# Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary Study Area Profile 2000 to 2014

U.S. Department of Commerce
Wilbur Russ, Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration
Benjamin Friedman, Acting Administrator

National Ocean Service
Russell Callender, Ph.D., Assistant
Administrator

Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
John Armor, Director

Report Authors:

Dr. Vernon R. (Bob) Leeworthy
Hanna Noah
Dr. Danielle N. Schwarzmann

About the Marine Sanctuaries Conservation Series

The Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, serves as the trustee for a system of underwater parks encompassing more than 600,000 square miles of ocean and Great Lakes waters. The 13 national marine sanctuaries and two marine national monuments within the National Marine Sanctuary System represent areas of America's ocean and Great Lakes environment that are of special national significance. Within their waters, giant humpback whales breed and calve their young, coral colonies flourish, and shipwrecks tell stories of our maritime history. Habitats include beautiful coral reefs, lush kelp forests, whale migration corridors, spectacular deep-sea canyons, and underwater archaeological sites. These special places also provide homes to thousands of unique or endangered species and are important to America's cultural heritage. Sites range in size from one square mile to almost 583,000 square miles and serve as natural classrooms, cherished recreational spots, and are home to valuable commercial industries.

Because of considerable differences in settings, resources, and threats, each marine sanctuary has a tailored management plan. Conservation, education, research, monitoring and enforcement programs vary accordingly. The integration of these programs is fundamental to marine protected area management. The Marine Sanctuaries Conservation Series reflects and supports this integration by providing a forum for publication and discussion of the complex issues currently facing the sanctuary system. Topics of published reports vary substantially and may include descriptions of educational programs, discussions on resource management issues, and results of scientific research and monitoring projects. The series facilitates integration of natural sciences, socioeconomic and cultural sciences, education, and policy development to accomplish the diverse needs of NOAA's resource protection mandate. All publications are available on the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries website (http://www.sanctuaries.noaa.gov).

Disclaimer

Report content does not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

Report Availability

Electronic copies of this report may be downloaded from the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries website at http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov.

Contacts

Dr. Vernon R. (Bob) Leeworthy
Chief Economist
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East West Hwy, SSMC4, 11th Fl.
Silver Spring, MD 20910
240-533-0647
Bob.Leeworthy@noaa.gov

Dr. Danielle N. Schwarzmann
Economist
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East West Hwy, SSMC4, 11th Fl.
Silver Spring, MD 20910
240-533-0705
Danielle.Schwarzmann@noaa.gov

Abstract

This report is a companion report to the Socioeconomic Impact Analysis of Boundary Expansion in the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary (Leeworthy et. al, 2016) and completes the description of the affected socioeconomic environment for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the Final EIS, analysis of regulations under Regulatory Impact Review (RIR), and Initial and Final Regulatory Flexibility Analyses (impacts on small entities, primarily small businesses).

Study Area profiles provide the basis for further analyses to determine the dependencies of local communities and economies on the use of sanctuary resources. This helps assess the ability of residents of the Study Area to adapt to new policies or management strategies regarding the sanctuary, and how these would affect the residents' level of use of the sanctuary resources. The geographic bounds of the Study Area are adjustable. The Study Area profile includes the county or counties where the majority of the socioeconomic impacts that occur are related to the use of sanctuary resources. For the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary and Boundary Expansion Area, there are eight counties that define the Study Area. This report provides information on the population, population density, and population growth of the study area as well as information on the demographics (gender, race/ethnicity, and age distributions) of the study area. Various economic factors, including per capita income, unemployment rates, poverty rates, income by place of work/residence, income by industry and employment by industry are also analyzed. All of this information is available on reliable existing sources and can be easily updated at any time.

Key Words

Population, Population Density, Population Growth, Population Density, Per Capita Income, Unemployment, Unemployment Rate, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age, Labor Force, Personal Income, Employment, Proprietors Income, Proprietors Employment, Personal Income, Personal Income by Industry, Employment by Industry

Table of Contents

List of Figures and Tables

Figure/Table Number and Title _____ Page

Introduction

This report is a companion report to the Socioeconomic Impact Analysis of Boundary Expansion in the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary (Leeworthy et. al, 2016) and completes the description of the affected socioeconomic environment for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the Final EIS, analysis of regulations under Regulatory Impact Review (RIR), and Initial and Final Regulatory Flexibility Analyses (impacts on small entities, primarily small businesses).

Study Area profiles provide the basis for further analyses to determine the dependencies of local communities and economies on the use of sanctuary resources. This helps assess the ability of residents of the Study Area to adapt to new policies or management strategies regarding the sanctuary, and how these would affect the residents' level of use of the sanctuary resources. The geographic bounds of the Study Area are adjustable. The Study Area profile includes the county or counties where the majority of the socioeconomic impacts that occur are related to the use of sanctuary resources. This report provides information on the population, population density, and population growth of the study area as well as information on the demographics (gender, race/ethnicity, and age distributions) of the study area. Various economic factors, including per capita income, unemployment rates, poverty rates, income by place of work/residence, income by industry and employment by industry are also analyzed. All of this information is available on reliable existing sources and can be easily updated at any time.

Study Area Definition
Primary Counties are counties along the shoreline where the primary social and economic (socioeconomic) impacts take place from use of cultural and natural resources. Secondary counties are counties where a significant portion of economic impact takes place via the multiplier impacts of spending in the primary counties. These counties are determined by reviewing the Census of Inter-County Commuters at the U.S. Census Bureau. This file shows for each county where people work and the county (ies) where they live. The objective is to account as fully as practical the amount of "local" economic activity that is associated with spending related to the use of the cultural and natural resources. We use a threshold of 4,000 to 5,000 workers to reach a significant level to include a county as a secondary county. Figure 1 shows a map with primary counties highlighted in light blue and the secondary counties highlighted in pink that currently define the "Study Area" for the Flower Garden Banks and Boundary Expansion.

Primary Counties (4)
Brazoria
Chambers
Galveston
Jefferson
Secondary Counties (4)
Fort Bend
Harris
Hardin
Orange
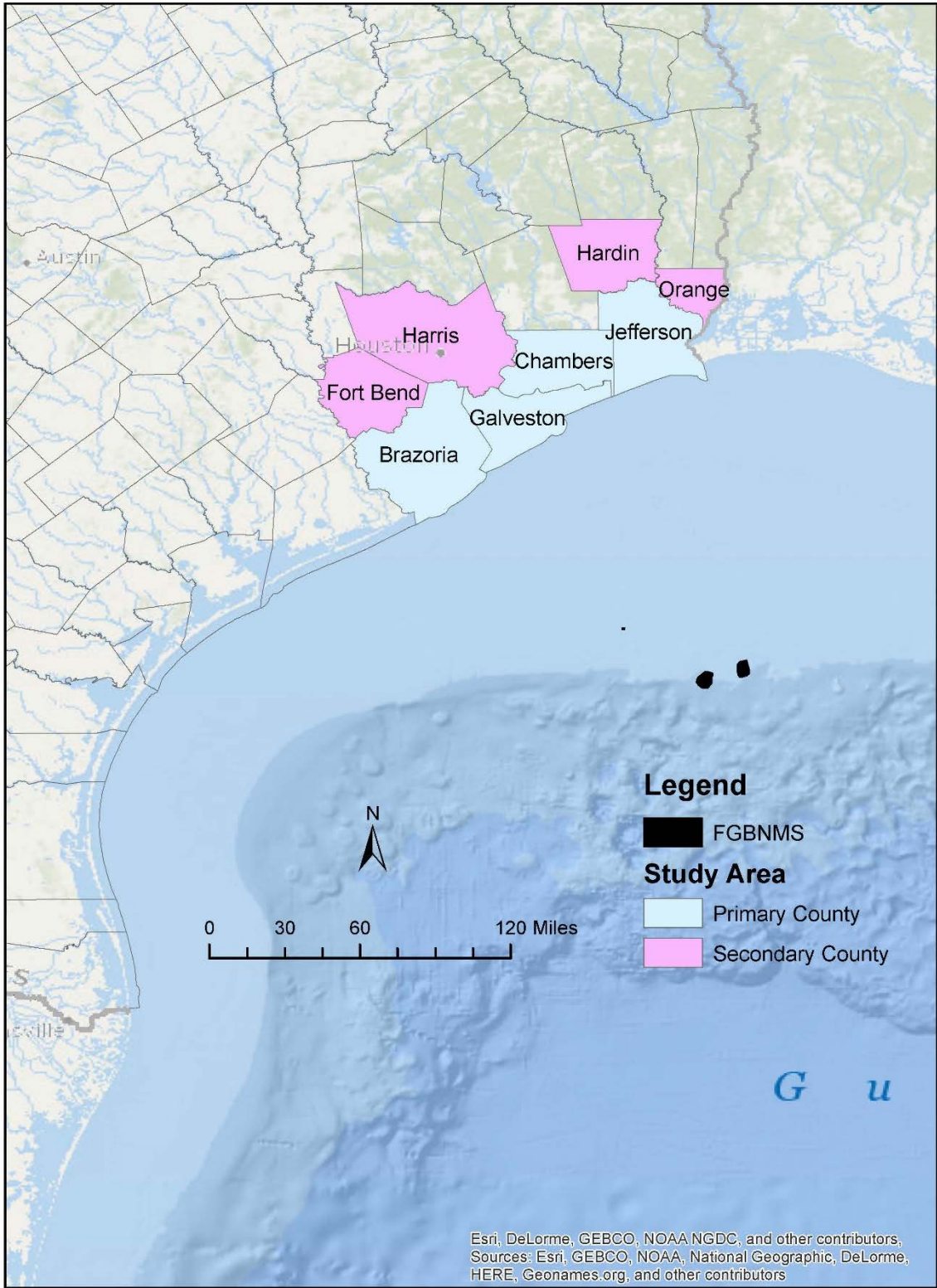
Figure 1: Counties included in the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary (FGBNMS)

1. Population and Key Measurements on the Economic Status of the Study Area

Population statistics are a key factor in determining the pressures placed on sanctuary resources by an area, but they also help show who may benefit from the ecosystem services provided by the sanctuary. Below, information is presented on total population by county, population density by county, population growth for the Study Area, and projected population growth for the Study Area. To assess the economic status of the Study Area, information on per capita income, poverty rates, and unemployment rates are also provided. The data for the Study Area is compared to that of Texas (TX) and the United States (U.S.) in order to determine relative health of the Study Area for selected measures.

