	5.3	35.6
2012	5.8	40.7
2013	5.8	38.6
2014	5.1	32.4
2015	5.6	34.5
2016	5.8	36.8
2017	5.6	32.3

CALIFORNIA CRIME RATES (PER 1,000)

California

	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME
2008	5.0	29.5
2009	4.7	27.2
2010	4.4	26.4
2011	4.1	26.0
2012	4.2	27.7
2013	4.0	26.6
2014	3.9	24.5
2015	4.3	26.3
2016	4.5	25.6
2017	4.5	25.0



THE
TEN-YEAR
AVERAGE
VIOLENT
CRIME RATE
WAS

5.6

CRIMES PER
1,000 PEOPLE
IN KERN COUNTY

TAXABLE SALES & RETAIL EARNINGS

Taxable sales and retail earnings are collections of information regarding the health of business in the region. The amount of taxable revenue from sales is shown below in thousands of dollars.



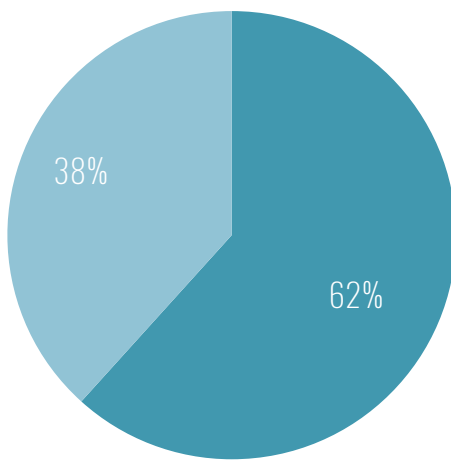
RETAIL EARNINGS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2007	2016
RETAIL EARNINGS	\$1,230,539	\$1,585,305
COUNTY RETAIL EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL	6.8%	6.7%
STATE RETAIL EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL	6.8%	5.5%

RETAIL JOBS

	2007	2016
RETAIL JOBS	37,828	40,940
PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNTY JOBS	10.4%	10.0%
PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE JOBS	10.1%	9.1%

SOURCE OF TAXABLE SALES



■ RETAIL STORES
■ NON-RETAIL

TAXABLE SALES (IN THOUSANDS)

