

2017



# EL DORADO COUNTY

## Economic & Demographic Profile





# Acknowledgments



Thank you to the El Dorado County  
for making this document available to  
the public.

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# Introduction

Welcome to the 2017 El Dorado County Economic and Demographic Profile. This profile is part of the 2017 County Economic and Demographic profile series which is designed to give community members access to local economic and demographic data. The data provided in this document can be used for grant writing, market analysis, community promotion, business planning, community planning, or simply to satisfy general curiosity.

This profile is organized to reflect five core community aspects: population, environment, economy, society, and industry. The data and information provided is the latest available as of July 1, 2017 and shows a ten year history of change, where data is available.

The document was produced by the Center for Economic Development, (CED) at California State University, Chico with funding from the County of El Dorado. The CED specializes in providing the most recent, reliable, and relevant information for communities and businesses. For more information about the CED, please visit our Web-site at [www.cedcal.com](http://www.cedcal.com) for more information.

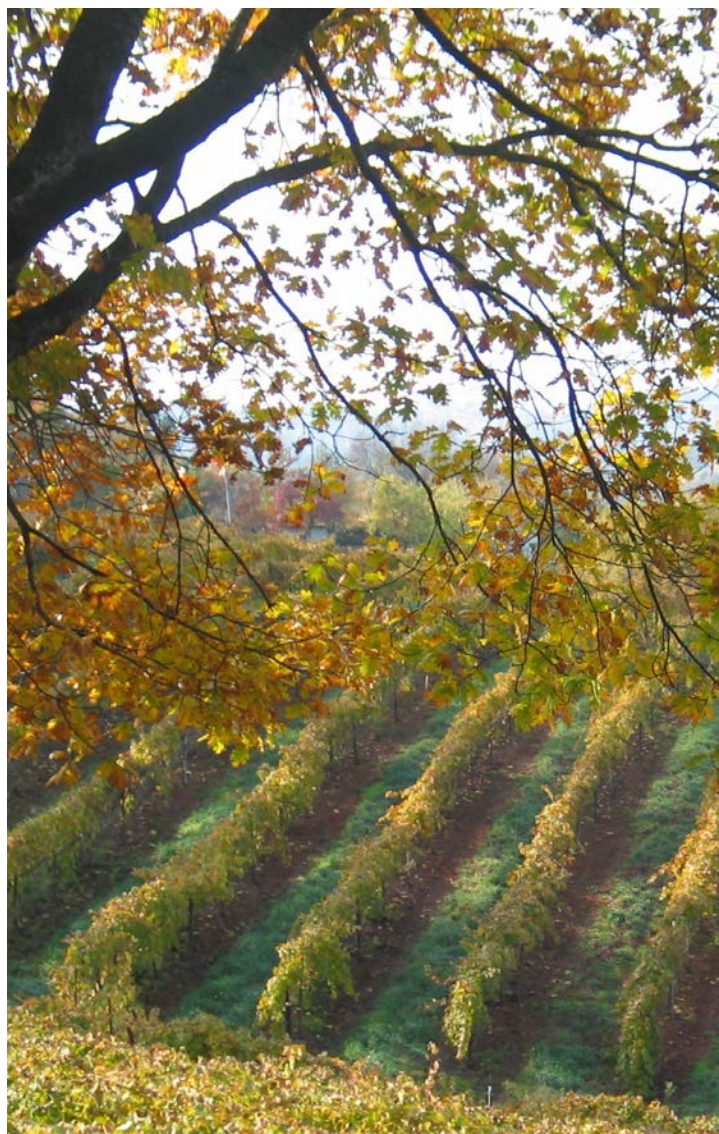
The indicators in this document are bits of information that highlight what is happening in a larger system and provide feedback on how an overall community is doing. While each indicator is presented individually in this document, it is important to note and understand, most indicators are, in some way, linked with most of the others. For example, poverty is linked with teenage pregnancy, urban land consumption is linked with agricultural production, and age distribution is linked with components of personal income. These are just a few examples of hundreds of indicator linkages that can be documented. We encourage the user to think about indicator linkages and how improvement of one indicator can have a positive or negative effect on other indicators. By doing this, we effectively work to improve the quality of our community's environment, economy and society.

Data selected for presentation this year was based on sponsor requests and feedback, availability of new data from the U.S. Census Bureau and other data providers of interest to the general public and the availability of annual data for every county in California. If you are looking for a specific piece of data on the county or any of its communities, please feel free to contact the Center for Economic Development at 530-898-4598 and our research staff will gladly direct you to the most recent and reliable measure.

## Can I copy the tables and charts in this report and insert them in my own documents?

Adobe Acrobat allows you to copy images and paste them into your own documents. If you are using Acrobat Reader version 10, go to the edit menu and select "Take a Snapshot." Click and drag to create a box around the graphic you wish to copy. Reader will copy the image in the box automatically. Simply paste the graphic in your word processor or graphic design software. If you want to improve the quality of the image, zoom in to the document in Acrobat a level of at least 100 percent.

If you copy and paste images from this document, please be sure to include or cite the source of the data as indicated in the data tables. We also request that you credit the Center for Economic Development at CSU, Chico for providing the research and formatting, and our sponsor, the County of El Dorado, for making the document possible.





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# DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

This section presents basic demographic characteristics such as population, age, and ethnicity, which provide a framework from which most other community indicators are based. El Dorado County experienced slow growth between 2007 and 2015, growing by 8,691 non-incarcerated residents (4.93 percent). Between 2016, the non-incarcerated population declined by 1,167 residents (-0.6 percent) from 2015. In comparison, the State grew by 8.5 percent during the same time period.



Between 2007 and 2015, El Dorado County experienced a natural increase in population with births exceeding deaths. However, in 2016, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births, indicating a decline in natural population growth. Between 2013 and 2016, there was an increase in net migration with a total of 1,095 in-migrants in 2016.

A majority of the in-migrants to El Dorado County between 2014 and 2015 were from Sacramento County (3,048 in-migrants), followed by Placer County (589 in-migrants) and Santa Clara County (460 in-migrants). In terms of out-migrants, 2,337 people moved west to Sacramento County, and 572 moved north to Placer County.

In 2016, individuals who are 40 and over account for a majority of the population in El Dorado County. The age ranges of 18 to 24 and 25 to 39 in particular are much lower than the California average in 2015. Between 2006 and 2016, the County's population has aged with large growth in the age groups 55 and older, and large declines in age groups 55 and younger. With an aging population, healthcare services will become more important to the County.



El Dorado County became more racially diverse between 2010 and 2015, with distinct trends among particular ethnic and racial groups. However, the county has a population with a much higher percentage of whites than the California state average. While the overall population diversity increased in El Dorado County, the American Indian population declined by 37.7 percent and the Asian population decreased by 9.3 percent. Decreases in these groups were offset by the substantial increases in the black or African American population (274.7 percent), the Pacific Islander population (306.1 percent), and those who identify as two or more racial groups (86.8 percent).

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# Total Population

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

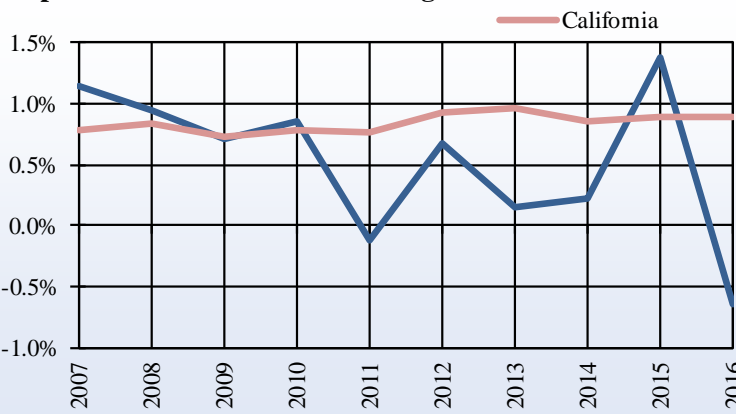
Population represents a general overview of the size of the consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. The data is often required for grant applications as well as business and community development plans. It is important to note that the population data only accounts for the non-incarcerated population.

## Non-Incarcerated Population, El Dorado County

Year	El Dorado County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2007	176,226	1.2 %	0.8 %
2008	177,897	0.9 %	0.8 %
2009	179,150	0.7 %	0.7 %
2010	180,682	0.9 %	0.8 %
2011	180,483	- 0.1 %	0.8 %
2012	181,711	0.7 %	0.9 %
2013	181,997	0.2 %	1.0 %
2014	182,404	0.2 %	0.9 %
2015	184,917	1.4 %	0.9 %
2016	183,750	- 0.6 %	0.9 %

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

## Population Annual Percent Change



## County Non-Incarcerated Population



## City Population, El Dorado County

City	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Placerville	10,204	10,275	10,324	10,365	10,352	10,441	10,488	10,648	10,684	10,702
South Lake Tahoe	21,888	21,737	21,517	21,407	21,377	21,166	20,822	20,795	20,827	20,807

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



# Components of Population Change

## What is it?

The California Department of Finance releases annual estimates on how births, deaths, and net migration influence annual population change at the county level. The number of births and deaths is from the California Department of Public Health. The natural rate of population change is calculated by subtracting births from deaths. The remaining change in population is due to net migration. Net migration is in-migration minus out-migration. In- and out-migration are not independently estimated by the Department of Finance.

## How is it used?

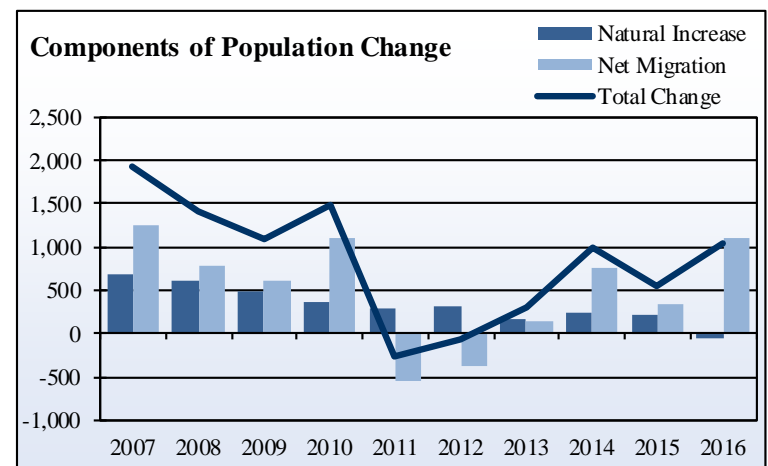
If growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the community may be a place where families are growing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then generally age distribution is weighted towards older populations. Migration can occur for several reasons. People may migrate either in or out primarily due to employment opportunities, housing prices, and quality of life; however, in most cases, migration has decreased significantly in recent years due to the lagging national economy. In the past ten years, El Dorado County saw a steady decrease in births and increase in deaths, leading up to the County's first natural decrease in years with deaths exceeding births by 55 people in 2016. However, El Dorado County did experience a large increase in net migration in 2016 accounting for an additional 1,095 persons.

The components of population change are yearly totals, while the total population in section 1.1 is just a snapshot of the total population recorded on January 1st of each calendar year. Because of this difference, the data reported in this section is not directly comparable to the population data presented on page two.

## Components of Population Change, El Dorado County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2007	1,937	1,243	694	1,243	1,937
2008	1,902	1,283	619	785	1,404
2009	1,738	1,245	493	609	1,102
2010	1,613	1,246	367	1,115	1,482
2011	1,629	1,333	296	- 554	- 258
2012	1,655	1,336	319	- 383	- 64
2013	1,522	1,362	160	150	310
2014	1,600	1,362	238	761	999
2015	1,633	1,404	229	330	559
2016	1,545	1,600	- 55	1,095	1,040

Source: California Department of Public Health and California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit




**BETWEEN  
2007 & 2016,  
BIRTHS  
DECREASED BY 20%  
& DEATHS  
INCREASED BY 28%**



# Migration Patterns

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

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



## Top 10 In-Migration Counties, 2014-15, El Dorado County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Sacramento County	3,048
Placer County	589
Santa Clara County	460
Contra Costa County	327
Alameda County	297
San Diego County	294
Los Angeles County	293
Douglas County	224
San Mateo County	201
Orange County	168

Source: Internal Revenue Service

## Top 10 Out-Migration Counties, 2014-15, El Dorado County

County	Number of Out-Migrants
Sacramento County	2,337
Placer County	572
Douglas County	316
Washoe County	213
San Diego County	190
Los Angeles County	162
Contra Costa County	159
Santa Clara County	155
Alameda County	151
Yolo County	113

Source: Internal Revenue Service

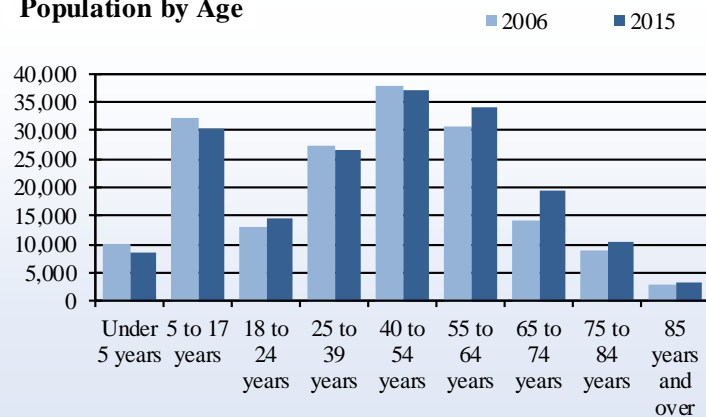


# Age Distribution

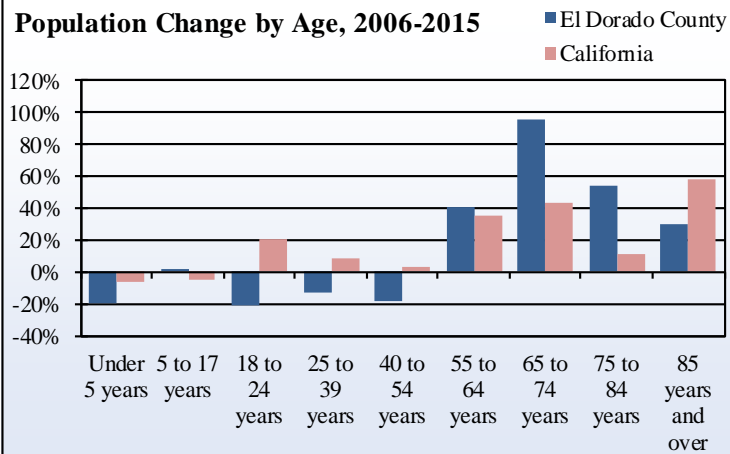
## What is it?

Population by age is the number of permanent residents of the area categorized by age as of April 1 of the given year. The data for this section is from the American Community Survey 1-year estimates. The earliest 1-year estimate available are the 2006 estimates. Therefore, all analysis of change will be over the ten-year period from 2006 -2015. This data includes the incarcerated population.

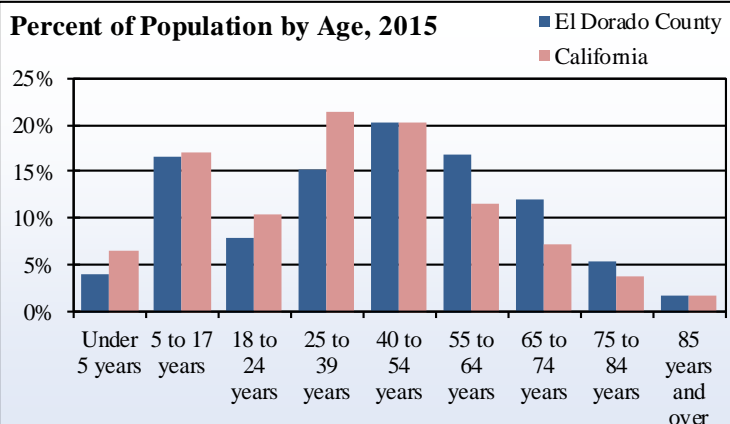
**Population by Age**



**Population Change by Age, 2006-2015**



**Percent of Population by Age, 2015**



## How is it used?

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

## Population by Age Compared to California, El Dorado County

Age Range	Percent of Total, 2015		2006 to 2015 10-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	3.9 %	6.5 %	-19.7%	- 6.3 %
5 to 17 years	16.6 %	17.1 %	1.7%	- 4.8 %
18 to 24 years	7.9 %	10.3 %	-21.3%	20.2 %
25 to 39 years	15.3 %	21.4 %	-12.4%	8.2 %
40 to 54 years	20.3 %	20.2 %	-18.5%	3.2 %
55 to 64 years	16.9 %	11.7 %	40.8%	35.7 %
65 to 74 years	11.9 %	7.3 %	95.7%	43.9 %
75 to 84 years	5.5 %	3.8 %	53.6%	11.1 %
85 years and over	1.8 %	1.7 %	30.4%	58.6 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 1-year Estimates

## Population by Age, El Dorado County

Age Range	2006	2015
Under 5	9,013	7,240
5 to 17	30,097	30,615
18 to 24	18,401	14,487
25 to 39	32,226	28,239
40 to 54	45,911	37,423
55 to 64	22,136	31,159
65 to 74	11,219	21,953
75 to 84	6,556	10,067
85 years	2,507	3,269

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 1-year Estimates





# Population by Race and Ethnicity

## What is it?

Race and ethnicity can sometimes be difficult to classify. These measures are self-determined, meaning that individuals identify their own race or ethnicity in the census. There are seven major race/ethnic categories: American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, and other. The data presented in this section includes the incarcerated population. Due to a small population size and personal disclosure issues, population by race and ethnicity data for El Dorado County was not disclosed before 2007. Between 2007 and 2015, El Dorado County experienced large increases in the black or African American and the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander populations.

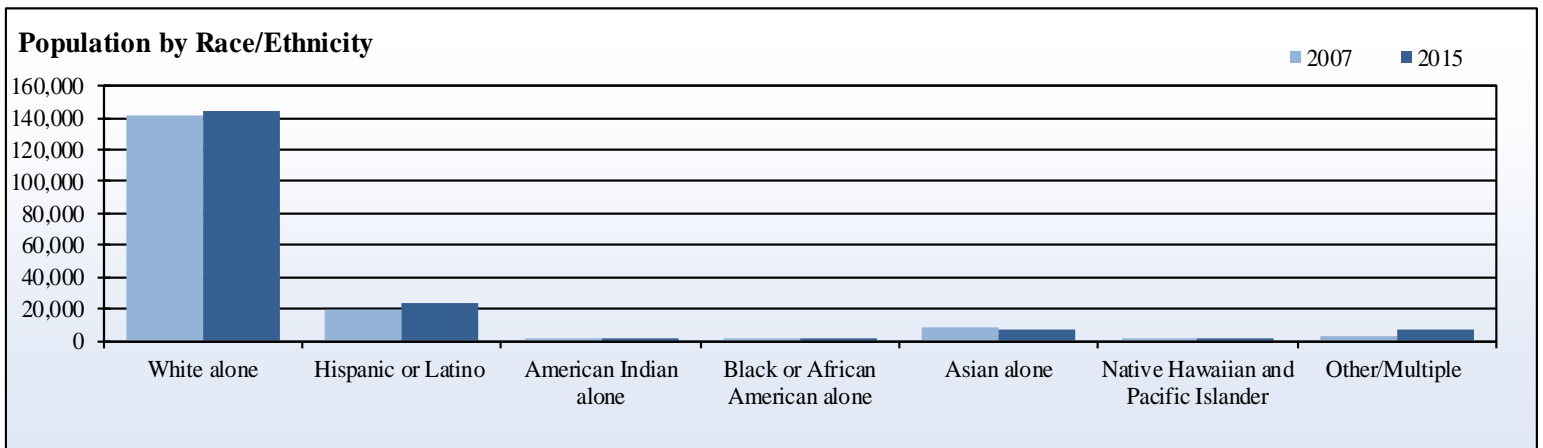
## How is it used?

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

## Population by Race/Ethnicity, El Dorado County

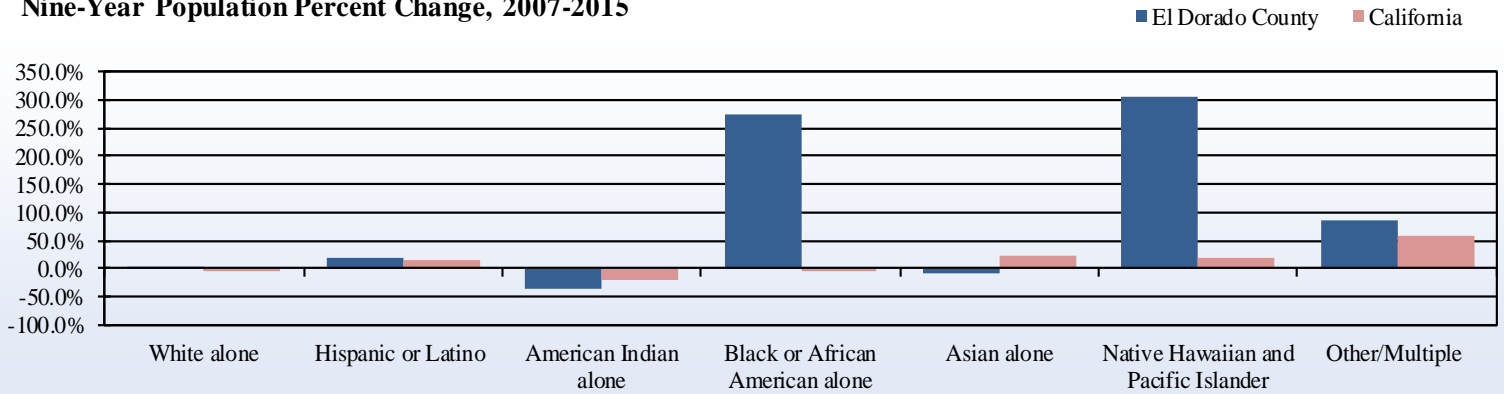
City	2007	2015	Percent of Total in 2015		2007 to 2015 9-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White Alone	141,893	144,285	78.2 %	37.8 %	1.7 %	- 5.0 %
Hispanic or Latino	20,056	23,632	12.8 %	38.8 %	17.8 %	16.1 %
American Indian alone	1,862	1,178	0.6 %	0.3 %	- 36.7 %	- 19.4 %
Black or African American alone	391	1,465	0.8 %	5.6 %	274.7 %	- 0.4 %
Asian alone	7,987	7,247	3.9 %	14.0 %	- 9.3 %	23.8 %
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	49	199	0.1 %	0.4 %	306.1 %	18.7 %
Other/Multiple	3,451	6,446	3.5 %	2.7 %	86.8 %	60.0 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 1-Year Estimates

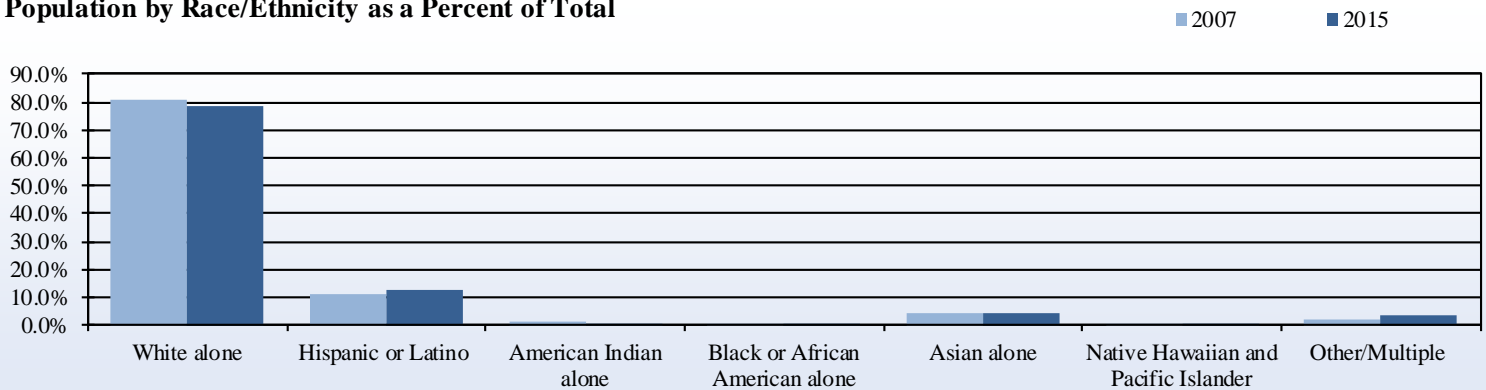




**Nine-Year Population Percent Change, 2007-2015**



**Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total**



BETWEEN  
2007 & 2015,  
THE HISPANIC  
OR LATINO  
POPULATION  
INCREASED BY  
**17.8** PERCENT  
IN EL DORADO  
COUNTY











# ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Environmental indicators describe the quality of the physical places with which humans interact especially land, air, and water resources. The indicators include measures linked with land consumption for development and air pollution. Environmental indicators are important in identifying the potential impacts a region may have on the natural environment around them.

El Dorado County's population density in 2016 had an average of 107.4 residents per square mile, a significant difference from the overall state average of 251.7 residents per square mile. Over the same time, public land use declined for farmlands and grazing lands; however, there were increases in urban land use (13.8 percent) and other land use (3.2 percent). Between 2006 and 2007, the total harvested acreage decreased from 26.5 percent of total land to 21.7 percent, and remained at 21.7 percent between 2007 and 2016. El Dorado County's air quality fluctuated over the past decade. During the years 2006 to 2008 and 2011 to 2012, the County had over 40 days above the state 8-hour ozone average, with a total of 45 days above the state average in 2016. Fortunately, between 2007 and 2016, the County didn't experience any days above the national PM2.5 average.

The number of people commuting to work, both in and out of the County, slowly increased between 2006 and 2015; however, in 2015, commute times less than 34 minutes still accounted for over 66 percent of total commuters. A little over 72 percent of Californians had a similar commute time (72.6 percent). The 45 to 59 minute commute time experienced the largest increase of commuters between 2006 and 2015, with a 38.6 percent increase. In 2015, 70.1 percent more people utilized public transportation than they did in 2006; however, workers using public transportation only accounted for 1.2 percent of the commuting population. In 2015, less workers drove alone, carpooled, biked, or walked to work, than they did in 2006. Between 2006 and 2015, traffic volume across the examined roads, highways, and junctions had either remained the same between 2006 and 2015 or declined in traffic counts. Highway traffic on 89 South and junction route 193 East had the largest decline over this period by 12.5 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively.

In both the residential and non-residential sectors, electrical consumption steadily declined between 2012 and 2015. This is most likely the result of increasing energy efficiency. Residential consumption in the County was nearly double the California average in 2015 with 3,978 kWh per person, while non-residential consumption is less than half the California average, with 2,423 kWh per person.

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# Land Area & Population Density

## What is it?

Population density is determined by dividing the total population (non-incarcerated) of the area by its land area in square miles. It indicates the degree to which a county is more urban or rural. Urban and rural are relative concepts. For example, people living in San Francisco may consider Redding to be rural, while residents of Weaverville may refer to Redding as "the city."

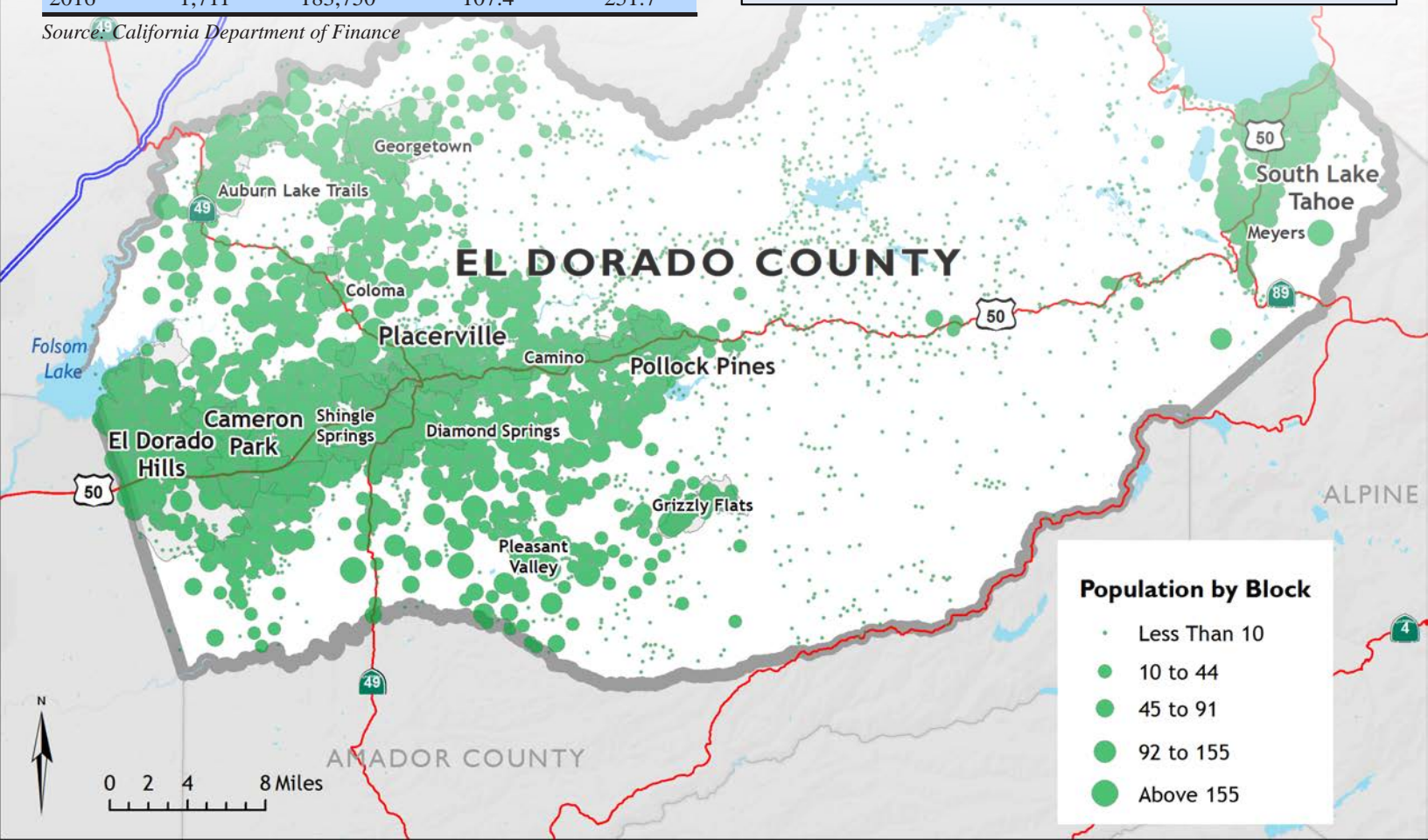
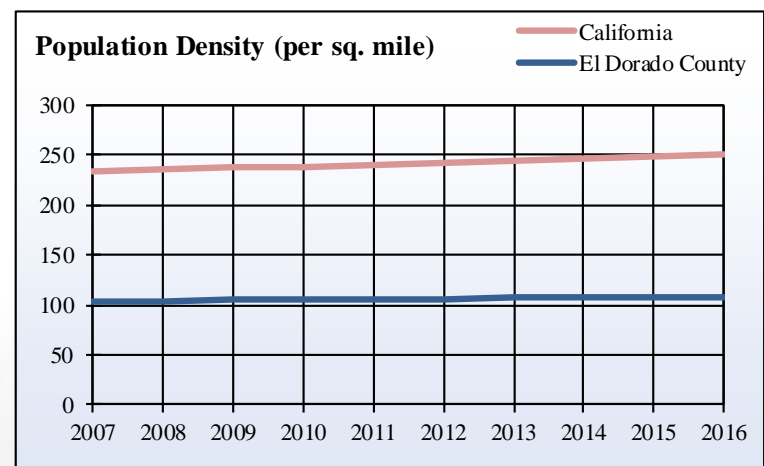
## How is it used?