Population

The "Study Area" consists of eight TX counties with a combined population of almost 6 million in 2014, which is approximately 22.8% of the state's total population. The most populated county is Harris County, with just over 4.2 million people, and the least populated county was Chambers County, with a population just under 37,000 (Table 1.1).

Population Growth

From 2000 to 2010 the Study Area's population grew 22.5% which is a higher percent than the growth of the U.S. or TX populations, which increased by 9.7% and 20.6% respectively. For the period of 2010 to 2014 the Study Area population was still growing faster than that of the U.S. and TX. It grew 4.4% during this period (Table 1.2).

Projected Population Growth

From 2000 to 2010 the Study Area's population grew faster than those of TX and the U.S., but from 2010 to 2014 it grew slower than that of TX and faster than that of the U.S. Population projections estimate that the Study Area's population will grow faster than those of both TX and the U.S. from 2014 onward.

Population Density

In 20104, population density for the Study Area as a whole was much higher than that of the U.S. and TX. The population density for the study area is 787 people per square mile, whereas the population density for the U.S. is 89 people per square mile and in TX it is 100 people per square mile. The population density also varied greatly among the individual counties in the study area. Harris County has the highest population density, with 2,506 people per square mile, and Chambers County has the lowest population density, with 61 people per square mile (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Selected Socioeconomic Measures for Description of the Study Area

County	2014 Population	Population Change (%) 2000-2010	Population Change (%) 2010-2014	2014 Population Density[1]	2014 Per Capita Income ($)	2014 Persons Below Poverty (%)	2014 Unemployment Rate
Brazoria	325,477	29.5	3.9	240	42,519	11.2	5.1
Chambers	36,550	34.8	4.1	61	46,986	10.9	5.8
Galveston	302,276	16.5	3.6	799	46,917	13.5	5.6
Jefferson	252,466	0.1	0.1	288	39,532	21.3	8.3
Fort Bend	632,946	65.1	8.1	735	54,753	8.7	4.5
Hardin	55,215	13.7	1.1	62	43,262	12.1	6.2
Harris	4,269,608	20.3	4.3	2506	56,896	18.4	5.0
Orange	82,737	-3.7	1.1	92	39,933	14.8	8.0
Study Area Total	**5,957,275**	**22.5**	**4.4**	**787**	**54,255**	**16.5**	**5.1**
Texas	**26,092,033**	**20.6**	**3.8**	**100**	**45,669**	**17.7**	**5.1**
U.S.	**314,107,084**	**9.7**	**1.7**	**89**	**46,049**	**15.6**	**6.2**

1. Number of people per square mile
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 1.2: Population Growth and Projected Growth

Measurement/Time Period	U.S.	Texas	Study Area
Population Growth (%)			
2000 to 2010	9.6	20.5	22.5
2010 to 2014	3.1	6.8	3.4
Population Projections (%)			
2014 to 2020	5.6	10.0	16.0
2020 to 2030	9.5	17.2	18.2
2030 to 2040	8.4	15.7	16.7
2040 to 2050	7.2	14.4	15.1

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Woods and Poole (2016).

Per Capita Income

Per capita income is the average income earned per person in a given area and it indicates the health and economic status of a community. In 2014 the per capita income for the Study Area was $54,255 and ranged from a high of $56,896 in Harris County to $39,532 in Jefferson County. In 2014, per capita income for the Study Area was greater than that of TX and the U.S. From 2000 to 2010, real per capita income (adjusted for inflation) for the Study Area grew faster than that of the U.S. but slower than that of TX, while from

2010 to 2014, real per capita income for the Study Area grew faster than that of TX and the U.S. (Table 1.3 and Figure 1.1).

Table 1.3 Unemployment Rates and Per Capita Income for the U.S., TX, and the Study Area, 2000, 2010, and 2014

Measurement/Year	U.S.	Texas	Study Area
Unemployment Rate (%)			
2000	4.1	4.3	4.4
2010	9.7	8.1	8.5
2014	6.2	5.1	5.1
Per Capita Income			
2000	30,602	28,365	33,144
2010	40,277	38,282	44,487
2014	46,049	45,669	54,255
Real Per Capita Income (2016$)			
2000	42,693	39,572	46,239
2010	44,374	42,176	49,012
2014	46,730	46,344	55,057
Real Per Capita Income Growth Rates (%)			
2000-2010	3.9	6.6	6.0
2010-2014	5.3	9.9	12.3

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

For 2000-2010, real per capita income increased faster than the U.S. but slower than TX, while for 2010-2014 the study area it grew faster than the U.S. and TX.
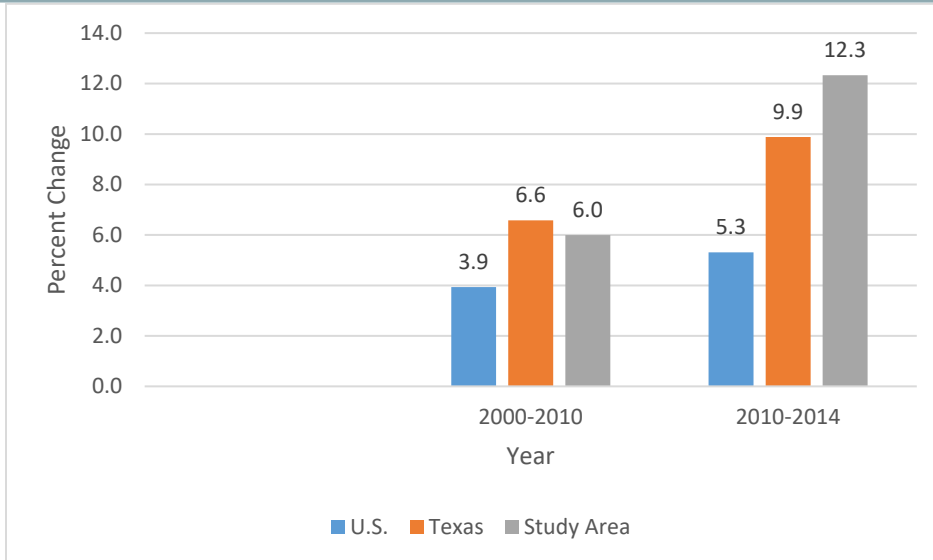
Figure 1.1 Changes in Real Per Capita Income in the Study Area versus the US and TX

Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rate is another indicator of the economic health of the study area. In 2014 the unemployment rate in the study area was 5.1%, with the lowest rate being 4.5% in Fort Bend County and the highest rate being 8.3% in Jefferson County. In 2014 the unemployment rate in the study area was equal to that of TX and lower than the unemployment rate in the U.S. Historically, the unemployment rate of the study area tends to fluctuate from being higher than that of TX and the U.S. to lower than that of TX and the U.S. (Figure 1.2)

The unemployment rate of the study area tends to fluctuate from being higher than that of TX and the U.S. to lower than that of TX and the U.S.
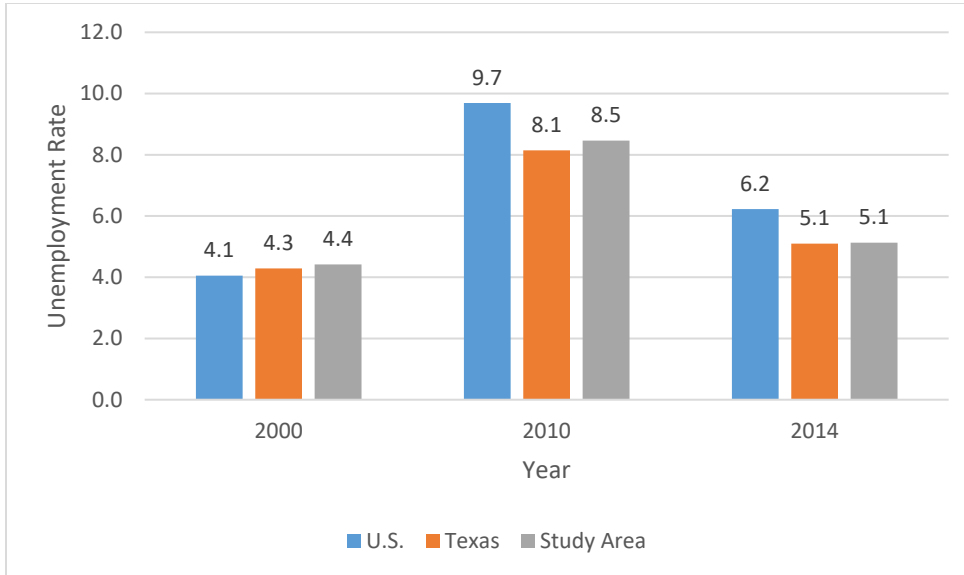
Figure 1.2 Unemployment Rates in the Study Area versus the U.S. and TX, 2000 to 2014

2. Demographic Profiles

For demographic profiles, gender, race/ethnicity, and age were selected as the most important population characteristics. Race and Ethnicity are treated separately in the United States Census. Racial Categories include "White", "Black or African American", "Alaskan Native or Native American", "Asian", "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander", "More Than One Race", and "Some Other Race". In this report "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander", "More Than One Race", and "Some Other Race" are all included in the "Other" category. Hispanic represents ethnicity and is recorded separately from race in the Census, with any race being able to identify as Hispanic. In the Census Hispanic represents those of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin. Race and Ethnicity are shown together in figures 2.2 and 2.3. For all figures in this section percentages may not total 100% since any race can also be Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origin.

Gender

In 2000, 2010, and 2014 the proportion of males in the study area was less than that of females. In all of these years the proportion of males in the study area was higher than that of TX and the U.S. and the proportion of females in the study area was lower than that of TX and the U.S. (Figure 2.1). For greater detail see Appendix Table A.1.