	2007	2016
RETAIL STORES	\$7,510,741	\$8,566,623
NON-RETAIL	\$4,363,561	\$5,319,020
TOTAL	\$11,874,302	\$13,885,643

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

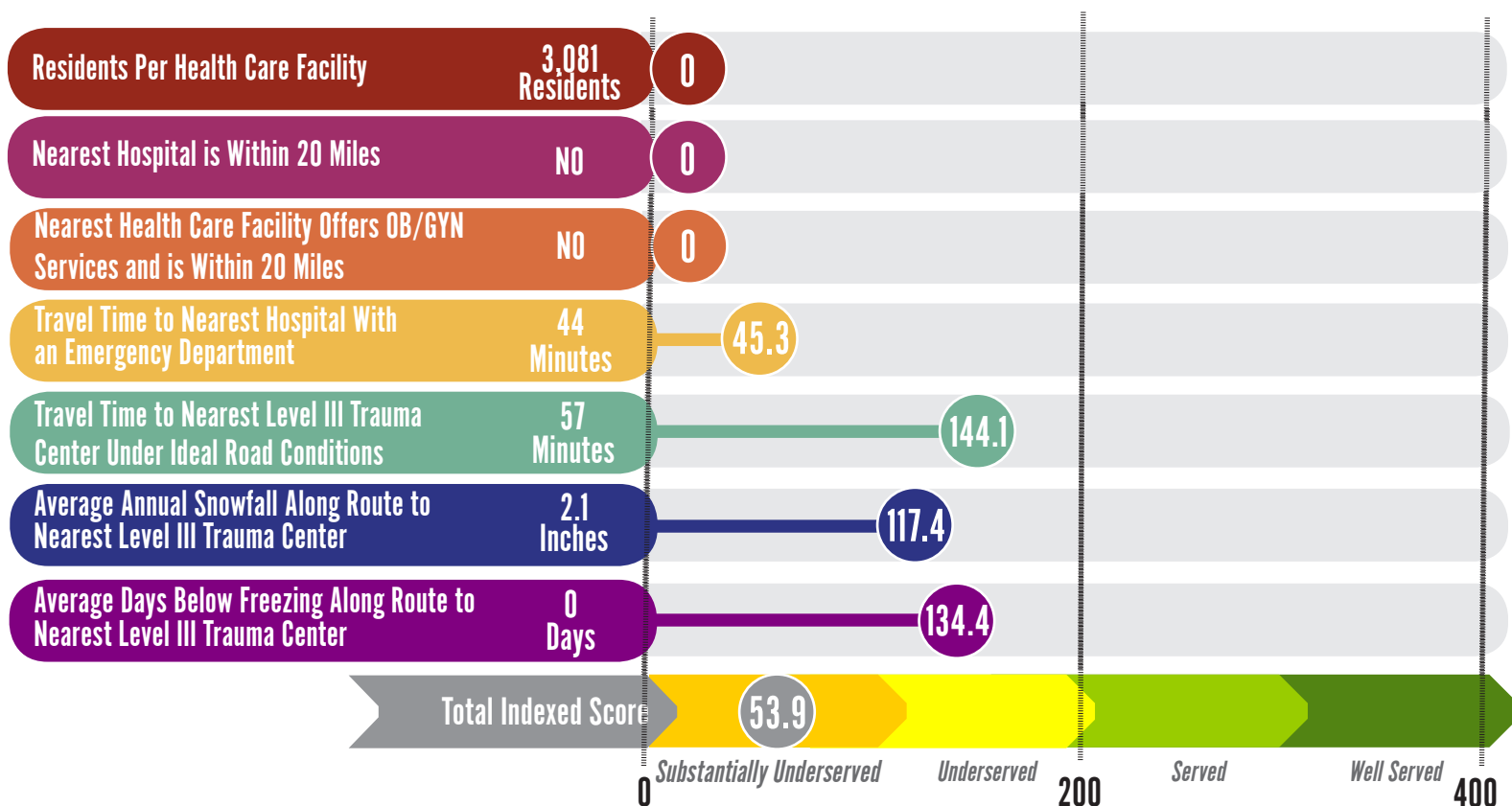
Access to comprehensive, quality health care services is important for the achievement of health equity for everyone. Health care facility counts are based on the number of facilities that have self-designated their business as falling under NAICS code 621111, and further categorize their organization under the description of "Physicians and Surgeons." These facilities could include but are not limited to private medical practices, medical groups, prompt care facilities, hospitals, outpatient centers, and community clinics.

Frazier Park's primary health care needs are served by Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital, nearly forty-five miles away in Valencia. While Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital serves Frazier Park's local health care needs, for more specialized services, residents of Frazier Park must travel approximately sixty minutes to Kern Medical Center in Bakersfield.

3,081 PEOPLE TO
1 HEALTH CARE
FACILITY
VS. STATE AVERAGE OF 3,242

HEALTH CARE ACCESS INDEX

The Health Care Access Index below is generated based on a variety of available metrics, with each community given an initial score between 0 and 100. This score is based on the ratio of practicing physicians in the county, the accessibility of health care institutions as measured by the presence of a nearby hospital and travel times to nearby medical facilities with more specialized levels of care, and average weather conditions along the routes to these facilities which may affect accessibility in periods of inclement weather. These scores are then 'indexed' to other rural communities sited near national forests in California, meaning that the final score displayed below shows how Frazier Park compares to the other communities in this study.



ACCESS TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS

This indicator shows the amount of banking institutions in the county on a per capita basis. While this indicator does not show the size or type of the banking institution, it does give an indication of the overall level of access to banking for residents of the county.



RATIO OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS TO POPULATION, 2018

	KERN	CALIFORNIA
NUMBER OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS	119	8,595
TOTAL POPULATION	905,801	39,809,693
RATIO OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS PER 1,000 PEOPLE	0.13	0.22

IN KERN COUNTY
THERE ARE
7,692 PEOPLE
FOR EVERY BANKING INSTITUTION

MIGRATION PATTERNS

This indicator includes migration patterns between Kern County and the counties with which it had the highest levels of migratory interaction. It includes the counties with the greatest volume of out-migration and in-migration. Collected from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), these numbers are based on income taxes paid by all people in households. Migrants to and from group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, or correctional institutions, are not included.