Economic use for land includes the production of raw materials, factories and other production facilities, office space, housing, food production, recreation, and transportation of goods and people. As population density rises, certain activities become more expensive to maintain. Farming can be crowded out by more profitable industrial or residential development. The map below represents the population density of El Dorado County using block points from the 2010 Census. As the reader can see, most of the population is concentrated around the Highway 50 and 49 Junction as well as a large population along Highway 50 in the South Lake Tahoe area.

**Land Area and Population Density, El Dorado County**

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2007	1,711	176,226	103.0	233.4
2008	1,711	177,897	104.0	235.3
2009	1,711	179,150	104.7	237.0
2010	1,711	180,682	105.6	238.7
2011	1,711	180,483	105.5	240.0
2012	1,711	181,711	106.2	241.5
2013	1,711	182,286	106.6	243.4
2014	1,711	182,404	106.6	245.8
2015	1,711	184,917	108.1	248.2
2016	1,711	183,750	107.4	251.7

Source: California Department of Finance





# Land Ownership

## What is it?

Land Ownership shows the total square miles and percentage of land owned by the public and private sectors. It is a summation of land area by county parcel. Publicly-owned lands categorized by public landowner (not subject to property tax). Private lands are not categorized.

The California Department of Conservation only surveys a percentage of total land in each county. For El Dorado County, only 47 percent of the total acres in the County were surveyed.

## How is it used?

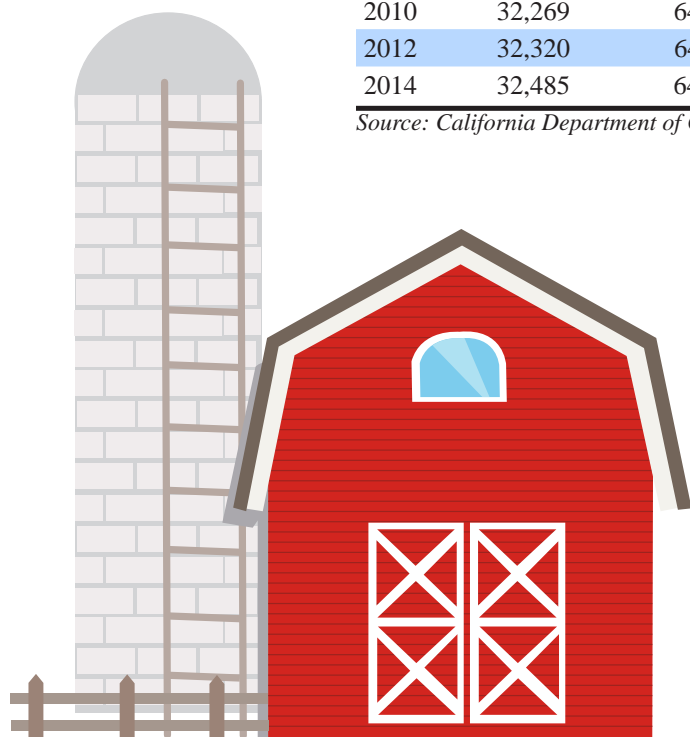
The data is used to show to what extent non local governmental organizations are in control of local land use. It also shows how much land is not subject to property tax. This is important whenever state or federal governments threaten to eliminate or modify funding agreements that pay counties with large portions of government land in lieu of property tax collections.



**Land Use in Acres, El Dorado County**

Year	Urban and Built-Up Land	Farmland (Excludes Grazing)	Grazing Land	Water Area	Other Land
2002	28,557	67,508	201,738	6,819	231,780
2004	30,670	66,681	196,900	6,819	235,332
2006	31,359	65,844	195,958	6,819	236,426
2008	32,194	65,106	194,778	6,819	237,507
2010	32,269	64,259	193,883	6,973	239,020
2012	32,320	64,118	193,794	6,973	239,197
2014	32,485	64,007	193,679	6,973	239,267

Source: California Department of Conservation



IN 2014,  
**48%**  
OF SURVEYD LAND  
WAS USED FOR  
**FARMING OR GRAZING**  
IN EL DORADO COUNTY



# Harvested Acreage

## What is it?

This indicator reports agricultural land in production every year. Harvested acreage of agricultural land is reported by the County Agricultural Commissioner to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Unfortunately, there is no consistent method for estimating harvested acreage from county to county or from year to year. However, commissioners are required to base their estimate on a local survey; therefore, these figures are the most reliable, consistent, and continuous measure available.

## How is it used?

Agriculture is often a dominant land use in rural landscapes. In addition to being a major economic engine, agriculture has become a major social factor (a source of community and regional identity) as well as an environmental factor (productive land must be sustainably maintained).



### Total Harvested Acreage, El Dorado County

Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2006	290,495	26.5 %
2007	237,226	21.7 %
2008	237,399	21.7 %
2009	237,303	21.7 %
2010	237,492	21.7 %
2011	237,546	21.7 %
2012	237,546	21.7 %
2013	237,613	21.7 %
2014	237,636	21.7 %
2015	237,763	21.7 %

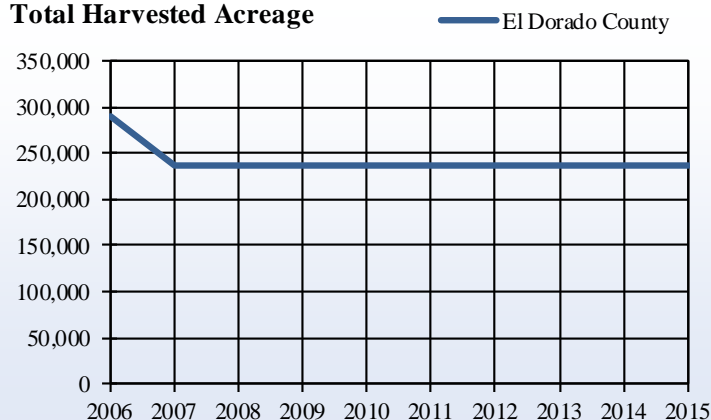
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

### Total Crops Harvested Acreage, El Dorado County

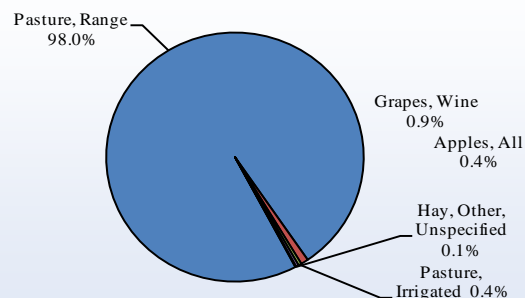
Crop	2015	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	233,000	98.0 %
Grapes, Wine	2,220	0.93 %
Pasture, Irrigated	925	0.39%
Apples, All	852	0.36%
Hay, Other, Unspecified	225	0.09%
Walnuts, English	126	0.05%
Peaches, Unspecified	110	0.05%
Pears, Bartlett	65	0.03%
Olives	62	0.03%
Plums	52	0.02%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

### Total Harvested Acreage



### County Top Crops by Acreage Harvested





# Air Quality

## What is it?

Air quality is the general term used to describe several aspects of the air that people are exposed to in their daily lives. There are four main contaminants that affect air quality: particulates (PM10 and PM 2.5), tropospheric ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOX). Air quality is reported by the California Air Resources Board. The data is reported by site which is gathered into counties and air basins. Air quality standards are set at both state and federal levels. Here, the table utilizes the California 8-hr ozone average of 0.070 parts per million. The table shows the number of days the County exceeded this standard.

## How is it used?

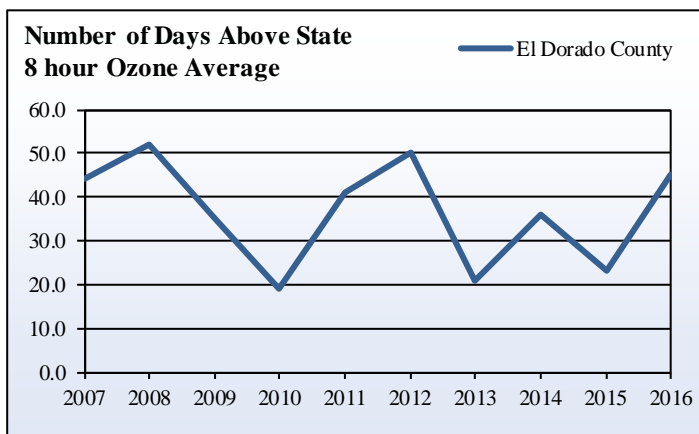
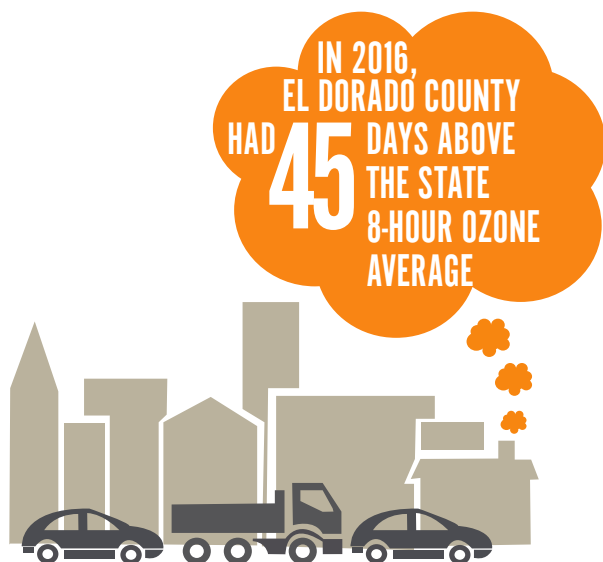
Standards for air pollutants are established to protect human health, avoid damage to sensitive vegetation, and preserve aesthetic values. If a region exceeds one or more standards of the four pollutants described above, there could be a potential limit to the type of new industrial facilities that can be built in an area and more restrictions on existing operations. As industry, agricultural production, and traffic increase, air quality may decrease if certain actions or policies are not in place. Air quality affects all populations, especially the young, the elderly, and those with heart or lung problems. Ultimately, a county with high levels of pollutants will also see an increased need for health services. Air quality is a quality of life issue and can be an important factor in determining where people are willing, or able, to live as well. When comparing surrounding county's air quality to El Dorado's in 2016, El Dorado had one of the highest count of days above the state 8 hour ozone average. Nevada County had a count of 46 days, just one above El Dorado County's count of 45. However, Placer County and Sacramento County had lower counts of 27 and 24 respectively. All four counties had 0 days above the national pm 2.5 average.



## Air Quality, El Dorado County

Year	Days Above State 8 hour Ozone Average	Days Above National PM2.5 Average
2007	44	0
2008	52	0
2009	35	0
2010	19	0
2011	41	0
2012	50	0
2013	21	0
2014	36	0
2015	23	0
2016	45	0

Source: California Air Resource Board



# Commute Patterns

## What is it?

Knowing how long people take to get to work and what means of transportation they use are part of the story to understand the structure of commuting in El Dorado County. This includes how to utilize it in business marketing, and how to make commuting more efficient and environmentally friendly. The third critical link is to see where commuters are going and from where they are coming. The U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment and Household Dynamics system produces a useful time-series to better evaluate changing commute patterns for America's communities. The data includes all jobs reported to the IRS by businesses, with social security numbers matched to the locations of residential tax returns. Because commute pattern data is calculated by where W-2's are coming from, government employees are considered as commuting-out because their W-2's come from Sacramento. Therefore, the workforce commuting-out data can be artificiality high.

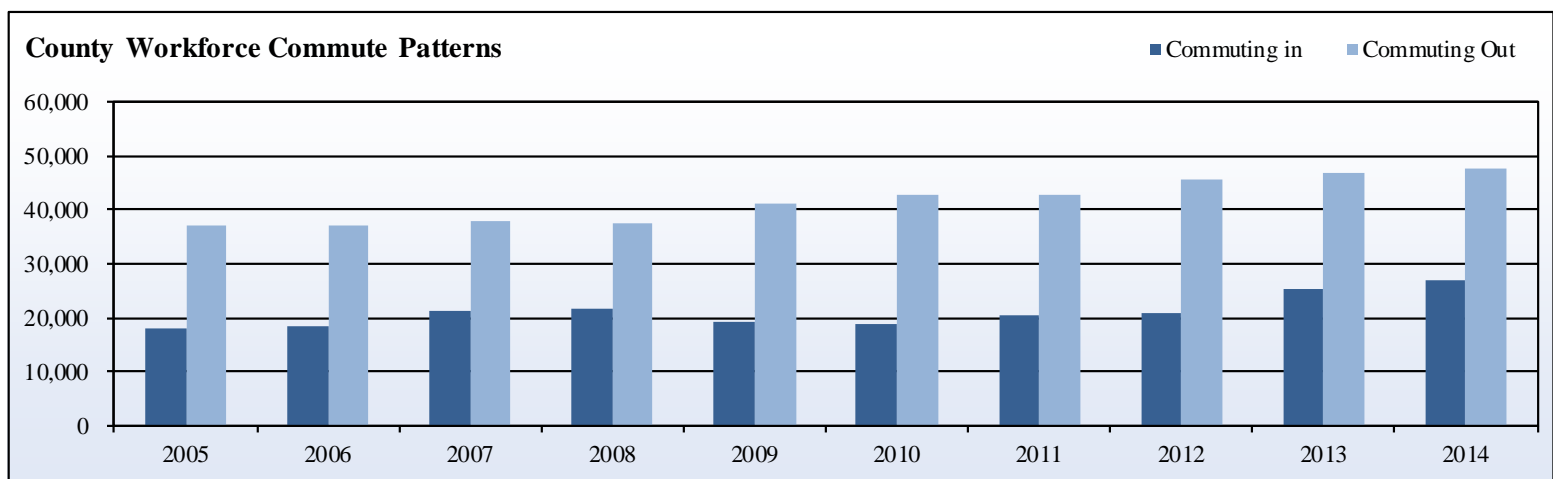
## How is it used?

Commute data is used to determine sales markets for businesses (especially retail stores), labor market catchment areas, and for retail transportation planning of both highways and mass transportation.

## Place of Work Patterns, El Dorado County

Year	Jobs in County	Employed Local Workforce	Local Workforce Employed in County	Workforce Commuting In	Percent Commuting In	Workforce Commuting Out	Percent Commuting Out
2005	46,841	65,643	28,702	17,883	38%	36,941	56.3 %
2006	47,231	65,519	28,347	18,515	39%	37,172	56.7 %
2007	49,258	66,943	28,958	21,135	43%	37,985	56.7 %
2008	49,006	66,211	28,716	21,635	44%	37,495	56.6 %
2009	46,254	69,297	28,123	19,424	42%	41,174	59.4 %
2010	44,484	70,311	27,371	18,994	43%	42,940	61.1 %
2011	44,819	69,545	26,830	20,560	46%	42,715	61.4 %
2012	45,015	69,815	24,181	20,834	46%	45,634	65.4 %
2013	50,223	71,825	24,862	25,361	50%	46,963	65.4 %
2014	52,622	73,540	25,723	26,899	51%	47,817	65.0 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment Data





# Travel Time to Work

## What is it?

Travel time to work is the amount of time, in minutes, workers estimate it takes them to get to work on a normal workday. Travel time can be influenced by distance to work, traffic levels, and the means of transportation utilized (evaluated in the following indicator). It was measured every ten years by the decennial census until 2005. The American Community Survey now asks about travel time to work and data is reported as a one-year estimate.

## How is it used?

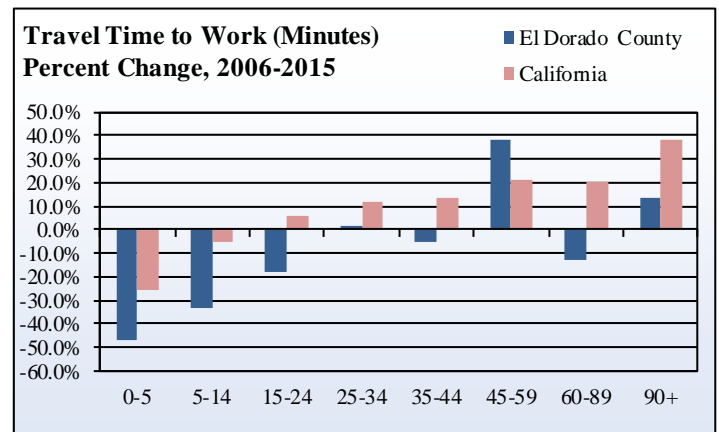
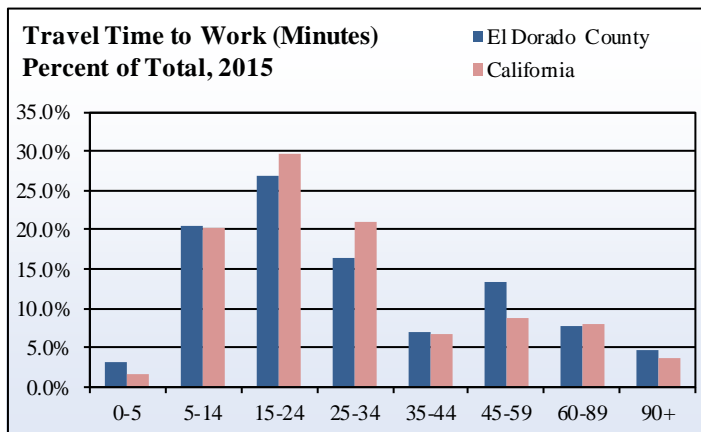
As the U.S. economy heads toward a broader global market, the dynamics of transportation to and from work change as well. For many, commuting has become a way of life. Many people in other counties spend an increasing number of hours on the road traveling to and from work at the expense of time that otherwise might be spent working, at home, or in recreation. Between 2006 and 2015 El Dorado County experienced decreases in commute times with the exception of the 45 to 59 minutes and the 90 or more minute commute times. A community can use this data to help determine the need for public transportation.



## Travel Time to Work, El Dorado County

Travel Time to Work	2006	2015	Percent of Total in 2015		Change from 2006 to 2015	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	4,348	2,329	3.3%	1.8%	-46.4%	-25.7%
5 to 14 minutes	21,789	14,521	20.4%	20.2%	-33.4%	-5.3%
15 to 24 minutes	23,265	19,102	26.8%	29.6%	-17.9%	5.6%
25 to 34 minutes	11,475	11,623	16.3%	21.0%	1.3%	12.0%
35 to 44 minutes	5,263	5,006	7.0%	6.8%	-4.9%	13.6%
45 to 59 minutes	6,907	9,571	13.4%	8.8%	38.6%	20.8%
60 to 89 minutes	6,426	5,615	7.9%	8.0%	-12.6%	20.6%
90 or more minutes	2,991	3,400	4.8%	3.8%	13.7%	38.4%
Total not working at home	82,464	71,167	100.0%	100.0%	-13.7%	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 and 2015, ACS 1- year estimates



# Means of Transportation to Work

## What is it?

Means of transportation to work is the type of vehicle or mode used to get from home to work on most work days. As with travel time, this indicator was measured every ten years by the decennial census until 2005. The American Community Survey now asks means of transportation to work, and the data is reported as a one-year estimate.

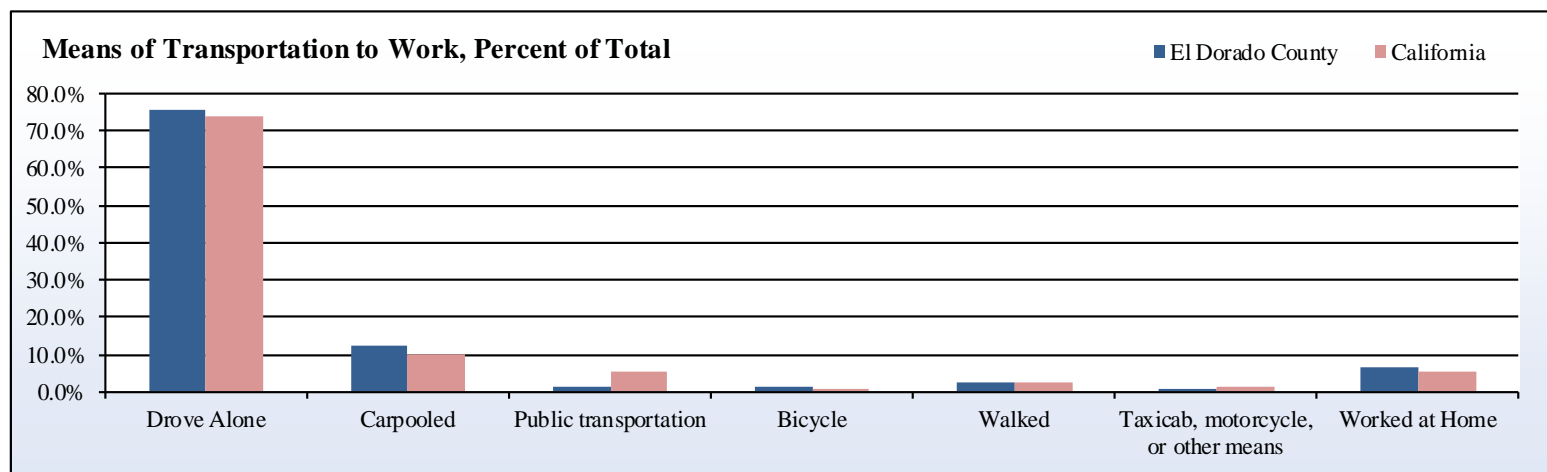
## How is it used?

Commuting is a necessary and regular part of life for most people in the workforce. The means by which the population travels to and from work can be used to analyze the need and importance of public transportation in a county. In 2015, less people carpooled to work than did in 2006, yet an additional 723 people took public transportation to work.

## Means of Transportation to Work, El Dorado County

Means of Transportation	El Dorado County		Percent of Total in 2015		Change from 2006 to 2015	
	2006	2015	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	66,663	59,773	75.5%	73.9%	-10.3%	9.1%
Carpooled	10,724	6,697	12.1%	10.0%	-37.6%	-12.9%
Public Transportation	1,031	1,754	1.2%	5.3%	70.1%	13.7%
Bicycle	1,022	716	1.2%	1.1%	-29.9%	49.2%
Walked	2,252	1,365	2.6%	2.7%	-39.4%	7.6%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	772	862	0.9%	1.5%	11.7%	23.8%
Worked at Home	5,827	6,710	6.6%	5.5%	15.2%	20.8%
Total	88,291	77,877	100.0%	100.0%	-11.8%	10.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 and 2015, ACS 1-year estimates





# Traffic Volume

## What is it?

Highway traffic occurs for many more reasons than just commuting to work. This indicator shows the change in actual highway traffic from all reasons and need for travel. Traffic volumes on California State Highways are estimated annually and measured periodically by the California Department of Transportation. The data is collected to help the state understand where traffic volume is growing and for planning traffic improvements. In addition, county departments of public works will have traffic counts for local roads; however, these are typically not collected as often for state highways. The table includes traffic counts going both directions on each side of the given intersection.

## How is it used?

Most traffic growth over a ten-year period reflects changes in commute patterns, although other factors have an impact. Changes in traffic volume can reflect population changes; however, if traffic volume grows at a faster pace than population growth, then tourism increases may outpace population growth. Three roads located in El Dorado County along Route 49 saw a no change, and the additional five saw a decrease in average annual daily traffic volumes, suggesting that there has been little development along these roads to attract more visitors in the past ten years.

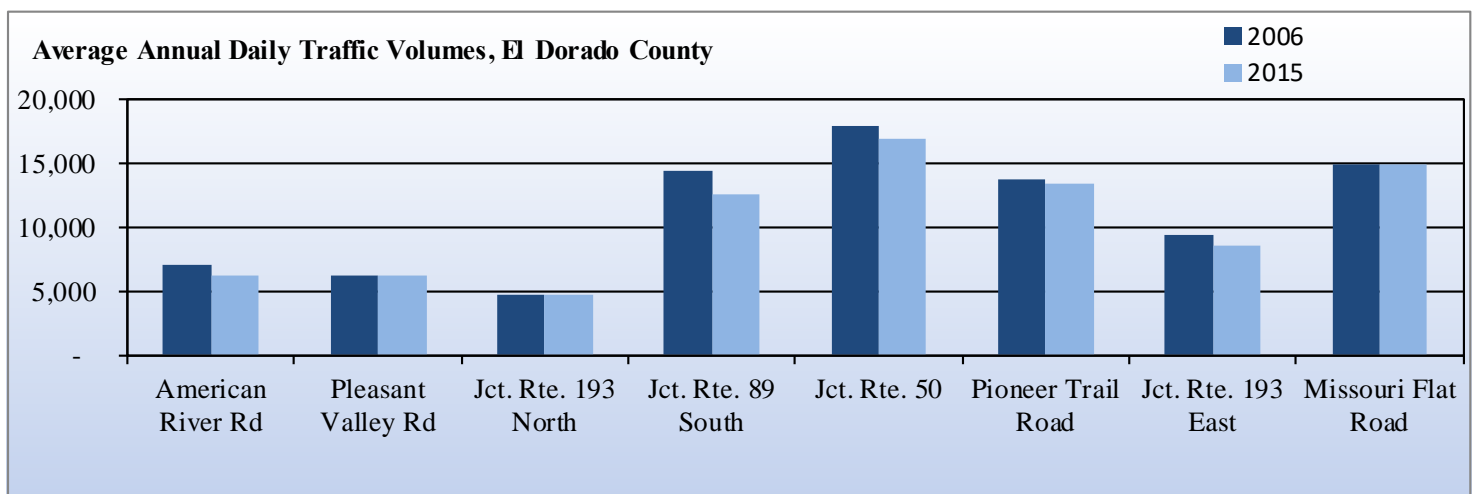


## Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes, El Dorado County

Highway/ Interstate	Location	2006	2015	Percent Change
SR 193	American River Rd	7,000	6,300	-10.0%
SR 49	Pleasant Valley Rd	6,200	6,200	0.0%
SR 49	Jct. Rte. 193 North	4,700	4,700	0.0%
SR 50	Jct. Rte. 89 South	14,400	12,600	-12.5%
SR 89	Jct. Rte. 50	18,000	16,900	-6.1%
SR 50	Pioneer Trail Road	13,700	13,500	-1.5%
SR 49	Jct. Rte. 193 East	9,500	8,600	-9.5%
SR 50	Missouri Flat Road	n/a	52,000	n/a
SR 50	Cameron Park Drive	n/a	65,000	n/a

Source: California Department of Transportation

BETWEEN 2006 & 2015,  
TRAFFIC COUNTS ON  
JCT RTE 89 SOUTH  
DECREASED BY  
**12.5%**



# Water Table Depth

## What is it?

Reported by the California Department of Water Resources, groundwater depth statistics are based on water well tests that include recordings of water depth. Only wells with readings at least every year between 2007 and 2016 were included. For this indicator, low depths to groundwater means there are higher levels of groundwater; therefore, lower numbers are preferred.

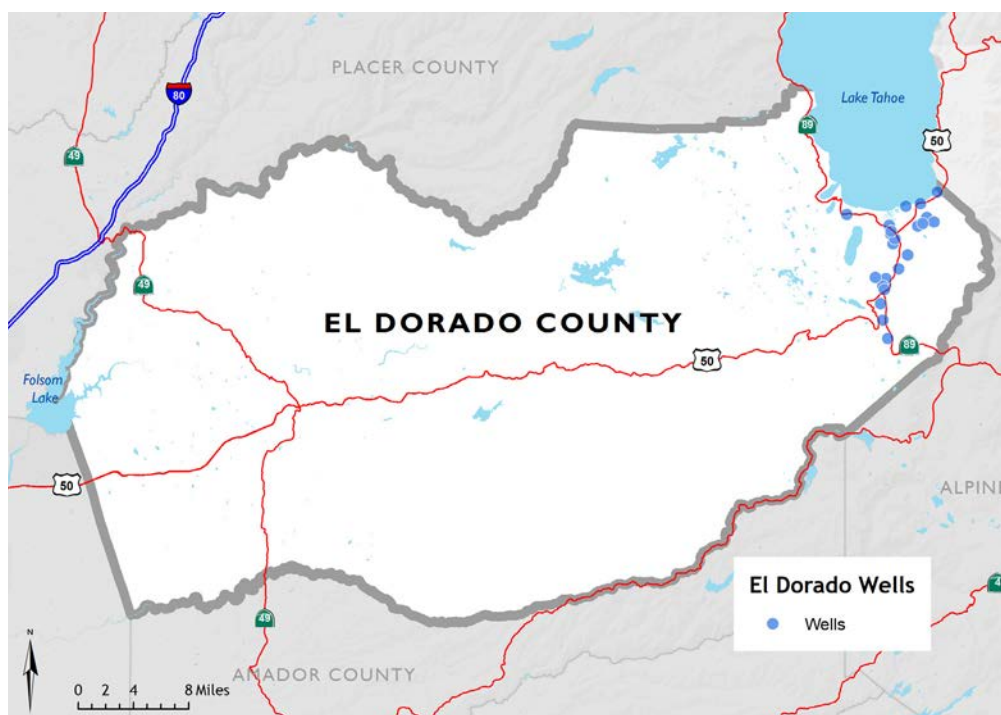
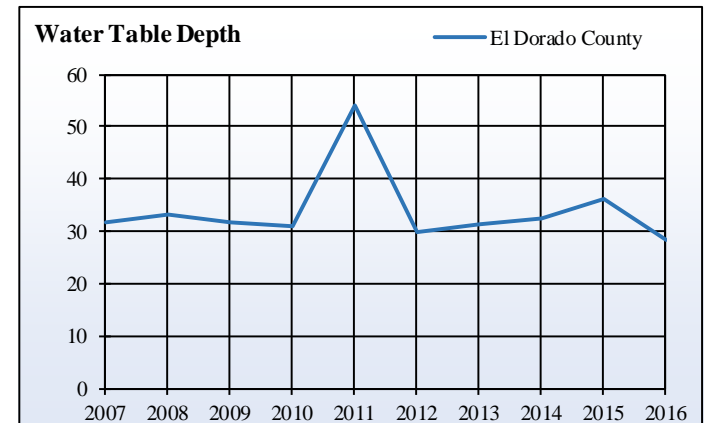
## How is it used?

