Jobs and Income

Economic Contributions in 2016
At A Glance

Gila National Forest

In 2016, the Gila National Forest supported:

- An estimated **1,440 jobs** (annual average of part time, full time, temporary and seasonal), and
- Around **$46,184,000** of **labor income** in local communities.

For More Information:

Economics for Planning website (https://www.fs.fed.us/emc/economics/index.shtml)

How do National Forests and Grasslands Contribute to Economies?

National Forests and Grasslands provide multiple benefits to the American people and to local communities. They provide clean air and water, preserve cultural resources, and conserve lands for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

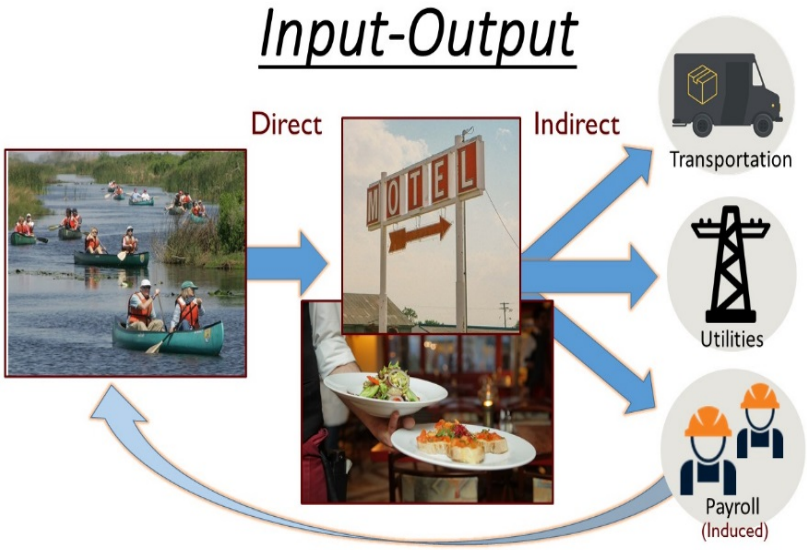
They also support local economies through recreation, timber, energy, minerals, and livestock grazing. In addition, counties with national forests or grasslands receive funds to support schools, road maintenance, and stewardship projects. The Forest Service also invests in such things as the construction and maintenance of infrastructure, environmental restoration, and forest health. In 2016, the sum of these activities on the Gila National Forest supported approximately 1,440 local jobs and $46,184,000 in local labor income.

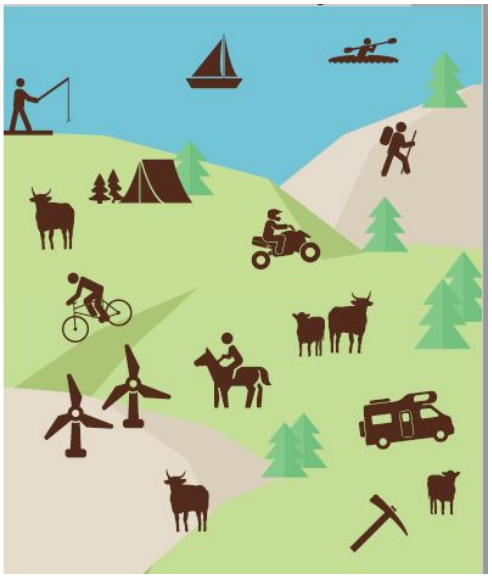
Why Report Jobs and Income?

Residents and local government officials in surrounding communities have interest in how management of the National Forests and Grasslands affects local economies.

Analysis Methods: How a contribution analysis is constructed

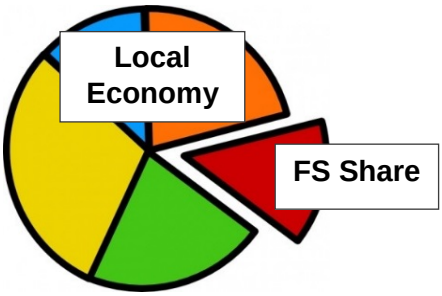
1 A software and data package called IMPLAN (www.implan.com) is used to characterize the structure of the local economy and how the different pieces of the economy interact (an "Input-Output" model).





