



Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

Selected Geographies:

**Fresno County, CA; Kern County, CA; Kings County, CA; Madera County, CA; Tulare County, CA;
Merced County, CA; Stanislaus County, CA; San Joaquin County, CA**

Comparison Geography:

California

Report Date:

January 7, 2025

About the BLM Socioeconomic Profile (SEP) Tool

What is the BLM Socioeconomic Profile (SEP) Tool?

The [BLM Socioeconomic Profile \(SEP\)](#) tool delivers an easily understood report that provides an overview of socioeconomic conditions using indicators relevant to public land management. The report includes accurate and reliable county-level indicators. This tool also explains the context necessary to understand how these indicators describe the relationship between activities authorized on BLM-managed lands and surrounding communities.

How to use this report

This report is intended for multiple audiences for a variety of uses. BLM staff can use these reports to:

- Develop socioeconomic baselines for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses.
- Facilitate community engagement between the BLM, surrounding communities, and stakeholders by improving the BLM's and the public's understanding of baseline socioeconomic conditions and the extent to which the BLM contributes to those conditions.
- Learn about the economic and demographic conditions and trends near BLM-managed lands.
- Run consistent reports over time, and to track changes on individual or multiple BLM units.

Where do these data come from?

The BLM Socioeconomic Profile (SEP) tool adapted two existing Headwaters Economics on-line tools: the Economic Profile System (EPS) and Populations at Risk (PAR).

EPS and PAR use data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, and other reliable public sources. These tools are currently used by federal land managers, state and local elected officials, planners, city managers, journalists, and researchers throughout the country.

Headwaters Economics recommends that citations from SEP use the cited data source that is provided at the bottom of each Data and Graphics section. For example, poverty rates may be cited using: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

More specifics on data sources can be found at the [SEP](#) webpage. Also see the "Additional Resources" section of the report for links to key data resources and suggestions for supplementing the data in this report.

What are the limitations of this report?

This report, and the reports available through EPS and PAR, provide valuable information on historical and existing economic and demographic conditions for a defined area. However, these reports do not:

- Contain information or modelling capabilities to conduct social or economic impact analyses.
- Contain information or modelling capabilities to conduct economic efficiency analysis and/or cost-benefit analysis.
- Evaluate many of the social and economic issues and values related to public land management, particularly perspectives and values of affected individuals and communities.
- Contain sub-county demographic or economic data (*with the exception of the EPS Demographics and PAR reports*).
- Provide specific data on the use of resources on BLM-managed lands (e.g., recreational visits or livestock grazing) or estimates of the economic contribution of activities on BLM-managed lands to the regional economy.

Need technical assistance?

For technical questions, contact Patty Hernandez Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

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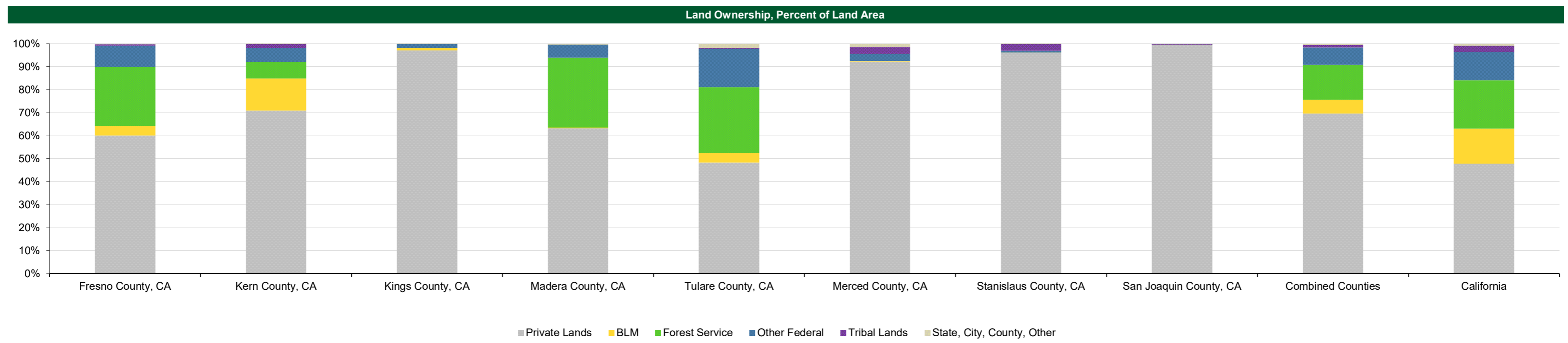
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BLM Socioeconomic Profile

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Land Ownership

Land Ownership, Acres	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Total Area	3,816,574	5,213,741	885,311	1,370,165	3,088,983	1,248,599	958,940	893,178	17,475,491	100,133,165
Private Lands	2,289,540	3,686,985	858,641	866,326	1,490,491	1,150,657	911,036	885,379	12,139,055	47,178,859
Federal Lands	1,496,103	1,419,027	25,655	500,960	1,523,114	58,895	8,641	52	5,032,447	47,830,237
BLM	160,588	727,092	10,016	4,161	122,660	3,918	1,319	0	1,029,754	14,934,657
Forest Service	973,312	377,339	0	414,858	885,790	0	0	0	2,651,299	20,736,182
Other Federal	353,858	313,443	15,639	77,373	514,649	36,504	7,226	52	1,318,744	11,981,197
Tribal Lands	23,621	93,812	0	908	14,602	37,984	29,301	3,146	203,374	2,809,967
State, City, County, Other	9,575	1,153	400	5,211	53,672	18,473	96	0	88,580	831,762
Percent of Total										
Private Lands	60.0%	70.7%	97.0%	63.2%	48.3%	92.2%	95.0%	99.1%	69.5%	47.1%
Federal Lands	39.2%	27.2%	2.9%	36.6%	49.3%	4.7%	0.9%	0.0%	28.8%	47.8%
BLM	4.2%	13.9%	1.1%	0.3%	4.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	5.9%	14.9%
Forest Service	25.5%	7.2%	0.0%	30.3%	28.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	20.7%
Other Federal	9.3%	6.0%	1.8%	5.6%	16.7%	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%	7.5%	12.0%
Tribal Lands	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	3.0%	3.1%	0.4%	1.2%	2.8%
State, City, County, Other	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%



Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2022. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 3.0

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Data and Graphics

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

Land Ownership

What is described in this section?

This section reports total acreage for the selected geographies and by land ownership type (i.e., private land, public land (federal and non-federal), and tribal land). The table shows this information and further subdivides Federally-managed lands into those managed by the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, and other federal agencies. The graphic depicts the relative occurrence of each land ownership type for each selected geography.

No publicly available federal database contains summary statistics on the area of land by ownership. For this report, these statistics were calculated using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools and these two existing datasets:

U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line County Boundaries: this annually updated dataset contains geospatial data on administration boundaries, such as state and county, for the U.S. (see: <https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>)

U.S. Geological Survey's Protected Areas Database (PAD-US): this dataset contains geospatial data that inventories "public parks and other protected open space." This translates to all non-private lands in the U.S. PAD-US differentiates by land ownership. (See <https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/>)

Although every attempt was made to use the best available GIS land ownership dataset, these data sometimes have errors or become outdated. Please report any inaccuracies to eps@headwaterseconomics.org.

These data are not specific to socioeconomics. For NEPA analyses it is common for land area estimates to be included to describe other aspects relevant to the impact analysis. The source of those estimates may differ from the data sources listed above.

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

Land ownership patterns provide important context for understanding the potential socioeconomic impacts of BLM management decisions in a given area. This context is a starting point that can be used to highlight several socioeconomic considerations. Some examples are:

Different land owners and managers have different interests, objectives, and constraints. Understanding these differences can improve understanding of potential challenges that may arise when considering different land management decisions. The BLM can use this information to ensure relevant entities are identified and targeted during the scoping and public comment periods of the NEPA process.

In areas with a high proportion of public lands (including non-federal), public land management actions can have a relatively large effect on economic activity and quality of life in local communities.

In areas with significant tracts of federal lands, state and local governments may rely heavily on federal land payments and revenue sharing (e.g., payments associated with federal mineral revenues and timber sales) and state and local tax revenues (e.g., severance and ad valorem taxes and sales and lodging taxes) generated from activities on federal lands. For more information on federal land payments see the section covering this topic at the end of this report.