Water is scarce in many parts of California creating tremendous pressure to redistribute the state's water resources as well as find new methods of storing and delivering water more efficiently. In addition, water is only plentiful certain times of the year. Typically, whenever water shortages occur, groundwater is used to supplement surface water storage and delivery. Therefore, water table depth is a measure of sustainable use of water resources. Declining groundwater depth indicates unsustainable water use. Groundwater depth is expected to decline during drought years and then recover during wet years. The long-term trend is key to evaluating this measure. The map below displays the well locations in El Dorado County. As the reader can see, the majority of wells are located in the South Lake Tahoe area of the County.

### Average Depth to Groundwater, El Dorado County

Year	Depth	Percent Change
2007	31.63	9.4%
2008	33.11	4.7%
2009	31.71	-4.2%
2010	31.10	-1.9%
2011	53.93	73.4%
2012	29.76	-44.8%
2013	31.23	4.9%
2014	32.45	3.9%
2015	36.32	11.9%
2016	28.36	-21.9%

Source: California Department of Water Resources





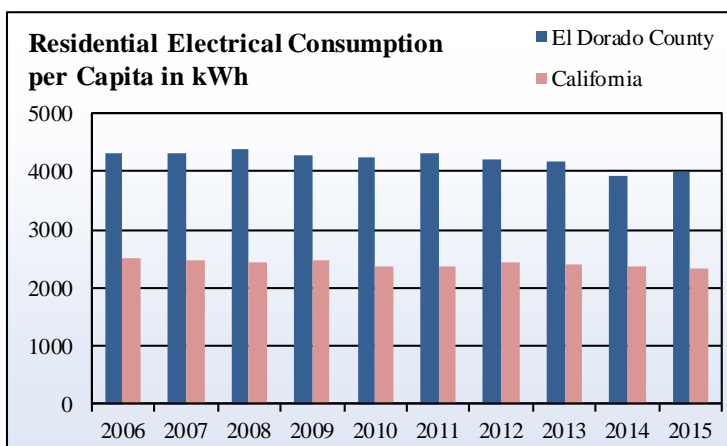
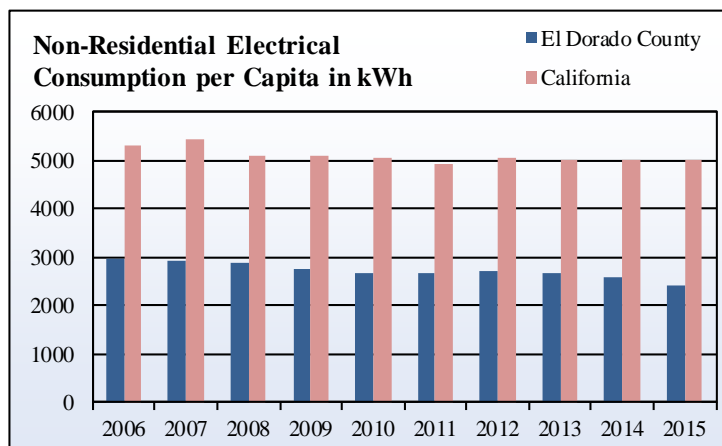
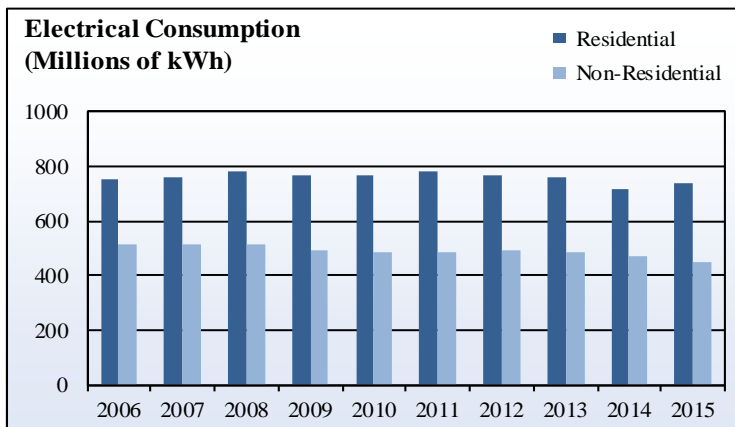
# Electricity Use

## What is it?

The California Energy Commission estimates annual electricity use by county based on electricity delivered to local providers and data submitted by larger providers like PacifiCorp. Here, electricity consumption is calculated on a per-person basis. This includes both residential and commercial electricity consumption.

## How is it used?

Energy consumption per capita can indicate greater efficiencies in energy consumption over time. The measure includes both residential and commercial consumption, so it also serves as a measure of industrial sustainability. Some areas have a disproportionate share of industries with high electricity use which will affect this indicator. New industries can be built around the improvement of energy efficiency which can improve both short-run and long-run economic health by reducing energy costs and creating jobs, as opposed to paying higher electricity bills to non-local providers.



## Electrical Consumption, El Dorado County

Year	Residential Sector		Non-Residential Sector		Both Sectors
	Consumption in Millions of kWh	Consumption per Capita in kWh	Consumption in Millions of kWh	Consumption per Capita in kWh	Total Consumption in Millions of kWh
2006	753.0	4,322.3	517.7	2,971.6	1,270.7
2007	761.6	4,321.9	513.1	2,911.6	1,274.7
2008	783.0	4,401.6	514.9	2,894.3	1,297.9
2009	769.1	4,293.2	493.5	2,754.7	1,262.6
2010	769.7	4,259.9	482.8	2,672.0	1,252.5
2011	784.5	4,298.7	485.5	2,660.4	1,270.0
2012	765.8	4,214.2	491.1	2,702.4	1,256.8
2013	756.5	4,156.6	487.4	2,678.2	1,243.9
2014	718.4	3,938.3	470.1	2,577.0	1,188.4
2015	735.8	3,978.8	448.0	2,423.0	1,183.8

Source: California Energy Commission





# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic indicators can provide valuable insight on how a county's standard of living compares to state averages as well as whether or not the economy of a county is expanding or contracting.

Between 2007 and 2016, the labor force in El Dorado County declined by 1.4 percent. California, on the other hand, had an overall increase of 6.8 percent. During this ten-year period, employment in both the State and County declined between 2007 and 2012, followed by growth until 2016. El Dorado County's unemployment rate followed the State trend closely. Both the County and the State experienced high unemployment rate during the recession, but slowly declined between 2012 and 2016. El Dorado County's unemployment rate in 2016 decreased close to prerecession levels.

The industries that employed the most people in the County in 2015 were: government and government enterprises (12.4 percent), health care and social assistance (9.8 percent), retail trade (9.8 percent), accommodation and food service (9.0 percent), and construction (8.1 percent). The majority of businesses in El Dorado County were small businesses with less than four employees, accounting for over 60 percent of businesses in 2015.

In 2015, the four largest earning industries were government and government enterprises, health care and social assistance, construction, as well as finance and insurance. Combined, they earned 74.1 percent of the income in El Dorado County. Between 2005 and 2015, median household income in the County increased by 11.8 percent. Over the ten-year period, the median household income in El Dorado County remained above the state average, which was \$64,483 in 2015.

Between 2006 and 2015, the inflation-adjusted per capita income in El Dorado County increased by 24.1 percent, with a 4.4 percent increase between 2014 and 2015. This upward trend was seen in California; however, it was not as substantial. In California, per capita income increased by 3.1 percent between 2006 and 2015. Over the same ten-year period between 2006 and 2015, El Dorado County experienced an increase in the poverty rate, with an overall increase of 1.5 percent, slightly below the state poverty rate growth of 2.3 percent over the same period.

Between 2007 and 2016, fair market rent was much lower in El Dorado County than it was for the rest of the state; however, fair market rent had increased by 9.1 percent for a four-bedroom unit over the ten-year period. In 2016, the fair market rent for a four-bedroom unit was estimated to be \$1,791 in El Dorado County; \$509 below the California average.

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# Labor Force

## What is it?

The labor force is the number of people living in the area who are willing and able to work. This is defined as all individuals who are over the age of 16, not in the military, and not institutionalized. The labor force is the sum of employment (persons currently working) and unemployment (persons actively seeking work). Therefore, changes in both employment and unemployment affect the labor force. Individuals who are unemployed and are no longer actively seeking work are considered discouraged workers. They are not included in the labor force estimates. The labor force is estimated monthly by the California Employment Development Department. Annual data is the average of the twelve months of the year.

## How is it used?

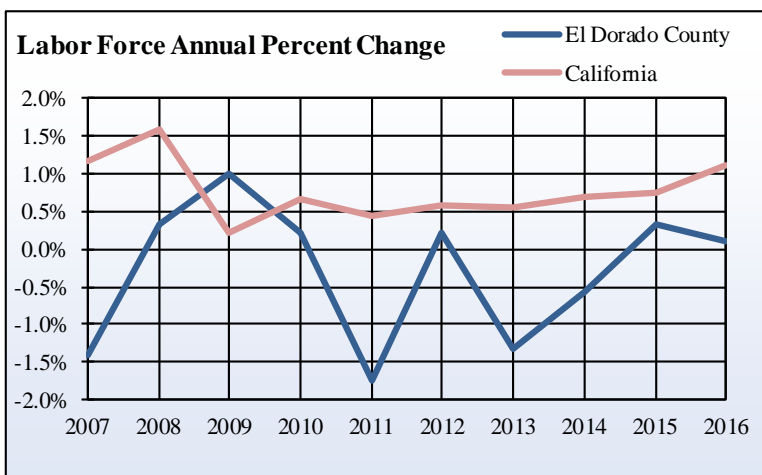
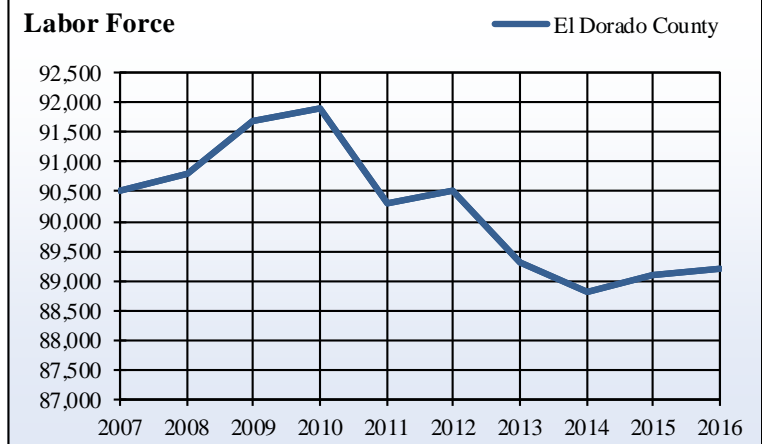
An increasing labor force indicates a growing economy only if it is the result of increasing employment. If the labor force is growing due primarily to increasing unemployment, then population growth may be occurring in excess of the ability of the economy to provide jobs for new workforce entrants. An increase in the labor force without a subsequent increase in employment may mean discouraged workers are reentering the labor force because they think opportunities are increasing.

In many cases when a county experiences population increases over time, the labor force normally follows the same trend; however, in El Dorado County, the labor force declined between 2007 and 2016, while the County as a whole experienced population growth. For El Dorado County, this is likely due to an increasing retirement population by either people exiting the workforce by retiring or by people moving to the region for retirement. This can be seen in the County's population by age data where, between 2006 and 2015, the County experienced growth in the population aged 55 and older.

## Total Labor Force, El Dorado County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	90,500	17,893,100	-1.4%	1.2%
2008	90,800	18,178,100	0.3%	1.6%
2009	91,700	18,215,100	1.0%	0.2%
2010	91,900	18,336,300	0.2%	0.7%
2011	90,300	18,415,100	-1.7%	0.4%
2012	90,500	18,523,800	0.2%	0.6%
2013	89,300	18,624,300	-1.3%	0.5%
2014	88,800	18,755,000	-0.6%	0.7%
2015	89,100	18,893,200	0.3%	0.7%
2016	89,200	19,102,700	0.1%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



# Employment

## What is it?

Employment includes all individuals who, during the week including the 12th of the month, either worked at least one hour for a wage or salary, were self-employed, or were working at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business or on a family farm. The annual average is the mean average of the twelve months in the calendar year. Those who were on vacation, on other kinds of leave, or involved in a labor dispute were also counted as employed.

## How is it used?

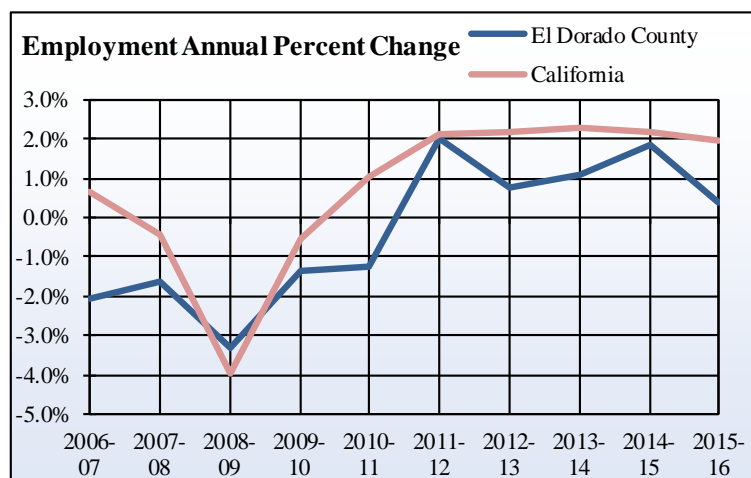
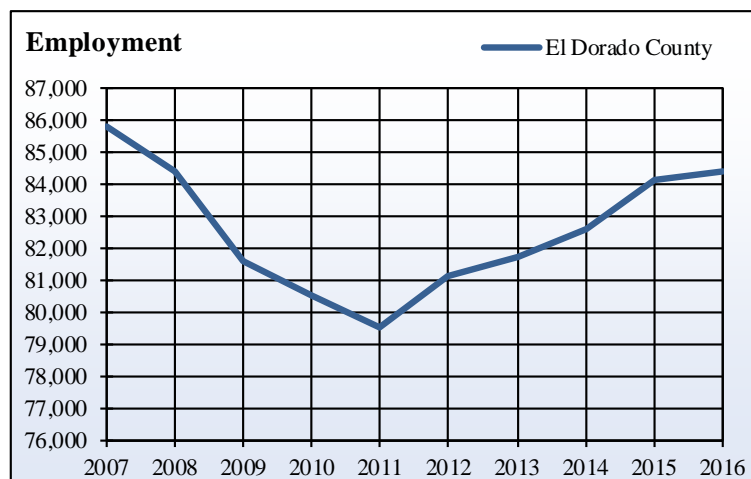
Employment is the primary indicator of the economic situation of workers living in the area. Increasing employment means more jobs for workers, and workers have an easier time finding work. This is a primary indicator of the health of the economy as the unemployment rate is affected by labor force shifts.

Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced a decline in the total employment rate by 1.6 percent. However, over this same period, the County's labor force also declined. It is likely, that the shrinking labor force is influencing the employment numbers rather than an increase in people unemployed. As the reader can see on page 23, the overall unemployment rate in the County has declined since 2010. Because of this, workers may be exiting the labor force, looking for better employment opportunities elsewhere, or as the population ages, people may be entering retirement.

## Total Employment, El Dorado County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	85,800	16,931,600	-2.1%	0.7%
2008	84,400	16,854,500	-1.6%	-0.5%
2009	81,600	16,182,600	-3.3%	-4.0%
2010	80,500	16,091,900	-1.3%	-0.6%
2011	79,500	16,258,100	-1.2%	1.0%
2012	81,100	16,602,700	2.0%	2.1%
2013	81,700	16,958,700	0.7%	2.1%
2014	82,600	17,348,600	1.1%	2.3%
2015	84,100	17,723,300	1.8%	2.2%
2016	84,400	18,065,000	0.4%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division





# Unemployment

## What is it?

Unemployment is the estimated number of people who are actively seeking work, are not working at least one hour per week for pay, and who are not self-employed. The data is estimated at the place of residence and reported by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) primarily from data collected by the U.S. Current Population Survey (CPS).

Unfortunately, through the CPS, the government has a difficult time determining exactly how many people meet the technical definition of “unemployed” at the county level, as opposed to those with unreported jobs or those who are not seriously looking for work. Because a person does not have to be receiving unemployment benefits to be considered unemployed, this indicator is an inexact measure of whether or not people have a difficult time finding a job.

## How is it used?

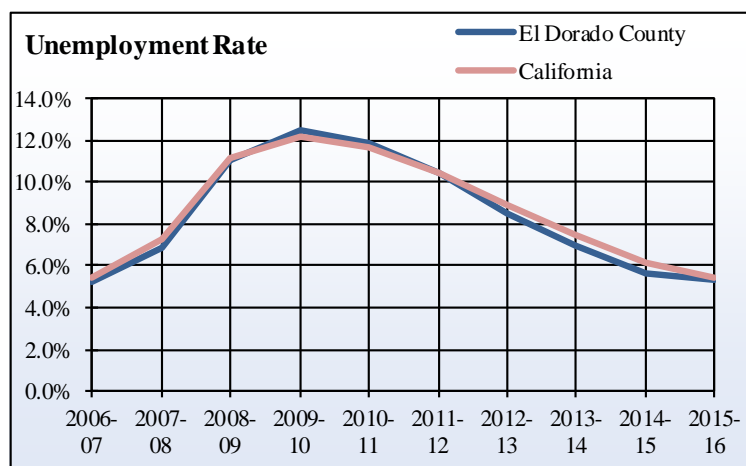
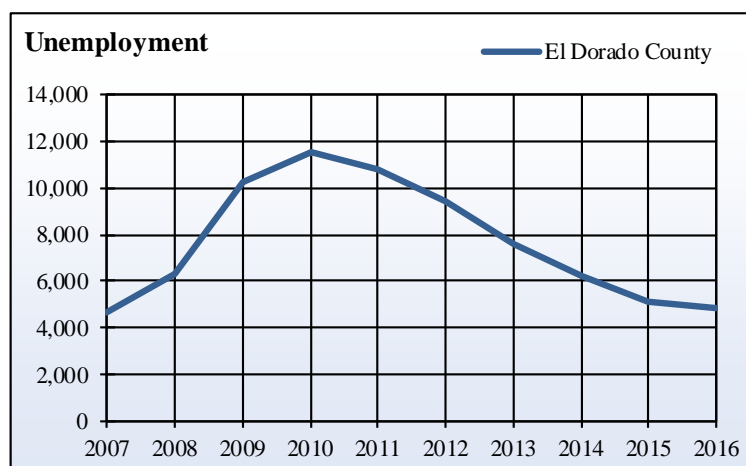
The unemployment rate is often used as a primary measure of economic health. When in reality it is often a lagging indicator due to labor force shifts. Sustained high unemployment rates typically indicate the presence of structural economic and/or social issues within the community, although what is considered “high” may vary from one community to the next. The unemployment rate can also indicate a change in potentially-qualified workers available in the community. As unemployment falls, employers have a more difficult time attracting qualified employees at the same rates of pay.

The unemployment rate in El Dorado County has followed the similar trend to the State. When in both the State and the County, the unemployment rate rose to over 12 percent in 2010. However, between 2010 and 2016, the unemployment rate slowly dropped each year, returning to prerecession levels. Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced a decline in the labor force, employment, and the overall unemployment rate. It is likely, that this is being caused by workers exiting the labor force, looking for better employment opportunities elsewhere, or as the population ages, people may be entering retirement.

## Total Unemployment, El Dorado County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	4,700	5.2%	5.4%	11.9%	11.1%
2008	6,300	6.9%	7.3%	34.0%	37.7%
2009	10,200	11.1%	11.2%	61.9%	53.6%
2010	11,500	12.5%	12.2%	12.7%	10.4%
2011	10,800	11.9%	11.7%	-6.1%	-3.9%
2012	9,400	10.4%	10.4%	-13.0%	-10.9%
2013	7,600	8.5%	8.9%	-19.1%	-13.3%
2014	6,200	7.0%	7.5%	-18.4%	-15.6%
2015	5,100	5.7%	6.2%	-17.7%	-16.8%
2016	4,800	5.4%	5.4%	-5.9%	-11.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



# Seasonal Employment

## What is it?

The California Employment Development Department estimates labor market data (labor force, employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate) for each month. The department uses the week including the twelfth of each month to calculate a person's employment status. Mid-month time periods are less sensitive to changes in the overall business climate and are more representative of average conditions. For specific definitions of each measure, please see the previous three indicators in this section.

## How is it used?

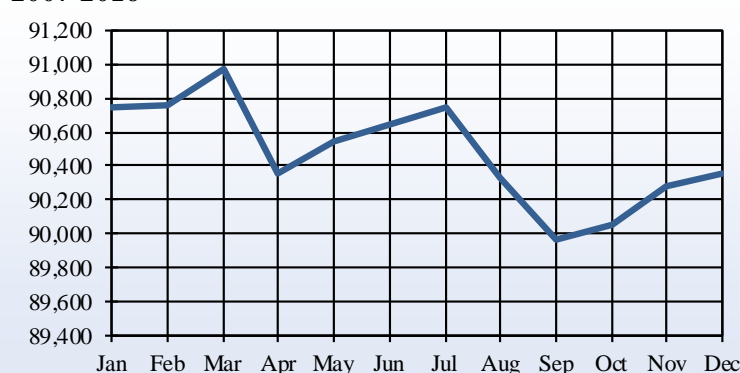
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment. Areas dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation tend to experience fluctuations in employment over the course of the year that cannot be observed in the annual average. The employment difference in the low and high months can be used to evaluate the degree to which an economy is dependent upon seasonal employment. Many seasonal employees locate temporarily and leave during the off-season, but some remain year-round and are unemployed during this period.

## Average Monthly Labor Statistics, El Dorado County, 2007-2016

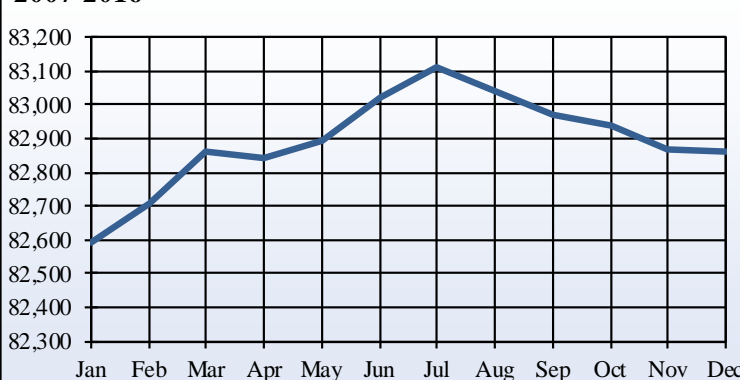
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	90,740	82,590	8,160	9.0 %
Feb	90,760	82,710	8,060	8.9 %
Mar	90,970	82,860	8,100	8.9 %
April	90,360	82,840	7,500	8.3 %
May	90,540	82,890	7,620	8.4 %
Jun	90,650	83,020	7,610	8.4 %
Jul	90,750	83,110	7,640	8.4 %
Aug	90,330	83,040	7,290	8.1 %
Sep	89,970	82,970	7,010	7.8 %
Oct	90,050	82,940	7,120	7.9 %
Nov	90,280	82,870	7,420	8.2 %
Dec	90,350	82,860	7,490	8.3 %

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

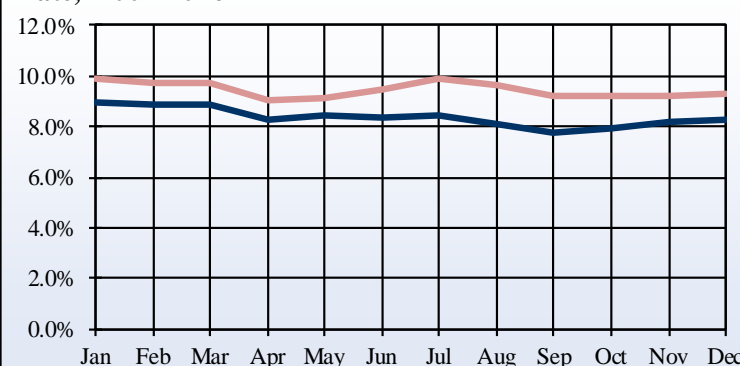
## Average Monthly Labor Force, 2007-2016



## Average Monthly Employment, 2007-2016



## Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, 2007-2016





# Jobs By Industry

## What is it?

Published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), this measure of jobs is by place of work; that is, where the job is being performed regardless of where its workers live. The BEA uses business tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service to calculate jobs by industry. Therefore, each person who worked for a company for pay or profit over the course of a year is counted. That means if a person changed jobs once over the course of a year, they are counted twice—once for each company at which they worked. The same holds true for part-time and seasonal employees who hold more than one job over the course of a year. Self-employed proprietors and members of business partnerships are counted as well. A person with a full-time job who owns or co-owns a business on the side is counted for each job. Unpaid family workers and volunteers are not included.

## How is it used?

Job growth by industry sector is a measure of the economic diversity and stability of the local economy. A healthy economy will create a balance between industries. If too many jobs are concentrated in one sector, a downturn in that sector could easily and rapidly weaken the economy. Job growth is an important indicator for business and government planning. It allows for a better understanding of which sectors are the major generators of jobs in the area and which sectors are continuing to grow. This can provide insight into which industries have the greatest potential for growth in the near future.

## Top Five Growing Industries, El Dorado County, 2006-2015

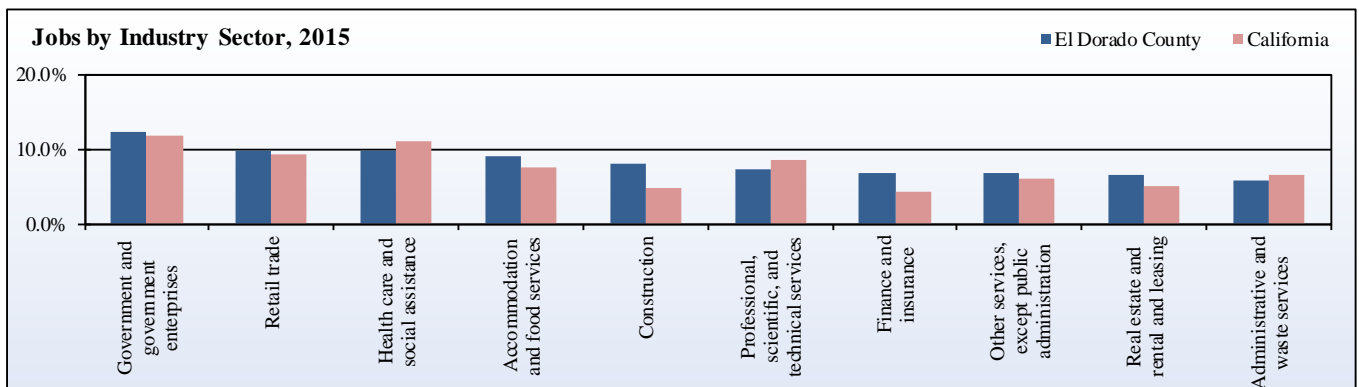
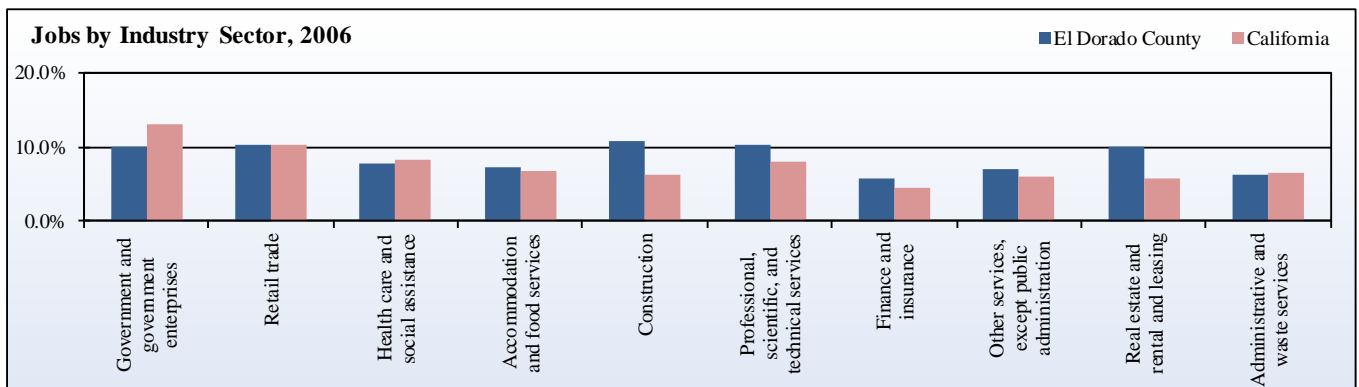
Industry	10-Year Percent Change
Manufacturing	44.9%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	35.7%
Management of companies and enterprises	32.4%
Health care and social assistance	13.1%
Government and government enterprises	11.2%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

## Top Five Declining Industries, El Dorado County, 2006-2015

Industry	10-Year Percent Change
Real estate, rental, and leasing	-40.1%
Professional, Scientific, and technical services	-34.5%
Mining	-33.9%
Construction	-32.6%
Information	-21.6%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



### Jobs by Industry, El Dorado County, 2006

Industry	El Dorado County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,287	1.4%	1.1%
Mining	484	0.2%	0.2%
Utilities	169	0.1%	0.3%
Construction	10,307	10.8%	6.2%
Manufacturing	2,376	2.5%	7.6%
Forestry, fishing, and related Activities	484	0.5%	1.0%
Wholesale trade	1,794	1.9%	3.8%
Retail trade	9,748	10.2%	10.2%
Information	1,252	1.3%	2.7%
Transportation and warehousing	1,187	1.2%	2.9%
Financing and insurance	5,412	5.7%	4.6%
Real estate, rental and leasing	9,574	10.1%	5.7%
Health care and social assistance	7,432	7.8%	8.2%
Educational services	1,561	1.6%	1.9%
Accommodation and food service	7,012	7.4%	7.4%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	9,724	10.2%	10.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	262	0.3%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	5,873	6.2%	6.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,433	3.6%	2.5%
Other services, except public administration	6,630	7.0%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	9,559	10.0%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	0	n/a	n/a
Total Jobs	95,204	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

### Jobs by Industry, El Dorado County, 2015

Industry	El Dorado County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,336	1.6%	1.1%
Mining	320	0.4%	0.3%
Utilities	179	0.2%	0.3%
Construction	6,952	8.1%	4.7%
Manufacturing	3,442	4.0%	6.2%
Forestry, fishing, and related Activities	657	0.8%	1.1%
Wholesale trade	1,674	1.9%	3.8%
Retail trade	8,404	9.8%	9.2%
Information	982	1.1%	2.6%
Transportation and warehousing	963	1.1%	3.3%
Financing and insurance	5,917	6.9%	4.4%
Real estate, rental and leasing	5,738	6.7%	5.1%
Health care and social assistance	8,402	9.8%	11.1%
Educational services	1,295	1.5%	2.3%
Accommodation and food service	7,701	9.0%	7.4%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6,370	7.4%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	347	0.4%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	5,071	5.9%	6.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,695	4.3%	2.8%
Other services, except public administration	5,859	6.8%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	10,629	12.4%	11.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	0	n/a	n/a
Total Jobs	85,897	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



# Employers By Employment Size & Industry

## What is it?

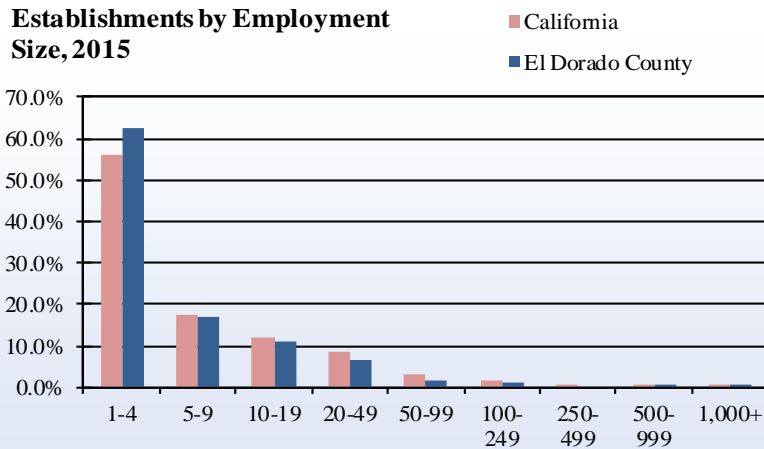
Each year, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Census Bureau tabulates the number of employers with employees that are covered by unemployment insurance. Establishments without payroll are not included. Most businesses are non-employers, although most jobs are employee positions.