In 2000, 2010, and 2014 the proportion of males in the study area was less than that of females. In all of these years the proportion of males in the study area was higher than that of TX and the U.S.
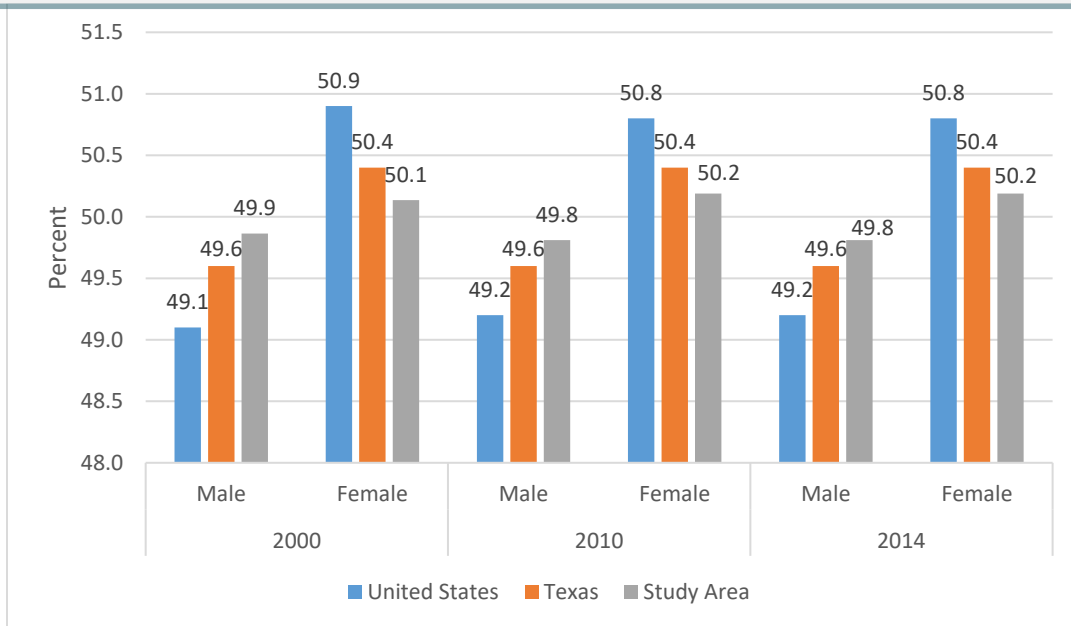
Figure 2.1 Gender Distribution in the Study Area versus the U.S. and TX, 2000, 2010, and 2014

Race/Ethnicity

In 2014 the portion of the study area population that identified as "White" and "Native American" was lower than that of TX and the U.S. The portion of the study area population that identified as "Black," "Asian" or "Other" was higher than that of TX and the U.S. The percentage of people in the study area who identified as "Hispanic" was lower than that of TX but higher than that of the U.S. Historically, the "White" population in the study area decreased from 2000 to 2010 and then increased from 2010 to 2014. Neither the "Black" population nor the "Native American" population in the study area changed drastically over the time period. The percentage of people in the study area who identified as "Asian" increased. The percentage of the study area population who identified as "Other" increased from 2000 to 2010, but decreased from 2010 to 2014. The "Hispanic" population in the study area increased. For greater detail see Appendix Table A.1.

In 2014 the portion of the study area population that identified as "White" and "Native American" was lower than that of TX and the U.S., while the portion of the study area population that identified as "Black," "Asian" or "Other" was higher than that of TX and the U.S. The percentage of people in the study area who identified as "Hispanic" was lower than that of TX but higher than that of the U.S.
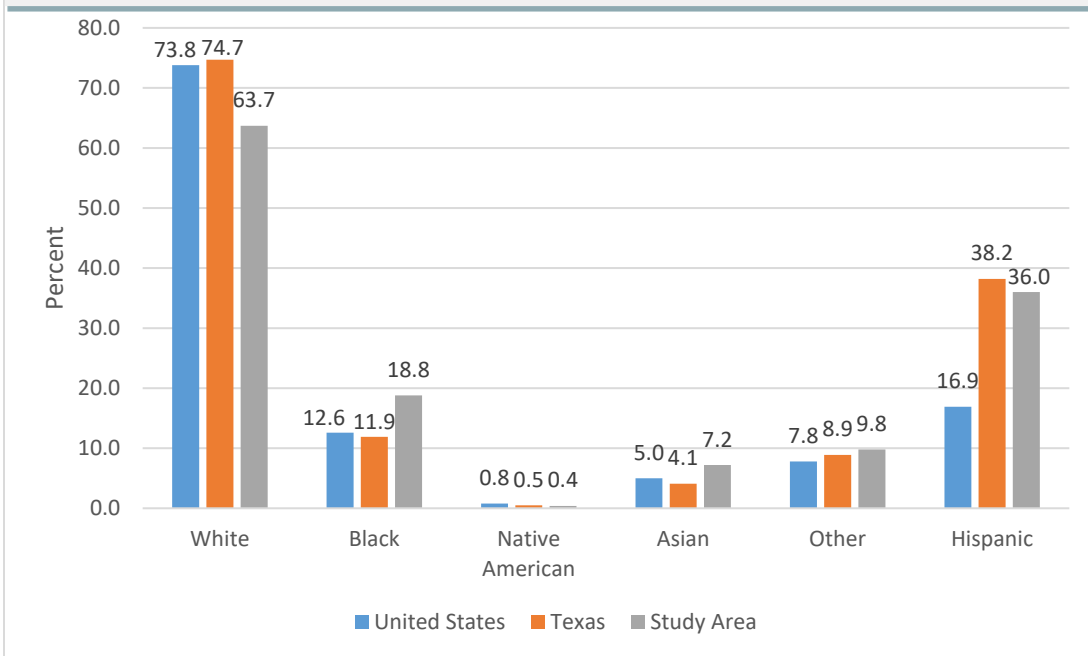
Figure 2.2 Race and Ethnicity in the Study Area versus the U.S. and TX, 2014

The "White" population in the study area decreased from 2000 to 2010 and then increased from 2010 to 2014. The percentage of people in the study area who identified as "Asian" increased. The percentage of the study area population who identified as "Other" increased from 2000 to 2010, but decreased from 2010 to 2014. The "Hispanic" population in the study area increased.
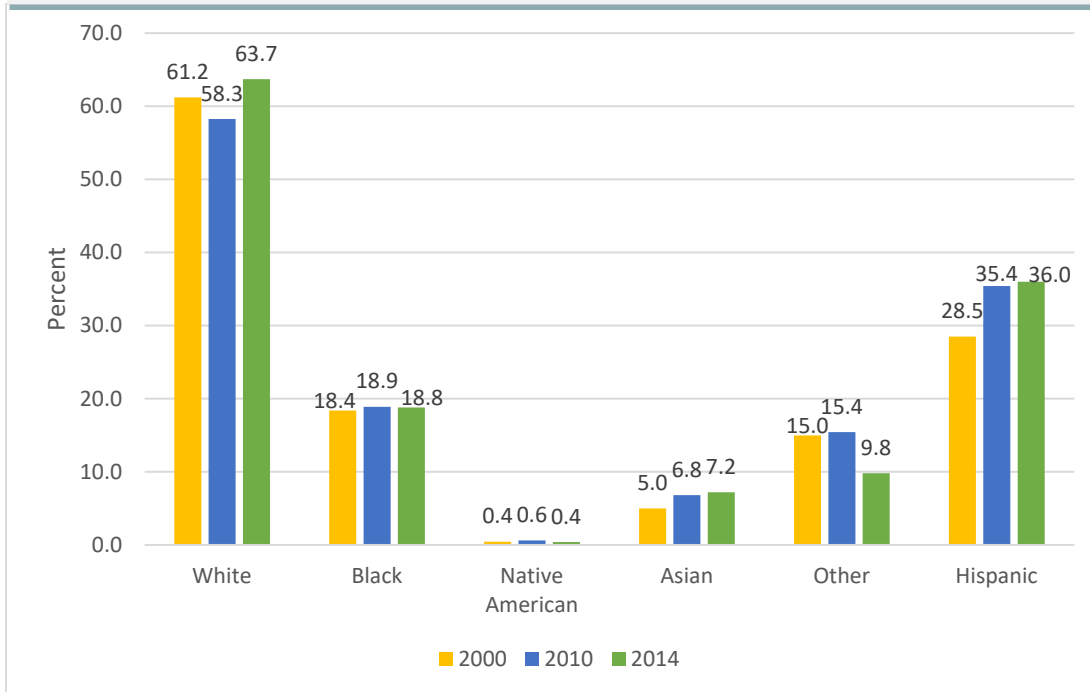
Figure 2.3 Race and Ethnicity in the Study Area, 2000, 2010, and 2014

Age

In 2014 the age distribution of the study area was similar to that of the U.S. and TX. All three distributions are skewed to the left, meaning a higher percent of the population is under the age of 35 and a lower percent of the population is age 55 and older (Figure 2.4). In past years the age distribution in the study area has followed the same trend, and in 2000 and 2010 it was left skewed. However, over time the proportion of the population age 0-44 has decreased slightly while the proportion of the population age 55 and older has increased slightly. The proportion of the population age 45-54 has fluctuated during these years (Figure 2.5). For greater detail see Appendix Table A.1.

14

In 2014 the age distribution of the study area was similar to that of the U.S. and TX. All three distributions are skewed to the left, meaning a higher percent of the population is under the age of 35 and a lower percent of the population is age 55 and older.
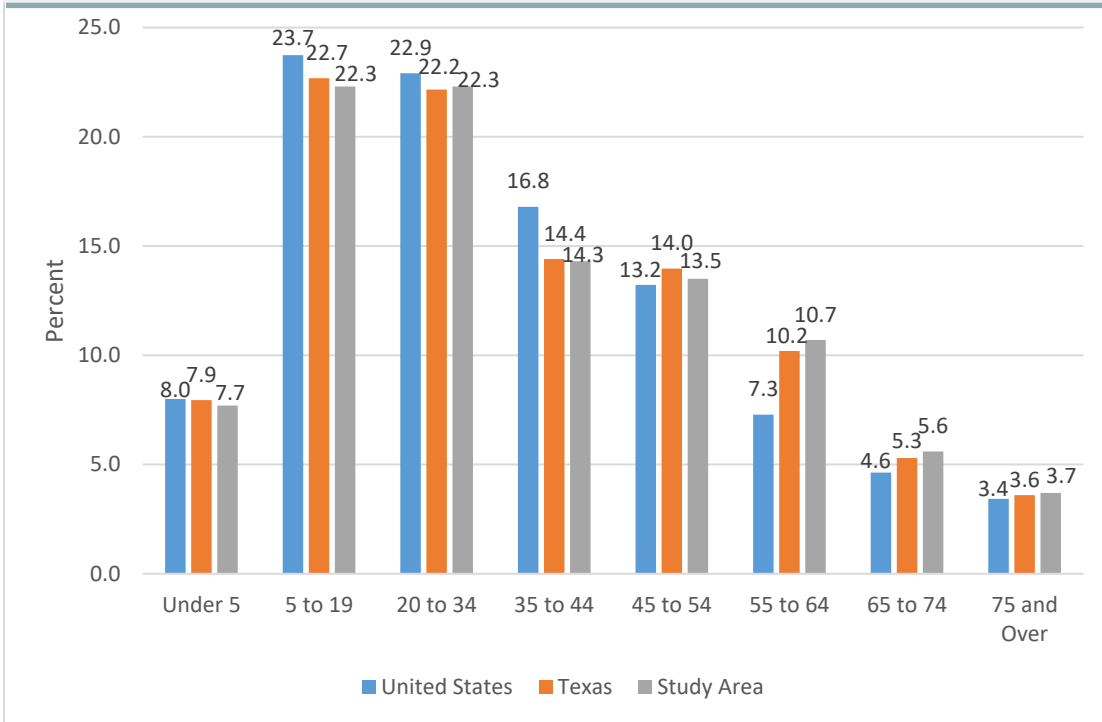
Figure 2.4 Age Distributions in the Study Area versus the U.S. and TX, 2014