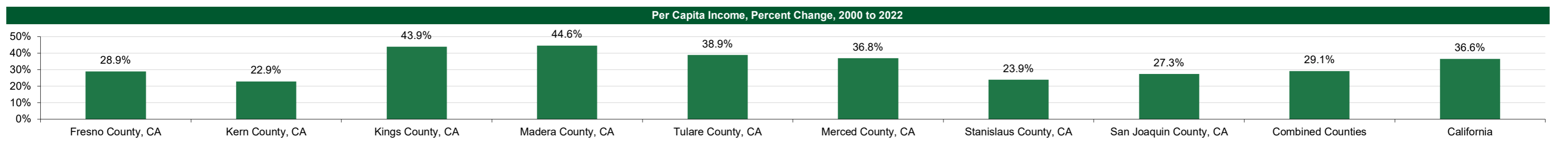
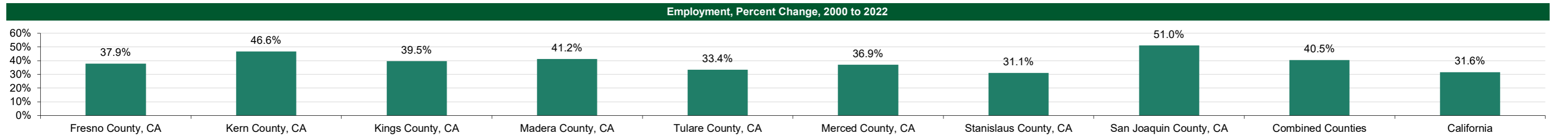
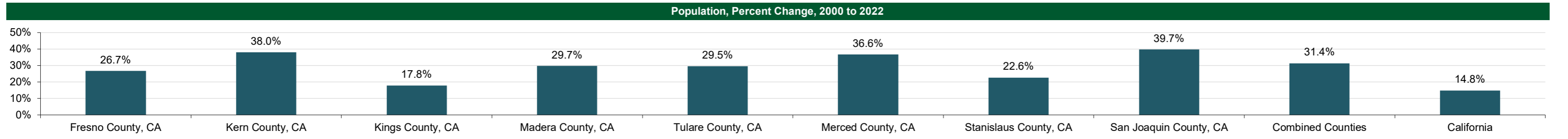
In areas with relatively few public lands, it is likely that public lands play a relatively minor role in the local economy. However, those public lands may still serve important roles such as providing public access to recreation areas for which there are few substitutes.

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

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Overview

	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Population										
Population, 2000	801,288	663,803	129,835	123,587	368,627	212,258	449,471	567,885	3,316,754	33,987,977
Population, 2022	1,015,190	916,108	152,981	160,256	477,544	290,014	551,275	793,229	4,356,597	39,029,342
Employment										
Employment, 2000	400,136	310,380	49,518	51,446	172,135	83,061	205,267	254,521	1,526,464	19,228,895
Employment, 2022	551,760	455,060	69,086	72,617	229,572	113,738	269,078	384,431	2,145,342	25,300,974
Per Capita Income										
Per Capita Income, 2000 (2023 \$)	\$40,832	\$37,990	\$30,766	\$33,410	\$35,454	\$35,137	\$42,867	\$44,315	\$39,502	\$58,720
Per Capita Income, 2022 (2023 \$)	\$52,621	\$46,702	\$44,269	\$48,309	\$49,235	\$48,082	\$53,106	\$56,405	\$51,001	\$80,194



Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

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Data and Graphics

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

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Overview

What is described in this section?

This section shows population, employment, and per capita income in 2000 and the most recent year data are available. The graphs show how these indicators have changed since 2000.

Population estimates reported in this section come from the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP). These estimates include the total resident population (citizens and non-citizens). PEP produces estimates on July 1 of every year by adjusting decennial census base counts using existing data series such as births, deaths, Federal tax returns, Medicare enrollment, and immigration.

Employment estimates for the most recent year are reported by the Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA employment estimates represent "the number of jobs, full-time plus part-time, by place of work" and include "wage and salary jobs, sole proprietorships [i.e., self-employed], and general partners [i.e., partners which can include corporations and other legal entities]." Jobs by Industry are shown in the next section of this report.

Per capita income is a common measure of the financial well-being of an area, and is calculated by dividing total personal income by total population. Total personal income estimates are reported by the BEA by place of residency and include wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income (i.e. labor earnings), as well as non-labor income (i.e. dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments). All income figures in this report are adjusted for inflation for the year reported (i.e. shown in real terms). Note that these estimates of income differ from those developed through the Census Bureau's American Community Survey and should not be compared with those estimates (which are also found in the EPS reports called "Demographics.")

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

Population, employment, and per capita income are three of the most basic indicators for describing the socioeconomic context of an area. Presented together these indicators provide initial insight into the magnitude, trends, and relationships between the population, the economy, and individual wealth within a defined region. For example, while there are exceptions, areas with population, employment, and per capita income growing faster than surrounding areas are likely attracting or retaining people due to certain factors such as employment opportunities, potential for higher earnings, and potential for improved quality of life.

This context serves as a starting point for understanding how people in an area may interact with, or be affected by, BLM decisions. For example, an area with a small population and relatively low growth rates may be more sensitive to land management decisions that have the potential to meaningfully affect local economic activity or demographics. Conversely, an area with a large population and a high number of employment opportunities is unlikely to be highly dependent on BLM-managed lands from an economic activity perspective. However, there may be higher demands on BLM-managed lands near larger population and economic centers and a higher likelihood of conflict between diverse stakeholders.

Trends in one area that substantially deviate from those in surrounding areas suggest additional research may be useful to better understand causes and what role public land management decisions might have in the area. Additional research would also be useful when trends for these indicators within one area appear at odds.

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

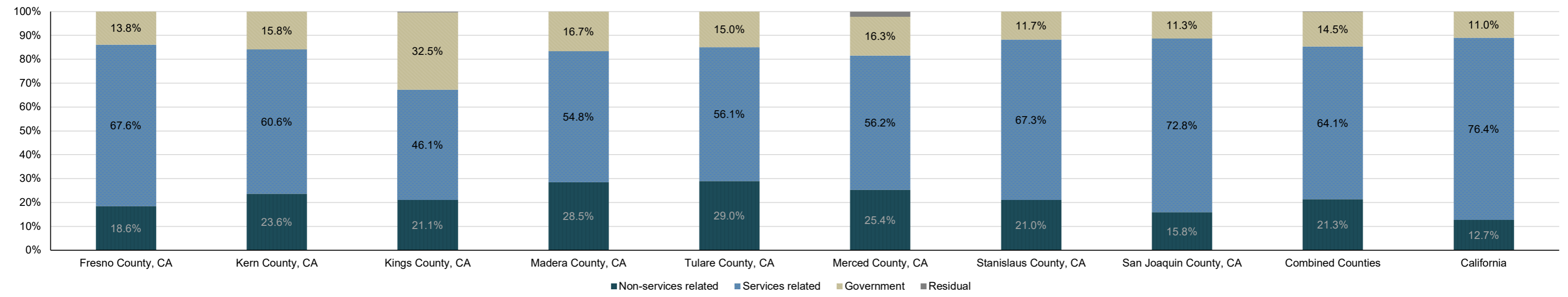
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Jobs by Industry (2022)