Migration data can indicate changes in the economic, political, and social structure of an area based on the characteristics in the area from which the migrants originate. For example, migrants coming from large cities bring with them a particular set of characteristics and values that may affect the local political and social climate. They also bring their patterns of consumer spending that create opportunities for businesses to provide the kinds of products and services these individuals are accustomed to receiving at their urban place of origin. Neighboring counties, as well as those with higher population totals, generally show the most migration activity. However, if a non-neighboring county, even one with a smaller total population, is present among the top few counties in terms of migration, there may be a unique interaction that is worth further evaluation.

The portion of population growth driven by in-migration is the product of some economic factor or amenity attracting new residents. The attraction could be an increase in employment opportunities, the recognition of the environmental advantages of the area or expanding business opportunities. In general, new residents do not move to an area without good reason, and when they do, they fuel economic expansion.



MIGRATION PATTERNS, 2016

	NUMBER OF IN-MIGRANTS		NUMBER OF OUT-MIGRANTS
LOS ANGELES	2,760	LOS ANGELES	1,878
TULARE	547	TULARE	560
VENTURA	376	SAN DIEGO	464
SAN DIEGO	371	CLARK, NV	420
SAN BERNARDINO	366	SAN BERNARDINO	360
RIVERSIDE	331	SAN LUIS OBISPO	354
ORANGE	306	VENTURA	330
FRESNO	290	FRESNO	316
CLARK, NV	210	ORANGE	315
SANTA BARBARA	207	RIVERSIDE	283

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The Housing Affordability Index is a ratio indicating the percentage of households in an area that can afford a median priced home as first-time home buyers. A reading of 100 means a family earning the area's median family income (reported by the Census Bureau) can qualify for a mortgage on a typical median-priced existing single-family home. Values above 100 indicate that housing is generally affordable, while values below 100 typically signal unaffordable conditions. The calculation assumes a 20 percent down payment. Therefore, an increase in the Housing Affordability Index shows that the average family is more likely to be able to afford the median priced home. The Housing Affordability Index tracks the health of the housing market as well as family household progress. Home ownership is a definite priority for social prosperity and financial stability among families.



2016 HOME PRICES AND FAMILY INCOMES

	KERN	CALIFORNIA	U.S.
MEDIAN HOME PRICE (2016)	\$222,983	\$502,178	\$306,500
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (2016)	\$53,628	\$63,783	\$55,322

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX CALCULATION

Comparing median home prices in Kern County to median incomes in the state shows a positive result for overall housing affordability. The monthly mortgage payment for a median home in the county is over \$1,000 less per month than for the average California home, taking up just 18.8 percent of the median family's income rather than the 35.6 percent spent by the average California family. This means that the annual income needed to qualify for the median mortgage in the county is \$40,289, which is well under the median family income for the county, producing a Housing Affordability Index of 133.1.

	KERN	CALIFORNIA	U.S.
MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT FOR MEDIAN HOMES	\$839	\$1,890	\$1,154
MORTGAGE PAYMENT AS A % OF MEDIAN INCOME	18.8	35.6	25.0
ANNUAL INCOME TO QUALIFY FOR MEDIAN MORTGAGE	\$40,289	\$90,734	\$55,379
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX	133.1	70.3	99.9



SURVEY RESULTS

Between 2016 and 2019, the Center for Economic Development was contracted by the Sustainable Forest Action Coalition (SFAC) to perform a survey of businesses in selected rural communities near national forests across California. The following pages contain the highlights from this survey for the Frazier Park area. Note that this survey may include responses from businesses located near but outside the boundaries of the census block groups identified as representing Frazier Park for the purposes of demographic analysis. Survey questions were intended to capture business owners' and operators' perspectives on changes in business and employment conditions over time, as well as their experiences working with the U.S. Forest Service.