In past years the age distribution in the study area has followed the same trend, and in 2000 and 2010 it was more heavily concentrated in ages 5 to 34. However, over time the proportion of the population age 0-44 has decreased slightly while the proportion of the population age 55 and older has increased slightly. The proportion of the population age 45-54 has fluctuated during these years.
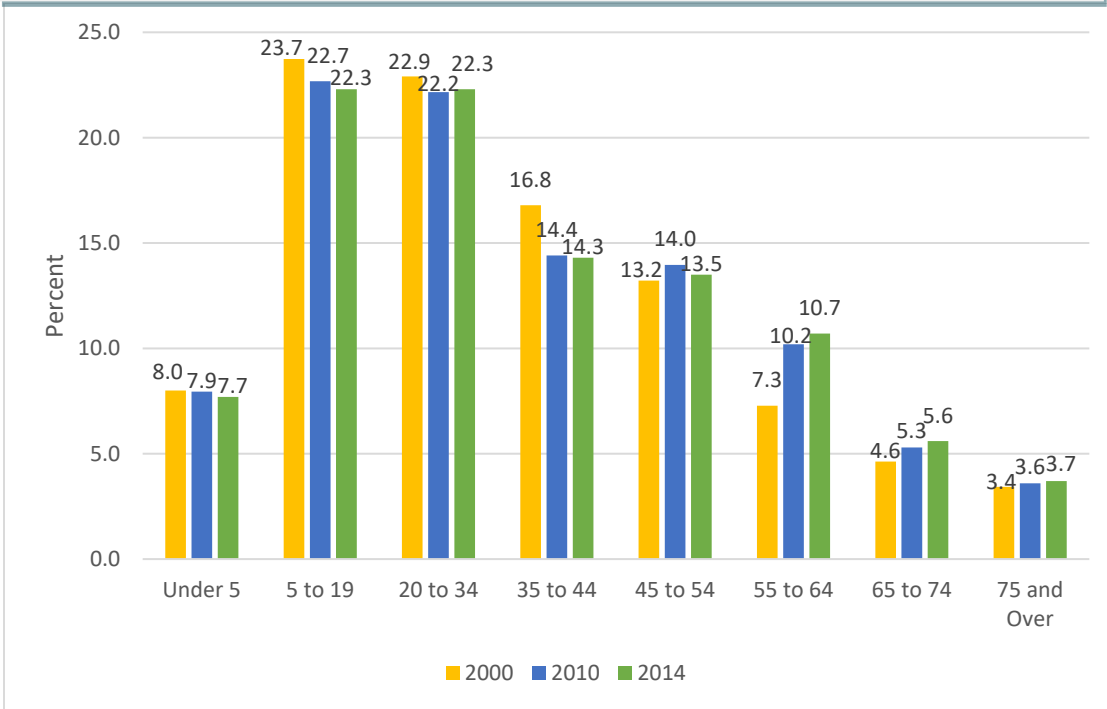
Figure 2.5 Age Distributions in the Study Area, 2000, 2010, and 2014

3. Economic Profile

In a previous section, several key indicators of economic health (per capita income, poverty rates, and unemployment rates) were addressed. In this section other indicators are analyzed, including labor force, employment, proprietors' income and employment, personal income, and personal income and employment by industry.

Labor Force

Labor force and labor force growth are good indicators of a healthy or stagnant economy. When determining whether or not people can adapt to changes in the regulations and policies concerning the sanctuaries it is important to look at the labor force and labor force growth rates.

In 2014 the study area labor force was almost 3.1 million people, which is 23.7% of the entire TX labor force. From 2000 to 2010 and 2010 to 2014 the study area labor force grew more rapidly than that of TX or the U.S. (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1).

Table 3.1 Labor Force and Labor Force Growth

Year	U.S.	Texas	Study Area
2000	143,893,664	10,374,095	2,349,627
2010	155,539,424	12,241,994	2,858,865
2014	157,401,053	13,022,869	3,092,412
Labor Force Growth (%)			
2000 to 2010	8.1	18.0	21.7
2010 to 2014	1.2	6.4	8.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
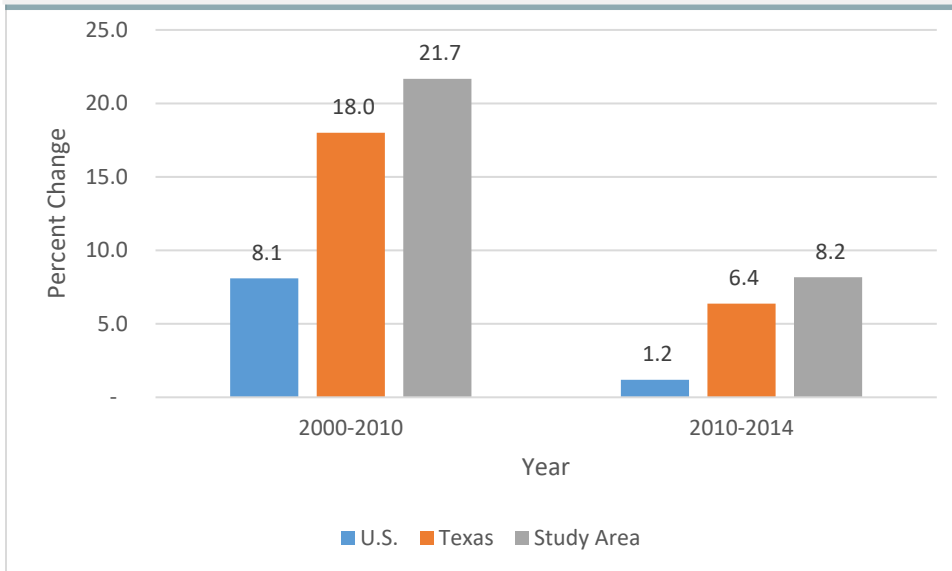
Figure 3.1 Labor Force Growth 2000 to 2010 and 2010 to 2014 in the Study Area versus the U.S. and TX

Employment

Total employment and its growth rate are also other indicators of the health of an economy and should be analyzed when assessing whether or not a community can adapt to changing regulations and policies regarding the sanctuary.

In 2014 almost 3.9 million people were employed in the study area, which is approximately 24.1% of all employment in TX. From 2000 to 2010 Orange County experienced a decrease in total employment. However, from 2010 to 2014 all counties experienced an increase in total employment, but 2014 levels of employment for Orange County were still lower than 2000 levels (Table 3.2). Total employment growth in the study area increased more than that of TX or the U.S. from 2000 to 2010 and from 2010 to 2014 (Figure 3.2).

Table 3.2 Total Employment: 2000, 2010, and 2014

County	2000	2010	2014
Brazoria	104,446	131,085	149,091
Chambers	9,727	12,601	15,429
Galveston	117,388	137,374	150,845
Jefferson	146,751	152,235	157,851
Fort Bend	143,284	247,203	302,657
Hardin	15,525	22,362	23,976
Harris	2,276,580	2,656,918	3,024,157
Orange	33,964	31,064	32,341
Study Area	**2,847,665**	**3,390,842**	**3,856,347**
Texas	**12,139,152**	**14,291,050**	**15,981,815**
U.S.	**165,370,800**	**173,034,700**	**185,798,800**

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

Total employment growth in the study area increased more than that of TX or the U.S. from 2000 to 2010 and from 2010 to 2014.
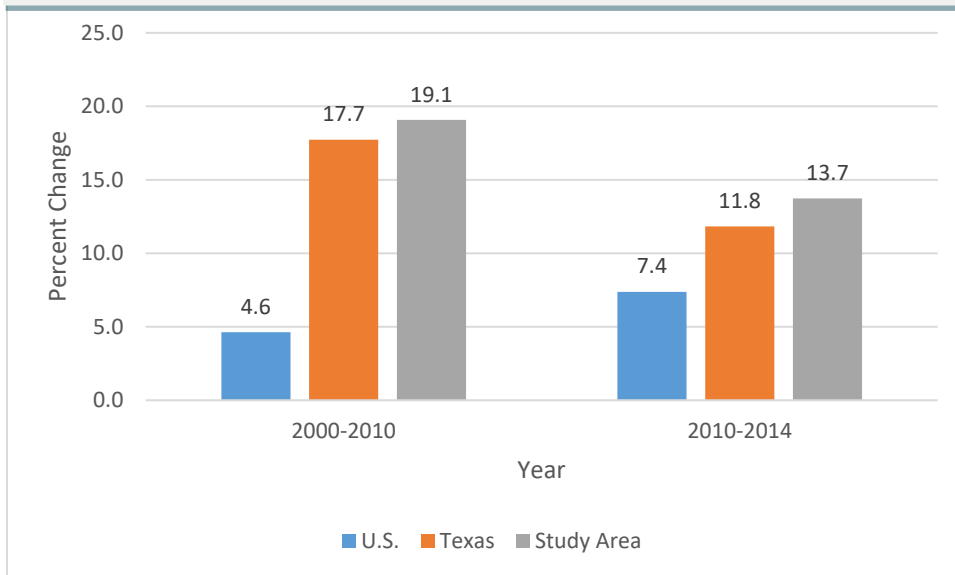
Figure 3.2 Growth in Employment in the Study Area versus the U.S. and TX, 2000 to 2010 and 2010 to 2014

Proprietors' Income and Employment

Proprietors' (business owners) income and employment, as well as the proportion of the Study Area's income and employment accounted for by the proprietors are also analyzed. These are usually an indicator of small businesses in the area, which are often connected to resource use in the sanctuary such as commercial fishing operations and recreation/tourist related businesses. Typically, the greater proprietors' income and employment, the more small businesses there are in the area and the larger the proportion of the Study Area's income and employment accounted for by proprietors the more dependent the economy is on small businesses.