## How is it used?

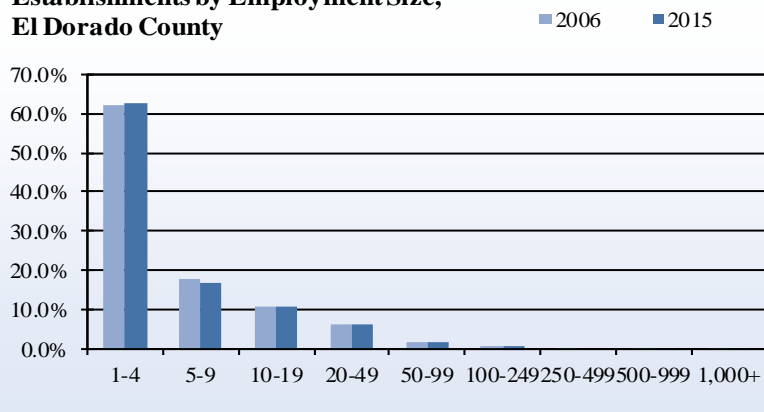
The stability of a local economy is dependent upon a diverse mix of businesses, both in terms of size and industry sector. A diverse employer mix allows an economy to weather economic downturns more easily than one that is dependent on a few types of businesses.



**Establishments by Employment Size, 2015**



**Establishments by Employment Size, El Dorado County**



## Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, El Dorado County, 2015

Industry	Number of Employees								
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extractions	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Construction	497	104	35	22	5	2	0	1	0
Manufacturing	89	33	22	14	6	2	0	1	0
Wholesale Trade	248	120	88	39	10	13	0	0	0
Retail Trade	38	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	109	19	9	2	1	0	0	0	0
Information	39	9	9	10	4	0	0	0	0
Finance and Insurance	153	38	24	1	2	2	0	0	1
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	214	26	13	5	1	2	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific, and technical Services	435	54	35	11	3	2	0	0	0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Administrative and waste management services	194	33	23	7	6	5	0	0	0
Educational Services	20	5	12	11	1	3	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	203	119	60	39	15	6	0	2	0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	48	6	9	7	3	2	0	1	2
Accommodation and Food Services	158	85	106	84	16	3	0	0	0
Other Services (except Public Administration)	239	72	21	20	2	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Establishments	2,714	740	473	277	77	43	0	5	3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 2015

## Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, El Dorado County, 2006

Industry	Number of Employees								
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	20	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extractions	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Construction	679	129	59	29	10	5	0	1	0
Manufacturing	104	28	24	19	8	4	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	297	156	80	44	12	10	1	0	0
Retail Trade	45	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	101	28	11	4	2	0	0	0	0
Information	39	6	11	7	6	0	1	0	1
Finance and Insurance	156	56	33	5	2	1	4	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	187	38	12	6	1	0	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific, and technical Services	403	68	42	17	6	1	0	0	0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	14	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and waste management services	151	32	19	13	6	6	0	0	0
Educational Services	23	8	11	5	2	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	224	114	56	38	7	2	0	1	1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	48	6	5	7	4	1	0	2	0
Accommodation and Food Services	175	93	84	77	21	4	1	1	0
Other Services (except Public Administration)	211	63	39	13	3	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Establishments	2,901	840	496	289	93	34	7	5	2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 2006





# Total Personal Income

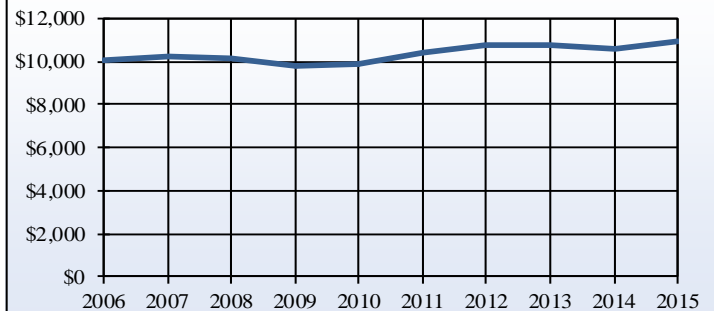
## What is it?

Total personal income is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. It is the sum of all income collected by individuals, including but not limited to earned income, government payments, and returns on investment. It does not include personal contributions for social insurance (such as payments to Social Security or Medicare). The data is tabulated from individual and corporate tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service, and so it is only available after all tax returns have been processed, which usually takes more than a year.

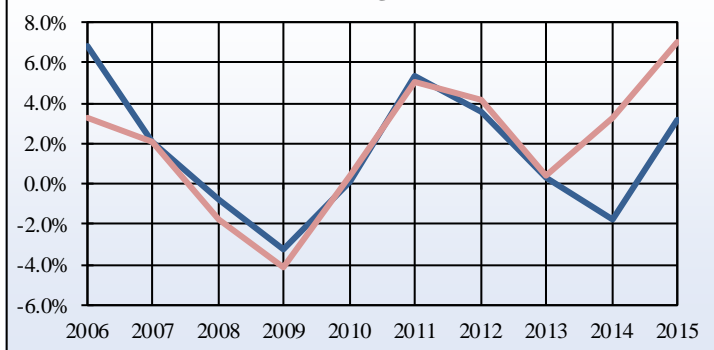
## How is it used?

Total personal income is the basis for several other income indicators in this section. Growing personal income indicates a growing economy, as long as the growth is greater than the annual average inflation rate. The annual average inflation rate from 2006 to 2015 was 2.7 percent. The growth may be due to increasing incomes, increasing population, or some combination. See the demographics section (section one) and the indicator for per capita personal income later in this section to see which factor is more prominent.

**Inflation-Adjusted Total Personal Income (in Millions)**



**Inflation-Adjusted Total Personal Income, 1-Year Change**



## Total Personal Income, El Dorado County

Year	El Dorado County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars (2015)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2006	\$8,379	6.9%	\$10,019	6.9%	3.2%
2007	\$8,734	4.2%	\$10,231	2.1%	2.1%
2008	\$9,040	3.5%	\$10,155	-0.7%	-1.8%
2009	\$8,752	-3.2%	\$9,828	-3.2%	-4.1%
2010	\$8,996	2.8%	\$9,843	0.2%	0.4%
2011	\$9,632	7.1%	\$10,370	5.4%	5.1%
2012	\$10,263	6.6%	\$10,736	3.5%	4.1%
2013	\$10,454	1.9%	\$10,763	0.3%	0.5%
2014	\$10,430	-0.2%	\$10,572	-1.8%	3.2%
2015	\$10,909	4.6%	\$10,909	3.2%	7.0%

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



# Components of Personal Income

## What is it?

Personal income is earned from many sources including employment, retirement, returns on investment, or transfer payments such as supplemental social security, medical, and unemployment. The U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis reports annual income broken down by component for counties.

## How is it used?

Understanding how income is earned in the community can shed light on the structure of the local economy. If a greater proportion is in earnings by place of work, then industry performance is driving economic growth. If there is a greater proportion of adjustment by place of residence or of transfer payments, then people living in the community are importing income into the area, which means that the community's economic performance may be driven by factors currently outside the area's influence.

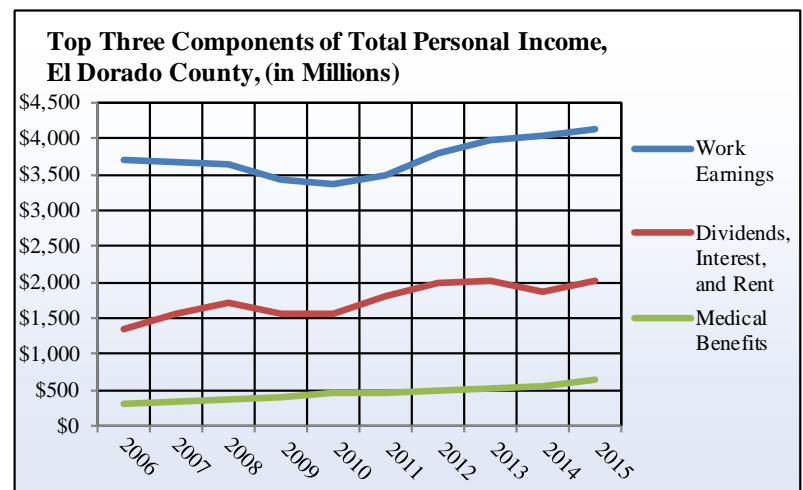
Between 2006 and 2015, El Dorado County experienced large spikes in transfer payments categorized as other government benefits in the years of 2008, 2010, 2011, 2014, and 2015. Other government benefits include several different types of transfer payments to individuals including compensation of survivors of public safety officers, disaster relief benefits (FEMA), and Bureau of Indian Affairs benefits. It is unclear exactly why El Dorado County has experienced several years of large increases in these types of transfer payments. The trend of increasing government benefits has occurred in multiple parts of California.

**IN 2015,  
WORK EARNINGS  
IN EL DORADO COUNTY  
ACCOUNTED FOR  
38 PERCENT  
OF TOTAL  
PERSONAL  
INCOME**

## Components of Total Personal Income, El Dorado County, 2015

Component	Percent of total in 2015		2006 to 2015 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	37.9 %	72.3 %	1.2 %	3.4 %
Contributions to SSI, etc.	- 4.1 %	- 7.4 %	1.5 %	2.9 %
Commuter Income	33.0 %	- 0.1 %	2.6 %	-33.0 %
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	18.5 %	19.8 %	4.8 %	3.8 %
Retirement / Disability Benefits	6.2 %	4.3 %	7.1 %	5.5 %
Medical Benefits	6.0 %	7.5 %	10.4 %	9.5 %
Income Maintenance	0.8 %	1.7 %	5.0 %	4.1 %
Unemployment Benefits	0.2 %	0.3 %	- 0.1 %	2.1 %
Veterans benefits	0.5 %	0.4 %	13.8 %	15.7 %
Education and training assistance	0.2 %	0.4 %	8.2 %	11.5 %
Other Government Benefits	0.3 %	0.3 %	479.1 %	439.9 %
Nonprofit Institutions	0.2 %	0.2 %	2.0 %	2.6 %
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.2 %	0.2 %	38.3 %	40.1 %
Total Personal Income	100.0 %	100.0 %	3.0 %	4.0 %

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

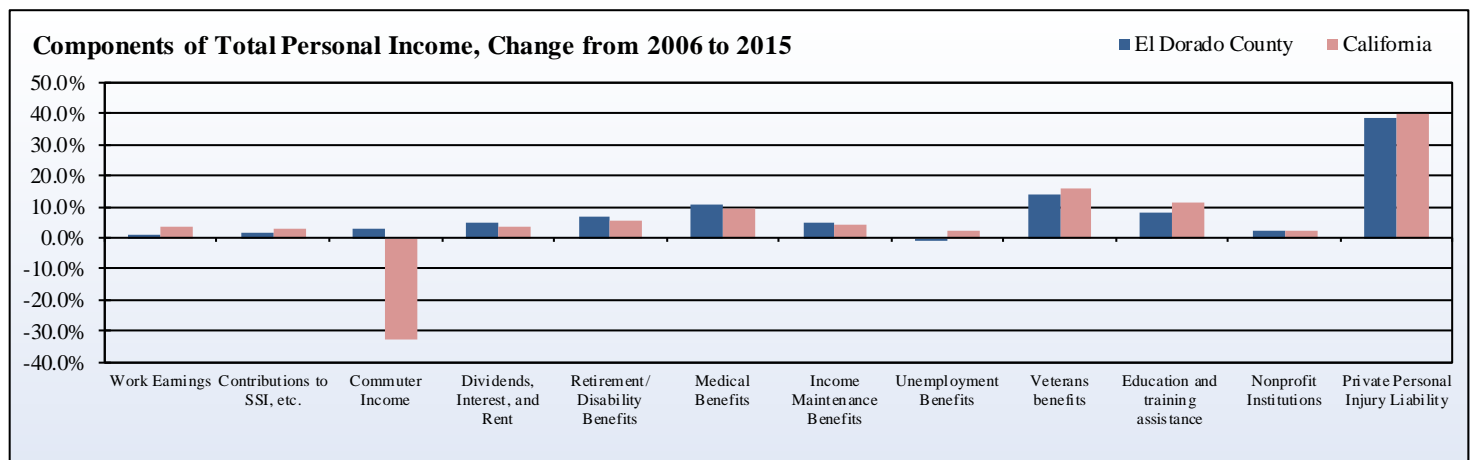
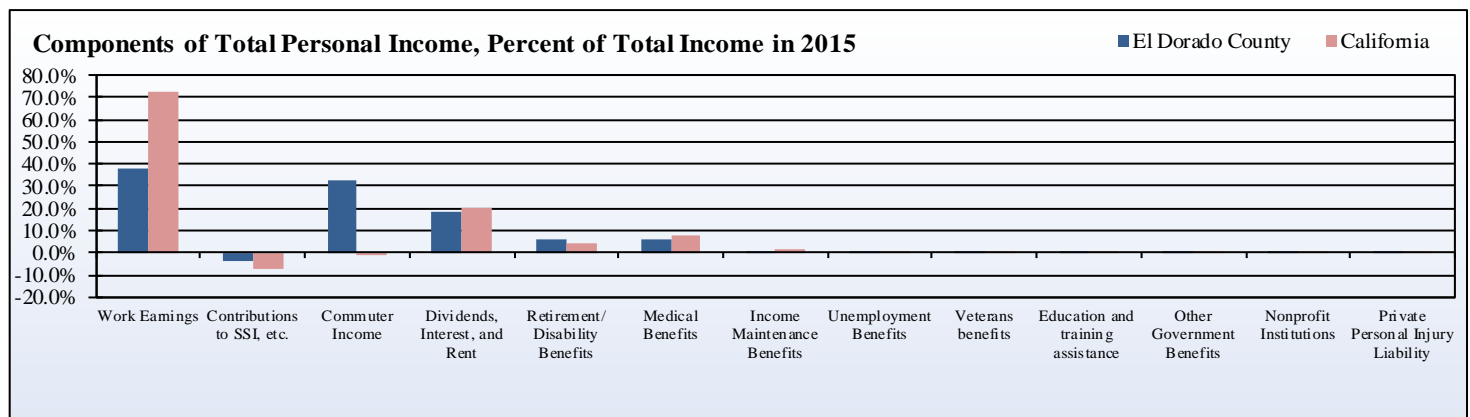




## Components of Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars), El Dorado County

Component	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Work Earnings	3,686.6	3,676.6	3,635.3	3,410.6	3,377.9	3,476.6	3,778.0	3,987.1	4,038.9	4,130.9
Contributions to SSI, etc.	- 387.6	- 391.4	-393.7	- 377.4	- 370.6	-346.1	- 358.9	- 424.9	- 438.9	- 446.7
Commuter Income	2,857.4	2,965.1	2,066.9	2,997.4	3,146.3	3,408.0	3,533.1	3,464.5	3,517.0	3,604.4
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	1,362.9	1,564.7	1,720.0	1,552.8	1,572.0	1,809.2	1,978.0	2,034.2	1,855.4	2,021.7
Retirement/Disability Benefits	393.9	416.1	441.7	489.6	513.4	533.2	573.9	607.6	640.3	675.1
Medical Benefits	322.9	350.1	377.6	403.3	450.3	467.0	499.2	532.5	598.6	659.8
Income Maintenance Benefits	59.4	61.5	67.1	76.1	81.9	83.8	84.5	87.1	88.8	89.1
Unemployment Benefits	23.4	24.6	43.9	99.7	115.4	91.3	68.4	49.4	29.1	23.1
Education and training assistance	13.5	12.0	13.2	16.7	20.0	21.7	23.1	23.3	24.1	24.5
Other Government Benefits	0.6	1.0	51.6	19.4	46.4	41.8	7.2	6.2	22.9	29.9
Veterans Benefits	22.8	24.8	27.7	31.8	36.0	38.4	41.6	47.4	49.9	54.3
Nonprofit Institutions	19.6	19.1	18.7	19.9	22.3	21.4	22.6	22.9	23.6	23.6
Private Personal Injury Liability	4.0	9.8	14.5	15.3	15.5	20.6	15.4	14.3	16.3	19.5
<b>Total Personal Income</b>	<b>8,379.4</b>	<b>8,734.2</b>	<b>9,084.5</b>	<b>8,755.3</b>	<b>9,026.6</b>	<b>9,666.7</b>	<b>10,265.8</b>	<b>10,451.5</b>	<b>10,466.1</b>	<b>10,909.3</b>

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



**Note:** Other government benefits is not included for components of total personal income in this figure due to large fluctuations in its 10-year average percent change.



# Per Capita Income

## What is it?

Per capita income is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis by dividing its estimate of total personal income by the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of total population.

## How is it used?

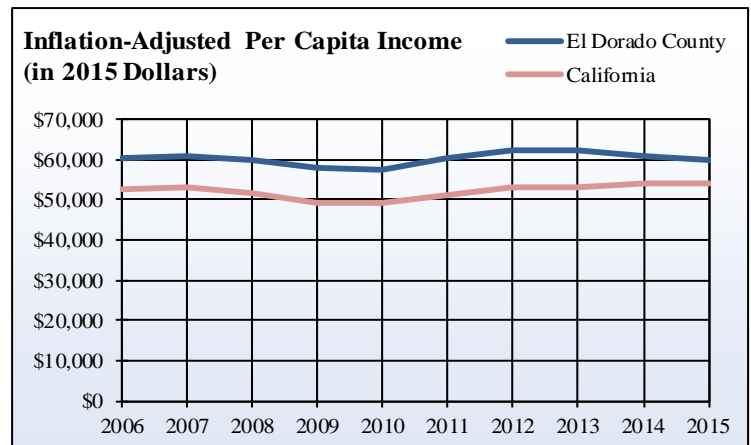
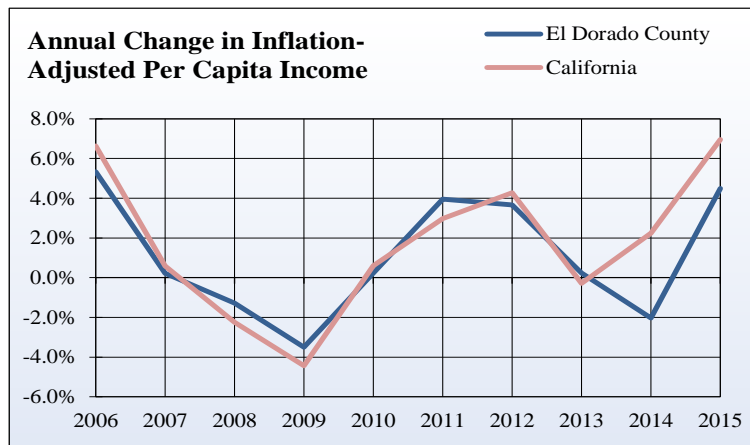
Per capita income is one of the primary measures of economic well-being in a community. Changes can indicate trends in a county's standard of living, or the availability of resources to an individual, family, or society. Per capita income tends to follow the business cycle, rising during expansions and falling during recessions. Income influences buying power and therefore affects consumer choice and local retail sales. Income is one measure of the benefits to people provided by employment, government, or their own investments. Between 2006 and 2015, El Dorado County had a higher per capita income than in California.



## Per Capita Income, El Dorado County

Year	El Dorado County Nominal Per Capita Income	El Dorado County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2015)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			El Dorado County	California	El Dorado County	California
2006	\$ 48,097	5.3%	\$ 56,423	\$ 48,996	5.3%	6.6%
2007	\$ 49,563	3.0%	\$ 56,544	\$ 49,280	0.2%	0.6%
2008	\$ 50,817	2.5%	\$ 55,820	\$ 48,172	-1.3%	-2.2%
2009	\$ 48,853	-3.9%	\$ 53,863	\$ 46,038	-3.5%	-4.4%
2010	\$ 49,788	1.9%	\$ 53,988	\$ 46,314	0.2%	0.6%
2011	\$ 53,368	7.2%	\$ 56,121	\$ 47,692	4.0%	3.0%
2012	\$ 56,480	5.8%	\$ 58,178	\$ 49,733	3.7%	4.3%
2013	\$ 57,438	1.7%	\$ 58,313	\$ 49,588	0.2%	-0.3%
2014	\$ 57,179	-0.5%	\$ 57,130	\$ 50,702	-2.0%	2.2%
2015	\$ 59,698	4.4%	\$ 59,698	\$ 54,229	4.5%	7.0%

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





# Earnings By Industry

## What is it?

Earnings by industry is the total personal earnings from jobs in individual industries. It is not the total revenue an industry generates. The total earnings of an industry are calculated by taking the sum of three components: wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor income. Earnings by industry are the components of earnings by place of work from the section on components of personal income. The symbol "(D)" is used for information withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. The symbol "(L)" is used when reported values are less than \$50,000. Values for both (D) and (L) are included in aggregate totals.

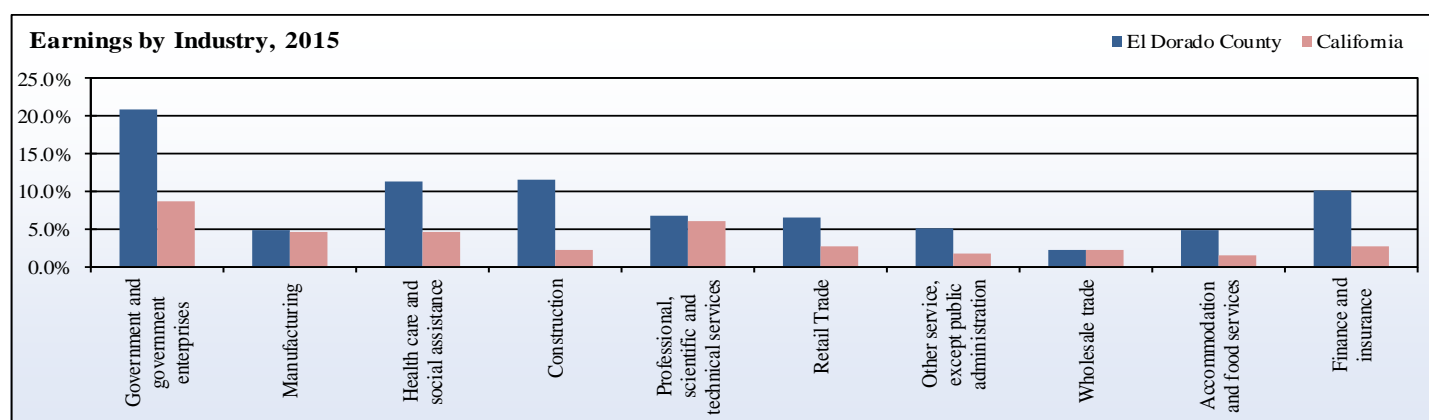
## How is it used?

Earnings by industry is the total personal earnings from jobs in individual industries. It is not the total revenue an industry generates. The total earnings of an industry are calculated by taking the sum of three components: wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor income. Earnings by industry are the components of earnings by place of work from the section on components of personal income.

## Earnings by Industry, El Dorado County, 2015 (in Millions)

Industry	El Dorado County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	\$ 2.5	0.1 %	0.7 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$ 33.6	0.8 %	0.3 %
Mining	\$ 6.8	0.2 %	0.3 %
Utilities	\$ 26.2	0.6 %	0.3 %
Construction	\$ 479.5	11.6 %	2.3 %
Manufacturing	\$ 204.5	5.0 %	4.7 %
Wholesale trade	\$ 96.9	2.3 %	2.4 %
Retail trade	\$ 273.2	6.6 %	2.8 %
Transportation and warehousing	\$ 30.7	0.7 %	1.4 %
Information	\$ 66.3	1.6 %	3.0 %
Finance and insurance	\$ 418.0	10.1 %	2.7 %
Real Estate, rental, and leasing	\$ 119.4	2.9 %	1.6 %
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$ 285.0	6.9 %	6.1 %
Management of companies and enterprises	\$ 27.2	0.7 %	1.1 %
Administrative and waste services	\$ 194.4	4.7 %	2.0 %
Educational services	\$ 23.2	0.6 %	0.8 %
Health care and social assistance	\$ 472.7	11.4 %	4.7 %
Arts, entertainment and recreation	\$ 93.2	2.3 %	0.8 %
Accommodation and food services	\$ 200.2	4.8 %	1.6 %
Other services, except public administration	\$ 209.8	5.1 %	1.8 %
Government and government enterprises	\$ 867.7	21.0 %	8.7 %
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	\$ 0.0	n/a	n/a
Total Earnings	\$4,130.9	100%	100%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



# Median Household Income

## What is it?

Median household income is the income level at which half of the area's households earn more and the other half earn less. It can be conceptualized as the income midpoint and is estimated annually for counties by the U.S. Census Bureau.

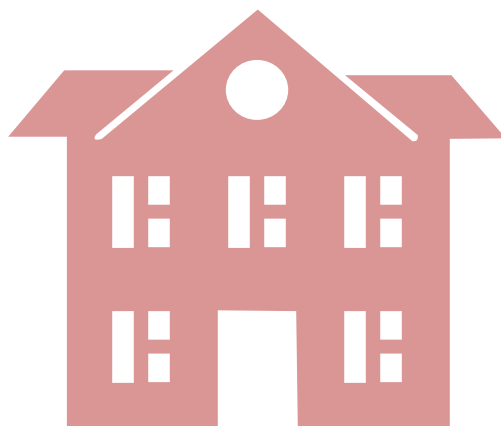
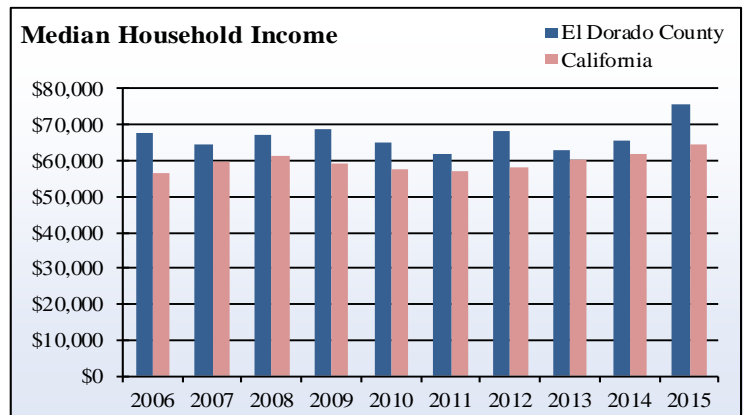
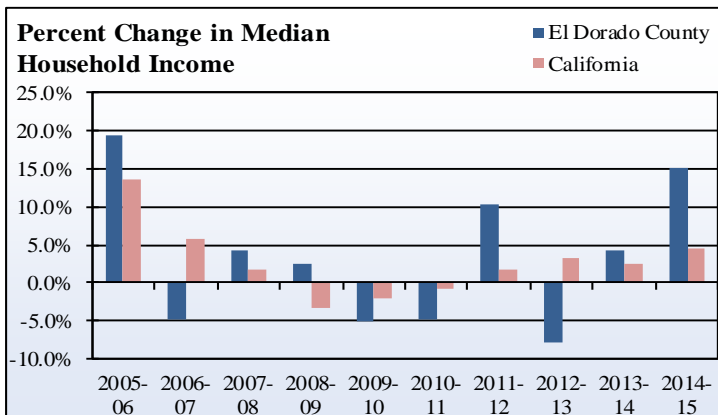
## How is it used?