IN THIS SECTION
SECTORS SURVEYED
BUSINESS & EMPLOYMENT
HEALTH CARE
PERCEIVED U.S.F.S. IMPACT

SECTORS SURVEYED

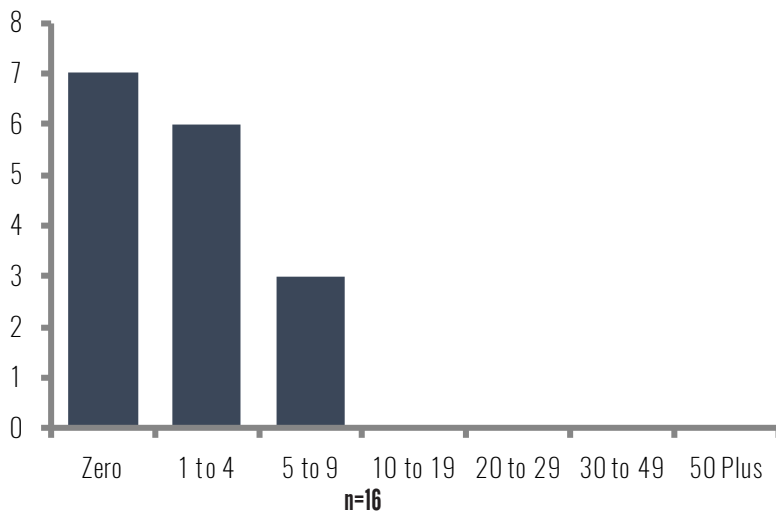
INDUSTRY	BUSINESSES SURVEYED	PERCENT
Charity and Volunteer Work	2	13%
Energy and Utilities	2	13%
Engineering and Manufacturing	1	6%
Environment and Agriculture	2	13%
Information Technology	1	6%
Labor and Service	1	6%
Property and Construction	4	25%
Retail	1	6%
Social Services and Care Services	1	6%
Leisure Sports and Tourism	1	6%
Total	16	100%

The 2016-2019 SFAC Business Survey was drafted by Bill Wickman (Spokesman, SFAC) and CED staff. To administer the survey, CED staff obtained a list of potentially operational community businesses in Frazier Park by utilizing the Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) business database. CED staff then contacted individual business owners by phone, either conducting the surveys over the phone, or directing business owners to an online version of the survey to complete at their own pace.

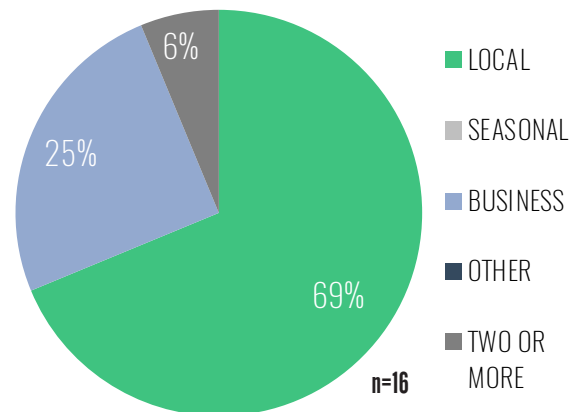
Out of an estimated universe of 21,500 businesses in focal communities across the state, CED collected surveys from a total of 1,592 businesses, an approximate overall representation rate of 7.4 percent. No specific industry was targeted; however, some industries are more heavily represented in the results based on the willingness of those businesses to participate in the survey, and the industrial composition of the community.

All survey questions are nonmandatory, and while survey facilitators endeavor to engage all respondents in discussion about each point, respondents may elect not to answer any question. Most commonly, they simply believe the question does not apply to their experience. Throughout this section, the symbol “n” designates the number of responses collected for each individual question.

