

# How has the social and economic context changed, if at all, from the beginning of CFLRP to the end?



2023 Chama Days (photo: USFS Flickr)

## Intended monitoring:

Measure change in the percentage of low income and unemployed individuals within communities.

Measure change in the distribution of minority populations within or adjacent to project landscape.

## Completed monitoring:

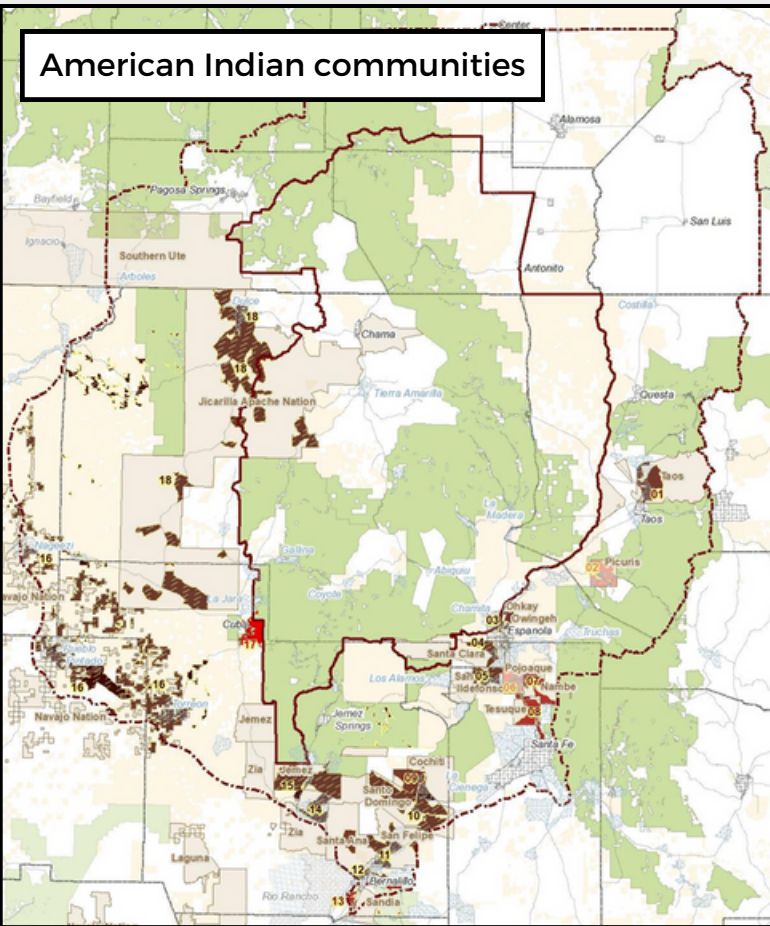
Data pulled from Headwaters Economics EPS system (sourced from census data) and from US Forest Service's Geospatial Technology and Applications Center environmental justice analysis.

Data pulled from Headwaters Economics EPS system (sourced from census tract data) and from US Forest Service's Geospatial Technology and Applications Center environmental justice analysis.