Median household income is a better measure of average income than per capita income when evaluating income growth among all economic classes. Changes in per capita income may be driven by growth increases in the high income ranges only, whereas growth in median household income usually indicates expansion across the full range of incomes.

## Median Household Income (Nominal), El Dorado County

Year	County	California
2006	\$67,605	\$56,646
2007	\$64,256	\$59,928
2008	\$67,019	\$61,017
2009	\$68,778	\$58,925
2010	\$65,201	\$57,664
2011	\$61,970	\$57,275
2012	\$68,446	\$58,322
2013	\$63,002	\$60,185
2014	\$65,699	\$61,689
2015	\$75,575	\$64,483

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates



IN 2015,  
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME  
IN EL DORADO COUNTY WAS  
**17%** HIGHER THAN IN  
CALIFORNIA



# Poverty Rates

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

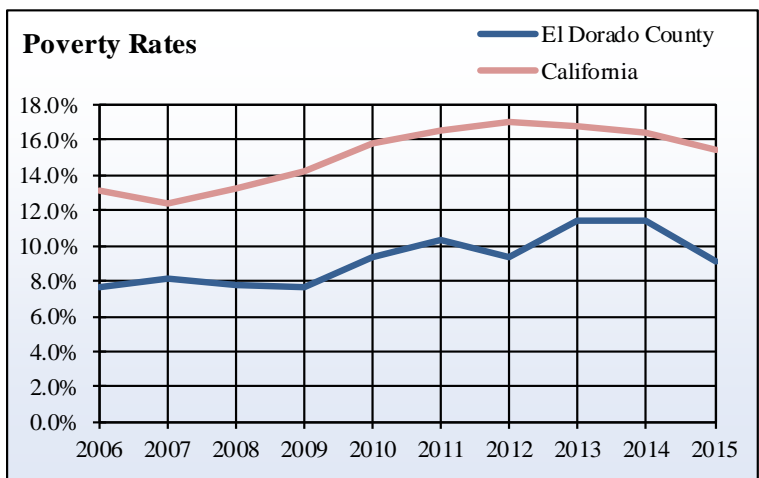
A high poverty rate in an area can indicate economic and social issues among persons living in the community. It may also indicate a scarcity of available employment, or a death of skilled labor capable of earning higher wages. Between 2006 and 2015, El Dorado County's poverty rates remained below the State's poverty rate. In addition, the County's poverty rate decreased by 2.3 percent between 2014 and 2015, down to 9.1 percent.



## Poverty Rates, El Dorado County

Year	County	California
2006	7.6 %	13.1 %
2007	8.2 %	12.4 %
2008	7.8 %	13.3 %
2009	7.6 %	14.2 %
2010	9.4 %	15.8 %
2011	10.3 %	16.6 %
2012	9.3 %	17.0 %
2013	11.4 %	16.8 %
2014	11.4 %	16.4 %
2015	9.1 %	15.4 %

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates



# Fair Market Rent

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

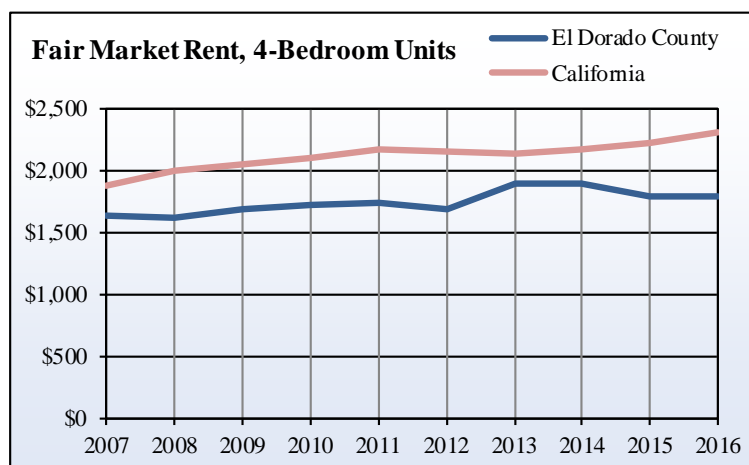
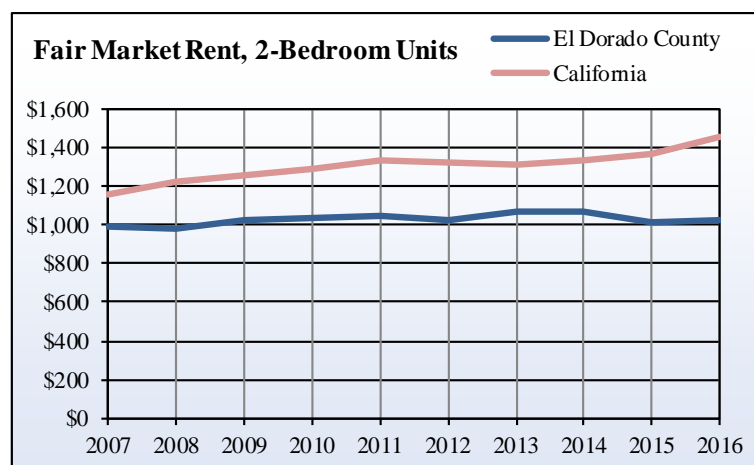
Most wealthy households can afford a home. Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county and is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for rent and utility assistance. Fair market rent figures are descriptive of the local rental housing market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



**Fair Market Rent, El Dorado County**

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2007	\$ 715	\$ 813	\$ 992	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,641
2008	\$ 708	\$ 805	\$ 982	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,624
2009	\$ 737	\$ 838	\$ 1,022	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,690
2010	\$ 749	\$ 852	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,719
2011	\$ 757	\$ 861	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,515	\$ 1,737
2012	\$ 736	\$ 837	\$ 1,021	\$ 1,473	\$ 1,689
2013	\$ 717	\$ 855	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,900
2014	\$ 717	\$ 854	\$ 1,072	\$ 1,580	\$ 1,899
2015	\$ 676	\$ 806	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,491	\$ 1,792
2016	\$ 707	\$ 815	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,495	\$ 1,791

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



# Median Home Price

## What is it?

Median home prices are calculated by the California Association of Realtors using the market data for the number of homes sold in a particular area and the prices associated with those sales. Unlike the average price of homes sold, which can be skewed by extremely high sales or very low sales, median home price indicates the price which separates the larger half of median home values from the lower half. This is usually a more reliable indicator compared to others. For El Dorado County, the California Association of Realtors did not report data for the years 2007 and 2008.

## How is it used?

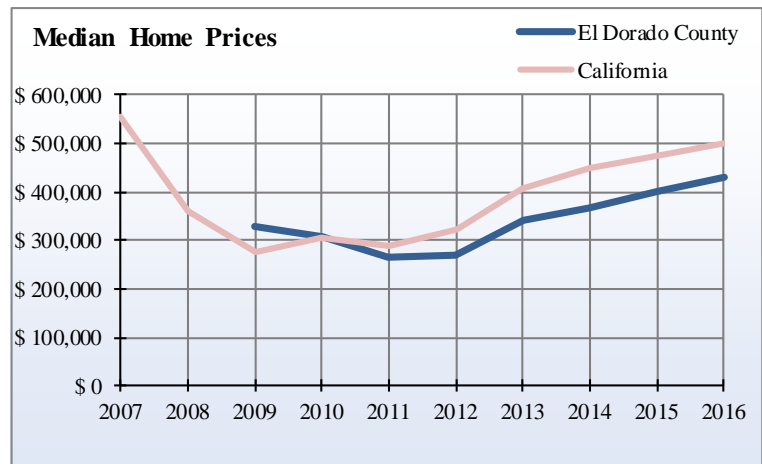
This indicator can be used to track the health of a region's real estate market as a whole. This information is important for home buyers as well as investors to make decisions on buying or selling of residential real estate.



## Median Home Sale Price, El Dorado County, 2007-2016

Year	El Dorado County Median Home Price	1-Year Change	California Median Home Price	1-Year Change
2007	n/a	n/a	\$554,450	-1.1%
2008	n/a	n/a	\$360,790	-34.9%
2009	\$327,178	n/a	\$276,700	-23.3%
2010	\$307,181	-6.1%	\$305,631	10.5%
2011	\$265,725	-13.5%	\$287,523	-5.9%
2012	\$269,731	1.5%	\$321,748	11.9%
2013	\$339,720	25.9%	\$407,528	26.7%
2014	\$368,663	8.5%	\$448,751	10.1%
2015	\$400,144	8.5%	\$475,662	6.0%
2016	\$429,130	7.2%	\$501,795	5.5%

Source: California Association of Realtors





# SOCIAL INDICATORS

Social indicators explain the capacity of community systems to succeed in providing adequate human health, education, safety and social participation. Effective social systems intensify human capacity for growth and improvement, including the capabilities of higher income earnings and of improving the physical environment. These are often called “quality-of-life” measures because they include non-economic community attributes that many people seek.

As of 2013, there were several notable discrepancies between El Dorado County and California state averages. The number of accidental deaths in El Dorado County was 6.6 percent, 2.2 percent more than the California average. Similarly, deaths caused by pulmonary disease also accounted for 6.6 percent of deaths in El Dorado County, which was 1.3 percent more than the California average. Conversely, El Dorado County had lower death rates resulting from heart disease, diabetes and Alzheimer’s. In 2015, the number of births to teen mothers was 2.9 percent of total births in the County, while it was 5.1 percent of births in the State. Over the ten-year period between 2006 and 2015, the births to teenage mothers in the County declined by 58 percent. Unfortunately, due to disclosure issues, new infant mortality data has not been released for the El Dorado County since 2010. Between 2001 and 2010, the infant mortality in El Dorado County fluctuated, with its lowest at 2.6 percent in 2005. Between 2006 and 2015, the percent of low birth weight infants in the County remained below the state average for the majority of the decade with exceptions in the years of 2010 and 2015. During these two years, El Dorado County experienced a large spike in low birth weight infants, with both years reporting 115 low birth weight infants. However, over the same time period, births with late or no prenatal care in El Dorado County were consistently equal or lower than the state average. Between 2006 and 2015, El Dorado County experienced inconsistent improvement within these indicators allowing room for growth in the future.

Public assistance programs like Medi-Cal and TANF-CalWORKS declined by around two percent over the ten-year period between 2007 and 2016. Which is more likely explained by changes in federal requirements and regulations rather than conditions improving. There were lower rates of TANF-CalWORKS usage in El Dorado County, roughly less than half the state average. Medi-Cal caseloads continue to be a lower than that of the California average, by nearly 44.6 percent between 2007 and 2016. However, it is important to note that due to changing federal requirements with the Affordable Care Act, the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries significantly increased in 2014 at both the County and State level.

Between 2006 and 2015, educational attainment improved in El Dorado County. In 2015, 26.2 percent more people in the County had a graduate or professional degree than in 2006. In addition, between 2007 and 2016, the high school dropout rate decreased by 1.9 percent. El Dorado County also improved on the number of graduates eligible for UC and CSU education. Between the 2006 and 2015 school years, the County had a higher percentage of graduates eligible than the state averages. In 2013-2014, the percentage of graduates eligible was seven percent higher than that of the state. El Dorado County had similar percentage of students taking the SAT compared to the state, but the County’s average SAT scores have remained higher than the State.

Between 2007 and 2016, enrollment in English learning programs in

El Dorado County was below the California State average. California averages 15.4 percent more students enrolled in English language learning programs than El Dorado County. Because El Dorado County is a northern community, there are lower rates of immigration, thus lower rates of participation in English learning programs.

From 2006 to 2012, El Dorado County experienced a steadily declining crime rate; however, between 2013 and 2015, the crime rate spiked, experiencing a similar trend as California. In 2015, the rate of property crime in El Dorado County was lower than the state average by 34.6 percent. Between 2006 and 2015, the total crime in both El Dorado County and California increased with El Dorado County experiencing a 2.3 percent increase and California experiencing a 5.5 percent increase. Voter registration and voter participation rate have had consistent fluctuations between 2002 and 2016. These fluctuations are due to voters being more active during major presidential election years. In 2016, El Dorado County’s registration rate was 84.9 percent, which was 6.1 percent higher than it was in 2014. In addition, El Dorado County’s voter participation and registration rates were consistently higher than California’s.



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# Leading Causes of Death

## What is it?

Each death in the County is reported with certain characteristic information, including age and race/ethnicity of decedent, place of residence at time of death, and cause of death, among other characteristics. The leading causes of death data is collected and reported by the California Department of Public Health. For El Dorado County, data is available until 2015. Therefore, the table below shows the leading causes of death between 2006 and 2015 in the order of California’s top ten most common causes of death.

## How is it used?

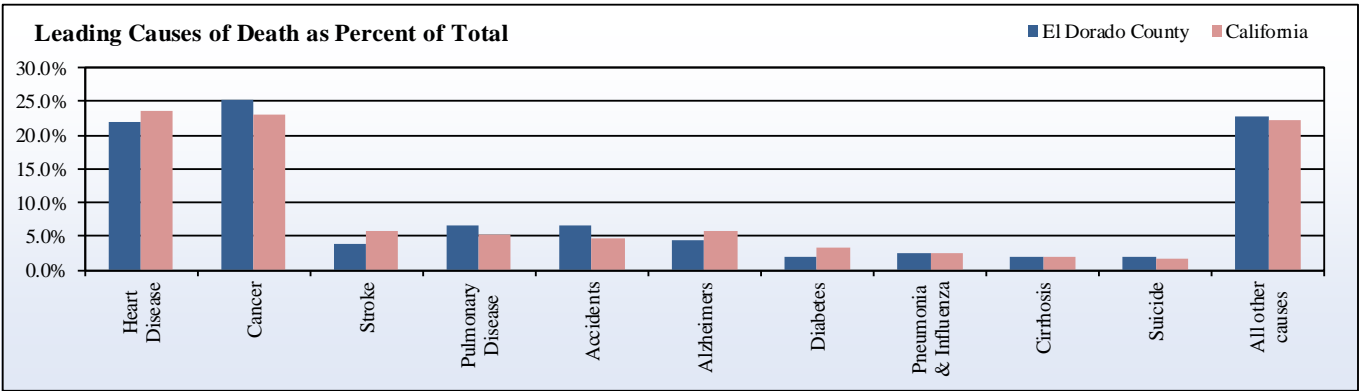
Cause of death statistics indicates the health of a community. If death rates for preventable causes are greater than the regional average, there may be a health or safety issues that can be addressed locally. If death rates for environmentally-influenced factors, such as cancer and influenza, are high,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



Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2015

Cause of Death	El Dorado County	California
Cancer	25.2%	23.0%
Heart Disease	22.0%	23.6%
Pulmonary Disease	6.6%	5.3%
Accidents	6.6%	4.8%
Alzheimers	4.4%	5.8%
Stroke	4.0%	5.8%
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.4%	2.4%
Cirrhosis	2.1%	2.1%
Diabetes	2.0%	3.4%
Suicide	2.0%	1.6%
All other causes	22.8%	22.1%

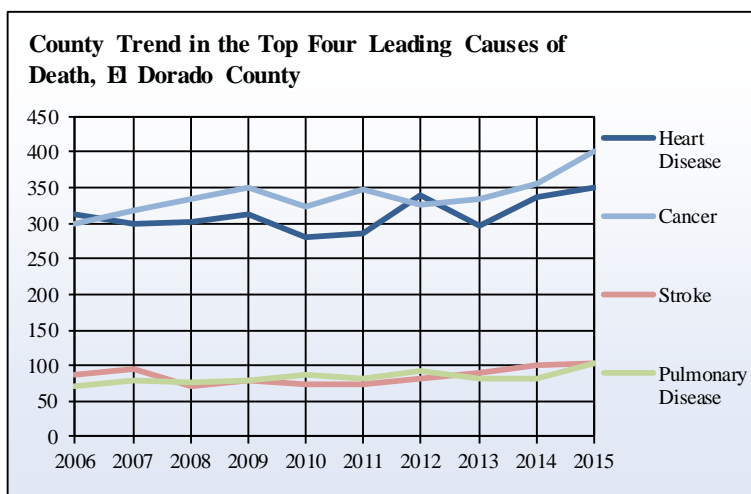
Source: California Department of Public Health



## Leading Causes of Death, El Dorado County

Causes of Death	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All causes	1,233	1,275	1,227	1,336	1,294	1,351	1,403	1,334	1,452	1,585
Heart Disease	313	298	301	313	281	285	340	296	338	349
Cancer	300	319	333	350	324	347	325	335	355	400
Stroke	52	56	56	49	54	52	50	49	61	63
Pulmonary Disease	70	79	76	80	88	82	92	82	83	104
Accidents	86	96	70	79	74	73	81	89	100	104
Alzheimers	32	48	59	64	68	65	56	50	73	70
Diabetes	24	29	20	27	24	34	19	16	18	31
Pneumonia & Influenza	36	18	23	28	28	28	26	28	30	38
Cirrhosis	22	23	16	25	17	19	43	33	35	33
Suicide	31	21	16	36	42	36	38	21	34	32
All other causes	267	288	257	285	294	330	333	335	325	361

Source: California Department of Public Health



IN 2015,  
**HEART DISEASE**  
 ACCOUNTED  
 FOR **22** PERCENT  
 OF TOTAL  
 DEATHS  
 IN EL DORADO COUNTY



# Births to Teenage Mothers

## What is it?

This is a subset of the birth data published by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). For El Dorado County, the most current data is for 2015.

## How is it used?

Teen pregnancy is a major national and state concern because teen mothers and their babies face increased risks to their health and economic status. For example, according to the National Center for Health Statistics, teen mothers are more likely than mothers over age twenty to give birth prematurely (before thirty-seven completed weeks of pregnancy). Many factors contribute to the increased risk of health problems of babies born to teenage mothers.

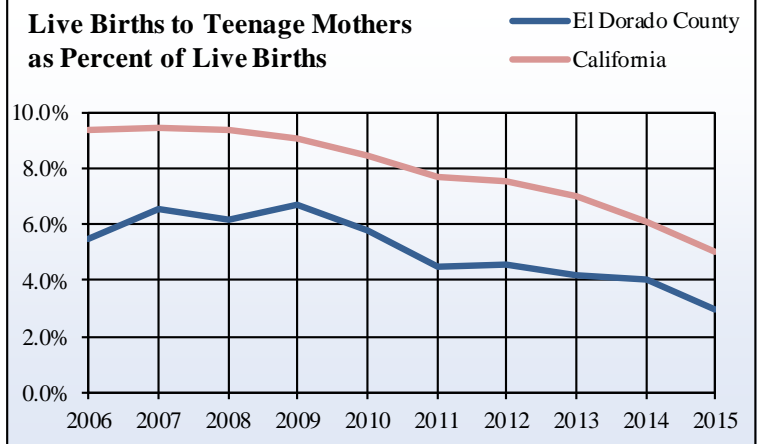


## Total Teen Births, El Dorado County


Year	Number	Percent of Total Live Births	
		El Dorado County	California
2006	111	5.5 %	9.4 %
2007	123	6.5 %	9.4 %
2008	112	6.2 %	9.4 %
2009	115	6.7 %	9.1 %
2010	94	5.8 %	8.5 %
2011	73	4.5 %	7.7 %
2012	75	4.5 %	7.5 %
2013	68	4.2 %	7.0 %
2014	62	4.1 %	6.1 %
2015	47	2.9 %	5.1 %

Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Disease Control and Prevention

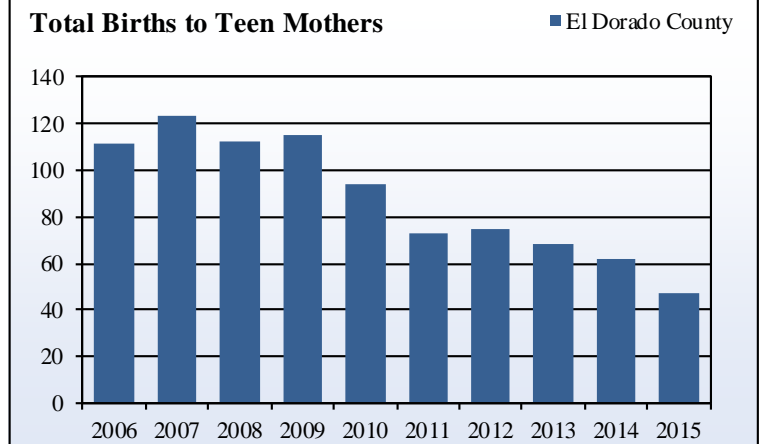
Live Births to Teenage Mothers  
as Percent of Live Births



**BETWEEN  
2006 & 2015,  
BIRTHS TO  
TEEN  
MOTHERS  
DECREASED  
BY  
58%**



Total Births to Teen Mothers



# Infant Mortality

## What is it?

Infant mortality rates are calculated as deaths of infants less than one year old divided by total births. It is reported by the California Department of Public Health, and for El Dorado County, data is only released until 2010.

## How is it used?

Infant mortality is used to compare the health and well-being of populations internationally. Infant mortality represents many factors surrounding birth, including but not limited to the health and socioeconomic status of the mother, prenatal care, quality of the health services delivered to the mother and child, and infant care. In addition, high infant mortality rates are often considered preventable and can be influenced by various education and care programs.

## Infant Mortality, El Dorado County

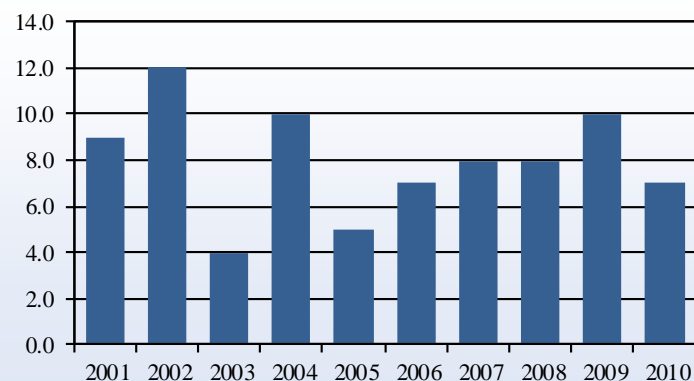
Year	Number	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	
		El Dorado County	California
2001	9	5.3	5.3
2002	12	6.8	5.4
2003	4	2.3	5.2
2004	10	5.3	5.2
2005	5	2.6	5.3
2006	7	3.4	5.0
2007	8	4.3	5.2
2008	8	4.4	5.1
2009	10	5.8	4.9
2010	7	4.3	4.7

Source: California Department of Public Health



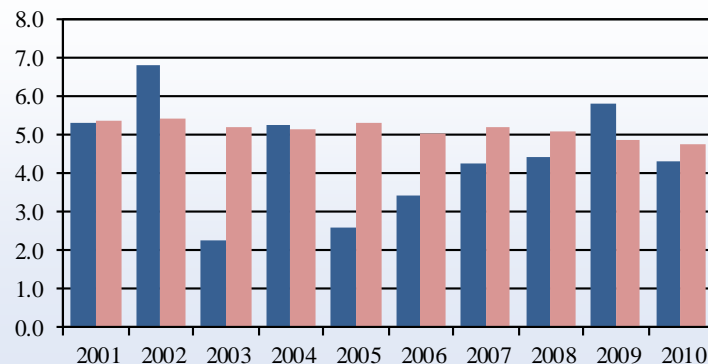
## Total Infant Deaths

■ El Dorado County



## Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

■ El Dorado County  
■ California



# Low Birth Weight Infants

## What is it?

Infants with a low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams, about 5.5 pounds) are reported by the California Department of Public Health as a subset of total births.

## How is it used?

Low birth weight is a major cause of infant mortality. Birth weight is also an important element in child development. Low birth weight babies are at a higher risk of being born with underdeveloped organs. This can lead to lung problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding of the brain, vision loss, and/or serious intestinal problems. Low birth weight babies are more than twenty times more likely to die in their first year of life than babies born at a normal weight.

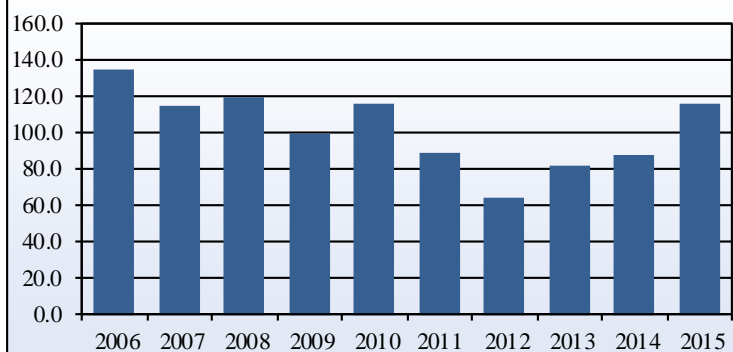
## Low Birth Weight Infants, El Dorado County

Year	Number	Percent of Live Births	
		El Dorado County	California
2006	134	6.6%	6.9%
2007	114	6.1%	6.9%
2008	119	6.6%	6.8%
2009	99	5.8%	6.8%
2010	115	7.1%	6.8%
2011	88	5.4%	6.8%
2012	64	3.9%	7.3%
2013	82	5.0%	6.8%
2014	87	5.7%	6.7%
2015	115	7.2%	7.0%

Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Disease Control and Prevention

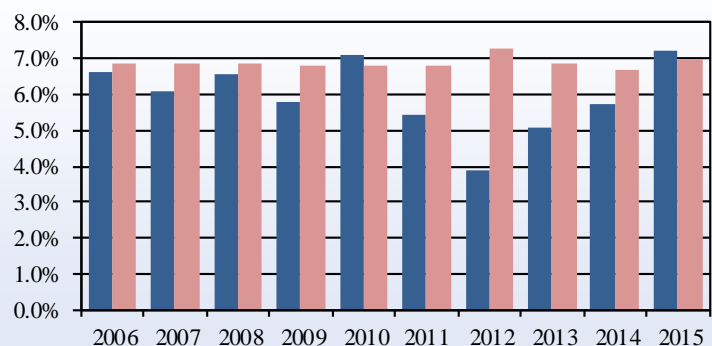
**Total Low Birth Weight Infants (Under 2,500 Grams)**

■ El Dorado County



**Low Birth Weight Infants (Under 2,500 Grams) as Percent of Live Births**

■ El Dorado County  
■ California





# Late Prenatal Care

## What is it?

Late prenatal care is a count of births where the mother first saw a physician about her pregnancy after her second trimester. Data is collected by county health departments from surveys of every birth and reported to the California Department of Public Health. The survey includes a question about when the mother first sought medical care during her pregnancy.

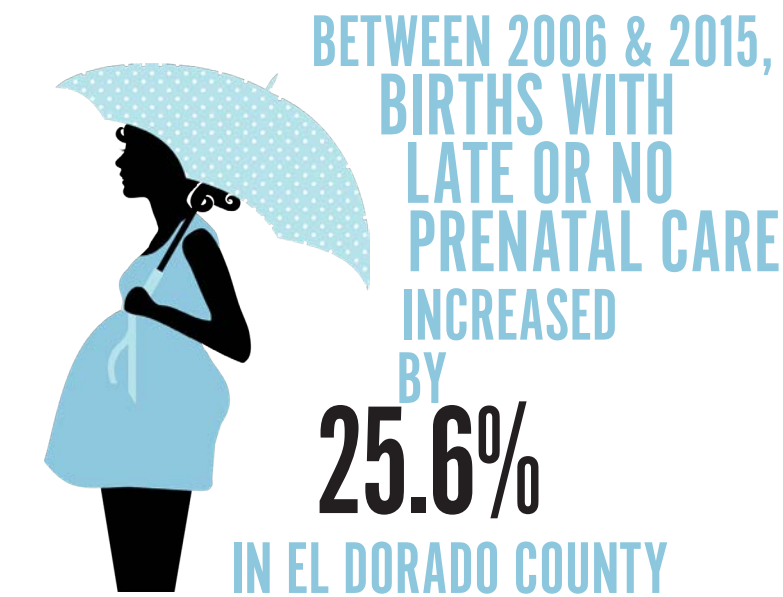
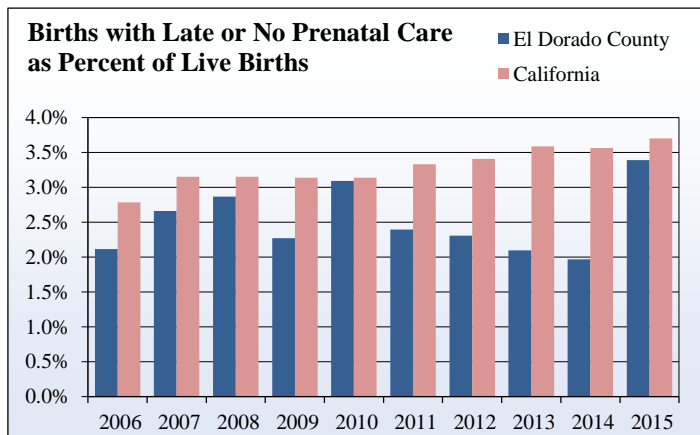
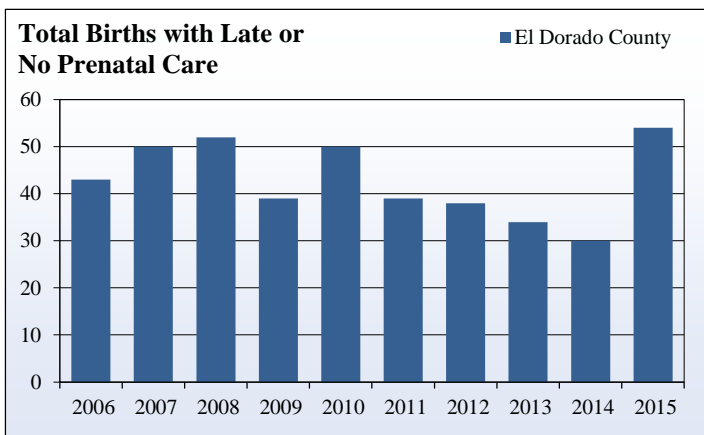
## How is it used?