ESTABLISHMENTS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES



CUSTOMER BASE



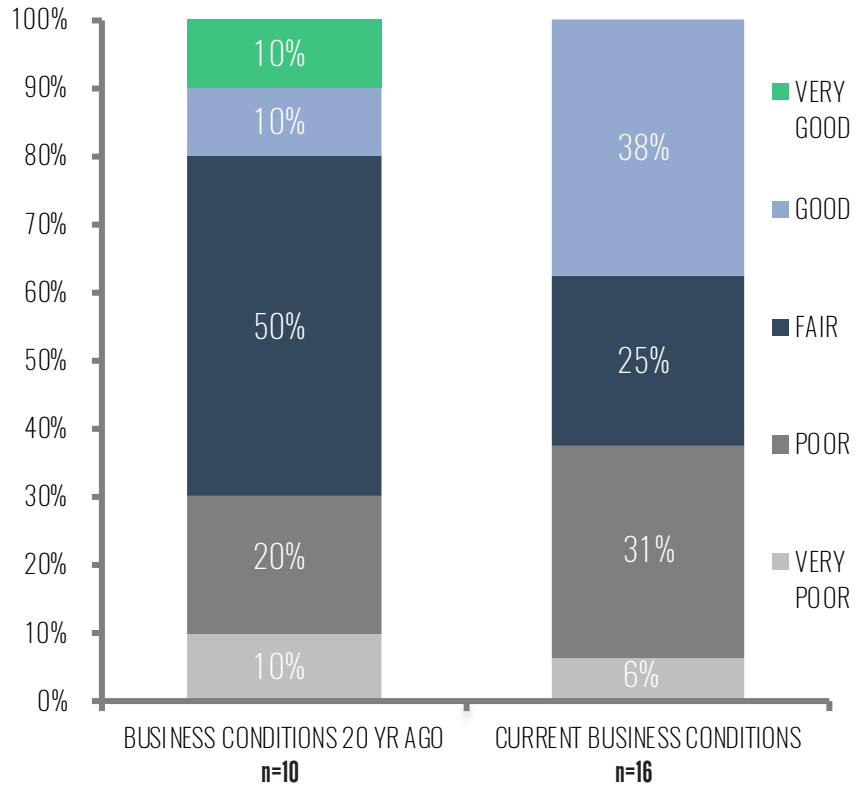
BUSINESS & EMPLOYMENT

Participants in the survey were asked about their perception of current economic conditions within the community. If applicable, businesses were asked about economic conditions within the community 20 years ago.

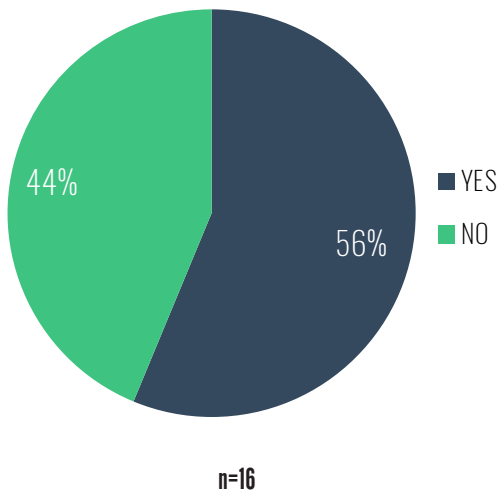
Perceived business conditions represent an overall view of the economy from the perspective of a business operating within the community. A wide variety of economic indicators can influence business conditions within a community, including rent prices, earnings, employment, new construction, and travel and recreation expenditures.

Employment conditions of a community can directly relate to business conditions within the local economy. Communities with increasing employment offer opportunities for those entering the workforce.