In 2014 there were 882,644 proprietors in the study area, making up 22.9% of total employment in the study area. The study area had a lower percent of its employment from proprietors than TX in 2000, 2010 and 2014 (Figure 3.3). The percent of employment from proprietors increased in both the study area and TX from 2000 to 2010, and stayed relatively the same from 2010 to 2014. The proprietors earned a little over $64 million in 2014, which was 22.1% of income earned by place of work in the study area (Table 3.3). For 2000, 2010, and 2014, Proprietor's income as a percent of income earned by place of work was higher in the study area that in TX (Figure 3.4).

Table 3.3 Proprietors' Income and Employment

Year/Area	Proprietors' Income ($000)	%	Proprietors' Employment	%
2000				
Texas	78,131,635	16.1	2,288,227	18.8
Study Area	27,579,936	19.8	462,964	16.3
2010				
Texas	124,204,727	16.9	3,500,269	24.5
Study Area	41,985,642	19.3	775,205	22.9
2014				
Texas	186,179,033	19.6	3,947,007	24.7
Study Area	64,479,294	22.1	882,644	22.9

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

The study area had a lower percent of its employment from proprietors than TX in 2000, 2010 and 2014.
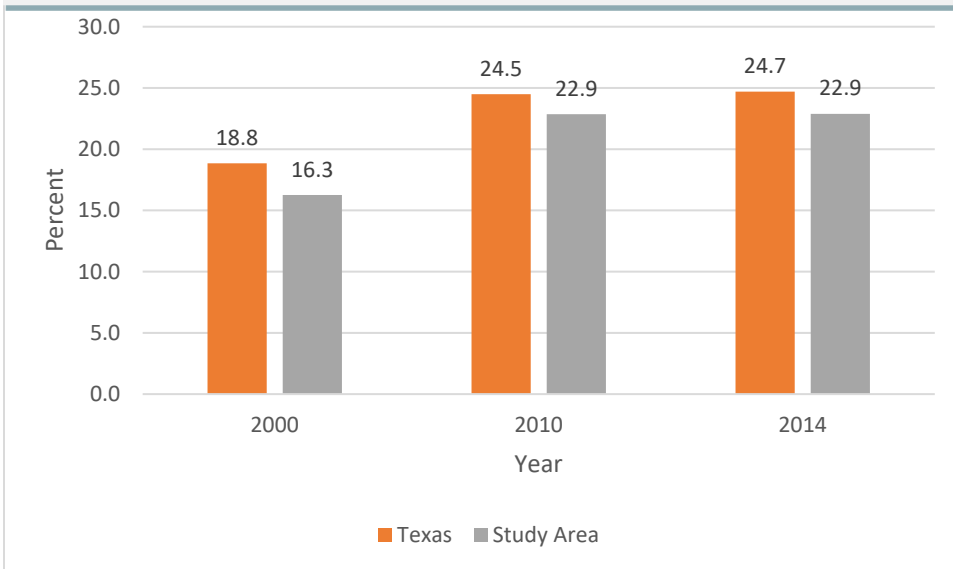
Figure 3.3 Proprietors' Employment as a percent of Total Employment in the Study Area versus TX, 2000, 2010, and 2014

For 2000, 2010, and 2014, Proprietor's income as a percent of income earned by place of work was higher in the study area that in TX.

Figure 3.4 Proprietors' Income as a percent of Total Income in the Study Area versus TX, 2000, 2010, and 2014

Personal Income

Personal income can be divided into "Income by place of work", which is income generated within the Study Area, and "Income by place of residence", which is income received by residents of the Study Area. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis maintains the national income accounts for both these measures. Often people commute to a different county to work (inter-county commuters), meaning they receive income not derived by work in the area where they live. People also receive interest, dividends, and capital gains from investments. Retirees receive pensions and social security and the unemployed receive unemployment benefits. Income by place of work as a percent of income by place of residence is a good indicator of whether an area has a large retirement community or serves as a bedroom community for an adjacent county. Sources of income that are not connected to the status of work in the local economy can make the economy more resilient and better able to handle changes in local employment opportunities.

Income by place of work as a percent of income by place of residence for the Study Area was 86.4% in 2014. This means that the majority of the income of the Study Area comes from within the Study Area, and less than 14% of the income was from outside the Study Area. Across the different counties, income by place of work as a percent of income by place of residence varied greatly in 2014, with the highest being 99.0% in Harris County and the lowest being 37.0% in Fort Bend County (Table 3.4). From the 2000 to 2014, income by place of work as a percent of income by place of residence for the Study Area was higher than that of TX (Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5).

Table 3.4 Study Area Personal Income by Place of Residence and by Place of Work

County	Income by Place of Residence ($000)	Income by Place of Work ($000)	Work as Percent of Residence
Brazoria	14,376,571	7,521,545	52.3
Chambers	1,792,274	896,118	50.0
Galveston	14,741,197	7,032,355	47.7
Jefferson	9,971,437	9,263,717	92.9
Fort Bend	37,525,016	13,873,760	37.0
Hardin	2,406,278	928,214	38.6
Harris	252,694,912	250,077,955	99.0
Orange	3,331,718	1,549,762	46.5
Study Area Total	**336,839,403**	**291,143,426**	**86.4**

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

Table 3.5 Personal Income by Place of Residence and Place of Work for the Study Area, the U.S., and TX, 2000 to 2010

Year/Area	Income by Place of Residence ($Thousands)	Income by Place of Work ($Thousands)	Work as Percent of Residence
2000			
U.S.	8,634,847,000	6,611,246,000	76.6
Texas	594,097,365	484,094,152	81.5
Study Area	155,038,241	139,591,491	90.0
2010			
U.S.	12,459,613,000	8,975,826,000	72.0
Texas	966,447,597	735,007,182	76.1
Study Area	254,967,135	217,601,406	85.3
2014			
U.S.	14,683,147,000	10,584,038,000	72.1
Texas	1,231,084,591	949,050,905	77.1
Study Area	336,839,403	291,143,426	86.4

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

From the 2000 to 2014, income by place of work as a percent of income by place of residence for the Study Area was higher than that of TX.
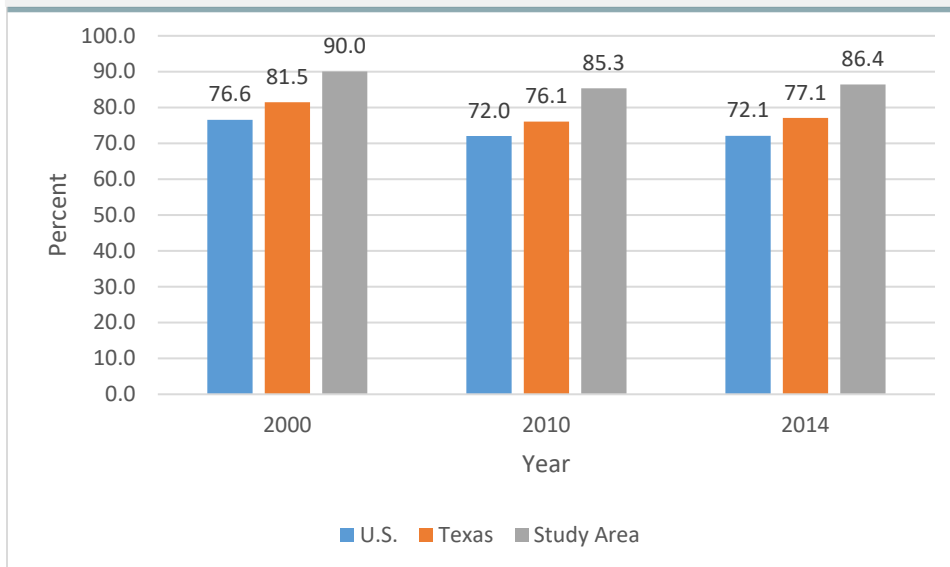
Figure 3.5 Income by Place of Work as a Percent of Income by Place of Residence in the Study Area, the U.S. and TX, 2000 to 2014

Personal Income and Employment by Industry Sector

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), in its Regional Economic Information System reports income and employment for different

geographic areas by industry or economic sector using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry classification codes. The NAICS codes identify different sectors of the economy using up to four digits. The higher the number within a sector, the more specific the industry. For example, "retail trade" is the 700 series. So at the 700 level, all retail trade is included. Code 701 is "Motor Vehicle and parts dealers" and 702 is "Furniture and home furnishing stores". For the counties in our study area, we only report at the highest level i.e. for each series only the "00" level of detail. Even here, for some counties within the study area, the information is classified as "D" or "ND" for non-disclosure meaning the numbers cannot be reported because there are less than 10 firms in that industry or economic sector, it is possible to request a special run by BEA for the study area totals when there is more than one county with non-disclosure for a particular sector. We have not done that here.