2 Forest Service data for Program outputs from the Gila National Forest is added to the model: recreation (including fish and wildlife related), livestock grazing, forest products, energy, minerals, payments to states, and the Forest Service budget.

3 The model then estimates the economic links between natural resource management on the Gila National Forest and local jobs and income.



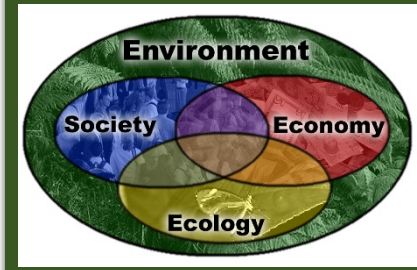
Resource Management Outputs from Forest Service Lands

National Forests and Grasslands are managed for multiple uses. Table 1 shows the Program outputs which were used to estimate the tie between management actions and economic activity in communities around the Gila National Forest.

Table 1: **Forest Service Resource Outputs by Program for the Gila National Forest during 2016 (for data sources, see page 8).**

Program	Activity	Units of Measure	Output in 2016
Recreation	Wildlife and Fish - Locals	Visits	10,154
		Expenditures (Thousands of $2016)	$194
	Non-residents	Visits	23,692
		Expenditures (Thousands of $2016)	$2,635
	Downhill ski/snowboarding - Locals	Visits	0
		Expenditures (Thousands of $2016)	$0
	Non-residents	Visits	0
		Expenditures (Thousands of $2016)	$0
	All Other Rec Activities - Locals	Visits	249,308
		Expenditures (Thousands of $2016)	$3,375
	Non-residents	Visits	106,846
		Expenditures (Thousands of $2016)	$6,910
Grazing	Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Goats	AUMs	264,795
Timber	Sawtimber	CCF	4,804
	Fuelwood	CCF	5,605
	Pulp, Poles, All Other	CCF	1,637
Value of Minerals & Energy Produced	Energy (coal, oil, gas, geothermal)	(Thousands of $2016)	$0
	Minerals	(Thousands of $2016)	$2
Payments to States/Counties	25% fund, Secure Rural Schools, Royalties.	(Thousands of $2016)	$2,821
	Payments in Lieu of [property] Taxes	(Thousands of $2016)	$2,235

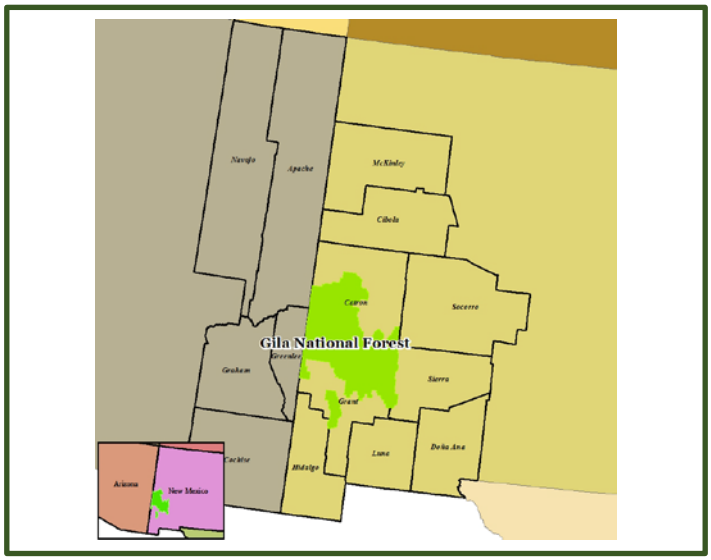
The counties selected to form a National Forest or Grassland's economic area of influence are chosen based on where FS management decisions have a direct effect on economic activity. This group of counties is also referred to as the "study area" or "impact area." The contributions of natural resource management on the National Forests and Grasslands ripple through the local economy, supporting jobs and income in many different sectors of the economy.