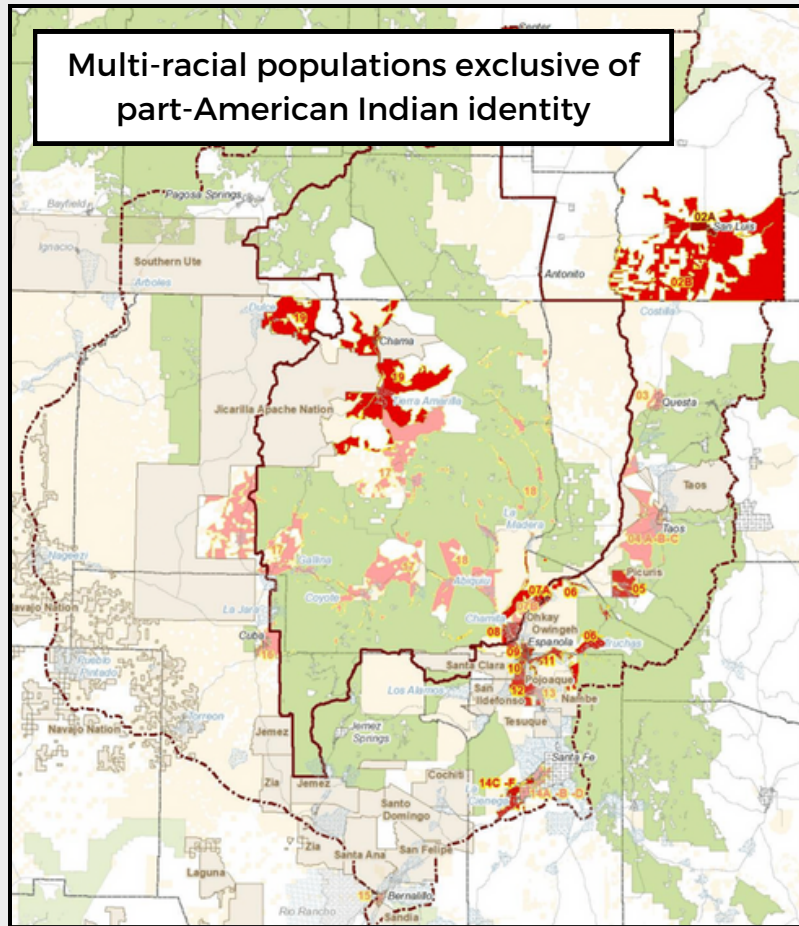


# Overview of results:

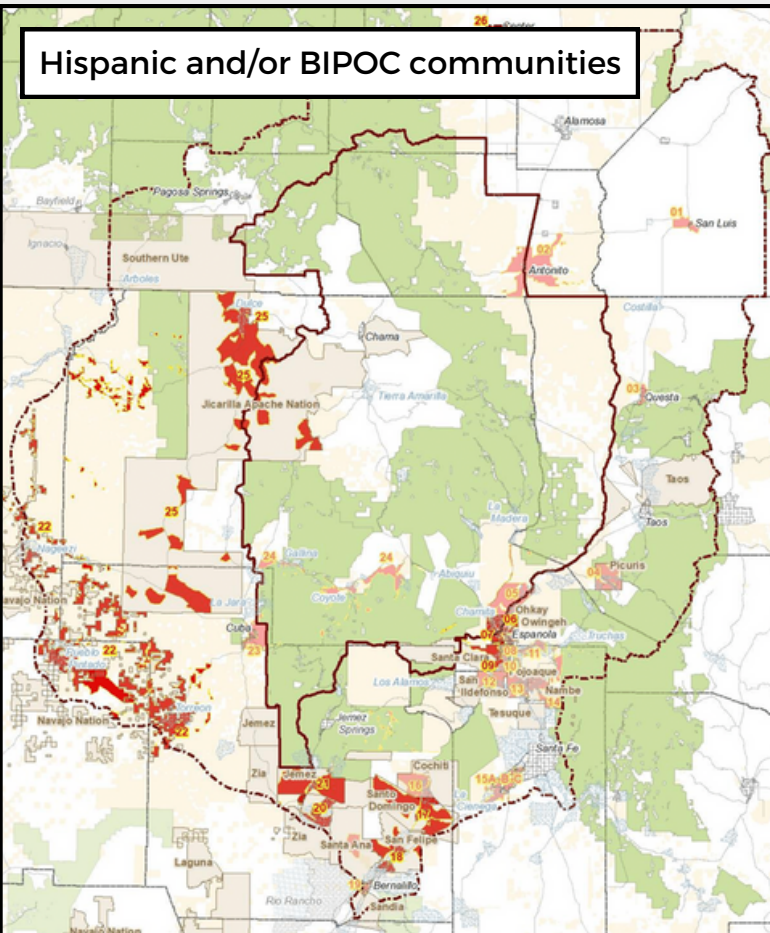
American Indian communities