	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Total number of jobs	551,760	455,060	69,086	72,617	229,572	113,738	269,078	384,431	2,145,342	25,300,974
Non-services related	102,371	107,278	14,562	20,682	66,513	28,862	56,576	60,839	457,683	3,203,954
Farm	17,408	16,430	4,573	3,757	14,763	9,389	9,475	9,002	84,797	228,186
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	27,502	45,189	3,338	9,886	26,778	4,157	7,740	7,637	132,227	259,767
Mining (including fossil fuels)	495	9,079	16	164	225	22	175	196	10,372	36,926
Construction	28,074	22,430	1,620	3,202	10,108	5,032	15,422	19,922	105,810	1,259,662
Manufacturing	28,892	14,150	5,015	3,673	14,639	10,262	23,764	24,082	124,477	1,419,413
Services related	373,040	275,730	31,874	39,818	128,706	63,909	181,048	280,035	1,374,160	19,317,589
Utilities	2,845	1,685	145	299	744	329	416	1,706	8,169	67,516
Wholesale trade	18,601	10,151	910	1,249	7,046	2,576	7,140	13,389	61,062	773,657
Retail trade	49,588	42,296	5,670	5,759	21,725	11,259	29,294	34,796	200,387	2,090,805
Transportation and warehousing	38,220	35,695	2,885	2,809	13,622	7,464	19,253	63,526	183,474	1,474,413
Information	4,225	2,498	190	388	1,019	395	1,307	1,940	11,962	727,797
Finance and insurance	22,798	13,283	1,411	1,770	6,966	3,360	8,964	14,991	73,543	1,318,004
Real estate and rental and leasing	21,759	16,025	1,664	2,513	7,967	3,812	11,286	16,864	81,890	1,454,721
Professional and technical services	21,284	18,867	1,589	2,040	5,591	2,702	9,773	12,734	74,580	2,231,632
Management of companies	3,154	3,553	171	405	716	995	1,639	2,180	12,813	284,267
Administrative and waste services	27,997	20,818	1,473	3,463	11,956	3,869	12,739	23,417	105,732	1,581,853
Educational services	6,784	3,665	277	274	1,954	647	2,287	6,183	22,071	554,566
Health care and social assistance	82,470	48,617	7,693	10,117	21,515	12,047	37,545	39,232	259,236	2,942,827
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7,128	4,836	629	1,046	1,979	1,152	3,187	4,448	24,405	617,031
Accommodation and food services	35,901	29,641	4,232	3,989	14,313	7,155	20,931	24,880	141,042	1,775,446
Other services, except public admin.	30,286	24,100	2,935	3,697	11,593	6,147	15,287	19,749	113,794	1,423,034
Government	76,349	72,052	22,438	12,117	34,353	18,573	31,454	43,557	310,893	2,779,431
Residual	0	0	212	0	0	2,394	0	0	2,606	0

All employment data are reported by place of work. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

Jobs by Industry, Percent of Total, 2022



Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

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Data and Graphics

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

Jobs by Industry (2022)

What is described in this section?

This section shows employment by industry based on data reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for the most recent published year. The BEA employment estimates represent "the number of jobs, full-time plus part-time, by place of work" and include "wage and salary jobs, sole proprietorships [i.e., self-employed], and general partners [i.e., partners which can include corporations and other legal entities]."

For this report, employment is grouped into three broad categories:

- (1) Non-services related industries (construction, utilities, farming, mining, and manufacturing, and natural resource industries).
- (2) Services related industries.
- (3) Government (federal military and civil services, state and local government employment, and government enterprise).

Some employment data are withheld by the BEA to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. In many cases, Headwaters Economics is able to use supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These values are indicated with tildes (~). When an estimate is not possible, a value of "na" is reported. Residual employment is also accounted for in this section. Residual employment is the number of jobs remaining after accounting for reported or estimated jobs in the three categories above.

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

These employment data illustrate the various sectors that currently exist in a regional economy. The Jobs by Industry "snapshot" helps identify drivers of the local economy and the level of economic diversity. Further inferences can be drawn by comparing the proportion of employment in a sector across geographies. For example, if the farm sector accounts for 10 percent of the jobs in one county, but 1 to 3 percent in several adjacent counties, it is reasonable to conclude that the farm sector plays a particularly important role in that county.

These data can also describe the relative contribution of activities authorized on BLM-managed lands to the regional economy, particularly for non-services industries. For example, if 10 percent of total employment in a specific county is in the mining industry and there are several large mining operations (including oil and gas) authorized on BLM-managed lands in that county, then one can conclude that mineral activities on public lands constitutes an important driver for the regional economy. These types of comparisons can be drawn for all activities that occur on BLM-managed lands. In the case of recreation, there is no stand-alone sector, but comparisons to various service related industries affected by visitor expenditures provide some insight.

Socioeconomic baseline sections in NEPA documents often include employment by industry. It is appropriate to include this information when an issue has been identified related to how jobs or the regional economy will be affected by the federal action under review. These data provide context and baseline employment data that are necessary to interpreting employment impacts.

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

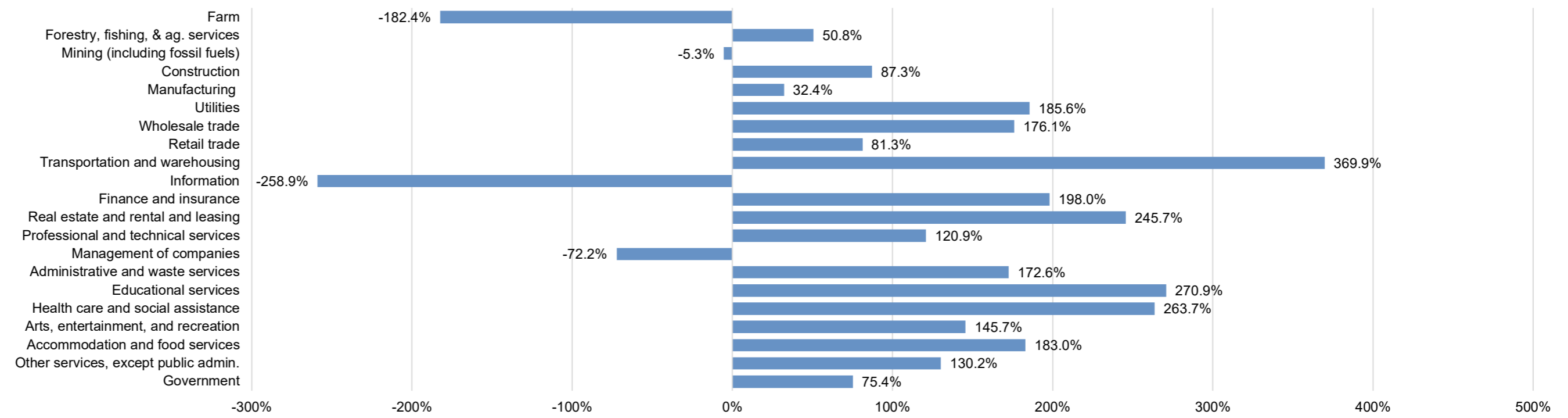
Bakersfield Field Office

Jobs by Industry (Change from 2001 to 2022)

	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Total change in jobs	152,020	146,341	20,211	22,051	60,904	31,148	57,950	123,912	614,537	5,959,516
Non-services related	-4,760	21,022	1,585	-1,182	3,296	770	-2,819	-1,266	16,646	-244,678
Farm	-8,295	-4,518	-144	-2,554	-5,899	-1,098	-2,166	-5,297	-29,971	-61,729
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	-3,518	19,767	174	513	4,132	472	606	796	22,942	69,965
Mining (including fossil fuels)	-18	-528	-1	23	139	-19	40	-113	-477	-1,146
Construction	7,249	4,354	80	515	2,316	1,516	766	2,778	19,574	196,559
Manufacturing	-178	1,947	1,476	321	2,608	-101	-2,065	570	4,578	-448,327
Services related	144,952	112,230	12,401	16,459	49,193	23,114	55,932	119,343	533,624	6,038,919
Utilities	1,409	515	30	174	199	61	180	559	3,127	11,167
Wholesale trade	4,707	3,116	154	496	2,672	411	671	5,645	17,872	46,106
Retail trade	7,996	10,545	1,173	1,317	4,474	2,211	2,524	4,139	34,379	136,835
Transportation and warehousing	27,386	25,706	2,110	1,667	7,919	4,780	13,221	49,246	132,035	899,128
Information	-1,726	-599	-171	-321	-332	-158	-1,319	-1,842	-6,468	98,516
Finance and insurance	7,445	5,310	555	768	1,957	1,761	2,834	5,676	26,306	465,319
Real estate and rental and leasing	10,160	8,387	474	1,141	4,142	1,778	5,045	8,245	39,372	693,317
Professional and technical services	6,705	5,387	757	1,632	1,432	758	2,038	4,103	22,812	700,809
Management of companies	-783	614	-12	-769	-572	-5	-1,167	-571	-2,565	-12,235
Administrative and waste services	11,169	6,582	257	1,567	4,535	1,346	1,600	8,886	35,922	349,468
Educational services	3,134	1,659	99	117	962	425	969	2,563	9,928	232,385
Health care and social assistance	46,479	23,585	4,110	4,889	10,974	5,503	17,354	15,328	128,222	1,430,765
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,223	1,387	352	501	482	309	940	851	7,045	158,878
Accommodation and food services	11,265	12,427	1,870	1,420	6,845	2,464	7,813	10,151	54,255	527,969
Other services, except public admin.	7,383	7,629	643	1,160	3,504	1,470	3,229	6,364	31,382	300,492
Government	11,828	13,089	5,605	4,008	4,665	4,447	4,837	5,835	54,314	165,275
Residual	0	0	620	2,766	3,750	2,817	0	0	9,953	0

All employment data are reported by place of work. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

Percent Change in Jobs by Industry, 2001 to 2022, Combined Counties



Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

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Data and Graphics

Jobs by Industry (Change from 2001 to 2022)

What is described in this section?