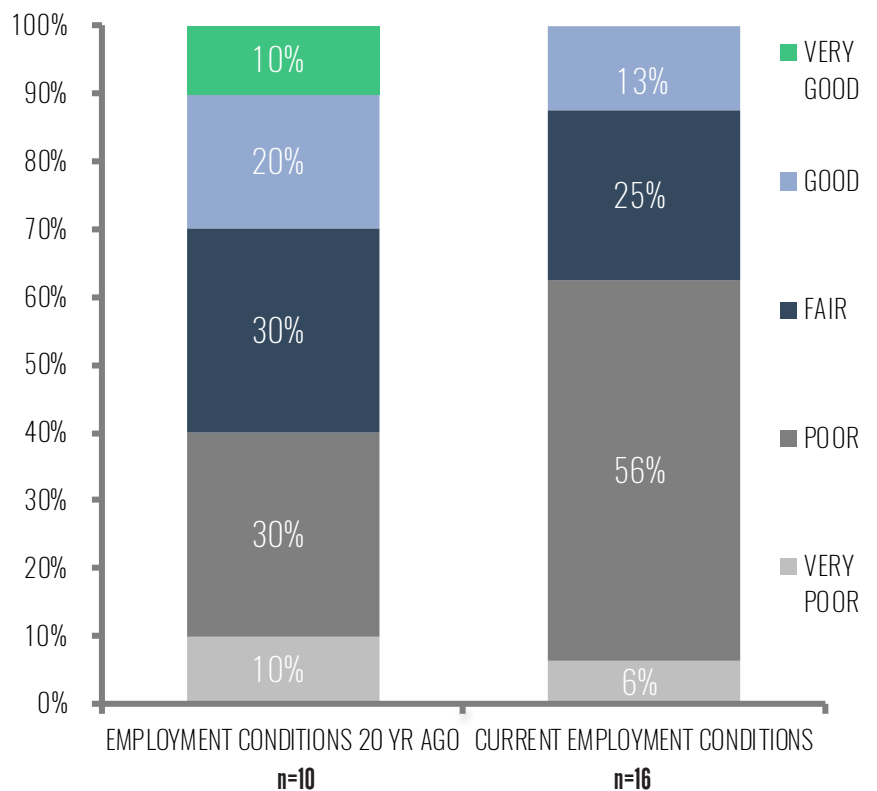
CHANGE IN BUSINESS CONDITIONS



BUSINESS IN COMMUNITY 20+ YEARS



CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

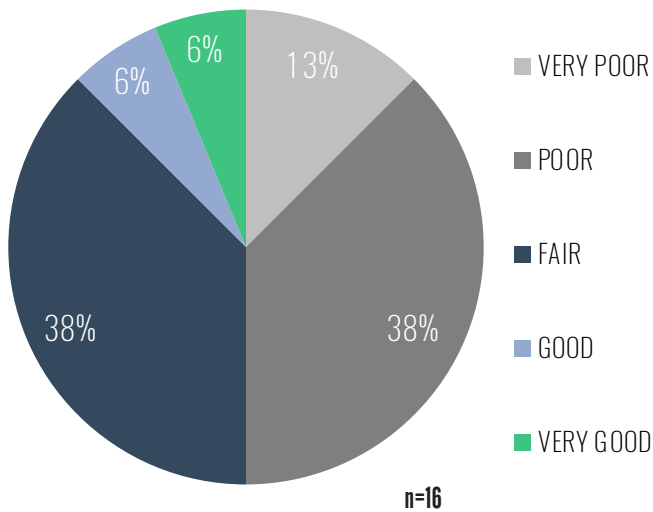


HEALTH CARE

Participants in the survey were asked about their perception of current health care availability and level of care within the community. Perceived health care conditions provide insights into quality of life within the community.

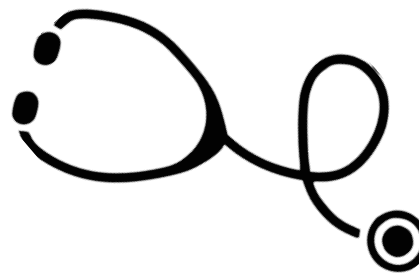
Health care provision could influence residents' desire to stay in the community, as well as affecting the appeal of the community to newcomers. It may be of particular concern to families with children and the elderly. In rural areas, in-migration can be an important component of a community's long-term economic viability, vitality, and growth. A wide variety of geographic and socioeconomic indicators can influence the extent and quality of health care provision within a community, including regional demographics, access and transportation logistics, and amenities available within the community and region to attract and retain medical professionals, caregivers, and specialists.

PERCEIVED HEALTH CARE AVAILABILITY



12%

OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS
RATED
HEALTH CARE



GOOD
OR BETTER

MOST COMMON REASONS FOR POSITIVE & NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS OF CARE CONDITIONS

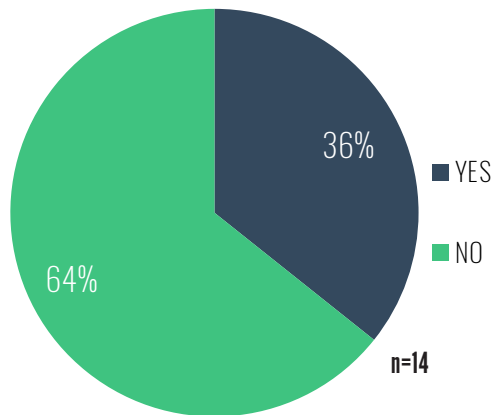
Basic Local Medical Care
Adequate Access to Hospitals/Doctors