The values presented in this report are the best estimates to date, however they are subject to change as new data become available. The estimates for 2016 were last revised in September, 2018.

Economic Area of Influence

Economic areas of influence oftentimes differ by the resource under investigation, surrounding geography, and overall analysis objectives. The estimates in this report are generated for the area around the Gila National Forest where direct Forest Service related expenditures occur. Other objectives, i.e. for forest planning, NEPA project analysis, etc. often focus on a different geography. The map below shows where Forest Service related direct expenditures occur, including: recreation and wildlife visitor spending, the location of grazing permit holders, the location of logging and restoration firms, mills processing FS wood products, the counties receiving returns to states funds and payments in lieu of taxes, the location of Forest Service budget expenditures, and the salary spending by Forest Service employees.



Note: To avoid double counting, the results for individual forests and grasslands in an area cannot simply be summed together to get meaningful regional or state contribution results because of overlapping economic areas of influence.

The presentation of data by Program (recreation, timber, etc.) provides a convenient way of displaying the economic contributions of Forest Service activities. It does not mean that the economic contributions can be fully attributed to individual program areas, nor that economic contributions can be compared across programs. Joint cost and joint production complicate programmatic comparisons. For example, an increase in timber harvest would support an increase in local economic contributions from logging and the forest products industry. However, there are associated effects such as fire mitigation, wildlife habitat restoration, recreation access, and so on that share production costs and are not individually captured in the calculation of economic contributions.

Job Contributions by Program

Jobs supported by the National Forests and Grasslands are often in small, rural communities and are therefore an important contribution to economic and social sustainability. Employment is the estimate of average annual full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal jobs. In 2016, the Gila National Forest supported an estimated 1,440 jobs in the local area. Direct job contributions come from economic activity associated with a Forest Service Program. Secondary job contributions are the ripples of economic activity stimulated by the direct economic activity. Total job contributions are the sum of direct and secondary contributions.

Table 2: **Direct and Total jobs supported by the Gila National Forest in 2016.**

Program	Direct Jobs (Avg Annual)	Total Jobs (Avg Annual)
Recreation by Local Visitors	30	40
Recreation by Non-Local Visitors	90	110
Minerals and Energy	0	0
Forest Products	50	70
Livestock Grazing	400	710
FS Resource Mgt Investments	310	410
Payments to States/Counties	70	90

The estimates for Recreation (including wildlife related), Minerals & Energy, Forest Products, and Livestock Grazing estimates include the jobs supported by these programs in the private sector. Non-local recreation visitors bring new money into the economy. Local recreationists spend money that is already counted in the economic statistics for the area so they are tracked independently.

Forest Service Resource Management Investments capture the spending of the National Forest or Grassland's budget on such things as infrastructure construction and maintenance, ecosystem restoration, fuels treatments, salaries, etc.

The Payments to States/Counties estimates the jobs supported by local government investment in such things as roads and schools via funding from programs like the 25% Fund, Payments in Lieu of Taxes and minerals royalties.

NOTE: What is a "job"? **One "job" does not always equal one person**. The job estimates reported here represent the average annual SUM of portions of jobs - part time, full time, seasonal and temporary – that are supported by management of the Gila National Forest.

Keeping the Focus Local

Labor Income is directly associated with local jobs and business owners. Other measures of income such as Household Income and Total Income include things like investments, rents, and transfer payments that are not tied to Forest Service management decisions so they are not reported here.

As direct and secondary contributions ripple through the economy, Labor Income is supported in a wide variety of sectors not directly affected by resource management decisions.

Labor Income Contributions by Major Program

Labor income is the value of wages, salaries and benefits for wage earners plus income to local business owners. In 2016 Gila National Forest contributed an estimated $46,184,000 in labor income to the local area, with 82% going to wages and benefits for local wage earners and 18% going to local business proprietors and partnerships.