This section compares current employment by industry, as presented in the *Jobs by Industry* section and as discussed in its accompanying study guide, to 2001 employment levels as reported by the BEA. To maintain consistency across reporting periods, current and historic employment estimates are reported based on the 2001 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

As discussed in the previous study guide, employment sectors have been grouped into three broad categories:

- (1) Non-services related industries (construction, utilities, farming, mining, and manufacturing, and natural resource industries).
- (2) Services related industries.
- (3) Government (federal military and civil services, state and local government employment, and government enterprise).

Some employment data are withheld by the BEA to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. In many cases, Headwaters Economics is able to use supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These estimates are indicated with tildes (~). When an estimate is not possible, a value of "na" is reported. Residual employment is also accounted for in this section.

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

While current employment levels can provide a snapshot of economies, comparing how employment has changed over time can provide insight into how local economies have changed, which industries may be growing or declining, and whether local economies are becoming more or less diverse.

BLM management decisions can affect employment opportunities, especially in natural resource dependent industries. Changes in employment levels are particularly of interest when they have occurred in sectors where a high percentage of local employment is concentrated. If a meaningful change in employment is shown in one of these concentrated employment sectors, additional investigation into the driving factor(s) is recommended. Changes in employment may be largely attributable to national or local market factors (for example, a decline in home construction nationally would reduce the demand for timber and decrease employment in the forestry sector or an increase in oil prices could lead to increased oil and gas development and higher employment in the mining sector). Alternately, observed changes in local employment in certain sectors may be attributable to BLM land management decisions, such as the authorization of a large development project that affects public land use.

It may also be relevant to consider changes in employment in industries that may not seem dependent on natural resources. For example, unlike other natural resource dependent industries, employment associated with recreation is not captured in a single economic sector. Instead, recreationists who spend money in hotels, restaurants, ski resorts, gift shops, and elsewhere support employment in retail trade; passenger transportation; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodations and food sectors. If employment in one of these sectors has meaningfully changed, it may be appropriate to consider the possible link to changes in recreational use on BLM management lands.

When management decisions could impact employment in counties surrounding BLM managed lands, socioeconomic baseline reports should explain how local employment opportunities have changed over time.

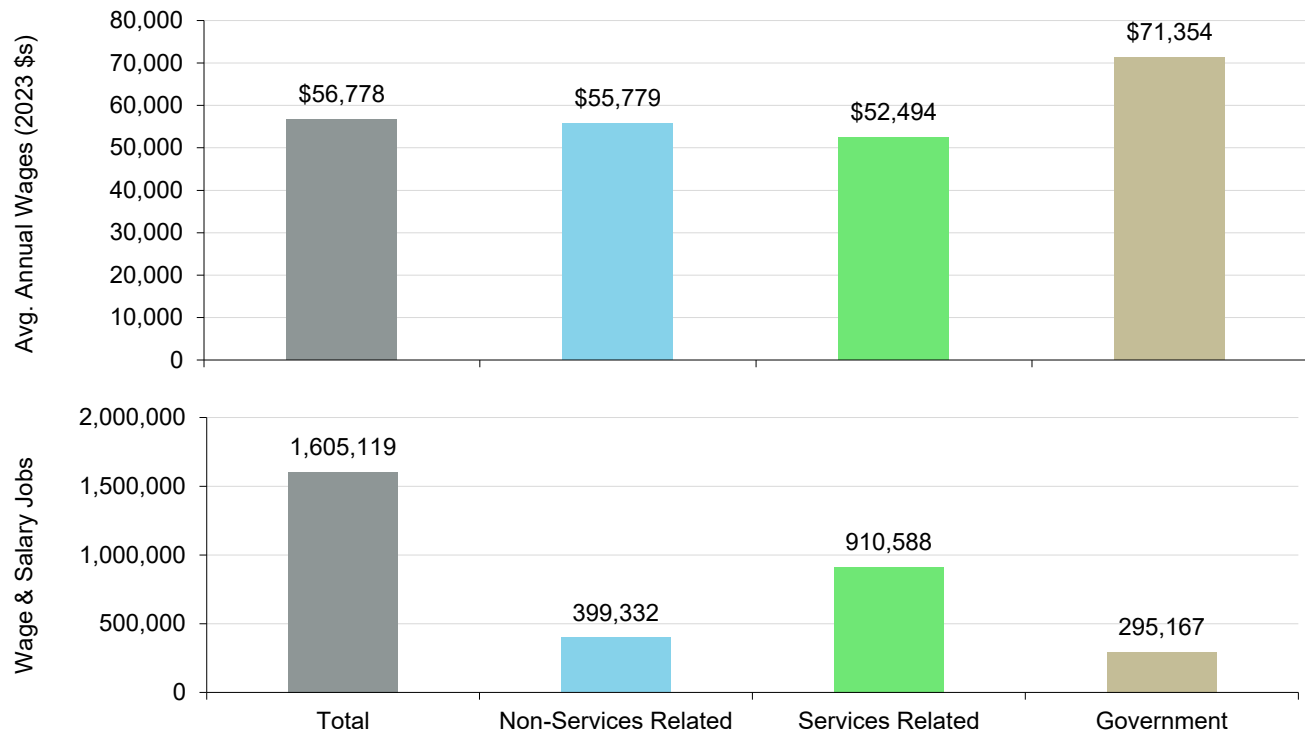
BLM Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

Wages by Industry

Employment and Wages in 2023, Aggregated Region	Wage & Salary Employment	% of Total Wage & Salary Employment	Avg. Annual Wages (2023 \$s)	California Avg. Annual Wages (2023 \$s)
Total	1,605,119		\$56,778	\$87,490
Private	1,309,952	81.6%	\$53,494	\$87,366
Non-Services Related	399,332	24.9%	\$55,779	\$98,412
Natural Resources and Mining	204,302	12.7%	\$43,158	\$47,036
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	196,384	12.2%	\$40,651	\$43,604
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	7,918	0.5%	\$105,324	\$128,633
Construction	77,017	4.8%	\$72,416	\$85,786
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	118,013	7.4%	\$66,771	\$123,547
Services Related	910,588	56.7%	\$52,494	\$85,063
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	318,187	19.8%	\$54,822	\$67,837
Information	7,813	0.5%	\$78,501	\$241,056
Financial Activities	39,054	2.4%	\$72,163	\$139,893
Professional and Business Services	115,685	7.2%	\$61,155	\$118,190
Education and Health Services	246,196	15.3%	\$58,062	\$64,566
Leisure and Hospitality	142,120	8.9%	\$26,211	\$39,549
Other Services	41,338	2.6%	\$44,013	\$52,958
Unclassified	195	0.0%	\$57,114	\$77,511
Government	295,167	18.4%	\$71,354	\$88,242
Federal Government	27,405	1.7%	\$87,743	\$101,038
State Government	40,710	2.5%	\$72,844	\$100,841
Local Government	227,052	14.1%	\$69,108	\$82,902

Wages & Employment by Major Industry, Combined Counties, 2023



Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Labor. 2024. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages by Industry

What is described in this section?

This section focuses on average annual wages by industry for wage and salary jobs in the aggregated region. It is important to note that the aggregated region is not broken out by county, whereas earlier industry and job numbers were given on a county by county basis. For this report, industries are separated into government and private sectors. Private sector industries are further classified as Non-Services Related or Services Related. The table shows:

Wages and Salary Employment: The number of filled jobs, whether full or part-time, temporary or permanent, by place of work. Major exclusions include self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Percent of Total Employment: The share of total wages and salary employment attributable to each sector.

Average Annual Wages: The average annual wage for each sector in the aggregated region (total annual wages and salaries divided by total wage and salary employment). Wages include bonuses, stock options, severance pay, profit distributions, cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans. Employer contributions to other benefits (such as health insurance and pensions) are not included.