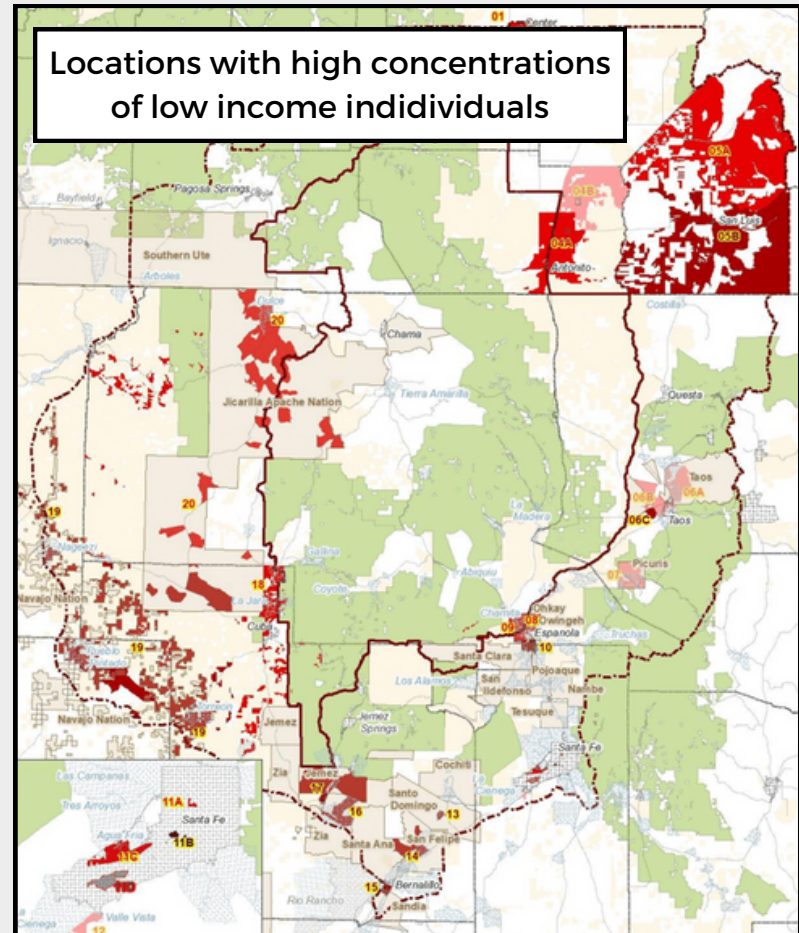
Multi-racial populations exclusive of part-American Indian identity