Personal Income by Industry

In 2014, the Study Area had a higher proportion of personal income generated in the "Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction", "Construction", "Manufacturing", "Transportation and warehousing", and "Professional, scientific and technical services" sectors than TX, and a lower proportion in the "Retail trade", "Finance and insurance", and "Government and Government enterprises" sectors than TX. The proportions were similar for "Real estate and rental and leasing" and "Other services, except public administration" (Figure 3.6). For greater detail see Appendix Tables A.2 and A.3.
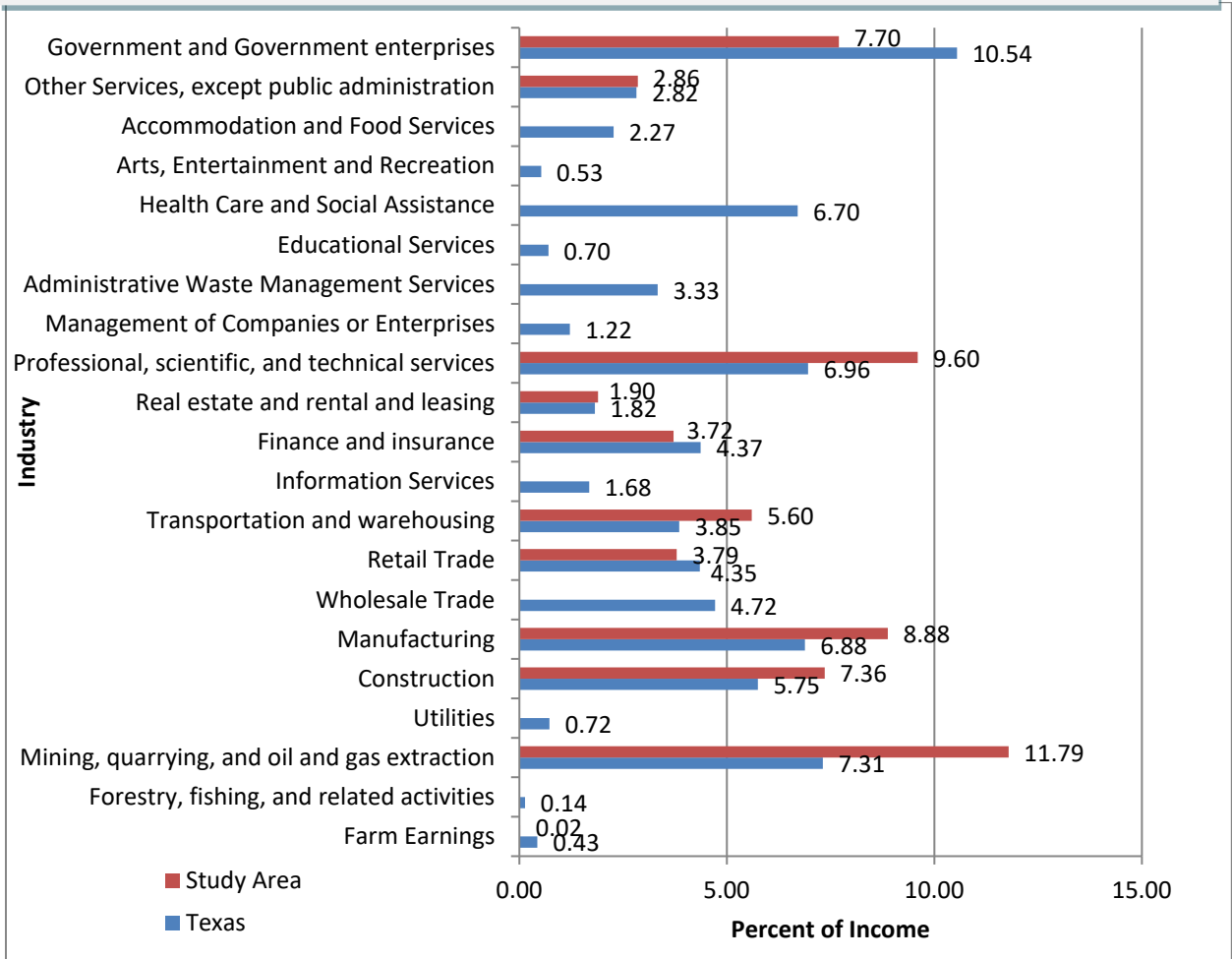
Figure 3.6 Percent of Personal Income by Industry for the Study Area versus TX, 2014

Employment by Industry

In 2014, the Study Area had a higher proportion of employment generated in the "Construction", "Manufacturing", "Transportation and Warehousing", and "Professional, scientific, and technical" sectors than TX and a lower proportion of employment in the "Farm Earnings", "Retail Trade", "Finance and Insurance", and "Government and Government enterprises" (Figure 3.7). For greater detail see Appendix Tables A.4 and A.5.

25

In 2014, the Study Area had a higher proportion of employment generated in the "Construction", "Manufacturing", "Transportation and Warehousing", and "Professional, scientific, and technical" sectors than TX and a lower proportion of employment in the "Farm Earnings", "Retail Trade", "Finance and Insurance", and "Government and Government enterprises"
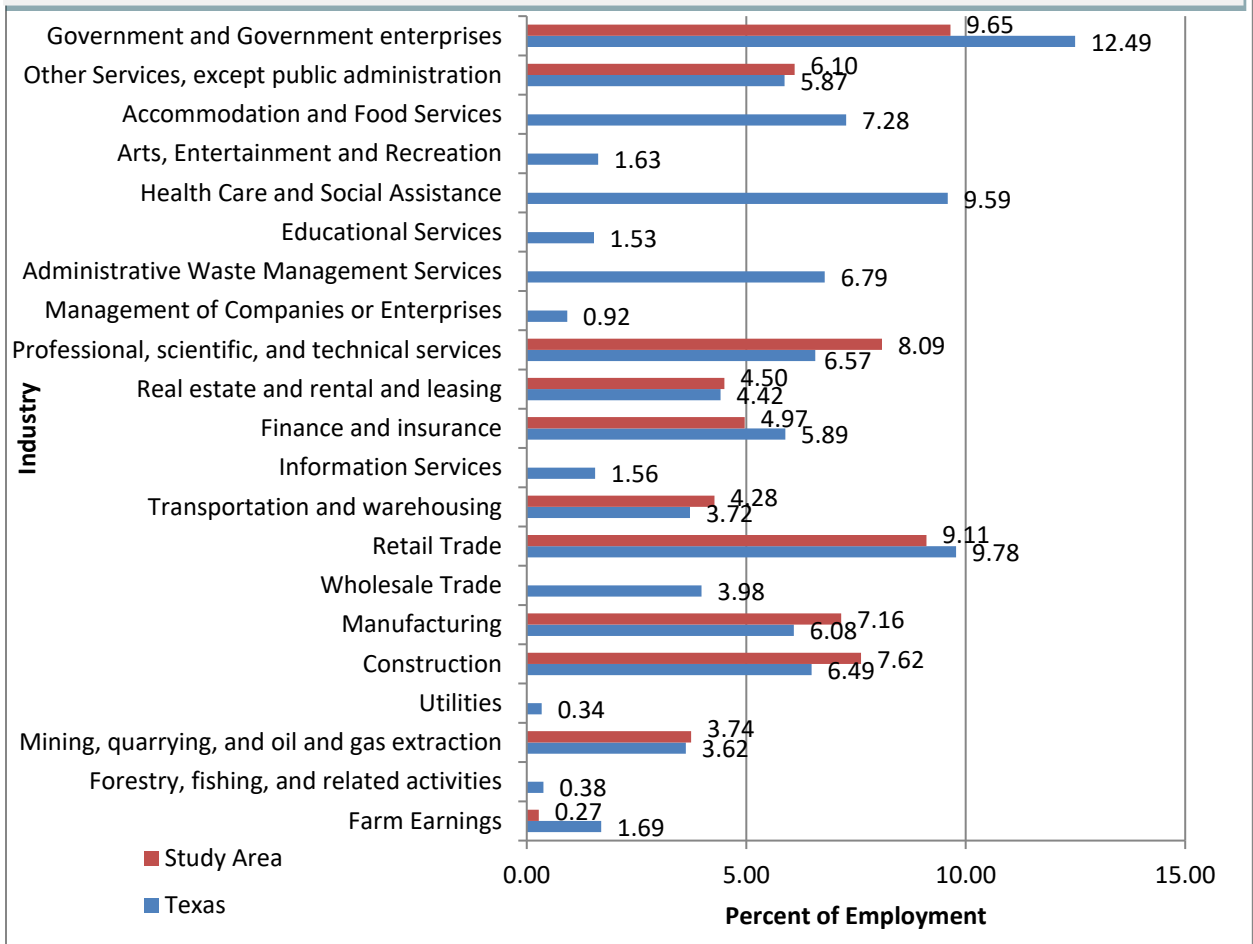
Figure 3.7 Percent of Employment by Industry for the Study Area versus Texas, 2014

26

4. Future Updates

Most of the data in this report can be updated by accessing the information on federal agency on-line data sets. For projections of population by county, Woods and Poole (2016) is available from the ONMS Conservation Science Division (CSD) upon request.

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

ONMS/CSD Socioeconomic staff will also provide each site or sanctuary office all the final tables and figures in Excel files so updated tables and figures are more easily produced.

As mentioned in the introduction to this report, the definition of the Study Area for any sanctuary can change based on further learning, refinement of available data or study questions.   The current Study Area is based on the recent study assessing the socioeconomic impacts of expanding the boundaries of the Flower Garden Banks (Leeworthy et al. 2016). Future changes in the boundaries of the sanctuary or expanded activities conducted in the sanctuary from bases outside the current study area could change.

References

Leeworthy, V.R., D. Schwarzmann, H. Nicholas. 2016. Socioeconomic Impact Analysis of Boundary Expansion in the Flower Gardens Bank National Marine Sanctuary. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, Silver Spring, MD. 148 pp.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. http://www.census.gov

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System. Http://www.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index. http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost

U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment. http://www.bls.gov/data/#unemployment

Woods and Poole, 2016. The Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS) 106, Volume 4: County Data by State for Oregon through Wyoming. Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. ISSN 1044-2545.