Late prenatal care is one of the more prominent risk factors for many medical complications later in pregnancy, during childbirth, or among the children themselves. Early medical care can help expectant mothers with lifestyle and medication changes that might otherwise affect their child.

## Births With Late or No Prenatal Care, El Dorado County

Year	Number	Percent of Live Births	
		El Dorado County	California
2006	43	2.1%	2.8%
2007	50	2.7%	3.2%
2008	52	2.9%	3.2%
2009	39	2.3%	3.1%
2010	50	3.1%	3.1%
2011	39	2.4%	3.3%
2012	38	2.3%	3.4%
2013	34	2.1%	3.6%
2014	30	2.0%	3.6%
2015	54	3.4%	3.7%

Source: California Department of Public Health



# TANF-CalWORKS Caseload

## What is it?

This indicator shows the annual average number of California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients (persons) and cases (families or households). CalWORKs is California's implementation of the federal Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) program. CalWORKs is a welfare program that gives cash aid and services to eligible needy California families. If a family has little or no cash and needs housing, food, utilities, clothing, or medical care, they may be eligible to receive immediate short-term help. Families eligible for cash aid are those with needy children who are deprived because of a disability, absence or death of a parent, or unemployment of the principal earner. The assistance is intended to encourage work, enable families to become self-sufficient, and provide financial support for children who lack the proper support and care.

## How is it used?

Information about these programs is useful in determining which areas need the most assistance and which areas have the greatest number of people utilizing assistance programs. Higher incidence of CalWORKs enrollment may indicate a lack of job opportunities for lesser skilled workers, or additional health or social issues that keep people from holding on to adequate employment. Between 2007 and 2016, the total number on recipients in El Dorado County have remained below the state average.

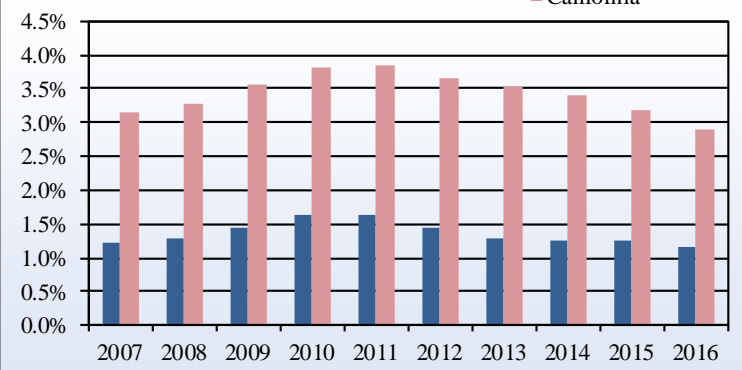
In the past several years, there have been multiple factors causing a reduction in TANF-CalWORKs caseloads. First, during the 2007-2009 recession, cash assistance caseloads experienced a large increase overall in the United States. As the economy recovered, and there was less of a need, many regions experienced a decrease in cash assistance caseloads, which have slowly returned to pre-recession levels. Second, in 2011, a Senate Bill reduced the duration a person may be eligible for CalWORKs, specifically the Safety Net Cases, from 60 months to 48 months, therefore reducing the number of caseloads. Beginning in 2014, CalWORKs family cases that have reached the 48-month limit (Safety Net cases) had their funding switched from the federal TANF to a separate Non-Maintenance-of-Effort State General Fund, and are no longer active in the TANF/CALWORKS caseloads. While there has been a reduction in the total amount of TANF/CalWORKS caseloads, some of this decline may be misleading as cases are being covered by different funds.

## TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, El Dorado County

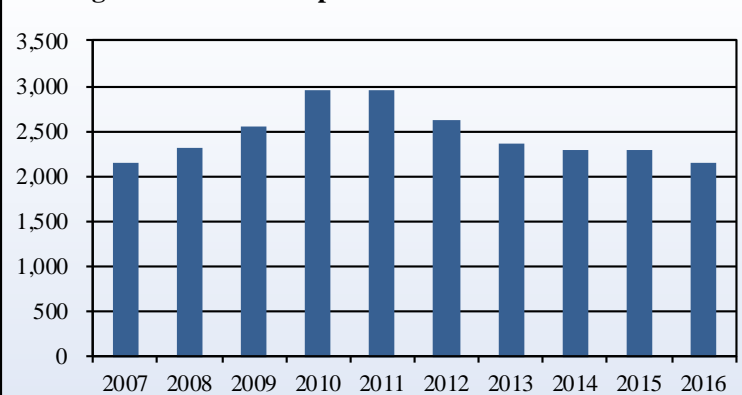
Year	Average Number of recipients	Recipients per Capita, County	Recipients per Capita, State
2007	2,149	1.2%	3.1%
2008	2,316	1.3%	3.3%
2009	2,562	1.4%	3.6%
2010	2,959	1.6%	3.8%
2011	2,956	1.6%	3.9%
2012	2,618	1.4%	3.6%
2013	2,350	1.3%	3.5%
2014	2,286	1.3%	3.4%
2015	2,292	1.3%	3.2%
2016	2,138	1.2%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services

### Average Recipients as a Percent of Total Population



### Average Number of Recipients



# Medi-Cal Caseload

## What is it?

Medi-Cal is California's program that replaces the federal Medicaid program in the state. It was created before Medicaid and, therefore, California legislators successfully requested that the federal government exclude the state from their program. It covers people who are disadvantaged physically or financially. Some examples of Medi-Cal eligible groups are people aged 65 or older, those who are blind or disabled, those who receive a check through the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplemental Payments program, children and parents who receive financial assistance through the CalWORKs program, and women who are pregnant or diagnosed with cervical or breast cancer.

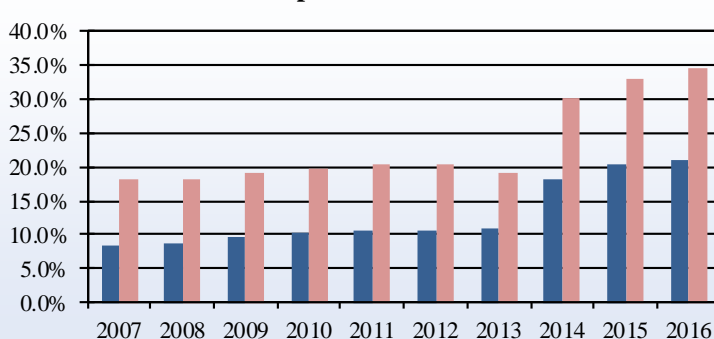
## How is it used?

Information on Medi-Cal programs is helpful in determining the need for public medical assistance in a particular community. As with CalWORKs and food stamps, the relative need for assistance is also an indicator of the social and/or economic status of area residents.

The passing of the Affordable Care Act in 2012, resulted in a significant reform to Medi-Cal payments and recipient eligibility requirements, which has drastically affected the amount of eligible Californians. This reform shifted adults that are eligible for Medi-Cal from Fee-for-Service delivery system, to Managed Care Plans and also transitioned children from the Healthy Families Program into Medi-Cal. This has caused a large increase in Medi-Cal enrollees after 2013, with over 1 in every 3 Californians being covered in 2016.



**Medi-Cal Beneficiaries as Percent of Non-Incarcerated Population**



## Medi-Cal Users, El Dorado County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Non-Incarcerated Population	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	14,917	8.5%	6,553,258	18.0 %
2008	15,687	8.8%	6,721,003	18.3 %
2009	17,192	9.6%	7,094,877	19.2 %
2010	18,648	10.3%	7,397,748	19.9 %
2011	19,109	10.6%	7,594,640	20.4 %
2012	19,049	10.5%	7,619,341	20.3 %
2013	19,999	11.0%	7,280,074	19.0 %
2014	33,247	18.2%	11,522,700	30.1 %
2015	37,403	20.5%	12,834,234	33.0 %
2016	38,306	20.8%	13,542,960	34.6 %

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services



# School Free and Reduced Meal Program

### What is it?

This indicator is the count of K-12 students enrolled in the free or reduced-priced meal program. The program provides meals to students from income-qualifying families. Families only have to claim a certain income level to enroll their children in the program, and no evidence or auditing is required. Periodically, schools will actively promote the program, which can temporarily boost enrollment.

### How is it used?

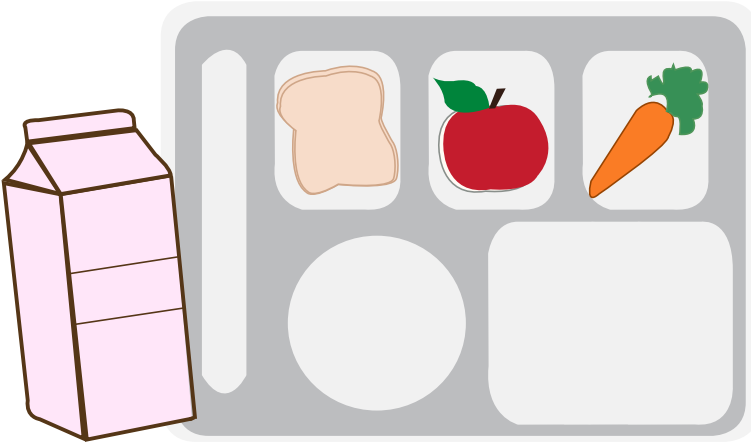
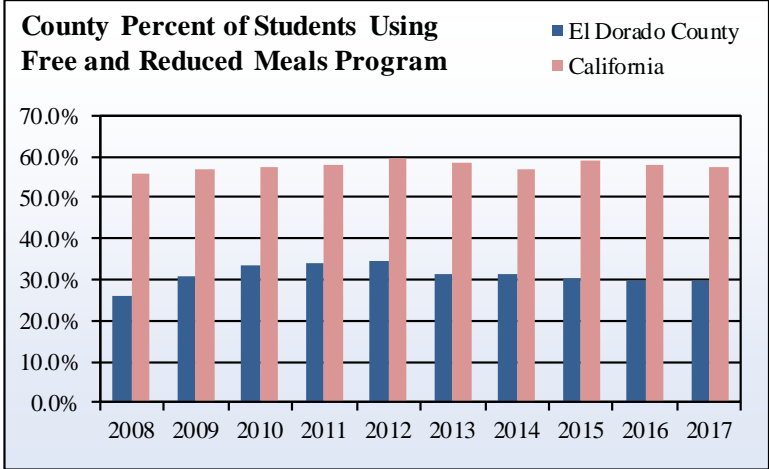
The data can be used to emphasize the degree to which families need assistance within an area. It can also be used as a means to encourage more support for reduced lunches if the demand is increasing, or to justify support from the community to continue the assistance program. The data can also be used as a proxy for change in child poverty rates.



School Free and Reduced Meals, El Dorado County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	7,392	28,686	25.8 %	55.9 %
2009	8,983	29,022	31.0 %	56.7 %
2010	9,679	29,026	33.3 %	57.5 %
2011	9,892	29,084	34.0 %	58.0 %
2012	10,126	29,449	34.4 %	59.4 %
2013	8,536	27,237	31.3 %	58.6 %
2014	8,408	26,960	31.2 %	57.1 %
2015	8,202	26,960	30.4 %	58.9 %
2016	8,040	26,989	29.8 %	58.1 %
2017	8,075	27,022	29.9 %	57.4 %

Source: California Department of Education



IN 2017,  
EL DORADO COUNTY  
HAD 27.5%  
FEWER STUDENTS  
RECEIVING  
FREE OR REDUCED SCHOOL LUNCH  
THAN IN CALIFORNIA



# Educational Attainment

## What is it?

Educational attainment is the highest level of education attained by individuals living in the region. The American Community Survey collects data on educational attainment and produces estimates annually for counties with more than 65,000 people and five-year estimates in all other counties. The data reported below uses the ACS one-year estimates.

## How is it used?

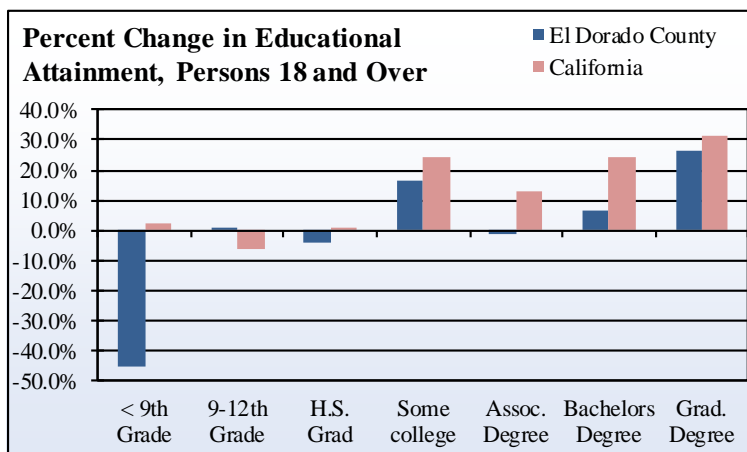
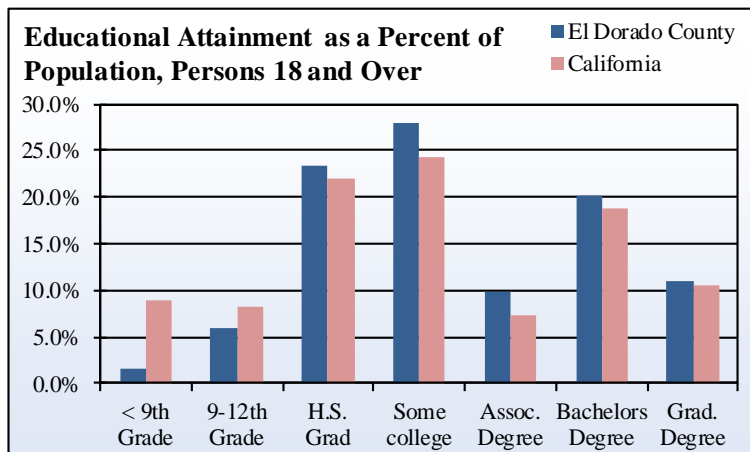
An educated workforce is an important factor for economic development. Educational attainment is linked with the skill level of the workforce. Greater portions of the population with higher educational attainment are linked to higher incomes and lower unemployment. Generally, people with college degrees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



## Population by Race/Ethnicity, El Dorado County

City	2006	2015	Percent of Total in 2015		2006 to 2015 10-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	4,101	2,255	1.5 %	8.8 %	- 45.0 %	2.2 %
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8,765	8,796	6.0 %	8.3 %	0.4 %	- 6.4 %
High school graduate or equivalent	35,823	34,314	23.4 %	22.0 %	- 4.2 %	1.2 %
Some college, no degree	35,075	40,992	28.0 %	24.4 %	16.9 %	24.2 %
Associate's degree	14,662	14,469	9.9 %	7.3 %	- 1.3 %	13.3 %
Bachelor's degree	27,654	29,524	20.1 %	18.8 %	6.8 %	24.2 %
Graduate or professional degree	12,876	16,247	11.1 %	10.5 %	26.2 %	31.7 %
<b>Total Persons Age 18 and Over</b>	<b>138,956</b>	<b>146,597</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>5.5 %</b>	<b>13.2 %</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 1-Year Estimates



# High School Dropout Rate

## What is it?

High school dropout rates are calculated by the California Department of Education and are based on the National Center for Education Statistics definition. The data is derived by adding the number of dropouts from the 12th grade that year, the 11th grade the previous year, the 10th grade two years ago, and the 9th grade three years ago; divided by that sum plus the number of graduates.


## How is it used?

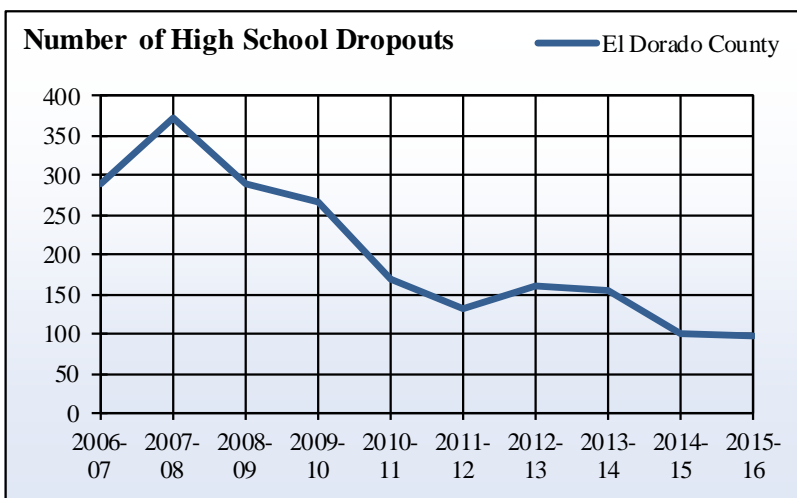
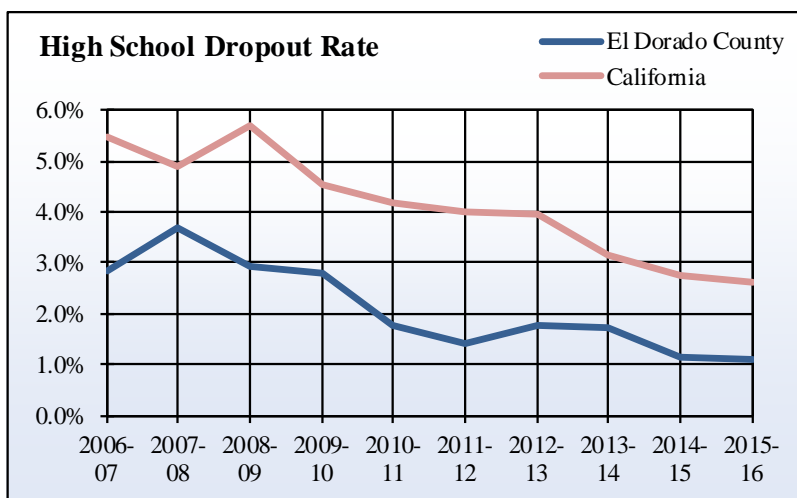
This rate is an indicator of how well youth are prepared to enter the workforce or to obtain higher levels of education. Lower dropout rates are directly related to lower levels of poverty and higher incomes, which improves economies and diversifies the workforce.

## High School Dropouts, El Dorado County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2007	289	2.8 %	5.5 %
2008	373	3.7 %	4.9 %
2009	290	2.9 %	5.7 %
2010	266	2.8 %	4.6 %
2011	168	1.8 %	4.2 %
2012	133	1.4 %	4.0 %
2013	162	1.8 %	3.9 %
2014	156	1.7 %	3.1 %
2015	101	1.1 %	2.8 %
2016	97	1.1 %	2.6 %

Source: California Department of Education

  
**IN 2016,**  
**EL DORADO COUNTY**  
**HIGH SCHOOL**  
**DROPOUTS**  
**DECREASED BY**  
**4 STUDENTS**  
**FROM**  
**THE**  
**PREVIOUS**  
**YEAR**





# Graduates Eligible For UC & CSU Systems

## What is it?

This indicator is the count of high school graduates who have completed coursework required by either the California State University or the University of California postsecondary education systems. Historic data was reported by schools to the California Department of Education in their annual California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS) reports. This system has now been replaced with the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS). Further eligibility based on SAT or other college entrance exams are not included here.

## How is it used?

This indicator is important in identifying areas where support to K-12 students is lacking from local schools, the community, and parents. In order to remain a competitive applicant, a college education is critical for most students looking for higher-wage employment; therefore, in areas where there are very few high school graduates qualified to go to a UC or CSU, supplementary programs and educational opportunities are needed to encourage and provide students with the resources they need.

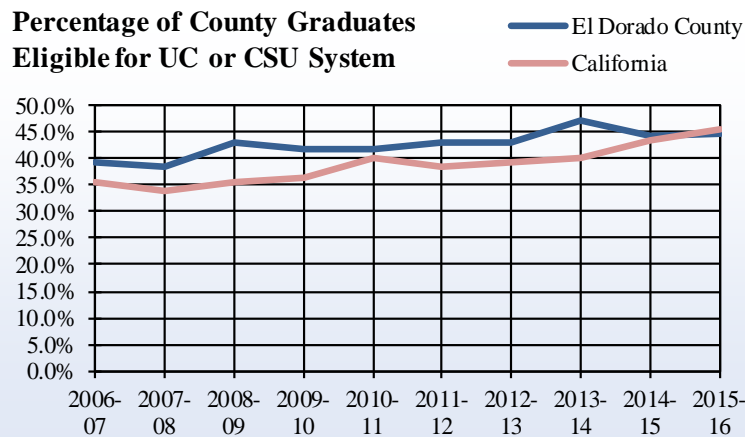


**Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, El Dorado County**

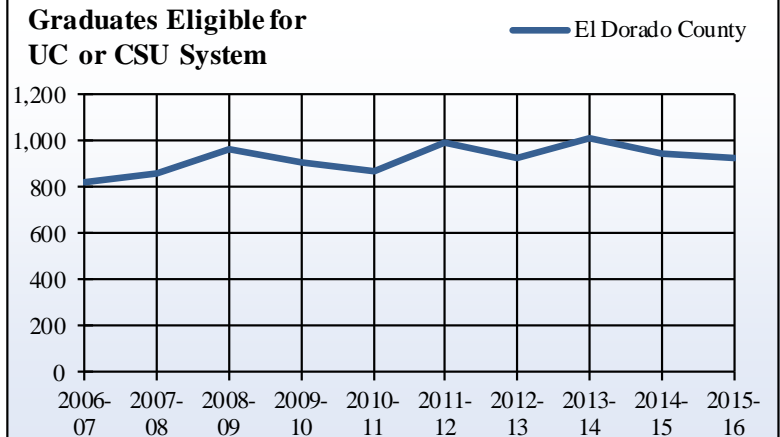
Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Number	El Dorado County	California
2006-07	821	39.2 %	35.5%
2007-08	860	38.5 %	33.9%
2008-09	965	43.0 %	35.3%
2009-10	909	41.9 %	36.3%
2010-11	869	41.7 %	40.3%
2011-12	992	43.2 %	38.3%
2012-13	925	43.1 %	39.4%
2013-14	1,010	47.0 %	40.0%
2014-15	943	44.3 %	43.4%
2015-16	926	44.7 %	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education

**Percentage of County Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System**



**Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System**



# Average SAT Scores

## What is it?

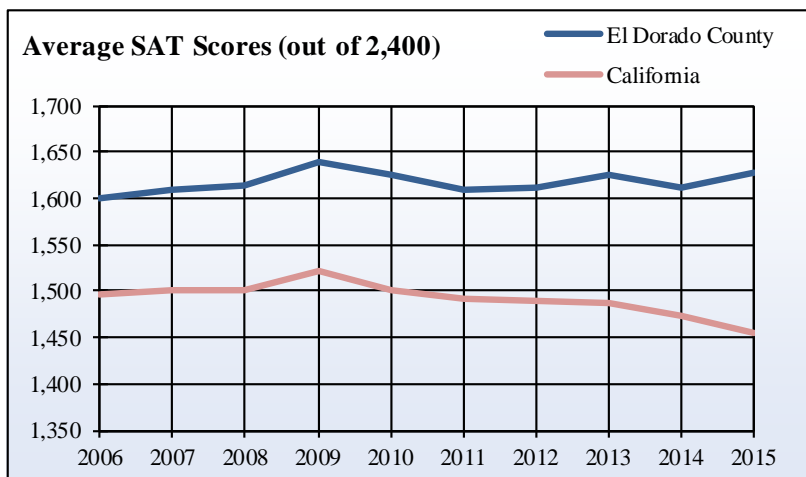
The SAT is designed to measure verbal and mathematical reasoning abilities that are related to successful performance in college, according to the California Department of Education. Academic, demographic, and socioeconomic factors are thought to affect the results of the test scores. Students are required to take the test only if they plan on attending a college that requires it for admission. This is the primary reason the SAT is not an accurate measure of the effectiveness of school curriculum or teaching. SAT scores can be affected by the percentage of eligible students taking the test; as the number of test takers increases, scores tend to fall. If a small percentage of students from a school take the test, then the average score could reflect selective testing; a school may encourage only those students who are identified as high achievers to participate. For this reason, the percentage of students who took the exam is provided. The highest possible score a student can receive is 2400.

## How is it used?

SAT scores are usually an indicator of academic performance for children in local schools, except where an exceptionally low or high percentage of students took the test. The measure is commonly used to compare student performance nationally. Scores can also be affected by the social and economic fabric of the community.



IN THE 2015-16 SCHOOL YEAR,  
EL DORADO COUNTY'S  
AVERAGE SAT SCORE  
WAS **12%**  
**HIGHER**  
THAN THE  
CALIFORNIA AVERAGE



## Average SAT Scores (out of 2,400), El Dorado County

School Year	El Dorado County		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	34.7 %	1,601	36.9 %	1,497
2007-08	35.4 %	1,610	35.9 %	1,500
2008-09	37.2 %	1,614	34.7 %	1,502
2009-10	36.8 %	1,640	33.3 %	1,521
2010-11	41.1 %	1,626	37.9 %	1,502
2011-12	43.9 %	1,610	39.3 %	1,492
2012-13	42.9 %	1,612	40.4 %	1,489
2013-14	45.2 %	1,625	41.1 %	1,487
2014-15	41.8 %	1,611	42.4 %	1,473
2015-16	42.4 %	1,627	43.5 %	1,455

Source: California Department of Education

\*In newly released 2016 data, the method used to calculate average SAT scores has changed, and therefore is not directly comparable to previous year's data.

# English Learners Enrollment

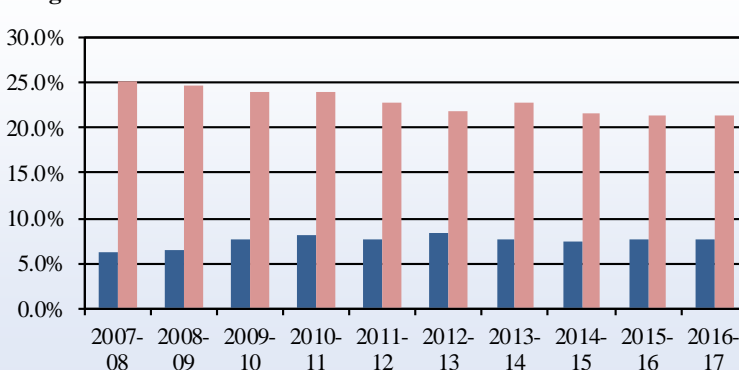
## What is it?

This is the count of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs. These programs were once referred to as “English as a second language” (ESL). The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment by school district.

## How is it used?

ELL programs require additional school resources per student, although enrollment in the program does not increase school funding, so this can be a measure of hardship for local school districts. It is also a measure of community culture – children and families who continue to primarily use a non-English language can indicate adherence to native culture and may have less access to high paying employment opportunities.