Hispanic and/or BIPOC communities

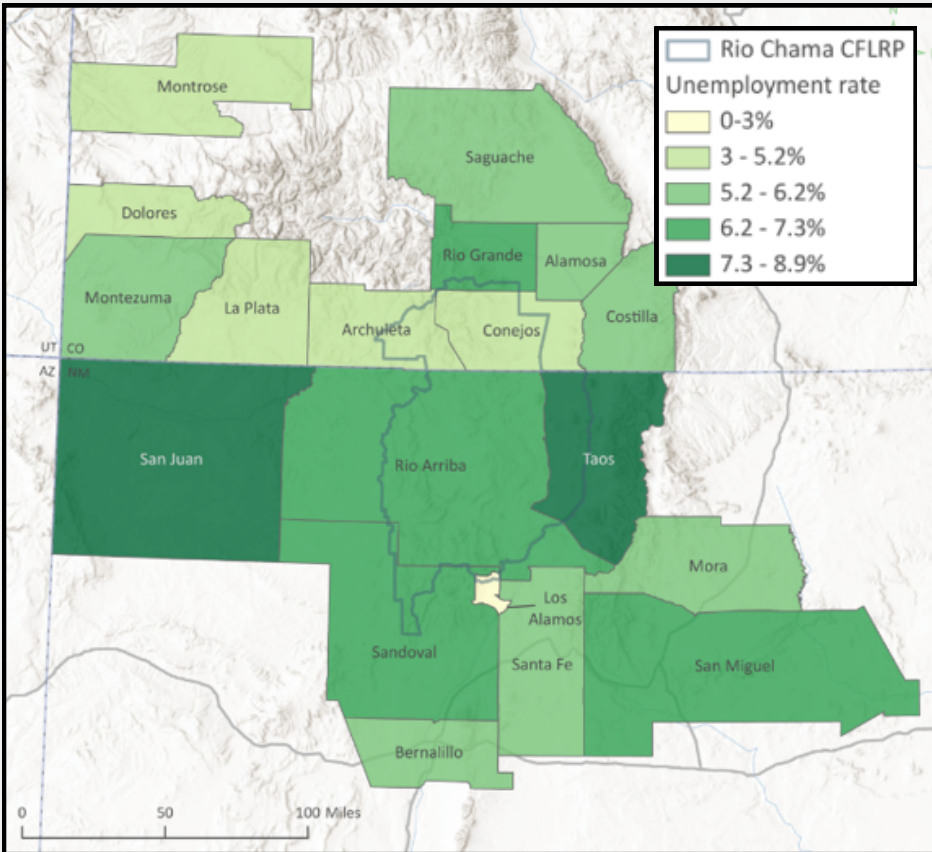


Locations with high concentrations of low income individuals

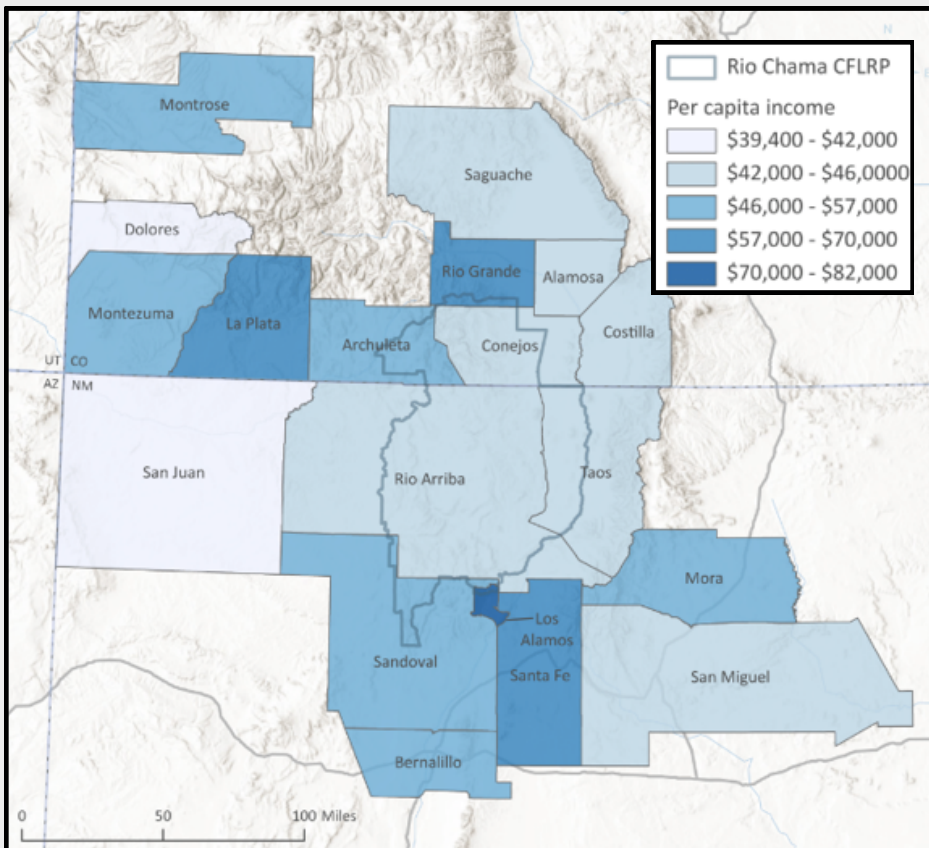


Darker colors represent higher concentration communities.

## 2021 Unemployment Rate by County



## 2021 Per Capita Income by County



Data from the Headwaters Economic Profile System.

## Notes from the field:

The area of interest (AOI) counties were determined in 2022 by a socioeconomic sub-group of the 2-3-2 Monitoring Committee. This includes all counties “touching” the CFLRP footprint, as well as adjacent counties where CFLRP-related employment opportunities may exist.

Headwaters Economics - Economic Profile System collates all of the newest publicly available census bureau data and delivers analysis based on area of interest.

US Forest Service Geospatial Technology and Applications Center (GTAC) analysis aggregates census block groups that share similar elevated “concentration levels” for the population of interest AND share common place-based spatial characteristics that strongly suggest they constitute a coherent community that is locally recognizable.

The quantitative data described does not account for oral histories and cultural aspects of the communities within the project landscape. Also, it is important to acknowledge that census data has historically under-reported certain demographic groups.

Table summarizes adaptive management (AM) watch-outs as defined in Edition 1 of the 232 Partnership Multiparty Monitoring plan. AM watch-outs were determined by the 232 Partnership at the February 2023 meeting in Taos, NM. Yellow boxes indicate the watch-out was met, or not measured, and should be considered for collaborative discussion.

### AM Watch-out

### Commentary

Increase in the number of census-tract communities that exhibit poverty-level conditions.

Baseline data only - no comparative data.

Significant change in the number of census-tract communities that qualify as having a disproportionate concentration of minorities when compared to state reference conditions.

Baseline data only - no comparative data.

### Monitoring Committee Recommendations and Takeaways

- Scalability -> is there a possibility of microgrants for the restoration economy?
- Who are we missing, who isn't getting the funding?
- GTAC data missing leakage and stipends, bigger leakage pressure with business communities.
- What kind of brain leakage is happening?
- Can we measure interest in a restoration economy?

Rio Chama CFLRP monitoring efforts and collaborative discussions are ongoing. Please direct comments and questions to [cody@forestguild.org](mailto:cody@forestguild.org)