These data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Other sections of this report use different data that is from the BEA. BEA data are different because it includes proprietors, accounts for the value of benefits, and is summarized into slightly different industry categories.

Depending on the counties selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions that prevent the BLS from publishing identifiable information provided by respondents. Industry level totals for states and the U.S. include the undisclosed data suppressed at the county level.

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

While total employment is often used as a key economic indicator, it is also important to consider the wages associated with different types of jobs available in an area and how these jobs relate to BLM management decisions. This information can be particularly useful when evaluating a project on BLM-managed lands that is likely to affect specific industries.

Particularly in rural areas, some of the highest wage jobs are in the manufacturing and natural resource dependent industries (e.g., forestry, oil and gas drilling and support services, and mining) that are often associated public lands. Usually, these high wage industries employ fewer people than other sectors. Some services-related industries also offer high wages (e.g., information, financial activities, and professional and business services). Furthermore, even if the average wages for a given sector are relatively low, that sector may still be an important driver of the local economy if it supports a significant share of the total jobs in the area. Finally, wages provide a good counter-part to the per capita income figure. In some areas per capita income can be high (sometimes driven by a high proportion of non-labor income) while wages are low. A good indicator of an overall strong local economy is when both per capita income and wages are relatively high.

These data can provide a more complete picture of the effects of activities authorized on BLM-managed lands, especially when compared to the employment changes reported in the *Jobs by Industry* sections. For example, the BLM is analyzing the authorization of a new mine or a timber sale. Wage data for *Mining (incl. fossil fuels)* and *Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting* sectors, respectively, can provide useful baseline information for these likely affected sectors.

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

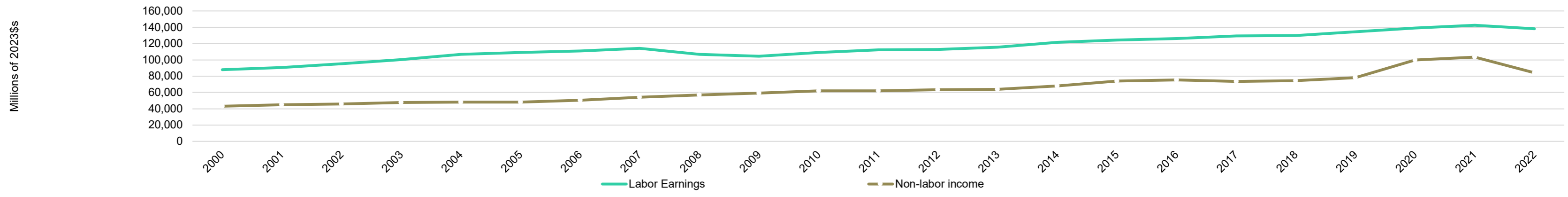
Non-labor Income

Non-Labor Income in 2022	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Personal Income (thous. of 2023 \$s)	53,420,380	42,783,911	6,772,319	7,741,822	23,511,673	13,944,431	29,276,143	44,741,800	222,192,480	3,129,919,820
Non-Labor Income	21,364,883	15,567,936	2,630,969	2,820,804	9,238,161	5,504,328	10,912,699	16,195,554	84,235,335	1,115,572,770
Dividends, Interest, Rent	7,125,875	5,482,138	943,990	965,466	2,757,874	1,604,584	3,766,125	5,514,999	28,161,052	612,390,091
Age-Related Transfer Payments	4,774,309	4,281,406	581,613	817,023	2,067,360	1,252,435	3,065,082	3,927,736	20,766,964	228,384,568
Hardship-Related Payments	7,683,767	4,266,584	819,415	773,928	3,567,527	2,082,290	3,125,103	5,427,601	27,746,215	204,618,020
Other Transfer Payments	1,780,932	1,537,808	285,951	264,387	845,399	565,018	956,390	1,325,218	7,561,104	70,180,090
Labor Earnings	32,055,496	27,215,975	4,141,350	4,921,018	14,273,512	8,440,103	18,363,444	28,546,246	137,957,145	2,014,347,050

Percent of Total Personal Income

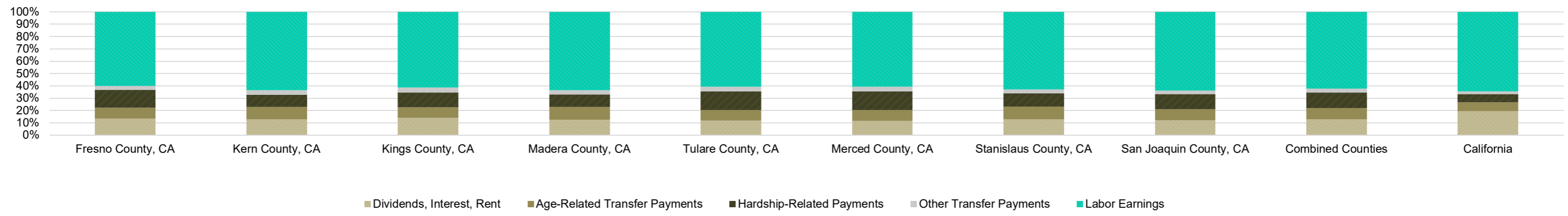
	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Non-Labor Income	40.0%	36.4%	38.8%	36.4%	39.3%	39.5%	37.3%	36.2%	37.9%	35.6%
Dividends, Interest, Rent	13.3%	12.8%	13.9%	12.5%	11.7%	11.5%	12.9%	12.3%	12.7%	19.6%
Age-Related Transfer Payments	8.9%	10.0%	8.6%	10.6%	8.8%	9.0%	10.5%	8.8%	9.3%	7.3%
Hardship-Related Payments	14.4%	10.0%	12.1%	10.0%	15.2%	14.9%	10.7%	12.1%	12.5%	6.5%
Other Transfer Payments	3.3%	3.6%	4.2%	3.4%	3.6%	4.1%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%	2.2%
Labor Earnings	60.0%	63.6%	61.2%	63.6%	60.7%	60.5%	62.7%	63.8%	62.1%	64.4%

Components of Personal Income, Combined Counties



Non-labor income accounted for 45 percent of real personal income growth (\$91,173M) between 2000 and 2022.

Non-Labor & Labor Income, Percent of Total Personal Income, 2022



Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Non-labor Income

What is described in this section?

This section describes the components of non-labor income and how they have changed over time, as reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

The table reports total personal income (by place of residence) for the most recent year available and divides this income into labor earnings (e.g., wages and salary, including benefits and proprietor's income) and non-labor income. Non-labor income includes:

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: This is generally considered to be income generated by investments.

Age-Related Transfer Payments: These include Medicaid and Social Security benefits.

Hardship-Related Transfer Payments: These include Medicaid, Food Stamps (SNAP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Unemployment Insurance, and other income maintenance benefits.

Other Transfer Payments: These include all transfer payment not included in the other categories, including veterans' benefits, government-provided education and training subsidies, Workers' Compensation Insurance, railroad retirement and disability, and other government retirement and disability payments.

The line graph in the middle of the page shows the change in labor and non-labor income since 2000. The bar graph at the bottom of the page shows the relative contribution of each type of income to total personal income.

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

Non-labor income can represent a significant proportion of total personal income, particularly in rural areas and small cities – and the proportion has grown rapidly in many areas over the last three decades. Some populations may rely more on investment income, others on retirement benefits, and still others on welfare-related income streams.

A high proportion of non-labor income, and rapid growth in non-labor income that exceeds state or national averages, might indicate that a place is attractive to retirees. The in-migration of people who bring investment and retirement income with them is often associated with a high quality of life, good health care facilities, and affordable housing. Non-labor income can also be important to places with struggling economies, either as a source of income maintenance for the poor or as a more stable form of income in areas with declining industries and employment opportunities. Income maintenance payments can also be important to households living in seasonal recreation based economies. The natural amenities in these communities may support a high quality of life, but the high cost of living and limited employment opportunities during the off-season can make it difficult for some residents to maintain a stable life style. Sometimes non-labor income is a high percent of total personal income simply because labor income is small. This would be an indicator of hardship because of the lack of a robust labor market. In contrast, growth in both non-labor and labor income is generally seen as a sign of a strong local economy.

Non-labor income may be relevant to public land decisions because the data provide insight on the people that reside in the area. If investment income is significant and growing, understanding the role public lands play in attracting and retaining these types of individuals is relevant. If age-related transfer payments are significant and growing, it may be important to consider whether public land resources are meeting the needs of an aging population. If poverty-related transfer payments are significant and growing, it may be an indicator that environmental justice issues related to public lands management should be considered.