**Percent of Students Enrolled in English Language Learning Program**

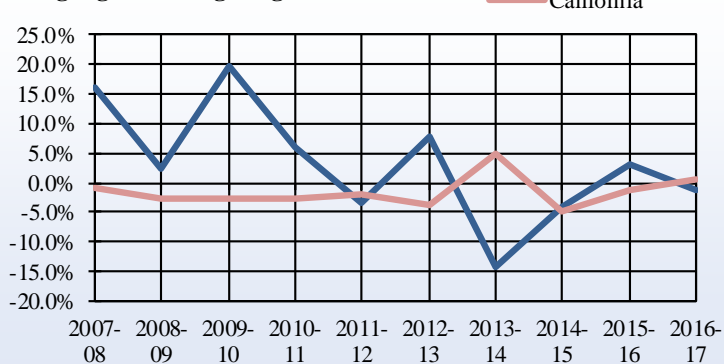


## English Language Learning Program Enrollment, El Dorado County

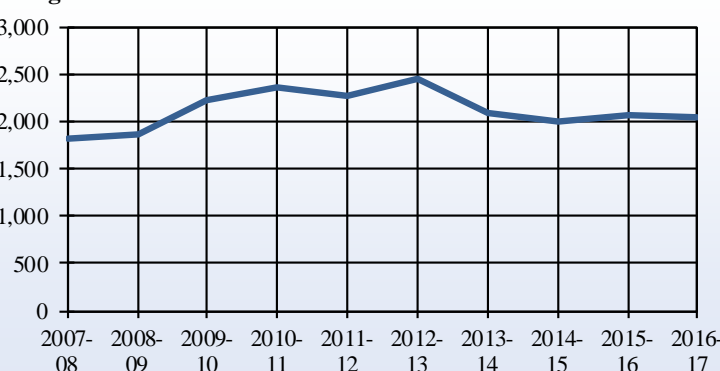
Year	El Dorado County				California
	Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L. Students
2007-08	1,814	15.9%	28,950	6.3%	25.2%
2008-09	1,854	2.2%	28,686	6.5%	24.7%
2009-10	2,222	19.8%	29,022	7.7%	24.0%
2010-11	2,352	5.9%	29,026	8.1%	24.0%
2011-12	2,272	-3.4%	29,294	7.8%	22.6%
2012-13	2,446	7.7%	29,441	8.3%	21.7%
2013-14	2,094	-14.4%	27,237	7.7%	22.7%
2014-15	2,005	-4.3%	26,960	7.4%	21.5%
2015-16	2,065	3.0%	26,987	7.7%	21.3%
2016-17	2,038	-1.3%	27,021	7.5%	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education

**Percentage Change in English Language Learning Program Enrollment**



**English Language Learning Program Enrollment**





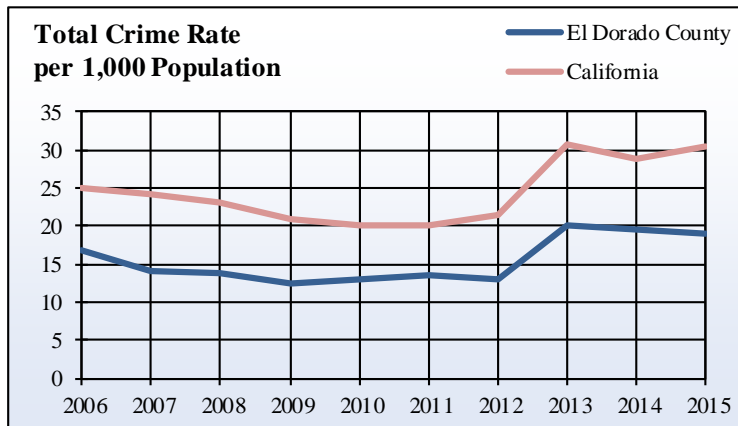
# Crime Rates

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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



**Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, El Dorado County**

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2006	13.3	19.7	3.5	5.4	16.8	25.1
2007	11.5	18.8	2.7	5.3	14.2	24.1
2008	11.4	18.0	2.5	5.1	13.9	23.0
2009	9.7	16.2	2.9	4.7	12.6	20.9
2010	10.4	15.8	2.7	4.4	13.1	20.2
2011	11.5	15.9	2.1	4.2	13.6	20.0
2012	10.5	17.2	2.5	4.3	13.0	21.5
2013	17.9	26.8	2.1	4.0	20.1	30.8
2014	17.2	24.8	2.2	4.0	19.4	28.7
2015	17.2	26.3	1.8	4.3	19.1	30.6

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

**IN 2015,  
EL DORADO COUNTY  
HAD  
34.6%  
FEWER PROPERTY CRIMES  
PER CAPITA  
THAN IN  
CALIFORNIA**



**IN 2015,  
EL DORADO COUNTY  
HAD  
58.1%  
FEWER VIOLENT CRIMES  
PER CAPITA  
THAN IN  
CALIFORNIA**

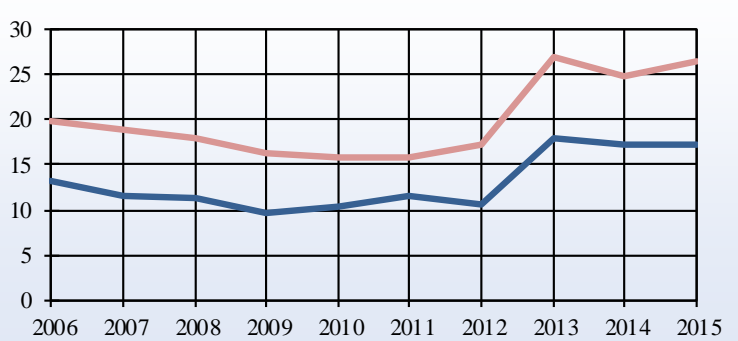


## Property Crimes, El Dorado County

Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over \$400	Total
2006	993	468	850	2,311
2007	958	297	774	2,029
2008	1,086	244	697	2,027
2009	932	178	626	1,736
2010	1,112	174	589	1,875
2011	1,234	181	678	2,093
2012	983	209	714	1,906
2013	1,012	301	758	2,071
2014	830	300	711	1,841
2015	735	240	833	1,808

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population

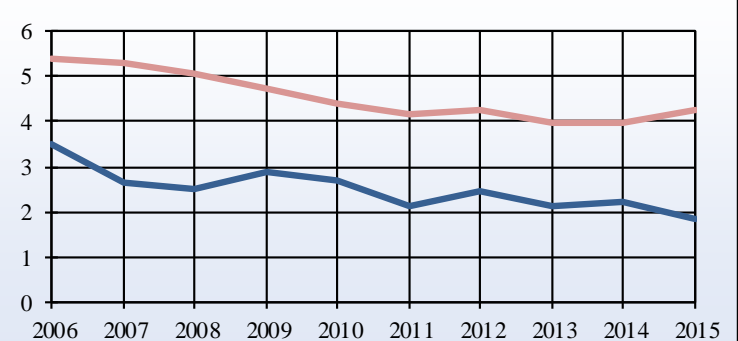


## Violent Crimes, El Dorado County

Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2006	4	40	51	519	614
2007	4	39	55	373	471
2008	8	29	60	354	451
2009	3	50	71	396	520
2010	3	34	66	382	485
2011	4	30	53	303	390
2012	3	26	57	358	444
2013	5	37	39	309	390
2014	3	48	51	307	409
2015	9	50	53	222	334

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population



BETWEEN 2006 AND 2015,  
HOMICIDE  
CRIMES  
INCREASED BY **125** PERCENT



# Voter Registration and Participation

## What is it?

Voter information includes voter registration and political party affiliation. It is reported by the California Secretary of State every two years.

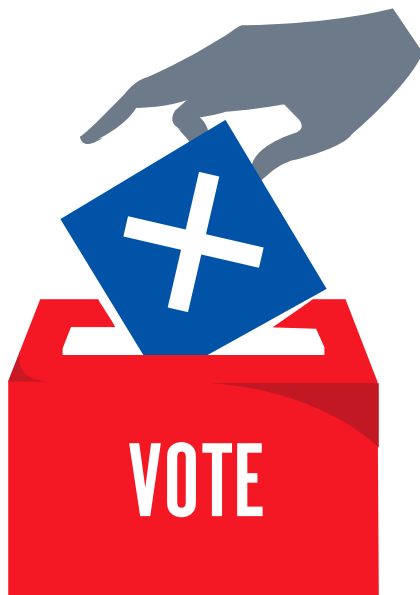
## How is it used?

People typically choose a political party representing social and economic values close to their own. Therefore, political party membership may allow a business or organization to evaluate whether the community may or may not support particular proposals for development or regulation. The choice of a party generally reflects certain attitudes towards government including relative tolerance for higher taxes, land preservation, and allocation of local government funds. Consistently between 2002 and 2016, El Dorado County remained above the State in both the voter registration rate and participation rate.

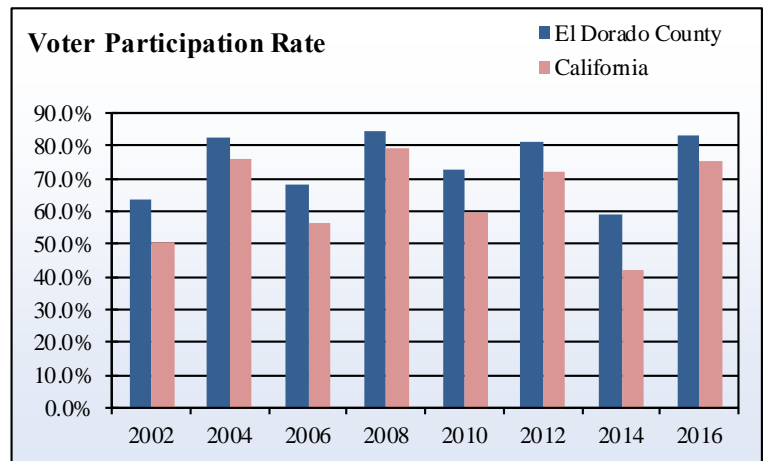
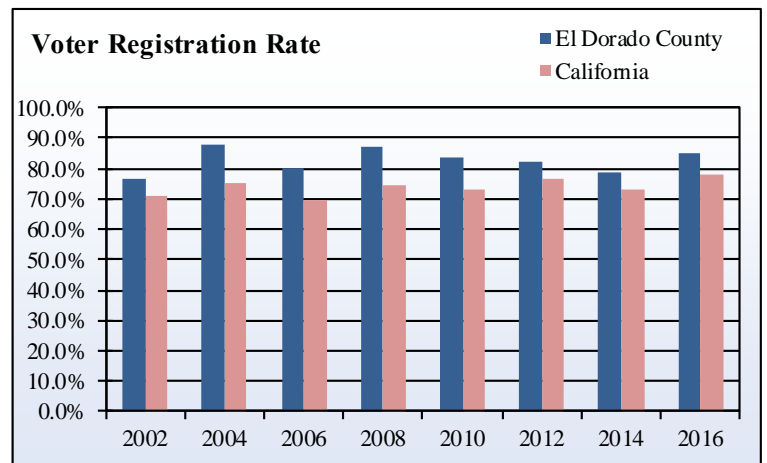
## Voter Participation in General Elections, El Dorado County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	116,640	89,640	57,060	76.9%	63.7 %
2004	119,947	105,687	87,314	88.1%	82.6 %
2006	126,002	101,036	68,840	80.2%	68.1 %
2008	127,969	111,325	93,890	87.0%	84.3 %
2010	129,238	107,925	78,610	83.5%	72.8 %
2012	134,289	110,634	89,601	82.4%	81.0 %
2014	135,707	106,931	62,973	78.8%	58.9 %
2016	137,103	116,459	97,024	84.9%	83.3 %

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions



IN 2016,  
EL DORADO COUNTY  
HAD A **VOTER**  
**PARTICIPATION RATE**  
OF **83.3%**











# INDUSTRY INDICATORS

Industry indicators show the status and growth of key industries linked to economic growth within Northern California. Most economic development efforts in the region focus on some if not all of these industries. Their growth is linked with the environmental, economic, and social improvement of Northern California communities.

Both agricultural jobs and earnings in El Dorado County increased between 2006 and 2015 with a 4.6 percent increase in agricultural earnings between 2014 and 2015. In 2015, agricultural earnings accounted for 1.2 percent of total earnings, much less than the state average of 2.8 percent. In 2015, construction jobs in the County made up 8.1 percent of total jobs- 3.4 percent more than the state average. Construction jobs declined by 3,370 jobs between 2006 and 2015. Over the same period, construction earnings also declined, with a 35.6 percent decrease between 2006 and 2015; however, construction earnings in El Dorado County still remained above the State. In 2015, construction earnings made up 11.6 percent of total earnings in the County, while the state average was only 5.1 percent.

Between 2006 and 2014, jobs and earnings in the manufacturing industry declined. In 2015 both jobs and earnings increased. In 2015, manufacturing jobs accounted for four percent of jobs in the County. Manufacturing earnings accounted for five percent of earnings in El Dorado County, while they accounted for 9.2 percent in California. Over the past decade, there was a slow decline in manufacturing jobs and earnings in California as a whole. However, in 2015, El Dorado County manufacturing jobs and earnings nearly doubled.

In El Dorado County, travel and recreation jobs declined marginally between 2007 and 2010; however, it steadily increased between 2010 and 2015. In 2015, travel and recreation jobs accounted for 13.2 percent of the total number of jobs in the County, which was three percent higher than California (10.2 percent). Between 2006 and 2015, travel and recreation earnings also steadily increased. In 2015, travel and recreation earnings made up 7.1 percent of all earnings in El Dorado County.

Between 2006 and 2015, retail jobs in El Dorado County fluctuated, and in 2015, the percentage of retail jobs in the County was higher than the State. As of 2015, jobs in retail amounted to 9.8 percent of the County's workforce, as opposed to 9.2 percent in California. Between 2006 and 2010, in both California and the County, retail earnings declined; however, between 2010 and 2015, retail earnings increased.

Between 2006 and 2015, the proportion of government jobs in El Dorado County fluctuated. Government jobs include all employees in the local, State, and Federal Government. The County saw large increases in the years 2009 and 2015. Over this time period, the County had fewer workers as a percent of total county workers than the State; however, in 2015, government workers in the County made up 12.4 percent of the total workforce, surpassing California which was only 11.9 percent. Between 2006 and 2015, government worker earnings in El Dorado County averaged around 20.8 percent of total earnings. In 2015, the County government worker earnings accounted for 21 percent of total earnings, while it only accounted for 17 percent of earnings for the State.



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# Agricultural Including Forestry and Fishing

## What is it?

The agricultural sector of the economy has a vast affect on the entire economy as a whole, especially in rural areas. When there is a change in agricultural production, it leads to an effect on overall jobs and income. The United States Department of Agriculture releases a summary of the agricultural commissioner's reports to track the changes in overall agricultural production. Farm income is separated by livestock and crop measurements, government payments, and other payments. The distribution of farm income represents farm wages separated by proprietor and corporate farm income. Top crops by value shows the top ten crops by total revenue within the county. Agriculture jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the agriculture industry.

## How is it used?

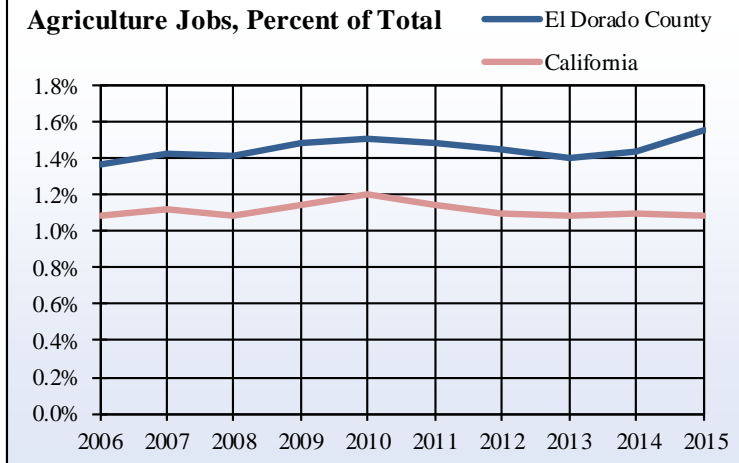
Agriculture is typically a base industry, that is, it is responsible for bringing in revenues from outside the county to support the local economy. Values for agricultural production are important to monitor because they indicate how much agriculture is contributing year-to-year. Agriculture tends to be a volatile industry, subject to annual fluctuations based on weather, crop prices, and other factors. The sustainability of the agriculture sector depends on stability over a longer period of time.

## Agriculture Jobs, El Dorado County

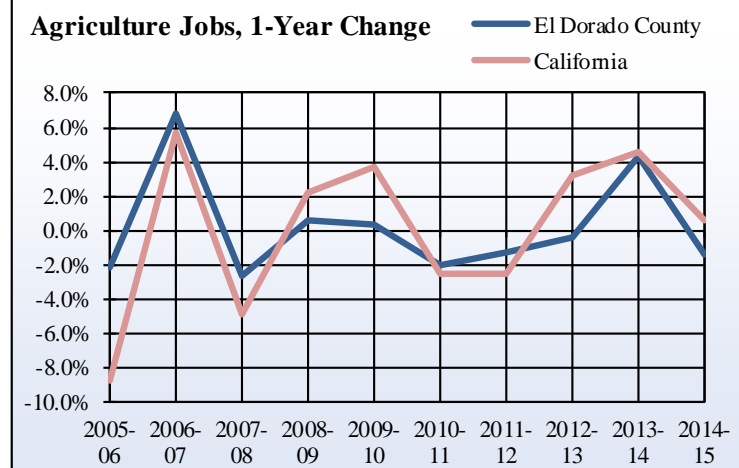
Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	1,287	1.4%	1.1 %	- 2.1 %	- 8.7 %
2007	1,374	1.4%	1.1 %	6.8 %	5.7 %
2008	1,337	1.4%	1.1 %	- 2.7 %	- 4.9 %
2009	1,344	1.5%	1.1 %	0.5 %	2.2 %
2010	1,349	1.5%	1.2 %	0.4 %	3.7 %
2011	1,322	1.5%	1.1 %	- 2.0 %	- 2.5 %
2012	1,305	1.5%	1.1 %	- 1.3 %	- 2.6 %
2013	1,299	1.4%	1.1 %	- 0.5 %	3.2 %
2014	1,355	1.4%	1.1 %	4.3 %	4.6 %
2015	1,336	1.6%	1.1 %	- 1.4 %	0.6 %

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

## Agriculture Jobs, Percent of Total



## Agriculture Jobs, 1-Year Change



**BETWEEN 2006 & 2015,  
AGRICULTURE JOBS  
INCREASED  
BY 3.8  
PERCENT**





# Agricultural Earnings & Value Including Forestry and Fishing

**Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County**

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	\$ 25,049	0.7 %	2.3 %	4.4 %	- 2.0 %
2007	\$ 25,255	0.7 %	2.5 %	0.8 %	12.1 %
2008	\$ 15,690	0.4 %	2.4 %	- 37.9 %	- 6.4 %
2009	\$ 14,451	0.4 %	2.6 %	- 7.9 %	3.4 %
2010	\$ 14,291	0.4 %	2.6 %	- 1.1 %	3.1 %
2011	\$ 14,878	0.4 %	2.6 %	4.1 %	8.1 %
2012	\$ 26,922	0.8 %	2.7 %	81.0 %	9.9 %
2013	\$ 41,231	1.1 %	2.9 %	53.1 %	9.5 %
2014	\$ 41,391	1.1 %	2.8 %	0.4 %	2.0 %
2015	\$ 48,328	1.2 %	2.8 %	16.8 %	4.6 %

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

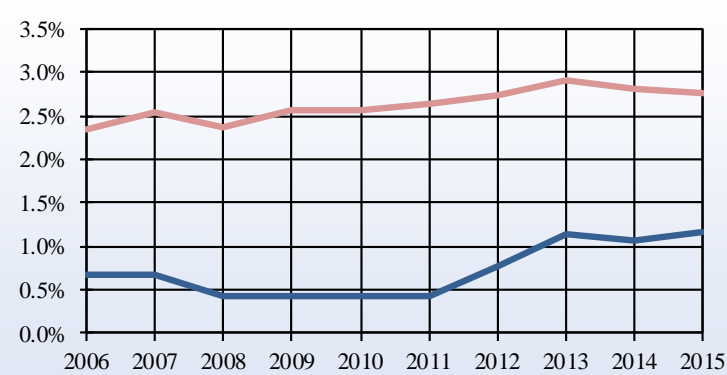
\*Revised estimates for 2001-2014 were recently released by the BEA, therefore data may not be directly comparable to previous years.

**Value of Agriculture and Timber Production (in Thousands), El Dorado County**

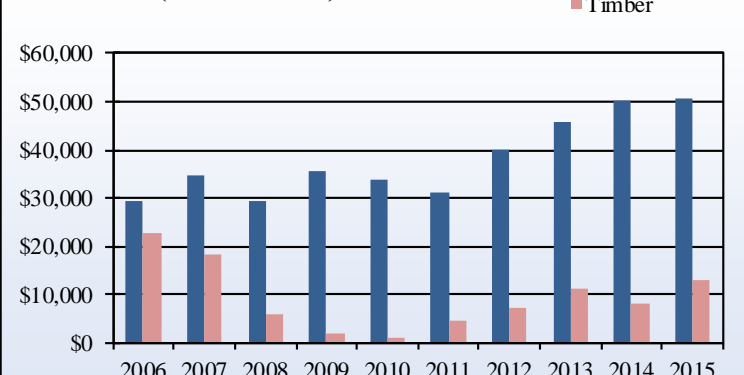
Year	Agricultural Value	Timber Value	Timber as a Percent of Total Value	Total Value
2006	\$ 29,340	\$ 22,847	43.8 %	\$ 52,187
2007	\$ 34,643	\$ 18,521	34.8 %	\$ 53,164
2008	\$ 29,359	\$ 5,964	16.9 %	\$ 35,323
2009	\$ 35,565	\$ 1,776	4.8 %	\$ 37,341
2010	\$ 33,750	\$ 1,202	3.4 %	\$ 34,952
2011	\$ 31,338	\$ 4,751	13.2 %	\$ 36,089
2012	\$ 40,067	\$ 7,076	15.0 %	\$ 47,143
2013	\$ 45,818	\$ 11,370	19.9 %	\$ 57,188
2014	\$ 50,024	\$ 8,098	13.9 %	\$ 58,122
2015	\$ 50,736	\$ 13,181	20.6 %	\$ 63,917

Source: County Agricultural Commissioners' Reports and State Board of Equalization, Timber Tax Division

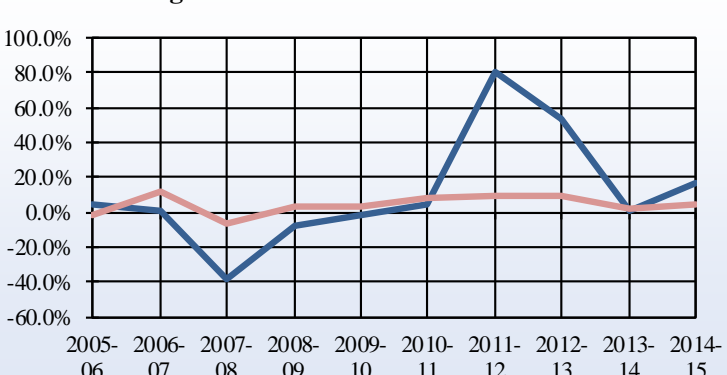
**Agriculture Earnings, Percent of Total**



**Value of Agricultural and Timber Production (in Thousands)**



**Agriculture Earnings, 1-Year Change**



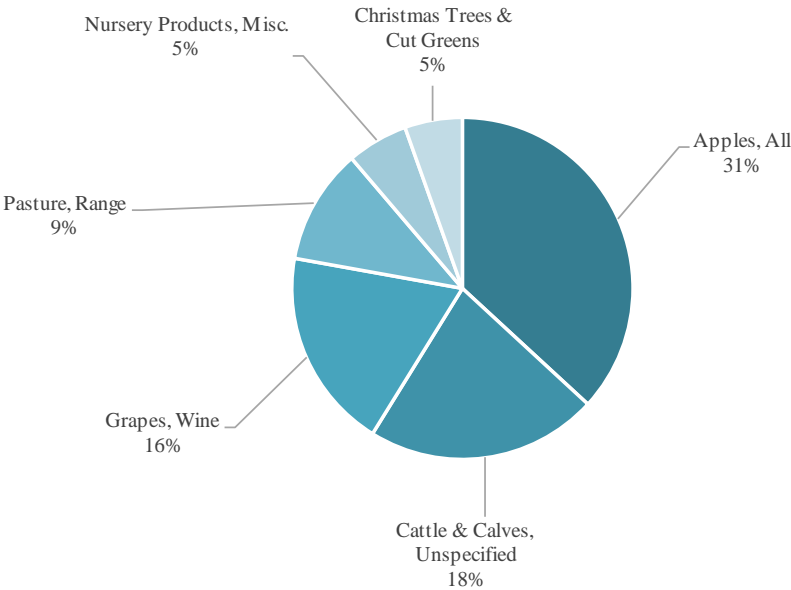
# Top Crops by Value

Top Crops by Value in 2015, El Dorado County

Crop	Value
Apples, All	\$15,713,000
Cattle & Calves, Unspecified	\$9,380,000
Grapes, Wine	\$8,099,000
Pasture, Range	\$4,660,000
Nursery Products, Misc.	\$2,468,000
Christmas Trees & Cut Greens	\$2,331,000
Peaches, Unspecified	\$1,970,000
Livestock, Unspecified	\$1,928,000
Fruits & Nuts, Unspecified	\$1,451,000
Apiary Products, Pollination Fees	\$902,000
Other	\$1,833,600
Total Value of Agriculture	\$50,735,600

Source: USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service

Top Crops by Value in 2015, El Dorado County





# Source & Distribution of Farm Income

**Source of Farm Income (in Thousands),  
El Dorado County**

Year	Cash Receipts		Government Payments	Other Misc. Income
	Livestock	Crops		
2006	\$3,660	\$13,722	\$92	\$12,138
2007	\$3,150	\$17,275	\$298	\$10,125
2008	\$2,875	\$14,650	\$693	\$10,300
2009	\$3,664	\$21,156	\$423	\$6,948
2010	\$4,599	\$19,560	\$850	\$5,675
2011	\$4,690	\$18,329	\$631	\$6,525
2012	\$6,454	\$26,237	\$529	\$7,651
2013	\$7,095	\$31,171	\$426	\$5,935
2014	\$8,290	\$31,199	\$775	\$5,636
2015	\$7,780	\$27,153	\$774	\$5,733

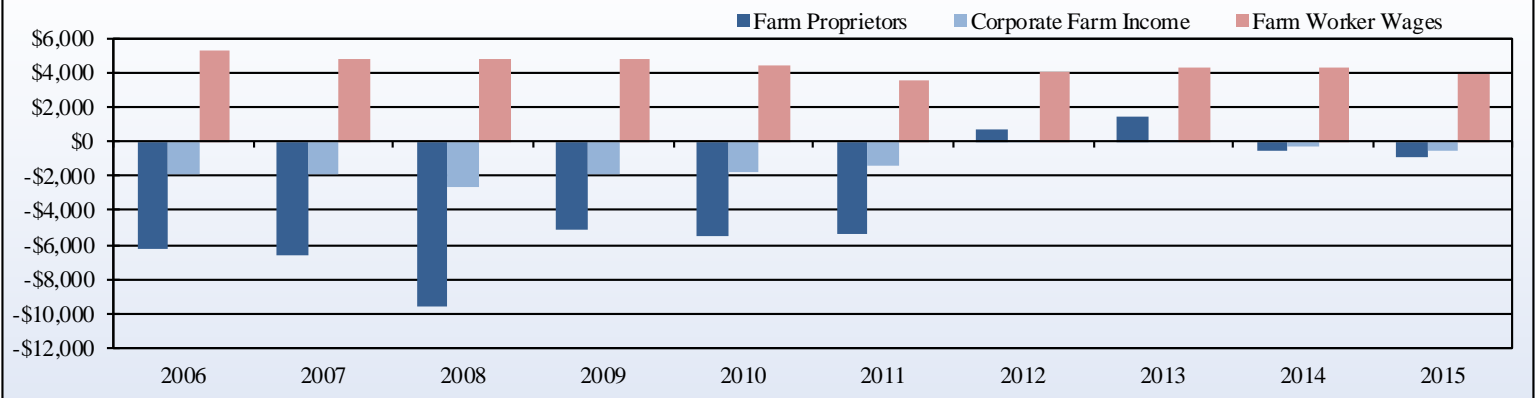
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Distribution of Farm Income (in Thousands),  
El Dorado County**

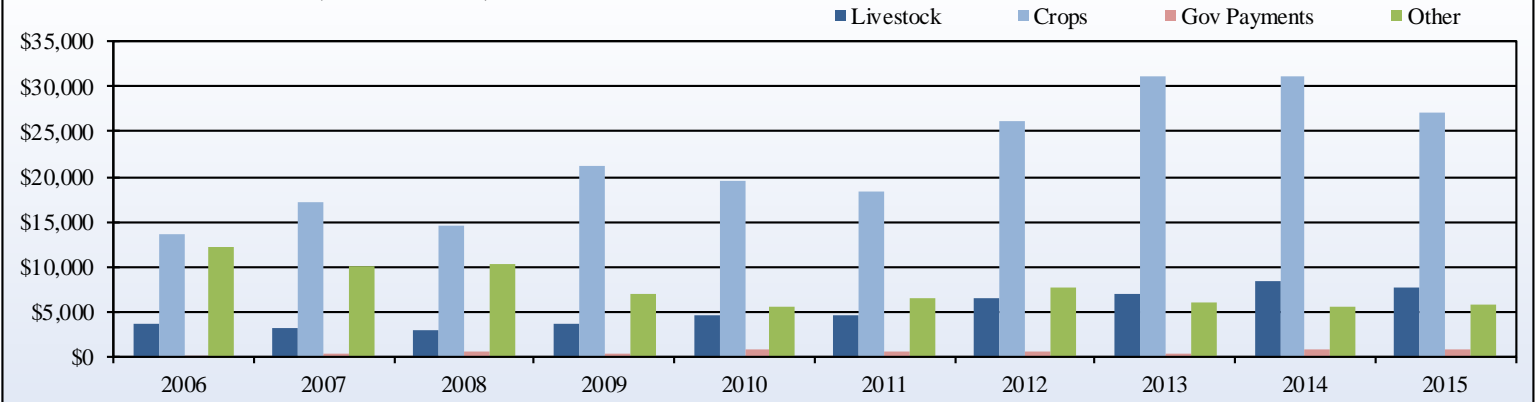
Year	Farm Proprietors	Corporate Farm Income	Farmworker Wages
2006	-\$6,277	-\$1,869	\$5,227.00
2007	-\$6,646	-\$1,871	\$4,734.00
2008	-\$9,531	-\$2,632	\$4,729.00
2009	-\$5,075	-\$1,912	\$4,800.00
2010	-\$5,540	-\$1,804	\$4,450.00
2011	-\$5,343	-\$1,441	\$3,481.00
2012	\$661	\$87	\$3,980.00
2013	\$1,409	\$108	\$4,228.00
2014	-\$591	-\$278	\$4,225.00
2015	-\$964	-\$505	\$3,946.00

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

**Distribution of Farm Income (in Thousands)**



**Source of Farm Income (in Thousands)**





# Energy and Utilities

## What is it?

Electricity use and generation is reported by the California Energy Commission. Electricity generation capacity is the amount of energy that power plants with more than 0.1 megawatts in capacity are capable of producing, assuming they are running at full capacity 100 percent of the time. Actual production is somewhat less than capacity, especially for plant types that use less reliable sources, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric. Energy and utilities jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the industry.

## How is it used?

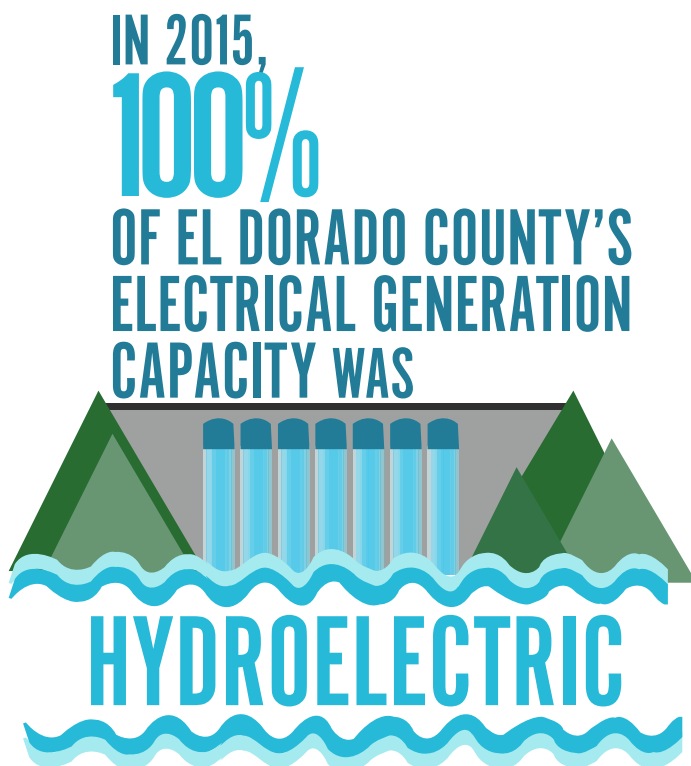
Changes in electrical generation capacity allow planners an estimate of growth and capabilities of electrical capacity. The data can be compared to energy use in the Environment section to evaluate whether an area is energy self-sufficient. In addition, energy is often a base industry in rural counties and provides a valuable economic indicator.