Limited Access to Doctors/Specialists
Inadequate Access to Specialty Services/Specialist
Far Distance to Travel

n=16

PERCEIVED USFS IMPACT

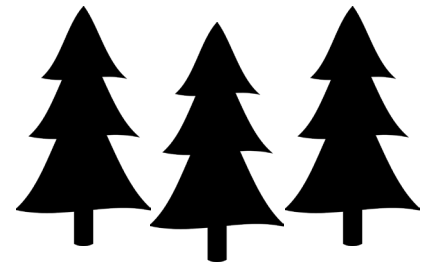
WORKED DIRECTLY WITH U.S. FOREST SERVICE



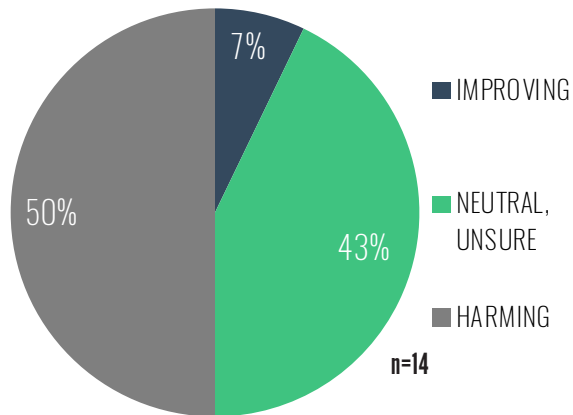
Activities related to U.S. Forest Service land or other government land management enterprises can often impact those living in the communities surrounding them. Government activities can improve job opportunities as well as lead to growth in related industries.

Access to public land gives surrounding communities the opportunity to take advantage of increased visitation to their area for the purpose of recreating on public land. Increased traffic, increased travel and recreation expenditures, increased taxable sales, new industries and job opportunities are all possible when access to public land is offered to residents and visitors.

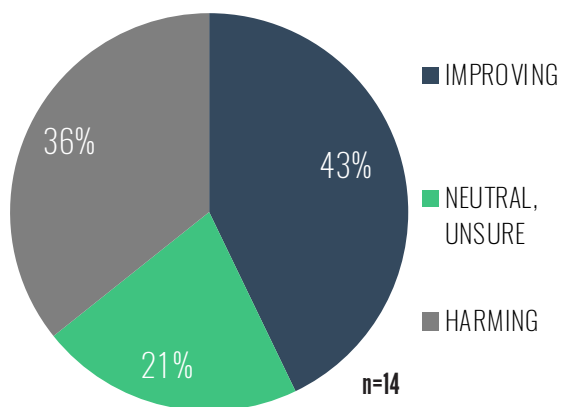
Communities that rely heavily on activities or industries that directly relate to the U.S. Forest Service can be heavily impacted by government land management practices and the presence of U.S. Forest Service related activities. Participants in the survey were asked about how they felt the presence of the U.S. Forest Service and related activities had impacted the business conditions and employment conditions of their communities. In addition, businesses were asked if they had a direct working relationship with the U.S. Forest Service.



PERCEIVED IMPACT OF USFS POLICIES AND PRACTICES ON RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES



PERCEIVED IMPACT OF USFS POLICIES AND PRACTICES ON BUSINESS CONDITIONS



PERCEIVED IMPACT OF USFS POLICIES AND PRACTICES ON EMPLOYMENT

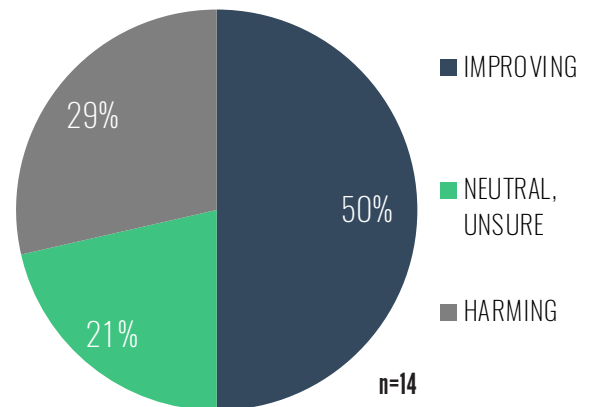


PHOTO CREDITS

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*Page numbers indicated in brackets.



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