Appendix Tables

Table A.1 Demographic Profiles

United States

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*
Male	138,053,563	49.1	151,781,326	49.2	154,515,159	49.2
Female	143,368,343	50.9	156,964,212	50.8	159,591,925	50.8
Race						
White	211,460,626	75.1	223,553,265	72.4	231,849,713	73.8
Black	34,658,190	12.3	38,929,319	12.6	39,564,785	12.6
Native American	2,475,956	0.9	2,932,248	0.9	2,565,520	0.8
Asian	10,242,998	3.6	14,674,252	4.8	15,710,659	5.0
Other	22,584,136	8.0	28,656,454	9.3	24,416,407	7.8
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	35,305,818	12.5	50,477,594	16.3	53,070,096	16.9
Age						
Under 5	19,175,798	6.8	20,201,362	6.5	19,973,711	6.4
5 to 19	61,297,467	21.8	63,066,194	20.4	62,669,772	19.9
20 to 34	58,855,725	20.9	62,649,947	20.3	64,717,654	20.6
35 to 44	45,148,527	16.0	41,070,606	13.3	40,723,040	13.0
45 to 54	37,677,952	13.4	45,006,716	14.6	44,248,186	14.1
55 to 64	24,274,684	8.6	36,482,729	11.8	38,596,760	12.3
65 to 74	18,390,986	6.5	21,713,429	7.0	23,993,984	7.6
75 and Over	16,600,767	5.9	18,554,555	6.1	19,183,977	6.2

State - Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*
Male	10,352,910	49.6	12,472,280	49.6	12,949,685	49.6
Female	10,498,910	50.4	12,673,281	50.4	13,142,348	50.4
Race						
White	14,799,505	71.0	17,701,552	70.4	19,499,105	74.7
Black	2,404,566	11.5	2,979,598	11.8	3,094,227	11.9
Native American	118,362	0.6	170,972	0.7	127,263	0.5
Asian	562,319	2.7	964,596	3.8	1,067,008	4.1
Other	2,967,068	14.3	3,326,843	13.3	2,304,466	8.9
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	6,669,666	32.0	9,460,921	37.6	9,962,643	38.2
Age						
Under 5	1,624,628	7.8	1,928,473	7.7	1,940,753	7.4
5 to 19	4,921,608	23.5	5,693,241	22.7	5,804,968	22.3
20 to 34	4,701,487	22.6	5,430,552	21.6	5,686,330	21.8
35 to 44	3,322,238	15.9	3,458,382	13.7	3,556,741	13.6
45 to 54	2,611,137	12.5	3,435,336	13.7	3,451,540	13.2
55 to 64	1,598,190	7.7	2,597,691	10.4	2,801,943	10.7
65 to 74	1,142,608	5.5	1,472,256	5.9	1,649,502	6.3
75 and Over	929,924	4.4	1,129,630	4.5	1,200,255	4.6

Study Area

	2000	2010	2014

	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Gender						
Male	2,322,706	49.9	2,842,264	49.8	2,965,411	49.8
Female	2,335,370	50.1	2,863,886	50.2	3,156,114	50.2
Race						
White	2,851,247	61.2	3,324,209	58.3	3,797,339	63.7
Black	856,176	18.4	1,077,518	18.9	1,121,237	18.8
Native American	20,295	0.4	35,826	0.6	25,477	0.4
Asian	232,653	5.0	388,368	6.8	427,774	7.2
Other	697,705	15.0	880,229	15.4	585,466	9.8
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	1,328,266	28.5	2,019,104	35.4	2,142,308	36.0
Age						
Under 5	372,629	8.0	453,422	7.9	458,645	7.7
5 to 19	1,105,571	23.7	1,294,040	22.7	1,325,741	22.3
20 to 34	1,067,138	22.9	1,264,725	22.2	1,327,085	22.3
35 to 44	782,340	16.8	822,110	14.4	851,838	14.3
45 to 54	615,762	13.2	796,805	14.0	804,291	13.5
55 to 64	339,218	7.3	581,925	10.2	638,946	10.7
65 to 74	215,699	4.6	302,192	5.3	330,706	5.6
75 and Over	159,719	3.4	205,292	3.6	220,089	3.7

County

Brazoria County, Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Male	124,837	51.6	159,000	50.8	165,146	50.7
Female	116,930	48.4	154,166	49.2	160,331	49.3
Race						
White	186,383	77.1	219,416	70.1	243,679	74.9
Black	20,540	8.5	37,761	12.1	41,926	12.9
Native American	1,280	0.5	1,770	0.6	1,008	0.3
Asian	4,842	2.0	17,227	5.5	19,203	5.9
Other	28,722	11.8	36,992	11.8	19,661	6.0
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	55,063	22.8	86,643	27.7	92,992	28.6
Age						
Under 5	18,708	7.7	24,728	7.9	24,353	7.5
5 to 19	57,217	23.7	70,271	22.4	72,244	22.2
20 to 34	48,856	20.2	61,046	19.5	64,521	19.8
35 to 44	43,595	18.0	47,387	15.1	48,278	14.8
45 to 54	32,952	13.6	46,709	14.9	46,712	14.4
55 to 64	19,109	7.9	33,102	10.6	36,027	11.1
65 to 74	12,747	5.3	32,119	5.6	20,148	6.2
75 and Over	8,583	3.6	12,225	3.9	13,230	4.1

Chambers County, Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Male	13,055	50.2	17,661	50.3	18,300	50.1
Female	12,976	49.8	17,435	49.7	182,500	49.9
Race						
White	21,315	81.9	27,582	78.6	30,412	83.2

	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Black	2,542	9.8	2,872	8.2	2,983	8.2
Native American	124	0.5	219	0.6	84	0.2
Asian	175	0.7	339	1.0	450	1.2
Other	1,875	7.2	4,084	11.7	2,621	7.1
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	2,810	10.8	6,635	18.9	7,414	20.3
Age						
Under 5	1,785	6.9	2,438	6.9	2,520	6.9
5 to 19	6,505	25.0	8,576	24.2	8,787	24.0
20 to 34	4,673	17.9	6,043	17.2	6,483	17.7
35 to 44	4,469	17.2	5,272	15.0	5,333	14.6
45 to 54	3,991	15.3	5,287	15.0	5,410	14.8
55 to 64	2,258	8.7	4,186	11.9	4,363	11.9
65 to 74	1,411	5.4	2,004	5.7	2,394	6.5
75 and Over	939	3.6	1,290	3.6	1,260	3.4

Galveston County, Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*
Male	122,480	49.0	144,234	49.5	149,539	49.5
Female	127,678	51.0	147,075	50.5	152,737	50.5
Race						
White	181,830	72.7	211,088	72.5	236,399	78.2
Black	38,625	15.4	40,112	13.8	40,672	13.5
Native American	1,181	0.5	1,748	0.6	876	0.3
Asian	5,254	2.1	8,690	3.0	9,869	3.3
Other	23,268	9.3	29,671	10.4	14,478	4.7
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	44,939	18.0	65,270	22.4	70,050	23.2
Age						
Under 5	17,464	7.0	19,979	6.9	20,119	6.7
5 to 19	56,380	22.5	62,232	21.4	63,234	21.0
20 to 34	47,704	19.1	55,219	19.0	58,803	19.4
35 to 44	42,612	17.0	39,206	13.5	39,518	13.1
45 to 54	36,045	14.4	46,122	15.8	45,402	15.0
55 to 64	22,188	8.9	35,747	12.3	38,828	12.9
65 to 74	15,664	6.3	18,922	6.5	21,518	7.1
75 and Over	12,101	4.8	13,822	4.8	14,854	4.9

Jefferson County, Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*
Male	126,689	50.3	128,946	51.1	129,038	51.1
Female	125,362	49.7	123,327	48.9	123,428	48.9
Race						
White	144,274	57.2	131,574	52.2	145,308	57.6
Black	85,046	33.7	85,291	33.8	84,601	33.5
Native American	857	0.3	1,381	0.5	832	0.3
Asian	7,274	2.9	8,630	3.4	9,089	3.6
Other	14,600	5.8	25,397	10.1	12,636	4.9

Ethnicity

Hispanic	26,536	10.5	42,899	17.0	45,664	18.1

Age

Under 5	16,925	6.7	17,162	6.8	17,300	6.9
5 to 19	55,999	22.2	50,967	20.2	49,889	19.7
20 to 34	51,830	19.6	54,889	21.8	55,737	22.1
35 to 44	39,779	15.8	31,521	12.5	31,298	12.4
45 to 54	32,624	12.9	37,127	14.7	35,140	13.9
55 to 64	20,625	8.2	28,605	11.3	30,328	12.0
65 to 74	17,933	7.1	16,066	6.3	17,054	6.8
75 and Over	16,336	6.5	15,936	6.3	15,720	6.2

Fort Bend County, Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*
Male	176,437	49.8	287,368	49.1	310,934	49.1
Female	178,015	50.2	298,007	50.9	322,012	50.9
Race						
White	201,896	57.0	296,310	50.6	336,627	53.2
Black	70,356	19.8	125,818	21.5	133,455	21.1
Native American	1,046	0.3	2,302	0.4	1,408	0.2
Asian	39,706	11.2	99,370	17.0	113,544	17.9
Other	41,448	11.7	61,575	10.5	47,912	7.6
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	74,871	21.1	138,967	23.7	151,616	24.0
Age						
Under 5	27,337	7.7	43,748	7.5	44,712	7.1
5 to 19	95,701	27.0	145,234	24.8	153,374	24.2
20 to 34	63,402	17.8	104,074	17.8	114,692	18.2
35 to 44	68,441	19.3	92,981	15.9	97,990	15.5
45 to 54	55,359	15.6	92,234	15.8	94,900	15.0
55 to 64	24,043	6.8	64,346	11.0	73,816	11.7
65 to 74	12,222	3.4	26,908	4.6	34,443	5.4
75 and Over	7,947	2.2	15,850	2.7	19,019	3.0

Hardin County, Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*
Male	23,630	49.2	26,942	49.3	27,203	49.3
Female	24,443	50.8	27,693	50.7	28,012	50.7
Race						
White	43,677	90.9	49,505	90.6	49,992	90.5
Black	3,324	6.9	3,193	5.8	3,242	5.9
Native American	154	0.3	217	0.4	177	0.3
Asian	112	0.2	276	0.5	345	0.6
Other	806	1.6	1,444	2.6	1,459	2.6
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	1,223	2.5	2,384	4.4	2,753	5.0
Age						
Under 5	3,337	6.9	3,686	6.7	3,630	6.6

5 to 19	11,429	23.7	11,821	21.6	11,680	21.1
20 to 34	8,628	17.9	9,784	17.9	10,163	18.3
35 to 44	7,656	15.9	7,010	12.8	7,021	12.7
45 to 54	6,606	13.7	8,254	15.1	7,779	14.1
55 to 64	4,553	9.4	6,698	12.3	7,022	12.8
65 to 74	3,356	7.0	4,244	7.8	4,679	8.5
75 and Over	2,508	5.2	3,138	5.8	3,271	5.9