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

Migration and Natural Population Change

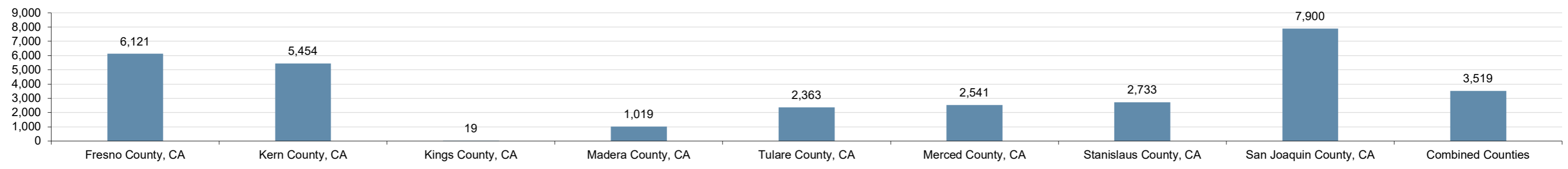
	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Average Annual Population Change, 2010-2023	6,121	5,454	19	1,019	2,363	2,541	2,733	7,900	3,519	131,671
From Natural Change	7,774	7,077	1,387	1,057	4,075	2,242	3,058	4,316	3,873	198,352
From Net Migration	-1,660	-1,635	-1,387	-39	-1,737	279	-328	3,612	-362	-64,293
From Residual	7	11	19	1	24	21	3	-27	7	-2,388

Factors Contributing to Population Change*, 2010-2023

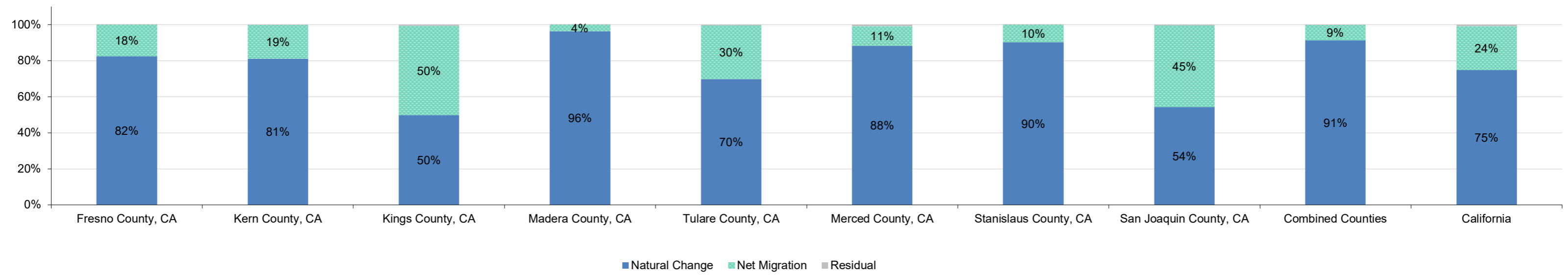
Natural Change	82.3%	81.1%	49.7%	96.4%	69.8%	88.2%	90.2%	54.3%	91.3%	74.8%
Net Migration	17.6%	18.7%	49.7%	3.6%	29.8%	11.0%	9.7%	45.4%	8.5%	24.3%
Residual	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%

The residual is a minor statistical correction made by the U.S. Census, and represents change in the population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component of population change.

Average Annual Population Change, 2010-2023



Factors Contributing to Population Change*, 2010-2023



* The absolute value of the individual component of population change divided by the sum of the absolute values of the three components (natural change, net migration, and the residual).

Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, 2024. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

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Data and Graphics

Migration and Natural Population Change

What is described in this section?

This section reports average annual population change, and factors contributing to that change, from the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP). Factors that affect population change include natural causes, such as births and deaths, and the migration of residents in or out of a geographic region. Overall population change is equal to the sum of natural change and migration. This includes migration by both international and domestic residents. These data represent the average annual change since 2000. Given the estimates are annualized it is possible that changes in certain years may differ in a meaningful way from the averages reported here.

The average annual population change is provided in both tabular and graphic form. The bottom graphic shows the relative role of natural change and net migration in the overall change in population. The percentages in the bottom graph convey the amount of overall population change that can be attributable to each factor.

The PEP makes a minor statistical correction called a "residual" to ensure state and county population estimates sum to the national total. The residual represents the change in the population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component of population change.

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

Understanding a community and its sense of place includes considering if people are attracted to, or moving away, from it. Identifying population trends (i.e., population growth or decline), and the factors contributing to these changes over time, can provide a starting point. If an area has experienced substantial growth that is primarily attributable to in-migration, for example, this may be an indication that desirable jobs opportunities are increasing, that the area supports a high quality of life, or both. Similarly, if the population of an area is declining due to out-migration, it would be important to understand the potential reasons, such as the loss of employment opportunities in specific industries, youth leaving for education or new opportunities, or elderly people leaving for better medical facilities.

Recognizing how and why populations surrounding BLM-managed lands are changing can be relevant to a wide range of BLM management decisions. Decisions affecting job opportunities and the livelihoods of surrounding residents, recreation access and opportunities, scenic quality, or demands placed on public services and local infrastructure are just a few examples of management decisions that may have different implications depending on local population trends. If a BLM management decision could affect the factors that have been driving population change in recent years, then this information should be included in a socioeconomic baseline.

For more detailed information about demographics for a given area (including sub-county areas), create an EPS Demographics report at <https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>.

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

Poverty (Identifying Environment Justice Populations)

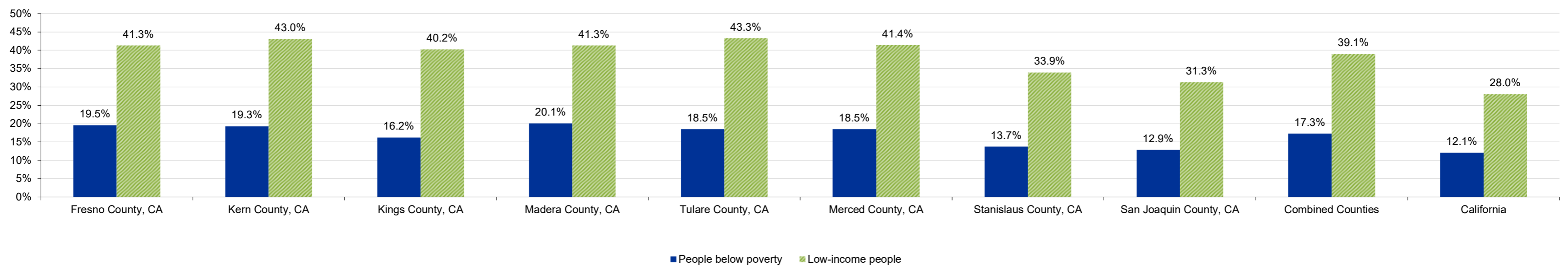
Poverty, 2022*	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Population for whom poverty status is determined	990,821	881,217	139,603	150,314	467,719	276,803	547,303	763,754	4,217,534	38,643,585
Families	227,263	205,689	33,660	34,124	110,113	63,078	130,092	177,846	981,865	9,093,707
People below poverty	193,675	170,013	22,634	30,154	86,391	51,272	75,125	98,352	727,616	4,685,272
Families below poverty	35,096	31,925	4,539	5,291	16,505	9,749	14,029	17,982	135,116	776,066
Low-income people	409,090	379,182	56,137	62,071	202,382	114,568	185,797	239,096	1,648,323	10,828,010

Percent of Total

People below poverty	19.5%	19.3%	16.2%	20.1%	18.5%	18.5%	13.7%	12.9%	17.3%	12.1%
Families below poverty	15.4%	15.5%	13.5%	15.5%	15.0%	15.5%	10.8%	10.1%	13.8%	8.5%
Low-income people	41.3%	43.0%	40.2%	41.3%	43.3%	41.4%	33.9%	31.3%	39.1%	28.0%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Individuals & Families Below Poverty, 2022*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. The 2022 estimate is based on data collected between 2018 and 2022.

Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, 2023. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

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BLM Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

Poverty (Identifying Environment Justice Populations)

What is described in this section?