***Table 3*: Direct and Total Labor Income supported by the Gila National Forest in 2016.**

Program	Direct Labor Income (Annual, 1,000 $2016)	Total Labor Income (Annual, 1,000 $2016)
Recreation by Local Visitors	$827	$1,072
Recreation by Non-Local Visitors	$2,060	$2,756
Minerals and Energy	$0	$0
Forest Products	$2,007	$3,002
Livestock Grazing	$1,883	$12,412
FS Resource Mgt Investments	$19,404	$22,949
Payments to States/Counties	$3,380	$3,992

Job and Labor Income Contributions by Major Economic Sector

Jobs and labor income supported by the National Forests and Grasslands are spread across many local economic sectors. Note that sectors that have the highest employment may not generate the highest labor income and vice versa. Jobs and income are important, but there is a range of other benefits from the national forests and grasslands.

Table 4: **Total Jobs and Labor Income supported by the Gila National Forest in 2016 with local economic area of influence totals for context.**

Major Economic Sector	FS Supported Jobs (Avg. annual)	FS Supported Labor Income (1,000 $2016)	Area of Influence Jobs (Avg. annual)	Area of Influence Labor Income (1,000 $2016)
Total	1,440	$46,184	320,361	$13,671,929
FS Percent of Area of Influence	0.4%	0.3%		
Accommodation & Food Servs	120	$2,836	24,669	$578,727
Admin, Waste Mgt & Rem Servs	20	$518	11,978	$347,100
Agriculture	700	$9,470	23,882	$426,921
Arts, Entertainment, and Rec	10	$287	4,895	$92,293
Construction	10	$428	15,798	$637,450
Private Educational Services	10	$226	4,924	$159,663
Finance & Insurance	10	$581	7,305	$262,489
Health Care & Social Assistance	40	$2,495	39,095	$1,671,385
Information	0	$211	3,803	$201,698
Local, State, & National Gov't	320	$21,357	78,941	$5,373,751
Manufacturing	10	$415	8,772	$257,432
Mining	0	$22	7,464	$573,404
Mgt of Companies	0	$51	631	$27,600
Other Services	20	$1,070	14,970	$477,652
Prof, Scientific, & Tech Services	30	$952	14,619	$777,543
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	20	$446	9,537	$172,398
Retail Trade	80	$2,251	7,452	$403,496
Transportation & Warehousing	20	$1,344	31,349	$810,820
Utilities	0	$204	2,136	$207,834
Wholesale Trade	20	$1,018	8,140	$212,272

Additional Information

Contact Us:

For general inquiries, contact the Washington Office EMC social scientists and economists: (socioeconomics@fs.fed.us).

For local inquiries, please see the list of regional social science and economics contacts (https://www.fs.fed.us/emc/economics/contactus.shtml).

Useful Links:

Additional information on economic contributions and benefits to people is available on the Economics for Planning website (http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/economics/index.shtml).

- General information about the use of economics in the Forest Service.
- At a Glance reports and Story Maps for all national forests and grasslands covering Jobs and Income and Benefits to People.
- Frequently Asked Questions and a Glossary are also available.

The National Visitor Use Monitoring Program has detailed information on recreation visitation (https://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/).

The "Headwaters Economics" website (http://www.headwaterseconomics.org/) maintains several useful reports including National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators (www.headwaterseconomics.org/tools/forest-indicators) - area profiles that can be consulted for a deeper dive into the social and economic characteristics of the area. There are also reports which include important information for consideration of outreach and effects to Environmental Justice populations.

Data Sources:

- Recreation data are from the National Visitor Use Monitoring Survey (https://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/), Round 4.
- Grazing Animal Unit Months (AUM) data are found in the Rangeland Management Reports (https://www.fs.fed.us/rangeland-management/reports/index.shtml)
- Timber Harvest data are found in the Forest Service Forest Management Cut and Sold Reports (https://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/products/cut-sold/index.shtml)
- Minerals and Energy Revenues are reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (https://www.onrr.gov/)
- Federal Revenues which are returned to the States and Counties are found on the Payments to States website (https://www.fs.usda.gov/pts) and Payments in Lieu of Taxes website (https://www.doi.gov/pilt/)