Harris County, Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*
Male	1,693,882	49.8	2,037,405	49.8	2,124,242	49.8
Female	1,706,696	50.2	2,055,054	50.2	2,145,366	50.2
Race						
White	1,997,123	58.7	2,318,256	56.6	2,682,615	62.8
Black	628,619	18.5	775,492	18.9	807,519	18.9
Native American	15,180	0.4	27,763	0.7	20,728	0.5
Asian	174,626	5.1	253,032	6.2	274,354	6.4
Other	585,030	17.3	717,916	17.6	484,392	11.4
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	1,119,751	32.9	1,671,540	40.8	1,766,483	41.4
Age						
Under 5	281,361	8.3	336,314	8.2	340,571	8.0
5 to 19	802,429	23.6	927,575	22.6	949,484	22.3
20 to 34	826,547	24.3	959,085	23.4	1,001,335	23.5
35 to 44	562,437	16.5	588,282	14.4	612,031	14.3
45 to 54	436,575	12.8	548,550	13.4	556,980	13.0
55 to 64	238,334	7.0	399,166	9.7	437,957	10.2
65 to 74	146,123	4.3	195,502	4.8	223,642	5.2
75 and Over	106,772	3.2	137,985	3.3	147,608	3.5

Orange County, Texas

	2000		2010		2014	
Gender	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*
Male	41,696	49.1	40,708	49.7	41,009	49.6
Female	43,270	50.9	41,129	50.3	41,728	50.4
Race						
White	74,749	88.0	70,478	86.1	72,307	87.4
Black	7,124	8.4	6,979	8.5	6,839	8.3
Native American	473	0.6	426	0.5	364	0.4
Asian	664	0.8	804	1.0	920	1.1
Other	1,956	2.3	3,150	3.9	2,307	2.8
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	3,073	3.6	4,766	5.8	5,336	6.4
Age						
Under 5	5,712	6.7	5,367	6.6	5,440	6.6
5 to 19	19,911	23.5	17,364	21.3	17,049	20.7
20 to 34	15,498	18.3	14,585	17.9	15,351	18.6
35 to 44	13,351	15.7	10,451	12.8	10,369	12.5
45 to 54	11,610	13.7	12,522	15.3	11,968	14.5

55 to 64	8,108	9.5	10,075	12.3	10,605	12.9
65 to 74	6,243	7.3	6,427	7.8	6,828	8.3
75 and Over	4,533	5.4	5,046	6.2	5,127	6.2

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

Table A.2 Personal Income by Industry for the U.S., TX, and the Study Area, 2014

Personal Income by Industry (in dollars)

Industry	Study Area	Texas	United States
		Area	
Farm Earnings	63,532	5,332,937	112,282,000
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	ND	1,694,083	32,203,000
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	39,709,438	90,013,847	183,928,000
Utilities	ND	8,914,779	81,718,000
Construction	24,778,896	70,742,041	592,533,000
Manufacturing	29,904,513	84,702,954	1,019,297,000
Wholesale Trade	ND	58,056,449	537,654,000
Retail Trade	12,769,333	53,531,482	626,699,000
Transportation and warehousing	18,853,107	47,434,239	363,668,000
Information Services	ND	20,714,949	359,709,000
Finance and insurance	12,516,017	53,777,768	739,021,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,383,264	22,404,096	231,627,000
Professional, scientific, and technical services	32,327,907	85,641,828	1,043,524,000
Management of Companies or Enterprises	ND	14,995,541	280,369,000
Administrative Waste Management Services	ND	41,013,134	429,673,000
Educational Services	ND	8,617,125	178,491,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	ND	82,542,466	1,148,304,000
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	ND	6,467,010	119,558,000
Accommodation and Food Services	ND	27,945,008	340,960,000
Other Services, except public administration	9,618,111	34,696,727	387,927,000
Government and Government enterprises	25,928,969	129,812,442	1,774,893,000

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

Table A.3 Personal Income by Industry for Individual Counties in the Study Area, 2014
Personal Income by Industry (in dollars)

	County			
Industry	Brazoria	Chambers	Galveston	Jefferson
Farm Earnings	22,848	1,047	-528	364
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	10,709	3,796	9,816	12,043
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	241,160	65,449	115,302	87,472
Utilities	17,803	ND	28,291	128,828
Construction	1,342,151	62,020	589,872	1,241,936
Manufacturing	1,805,420	292,518	952,127	2,162,843
Wholesale Trade	255,662	ND	202,103	368,610
Retail Trade	476,324	38,357	512,934	606,712
Transportation and warehousing	263,193	63,918	268,772	354,909
Information Services	33,794	ND	51,499	82,299
Finance and insurance	153,424	9,146	392,096	222,356
Real estate and rental and leasing	117,437	54,886	112,556	109,349
Professional, scientific, and technical services	373,626	24,492	429,751	683,367
Management of Companies or Enterprises	10,816	ND	10,446	143,410
Administrative Waste Management Services	287,278	ND	219,305	257,525
Educational Services	33,070	ND	47,441	37,478
Health Care and Social Assistance	461,442	ND	479,694	975,051
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	32,525	ND	82,513	18,952
Accommodation and Food Services	207,109	ND	349,039	242,238
Other Services, except public administration	363,076	45,589	327,900	357,503
Government and Government enterprises	1,012,678	118,444	1,851,426	1,170,472

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

Table A.3 Personal Income by Industry for Individual Counties in the Study Area, 2014 (Continued)
Personal Income by Industry (in dollars)

	County			
Industry	Fort Bend	Hardin	Harris	Orange
Farm Earnings	17,480	-1,719	29,169	-5,129
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	7,643	8,954	43,221	ND
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	928,632	88,800	38,144,549	38,074
Utilities	143,609	2,915	4,020,255	14,305
Construction	2,028,432	151,372	19,185,509	177,604
Manufacturing	1,669,990	64,797	22,431,557	525,261
Wholesale Trade	843,749	54,392	18,433,118	47,986
Retail Trade	1,003,393	90,467	9,931,743	109,403
Transportation and warehousing	403,771	47,827	17,396,772	53,945
Information Services	172,722	6,610	2,831,450	5,393
Finance and insurance	551,176	21,223	11,117,625	48,971
Real estate and rental and leasing	276,641	12,699	5,683,020	16,676
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,108,515	52,703	29,606,429	49,024
Management of Companies or Enterprises	52,829	1,294	5,760,896	6,903
Administrative Waste Management Services	661,526	13,823	12,225,358	33,292
Educational Services	106,319	1,277	2,737,406	ND
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,156,774	98,684	16,086,842	71,834
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	94,467	2,699	1,410,813	6,534
Accommodation and Food Services	478,633	30,097	5,350,414	41,490
Other Services, except public administration	734,500	68,086	7,648,846	72,611
Government and Government enterprises	1,432,959	111,214	20,002,963	228,813

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

Table A.4 Employment by Industry for the U.S., TX, and the Study Area, 2014

Employment by Industry

Industry	Area		
	Study Area	Texas	United States
Farm Earnings	10,574	269,147	2,643,000
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	ND	60,223	937,000
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	144,412	575,353	1,692,000
Utilities	ND	54,158	582,400
Construction	293,730	1,030,806	9,610,400
Manufacturing	276,253	966,218	12,993,400
Wholesale Trade	ND	632,116	6,419,700
Retail Trade	351,170	1,553,504	18,710,900
Transportation and warehousing	164,953	590,825	6,225,000
Information Services	ND	247,508	3,302,000
Finance and insurance	191,507	935,392	9,833,100
Real estate and rental and leasing	173,640	701,405	8,135,100
Professional, scientific, and technical services	312,076	1,043,958	12,822,700
Management of Companies or Enterprises	ND	146,413	2,336,000
Administrative Waste Management Services	ND	1,077,912	11,734,900
Educational Services	ND	243,151	4,439,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	ND	1,523,153	20,832,900
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	ND	258,376	4,149,400
Accommodation and Food Services	ND	1,155,716	13,476,300
Other Services, except public administration	235,269	932,533	10,893,600
Government and Government enterprises	372,240	1,983,948	24,030,000

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

Table A.5 Employment by Industry for Individual Counties in the Study Area, 2014

Employment by Industry

		County		
Industry	Brazoria	Chambers	Galveston	Jefferson
Farm Earnings	3,107	741	642	809
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	661	175	710	715
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2,550	638	1,898	1,447
Utilities	252	ND	320	846
Construction	18,822	994	9,479	16,663
Manufacturing	14,612	2,826	7,410	17,491
Wholesale Trade	3,557	ND	2,708	4,566
Retail Trade	16,275	1,052	17,647	17,990
Transportation and warehousing	4,386	825	4,605	5,812
Information Services	856	ND	1,071	1,591
Finance and insurance	5,609	313	8,741	6,068
Real estate and rental and leasing	7,053	1,138	7,856	4,622
Professional, scientific, and technical services	7,977	541	8,474	7,864
Management of Companies or Enterprises	283	ND	411	1,591
Administrative Waste Management Services	8,639	ND	8,371	8,633
Educational Services	1,987	ND	2,128	1,375
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,181	ND	11,675	18,862
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,367	ND	3,941	1,516
Accommodation and Food Services	10,282	ND	16,097	11,302
Other Services, except public administration	9,772	1,076	10,227	9,689
Government and Government enterprises	18,863	2,052	26,434	18,399

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

Table A.5 Employment by Industry for Individual Counties in the Study Area, 2014 (Continued)
Employment by Industry

Industry	County			
	Fort Bend	Hardin	Harris	Orange
Farm Earnings	1,501	658	2,467	649
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	498	219	2,184	ND
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8,811	1,183	127,407	478
Utilities	1,073	49	14,349	125
Construction	20,425	2,540	221,713	3,094
Manufacturing	17,470	1,029	210,507	4,908
Wholesale Trade	9,510	666	159,152	811
Retail Trade	32,697	3,013	258,469	4,027
Transportation and warehousing	7,793	580	140,144	808
Information Services	3,346	190	35,675	141
Finance and insurance	19,646	1,306	148,327	1,497
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,095	1,416	128,468	992
Professional, scientific, and technical services	24,082	1,239	260,771	1,128
Management of Companies or Enterprises	1,517	90	39,375	203
Administrative Waste Management Services	20,182	1,106	248,133	1,550
Educational Services	5,762	229	56,119	ND
Health Care and Social Assistance	29,083	2,218	273,370	1,919
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6,748	378	41,251	416
Accommodation and Food Services	22,628	1,708	204,039	2,350
Other Services, except public administration	23,542	1,708	176,832	2,423
Government and Government enterprises	24,248	2,451	275,405	4,388

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

National Marine Sanctuaries

America's Underwater Treasures