This section includes people and families living in poverty and low-income people as reported by the Census' American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates. The Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to define who is living in poverty. The BLM follows the EPA (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/overview-socioeconomic-indicators-ejscreen>) in defining low-income individuals as those who live at or below 200% of the poverty threshold. For more information, see the BLM Environmental Justice Implementation IM (<https://www.blm.gov/policy/im2022-059>) and attachment.

The official definition of poverty uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

The Census Bureau defines a family as a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families are identified based on responses to a census question on "relationship to the householder." If an individual or group of individuals (such as housemates) are not living with family members, their individual incomes are compared with their applicable individual poverty threshold.

Poverty and income status cannot be determined for people in institutional group quarters (i.e., correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals), college dorms, military barracks, and living situations without conventional housing (excluding shelters). Additionally, poverty status cannot be determined for unrelated individuals under the age of 15 (i.e., foster children) because income questions are asked of people age 15 and older.

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

The BLM is required to identify low-income populations that may constitute environmental justice populations and to consider whether BLM management decisions may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects to these populations (see Executive Order 12898). The Presidential Memorandum released with E.O. 12898 directed all federal agencies to analyze environmental justice (EJ) as part of their NEPA reviews. The BLM Environmental Justice Implementation IM sets thresholds and minimum requirements for this EJ analysis.

A low-income population is either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a geographically dispersed/transient set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who experience common conditions of environmental exposure or effect. A location has a low-income population if 50% or more of its residents are low-income; the percentage of low-income residents is the same or higher than that of a reference area; or other data indicate a low-income population is present.

Because affordability factors into decisions about where to live and about what goods and services to purchase, households with limited financial resources have a lower capacity to reduce their exposure to health and environment hazards. Low-income households may also have different natural resource consumption patterns, relying more heavily on public lands for subsistence resources and uses such as hunting, fishing, gathering edible plants, and collecting forest products and materials to heat their homes. While some people engage in these activities for recreation, many low-income households depend on this harvesting to provide for themselves and their families. Low-income households are also more sensitive to fee increases for uses of public lands.

Low-income populations identified in this section could be affected by a BLM management decision. However, depending on the decision, it may be more appropriate to consider demographic data at the sub-county level. Furthermore, while these data help to identify the presence of a low-income population, further analysis is required to determine potential impacts to that population. This analysis will not identify low-income populations that are affected by a potential BLM decision but do not all live in the same place. For additional information and best practices on scale and content of EJ scoping and analysis, see the BLM EJ IM and attachment.

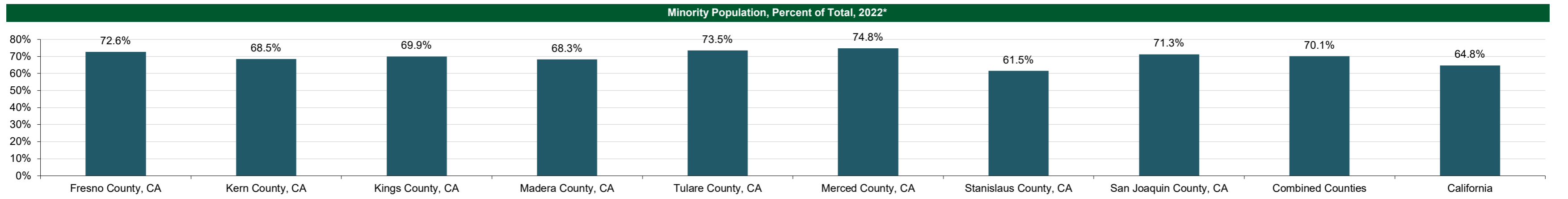
BLM Socioeconomic Profile

Bakersfield Field Office

Minorities (Identifying Environment Justice Populations)

Race and Ethnicity, 2022*	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Total Population	1,008,280	906,883	152,515	157,243	473,446	282,290	552,063	779,445	4,312,165	39,356,104
White alone	483,826	509,039	78,680	77,220	240,811	117,491	316,065	328,081	2,151,213	18,943,660
Black or African American alone	45,035	46,915	9,848	4,091	7,695	8,329	15,731	54,792	192,436	2,202,587
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	13,573	9,970	2,596	2,046	6,492	3,311	6,802	7,932	52,722	394,188
Asian alone	108,082	44,904	5,943	3,675	16,955	20,601	33,212	133,870	367,242	5,949,136
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	1,737	1,708	375	134	718	796	3,326	4,778	13,572	150,531
Some other race alone	182,307	140,344	31,275	46,527	117,855	104,067	70,595	106,602	799,572	6,388,999
Two or more races	173,720	154,003	23,798	23,550	82,920	27,695	106,332	143,390	735,408	5,327,003
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	546,774	501,705	85,622	93,855	312,954	174,732	268,427	331,382	2,315,451	15,617,930
Not Hispanic or Latino	461,506	405,178	66,893	63,388	160,492	107,558	283,636	448,063	1,996,714	23,738,174
Not Hispanic & White alone	275,765	285,219	45,886	49,917	125,362	71,154	212,780	223,577	1,289,660	13,848,294
Total Minority Population	732,515	621,664	106,629	107,326	348,084	211,136	339,283	555,868	3,022,505	25,507,810
Percent of Total										
White alone	48.0%	56.1%	51.6%	49.1%	50.9%	41.6%	57.3%	42.1%	49.9%	48.1%
Black or African American alone	4.5%	5.2%	6.5%	2.6%	1.6%	3.0%	2.8%	7.0%	4.5%	5.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Asian alone	10.7%	5.0%	3.9%	2.3%	3.6%	7.3%	6.0%	17.2%	8.5%	15.1%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Some other race alone	18.1%	15.5%	20.5%	29.6%	24.9%	36.9%	12.8%	13.7%	18.5%	16.2%
Two or more races	17.2%	17.0%	15.6%	15.0%	17.5%	9.8%	19.3%	18.4%	17.1%	13.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	54.2%	55.3%	56.1%	59.7%	66.1%	61.9%	48.6%	42.5%	53.7%	39.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	45.8%	44.7%	43.9%	40.3%	33.9%	38.1%	51.4%	57.5%	46.3%	60.3%
Not Hispanic & White alone	27.4%	31.5%	30.1%	31.7%	26.5%	25.2%	38.5%	28.7%	29.9%	35.2%
Total Minority Population	72.6%	68.5%	69.9%	68.3%	73.5%	74.8%	61.5%	71.3%	70.1%	64.8%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.



* ACS 5-year estimates used. The 2022 estimate is based on data collected between 2018 and 2022.

Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

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Data and Graphics

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

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Minorities (Identifying Environment Justice Populations)

What is described in this section?

This section reports the size of minority populations as reported by the Census' ACS 5-year estimates.

Race: ACS respondents can self-identify race as "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander".

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: This includes people who either checked two or more race response check boxes, provided multiple write-in responses, or submitted some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Ethnicity: ACS respondents identify themselves as either Hispanic or Latino or Not Hispanic or Latino. The terms Hispanic and Latino are generally used to denote people living in the United States with cultural ties to Latin America or other Spanish speaking countries. Individuals self-identifying as having a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish heritage can do so by selecting from categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano;" "Puerto Rican;" "Cuban;" or "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." People who identify as being of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino culture can be of any race or combination of races.

For the purpose of environmental justice, the BLM defines a minority individual as a person whose race is not White or a person who is Hispanic or Latino (or both). Thus the **"Total Minority Population"** is calculated by subtracting those who identify as both "Not Hispanic or Latino" and "White alone" from "Total Population."

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

Understanding the values, beliefs, and attitudes of minority populations is important to public land managers working to meet the needs of the public, or when evaluating potentially adverse impacts on populations. Minority populations also have a higher likelihood of being exposed to health and environmental risks than non-minority populations.

The BLM is required to identify minority populations that may constitute environmental justice populations and to consider whether BLM management decisions may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects to these populations (see Executive Order 12898). The Presidential Memorandum released with E.O. 12898 directed all federal agencies to analyze environmental justice (EJ) as part of their NEPA reviews. The BLM Environmental Justice Implementation IM (<https://www.blm.gov/policy/im2022-059>) sets thresholds and minimum requirements for this EJ analysis. E.O. 12898 uses the terms "minority" and "low-income" to identify two sets of populations whose members have been regularly excluded from important decision-making processes in ways that adversely impact their health and environment and have created a disproportionate distribution of environmental amenities and burdens. The BLM uses the term "minority" in that context, while recognizing that it is often inaccurate demographically and hides significant differences between groups of people and their experiences.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance on Environmental Justice states that minority EJ populations are considered to be present when (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50% or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis (typically the county or state). The BLM uses 110% as the threshold for meaningfully greater. For more detail, see the BLM EJ IM and attachment.

Minority EJ populations could be affected by a BLM management decision. Depending on the decision, it may be more appropriate to consider sub-county level data. Furthermore, while these data help identify the presence of a minority population, further analysis is required to determine potential impacts to that population. This analysis will not identify populations that are potentially affected by a BLM decision but do not all live in the same place.

BLM Socioeconomic Profile

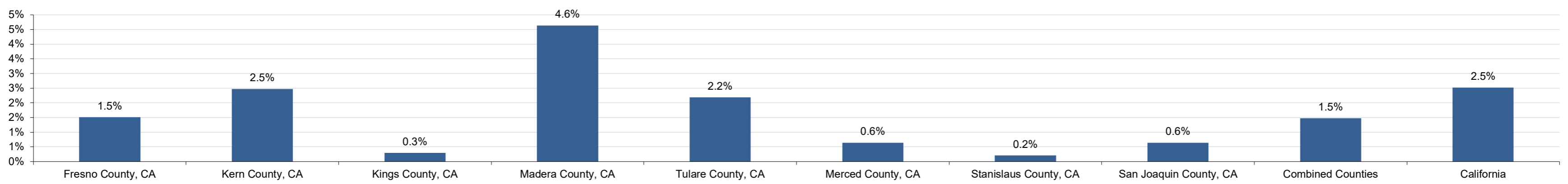
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Other Socioeconomic Indicators

	Fresno County, CA	Kern County, CA	Kings County, CA	Madera County, CA	Tulare County, CA	Merced County, CA	Stanislaus County, CA	San Joaquin County, CA	Combined Counties	California
Unemployment										
Avg. Annual Unemployment Rate, 2023	7.5%	8.3%	8.2%	7.5%	10.0%	9.0%	6.4%	6.2%	7.7%	4.8%
Median Age										
Median Age, 2010*	30.4	30.6	30.8	33.2	29.4	29.3	32.5	32.3	na	34.9
Median Age, 2022*	32.8	32.2	32.1	34.4	31.5	31.5	34.5	34.8	na	37.3
Housing										
Total Housing Units, 2022*	339,270	301,687	46,500	49,880	151,190	87,895	183,317	252,327	1,412,066	14,424,442
Occupied	93.8%	92.0%	93.8%	87.9%	93.0%	94.2%	95.9%	94.1%	93.5%	92.3%
Vacant	6.2%	8.0%	6.2%	12.1%	7.0%	5.8%	4.1%	5.9%	6.5%	7.7%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	1.5%	2.5%	0.3%	4.6%	2.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	2.5%
Commuting										
Workers 16 years and over, 2022*	411,511	351,806	56,893	57,706	184,620	106,381	229,451	325,292	1,723,660	18,353,469
Worked in county of residence	90.9%	93.2%	74.9%	64.5%	83.8%	69.1%	73.5%	72.9%	82.1%	84.1%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21	22	22	27	22	29	29	32	25	25
Education										
Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2022*	624,392	553,334	95,084	99,045	280,911	168,503	350,685	495,879	2,667,833	26,842,698
Bachelor's degree or higher	23.4%	18.3%	14.7%	17.2%	15.6%	14.6%	18.2%	20.3%	19.2%	35.9%
Disability Status										
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population, 2022*	997,018	882,898	136,167	150,569	469,112	279,730	549,226	769,518	4,234,238	38,874,540
People with disabilities	12.9%	11.4%	12.4%	13.9%	11.8%	12.8%	12.7%	12.2%	12.3%	11.0%

High Reliability Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Seasonal, Recreational Housing, 2022*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2022 represents average characteristics from 2018-2022; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Department of Labor. 2024. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

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Other Socioeconomic Indicators

What is described in this section?

This section summarizes additional indicators that can provide insight into the socioeconomic characteristics of an area and that may be relevant to BLM management decisions.

Annual **unemployment rate** is reported for the most recent year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates this rate by dividing the number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work by the size of the labor force. Only persons 16 years and over in the civilian non-institutional population are included in this statistic.

Four additional topics from Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates are provided.

Median Age: The age that divides the population (including those who live in group quarters) into two numerically equal groups (i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older).

Housing: A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy). Group quarters such as college residence halls, nursing facilities, military barracks, and correctional facilities are not included in housing unit counts. Vacant units classified as "Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use" refers to units used, or intended for use, only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

Commuting: Includes individuals 16 years and older that worked during the prior week by county of residence. For these workers, the percent that worked in that county as well as mean travel time are summarized.

Education: Population count of those 25 years or older (including the group quarters population) and the proportion of that population that has completed a bachelor's degree or higher.

Disability Status: Population count of the civilian noninstitutionalized population and the proportion of that population that has a disability status.

Why is this relevant to the BLM?

These indicators are used to provide context about an area that may be affected by public land management decisions.

The rate of unemployment provides information on the strength of the local economy and the availability of workers. This baseline indicator is useful for understanding potential impacts of BLM decisions that could affect economic activity and employment opportunities. Note that this statistic does not include discouraged workers who are unemployed but not looking for work because few opportunities for paid employment exist, as is the case in many remote Alaska villages, for example.

The other four topics in this section provide insight into the types of communities surrounding BLM-administered land and how the area may be affected by BLM project-level decisions. For example, a relatively high or low median age may be an indication of a certain type of community (for example, retirement or university towns). Similarly, high vacancy rates due to seasonal, recreational, or occasional use (i.e., "second homes") often indicate the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. Information on vacancy rates and commuting patterns can be useful for evaluating potential impacts associated with BLM project-level decisions. Areas with low vacancy rates could struggle to accommodate any population influxes connected with new projects on BLM managed land. High in-commuting rates may indicate the presence of a "bedroom" community in an adjacent county and/or the presence of a regional service center. This scenario can separate tax revenues from demands for services, complicating fiscal planning for local governments. Education is often correlated with the capacity and resiliency of a community and its ability to respond to potential changes in the local economy.

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Additional Resources

What is the BLM Socioeconomic Profile (SEP) Tool?

The SEP tool relies largely on federal data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and Census Bureau (Census). The advantages of these sources include complete U.S. coverage, annual updates, and consistent methodologies across time and space. Below are links to the programs that collect and manage the data used in this report.

- **Census**

This report includes data from two Census programs. Population counts often differ between the programs due to different methods and reporting periods.

Population Estimates Program

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>

American Community Survey

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

- **BEA**

Regional Economic Accounts

<https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional>

Methodologies and definitions (in particular, see Local Area Personal Income)

<https://www.bea.gov/resources/methodologies>

- **BLS**

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

<https://www.bls.gov/cew/>

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<https://www.bls.gov/lau/>

Economic Profile System (EPS)

The 14 reports available through EPS provide easy access to more detailed information on demographics, economics, and land use. Of particular note are the demographic and industry-specific reports.

EPS's Agriculture report can provide additional perspective on the farm sector within a given area, such as the number of farms by crop and livestock type, farm business income and expenses, and wage and employment by farm type. This information can be useful, for example, when the BLM is evaluating a management decision that could affect livestock grazing. The Mining (including Oil & Gas) report provides additional detail on employment, income, and wages associated with different types of mineral activities in a given area. The Timber and Tourism reports are other EPS industry reports with additional information related to specific activities occurring on BLM-managed lands. The EPS Demographics report provides sub-county data such as demographics for cities, towns, and places.

Other Resources

There are numerous other sources of economic, demographic, and social data that could supplement the information available in the SEP and EPS reports. Examples include:

- Other government sources such as the Energy Information Administration and USDA's Census of Agriculture.
- State and local sources that may have data available that either fills in gaps or provides more accuracy at small geographic scales. Such sources of data include state and local employment departments, city and county governments (e.g., building departments, departments of motor vehicles, or county tax assessors), local and state Chambers of Commerce, and local and state economic development commissions. Additional research may be necessary for areas where federal land payments may represent significant revenues for counties, such as areas with high leasable mineral production from public lands. Such federal payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and Secure Rural School programs) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals). Reviewing state and county budgets, or contacting these entities, can provide the information and data needed to understand these revenue streams.
- Other secondary data sources including industry associations or advocacy groups and academic literature.