**Electrical Generation Capacity, El Dorado County, 2015**

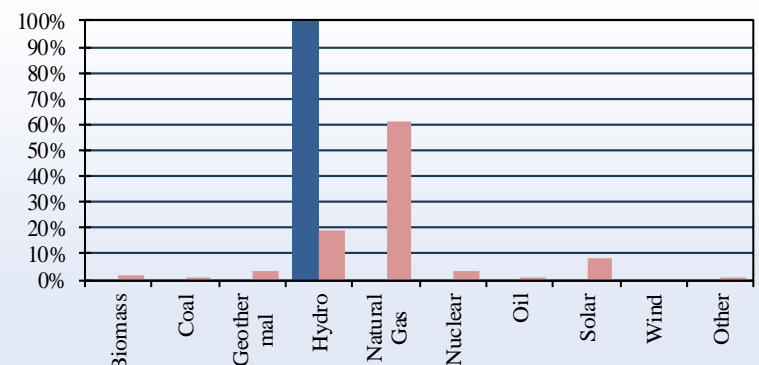
Facility Type	Total Capacity (Megawatts)	Percent of Capacity	
		County	California
Biomass	0	0.0%	1.6%
Coal	0	0.0%	0.2%
Geothermal	0	0.0%	3.6%
Hydro	765.78	100.0%	19.1%
Natural Gas	0	0.0%	61.2%
Nuclear	0	0.0%	3.3%
Oil	0	0.0%	0.5%
Solar	0	0.0%	8.2%
Wind	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0.0%

Source: The California Energy Commission



**Electricity Generation Capacity, Licensed Power Plants Over 0.1 MW Capacity**

■ El Dorado ■ California



# Energy and Utilities Jobs and Earnings

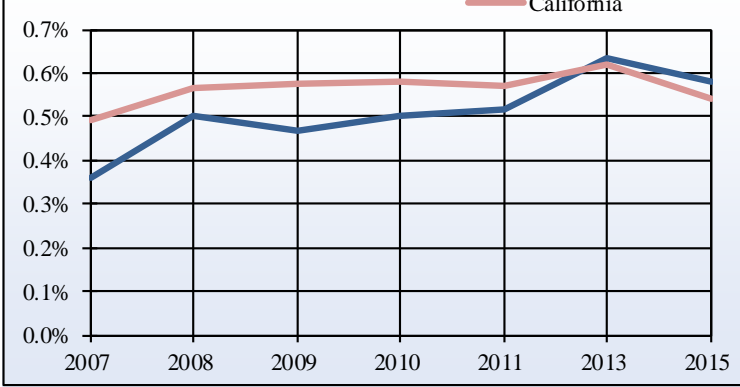
## Energy and Utilities Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	(D)	n/a	0.5%	n/a	4.7%
2007	347	0.4%	0.5%	n/a	5.0%
2008	474	0.5%	0.6%	36.6%	12.6%
2009	426	0.5%	0.6%	-10.1%	-1.8%
2010	450	0.5%	0.6%	5.6%	0.4%
2011	462	0.5%	0.6%	2.7%	0.1%
2012	(D)	n/a	0.6%	n/a	13.5%
2013	584	0.6%	0.6%	n/a	1.3%
2014	(D)	n/a	0.6%	n/a	1.7%
2015	499	0.6%	0.5%	n/a	-9.3%

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

\*Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential business data

## Energy and Utilities Jobs, Percent of Total



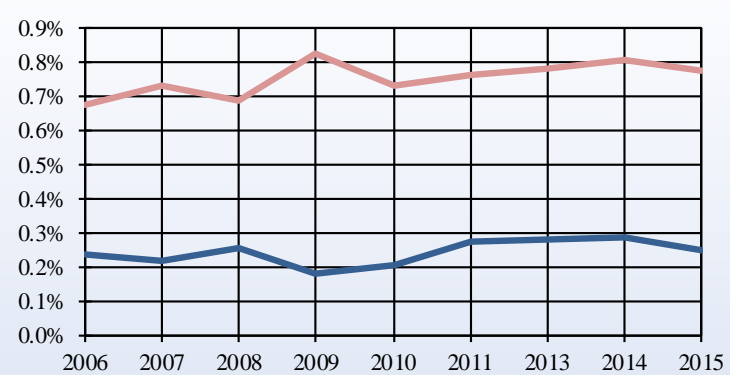
\*Due to undisclosed values, 2006, 2012, & 2014 has been excluded from the graph

## Energy and Utilities Earnings, El Dorado County

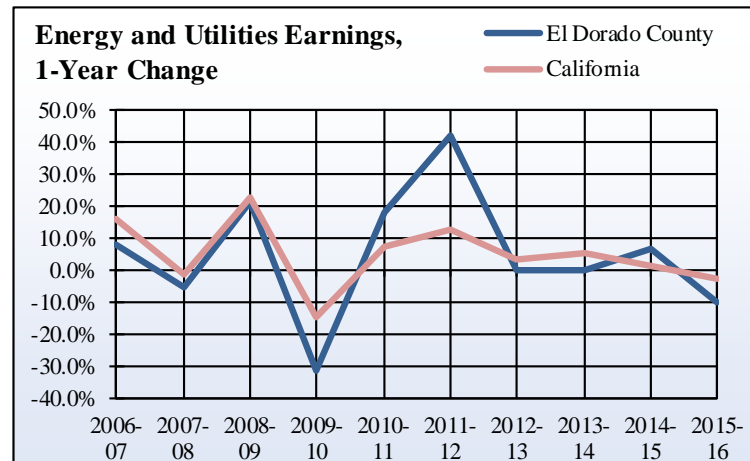
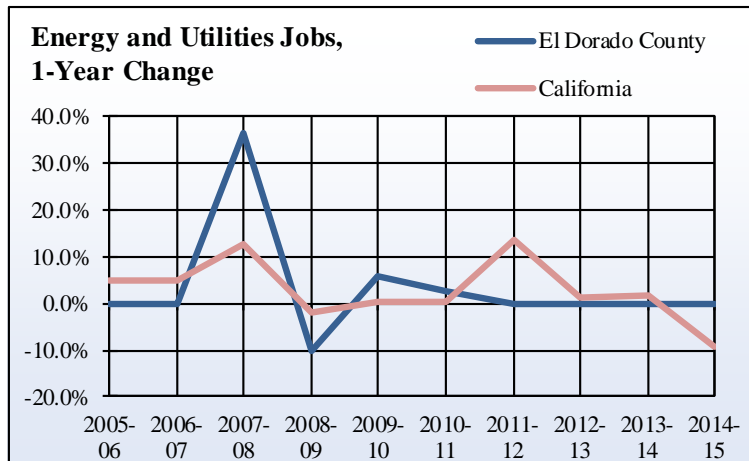
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	\$ 19,247	0.2%	0.7%	7.7%	16.1%
2007	\$ 18,197	0.2%	0.7%	-5.5%	-1.7%
2008	\$ 22,077	0.3%	0.7%	21.3%	22.9%
2009	\$ 15,047	0.2%	0.8%	-31.8%	-14.7%
2010	\$ 17,755	0.2%	0.7%	18.0%	7.3%
2011	\$ 25,174	0.3%	0.8%	41.8%	12.7%
2012	(D)	n/a	0.8%	n/a	3.5%
2013	\$ 28,315	0.3%	0.8%	n/a	5.2%
2014	\$ 30,099	0.3%	0.8%	6.3%	1.3%
2015	\$ 26,943	0.2%	0.8%	-10.5%	-3.1%

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

## Energy and Utilities Earnings, Percent of Total



\*Due to undisclosed values, 2012 has been excluded from the graph



# Construction

## What is it?

New housing units indicate growth in both construction and population. The California Construction Industry Research Board provides statistics that indicate the status of construction in each county, by city. The data is tabulated for single- and multiple-family units, and a percentage is provided for comparison. The permitted value of new construction shows the type of growth in new construction. Construction jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the construction industry.

## How is it used?

Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth. Increasing production often requires new or reconstructed facilities. Furthermore, the construction industry provides employment for a large number of blue collar workers and has a large local economic multiplier.

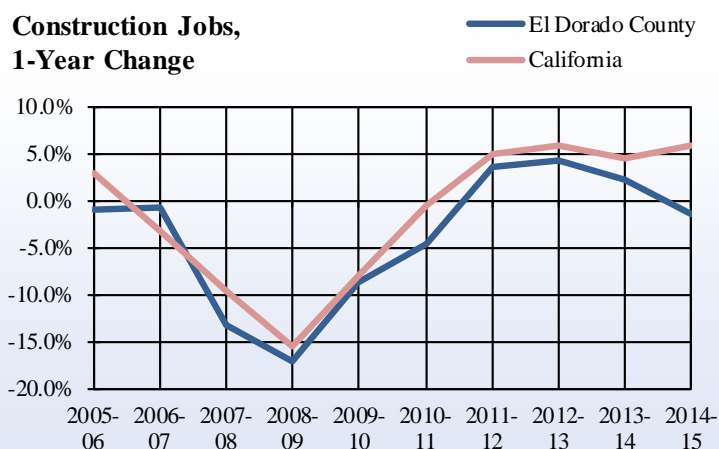
## Construction Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	10,322	11.0%	6.3%	-1.1%	2.9%
2007	10,239	10.6%	6.0%	-0.8%	-3.2%
2008	8,873	9.4%	5.5%	-13.3%	-9.6%
2009	7,351	8.1%	4.8%	-17.2%	-15.6%
2010	6,706	7.5%	4.4%	-8.8%	-8.1%
2011	6,398	7.2%	4.3%	-4.6%	-0.6%
2012	6,623	7.4%	4.4%	3.5%	4.9%
2013	6,909	7.5%	4.5%	4.3%	6.0%
2014	7,061	7.5%	4.6%	2.2%	4.4%
2015	6,952	8.1%	4.7%	-1.5%	5.8%

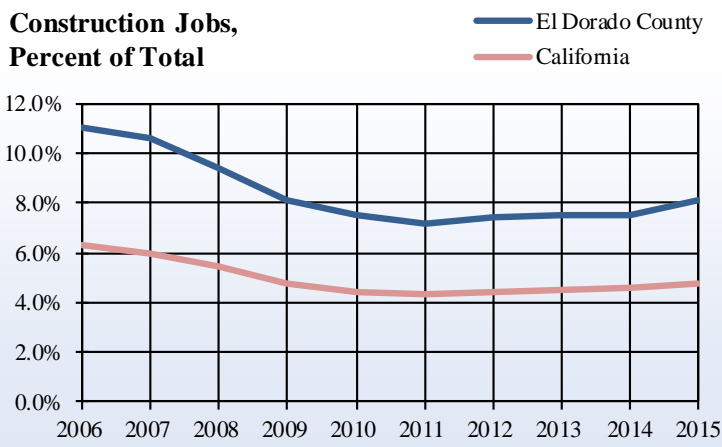
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Construction Jobs, 1-Year Change



## Construction Jobs, Percent of Total

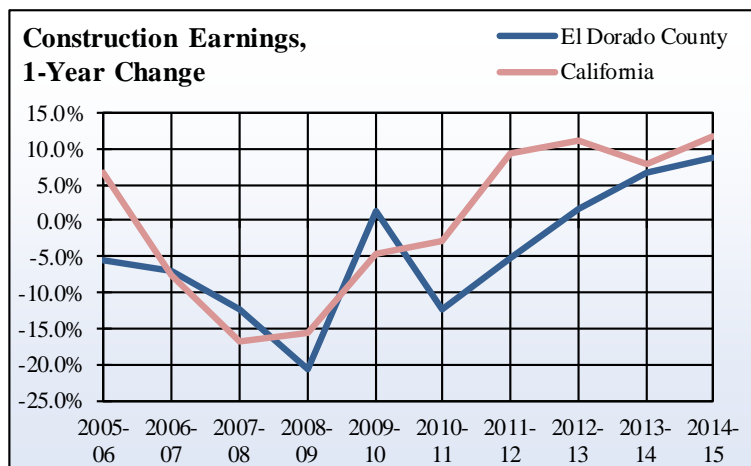
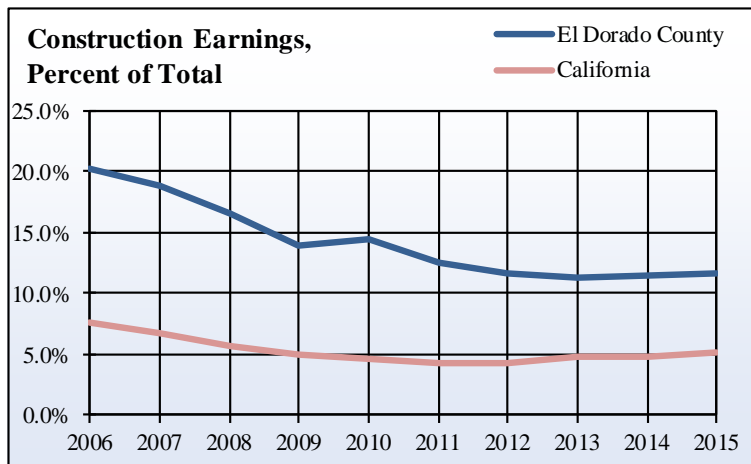




## Construction Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	\$ 744,514	20.2%	7.6%	-5.5%	6.8%
2007	\$ 693,014	18.8%	6.8%	-6.9%	-7.7%
2008	\$ 607,768	16.6%	5.6%	-12.3%	-16.7%
2009	\$ 482,913	14.0%	5.0%	-20.5%	-15.5%
2010	\$ 490,029	14.4%	4.6%	1.5%	-4.5%
2011	\$ 429,079	12.6%	4.2%	-12.4%	-3.0%
2012	\$ 406,698	11.6%	4.4%	-5.2%	9.3%
2013	\$ 413,230	11.3%	4.7%	1.6%	11.2%
2014	\$ 440,991	11.5%	4.9%	6.7%	7.8%
2015	\$ 479,521	11.6%	5.1%	8.7%	11.8%

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



# New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

**New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, El Dorado County**

Year	New Single-Family units	New multiple-Family units	Total new housing units	Percent of units single-family El Dorado County
2007	714	180	894	79.9%
2008	379	142	521	72.7%
2009	160	2	162	98.8%
2010	110	5	115	95.7%
2011	137	0	137	100.0%
2012	123	115	238	51.7%
2013	293	46	339	86.4%
2014	396	32	428	92.5%
2015	574	0	574	100.0%
2016	799	0	799	100.0%

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)

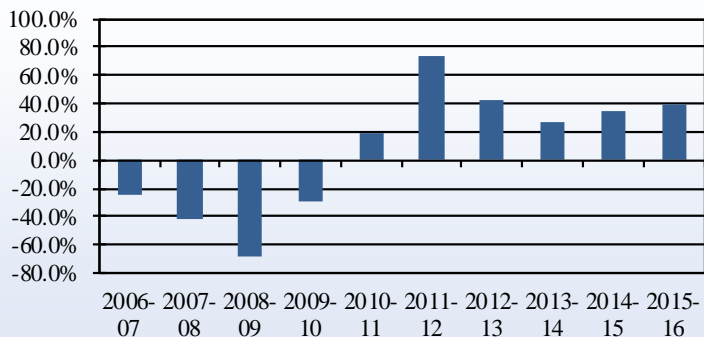
**Annual Percent Change of New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, El Dorado County**

Year	Annual Percent Change El Dorado County
2006-07	-24.8 %
2007-08	-41.7 %
2008-09	-68.9 %
2009-10	-29.0 %
2010-11	19.1 %
2011-12	73.7 %
2012-13	42.4 %
2013-14	26.3 %
2014-15	34.1 %
2015-16	39.2 %

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)

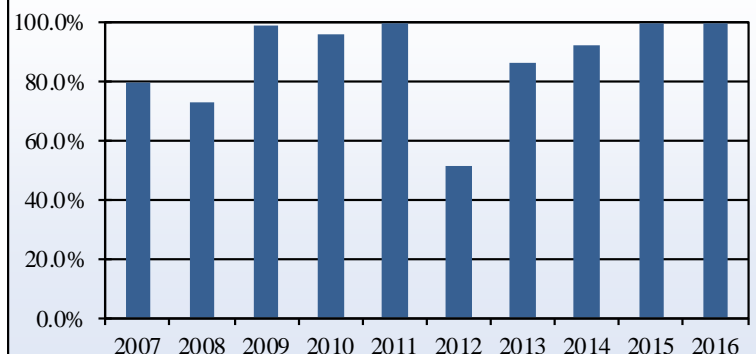
**Annual Percent Change of New Residential Units Authorized by Building Permits**

■ El Dorado County



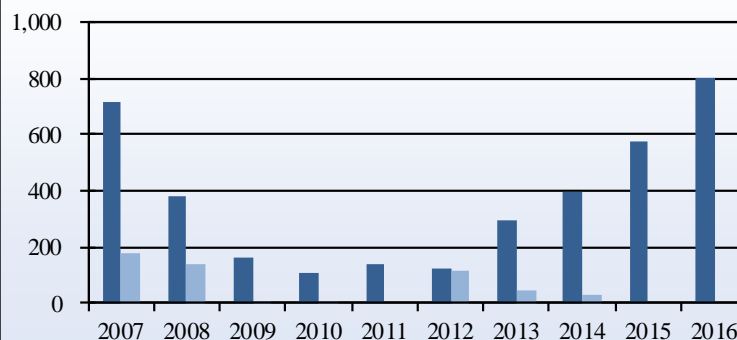
**Percent of New Housing Units are Single-Family (2007-2016)**

■ El Dorado County



**New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits**

■ New single-family units ■ New multiple-family units



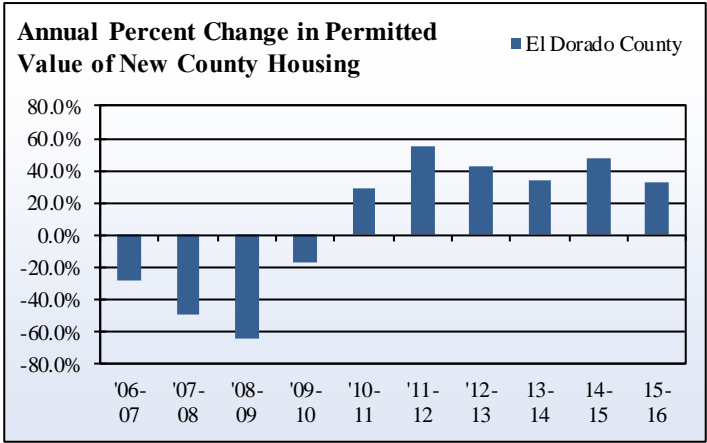


# Permitted Value of New Housing Units

Annual Percent Change in Permitted Value of New Housing Units, El Dorado County

Year	Change in Total Value of New Single and Multi-Family Units El Dorado County
2006-07	-27.6 %
2007-08	-49.1 %
2008-09	-63.5 %
2009-10	-16.3 %
2010-11	29.6 %
2011-12	55.6 %
2012-13	42.2 %
2013-14	33.4 %
2014-15	47.2 %
2015-16	32.5 %

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)



BETWEEN 2015 & 2016,  
THE VALUE OF  
NEW SINGLE FAMILY &  
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS  
INCREASED BY  
**33** PERCENT  
IN EL DORADO  
COUNTY



# Permitted Value of New Construction

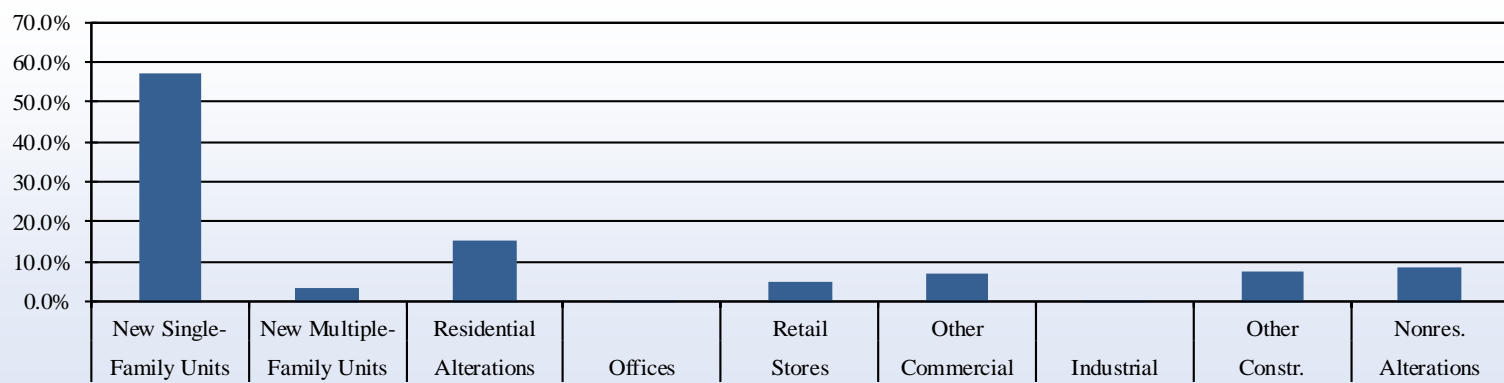
**Value of New Construction Authorized by Building Permits (In Thousands), El Dorado County**

Year	New Single-Family units	New multiple-Family units	Residential Alterations	Offices	Retail Stores	Other Commercial	Industrial	Other Const.	Non-Residential Alterations	Total Value
2007	\$ 246,294	\$ 24,850	\$ 43,467	\$ 0	\$ 23,330	\$ 40,430	\$ 902	\$ 39,225	\$ 30,920	\$ 426,087
2008	\$ 122,588	\$ 15,519	\$ 41,035	\$ 1,961	\$ 19,252	\$ 21,500	\$ 0	\$ 28,666	\$ 13,261	\$ 242,570
2009	\$ 50,041	\$ 358	\$ 26,611	\$ 2,078	\$ 4,020	\$ 10,897	\$ 0	\$ 24,827	\$ 15,377	\$ 128,112
2010	\$ 40,884	\$ 1,306	\$ 21,741	\$ 449	\$ 3,712	\$ 4,355	\$ 0	\$ 14,998	\$ 11,810	\$ 95,094
2011	\$ 54,695	\$ 0	\$ 30,417	\$ 0	\$ 8,712	\$ 8,712	\$ 0	\$ 2,730	\$ 47,718	\$ 144,273
2012	\$ 51,964	\$ 33,133	\$ 49,227	\$ 160	\$ 0	\$ 340	\$ 29	\$ 7,672	\$ 9,654	\$ 152,018
2013	\$ 116,123	\$ 4,913	\$ 51,097	\$ 1,745	\$ 32,912	\$ 37,344	\$ 340	\$ 35,088	\$ 19,525	\$ 264,430
2014	\$ 155,903	\$ 5,606	\$ 44,067	\$ 245	\$ 4,820	\$ 5,189	\$ 244	\$ 9,707	\$ 22,757	\$ 249,078
2015	\$ 237,724	\$ 0	\$ 35,275	\$ 585	\$ 24,232	\$ 39,880	\$ 0	\$ 5,830	\$ 17,759	\$ 336,468
2016	\$ 315,047	\$ 0	\$ 35,733	\$ 0	\$ 3,521	\$ 5,409	\$ 168	\$ 12,764	\$ 24,003	\$ 393,124
Total	\$ 1,391,263	\$ 85,685	\$ 378,671	\$ 7,223	\$ 124,511	\$ 174,056	\$ 1,682	\$ 181,508	\$ 212,783	\$ 2,431,254

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)

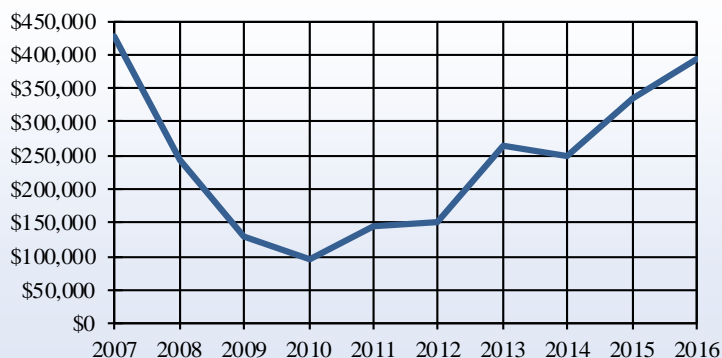
**Value of Construction Authorized by Building Permits (Percent of Total), 2007 - 2016**

■ El Dorado County



**Total Permitted Value of New Construction (in Thousands)**

— El Dorado County



# Manufacturing

## What is it?

Manufacturing is defined in the President's Office of Management and Budget's North American Industrial Classification System as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Manufacturing jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the manufacturing industry.

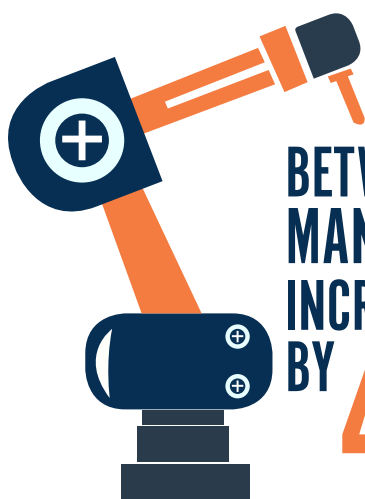
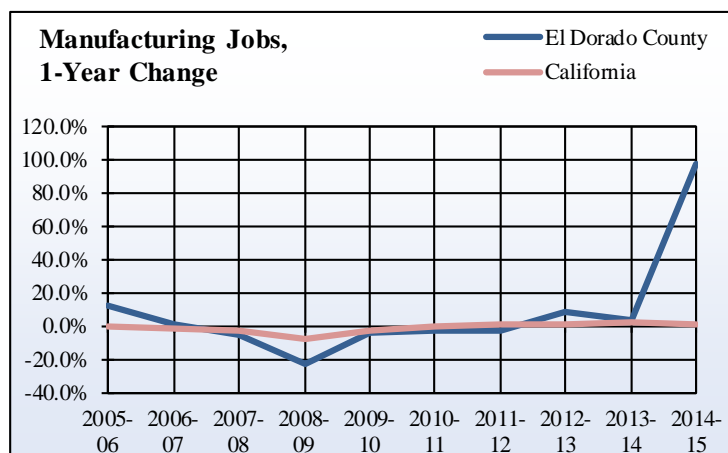
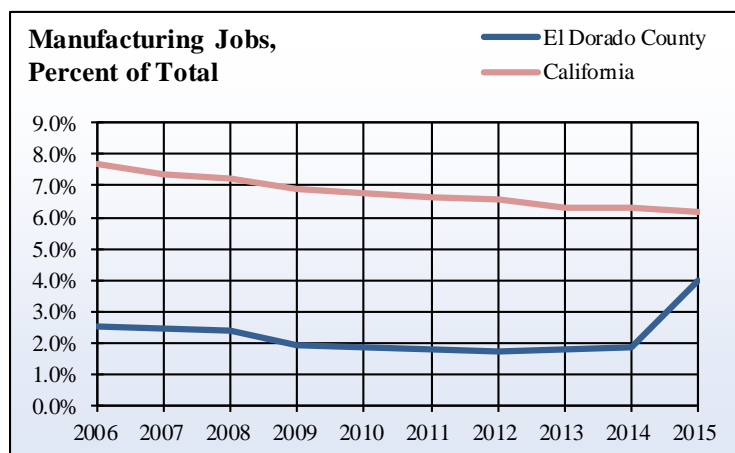
## How is it used?

Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important local economic indicator. Economic shocks can positively or negatively affect certain manufacturing industries. If an industry is showing growth during this current economic downturn, that industry may be critical to the county's economic recovery. Counties that have a solid manufacturing base of export goods bring in outside money into the region.

## Manufacturing Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	2,377	2.5%	7.7%	11.5%	-0.4%
2007	2,400	2.5%	7.4%	1.0%	-1.8%
2008	2,260	2.4%	7.3%	-5.8%	-3.0%
2009	1,729	1.9%	6.9%	-23.5%	-8.4%
2010	1,654	1.9%	6.8%	-4.3%	-2.7%
2011	1,604	1.8%	6.6%	-3.0%	-0.3%
2012	1,549	1.7%	6.5%	-3.4%	0.8%
2013	1,681	1.8%	6.3%	8.5%	0.6%
2014	1,745	1.8%	6.3%	3.8%	2.3%
2015	3,442	4.0%	6.2%	97.2%	1.1%

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



**BETWEEN 2006 & 2015,  
MANUFACTURING JOBS  
INCREASED  
BY 45 PERCENT  
IN EL  
DORADO  
COUNTY**

# Manufacturing Earnings

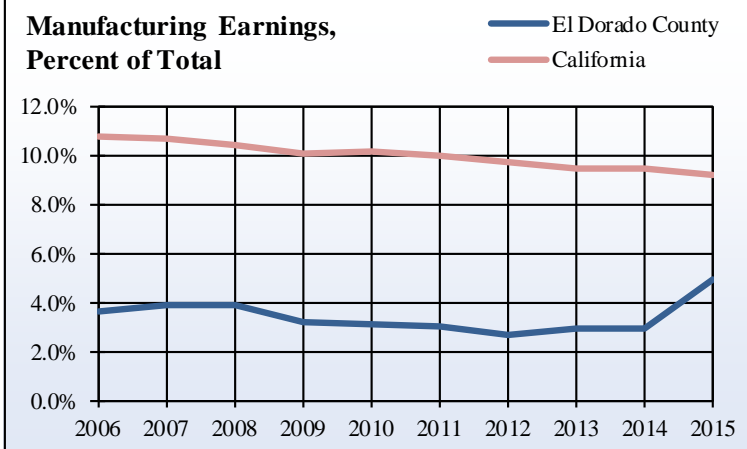
## Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	\$ 146,580	4.0%	10.6%	10.9%	5.0%
2007	\$ 153,231	4.2%	10.5%	4.5%	2.0%
2008	\$ 150,619	4.1%	10.3%	-1.7%	-1.6%
2009	\$ 113,584	3.3%	9.9%	-24.6%	-7.9%
2010	\$ 107,555	3.2%	9.8%	-5.3%	1.9%
2011	\$ 106,960	3.1%	9.6%	-0.6%	3.8%
2012	\$ 104,999	3.0%	9.5%	-1.8%	4.0%
2013	\$ 119,801	3.3%	9.3%	14.1%	1.1%
2014	\$ 124,264	3.2%	9.4%	3.7%	5.7%
2015	\$ 204,535	5.0%	9.2%	64.6%	4.6%

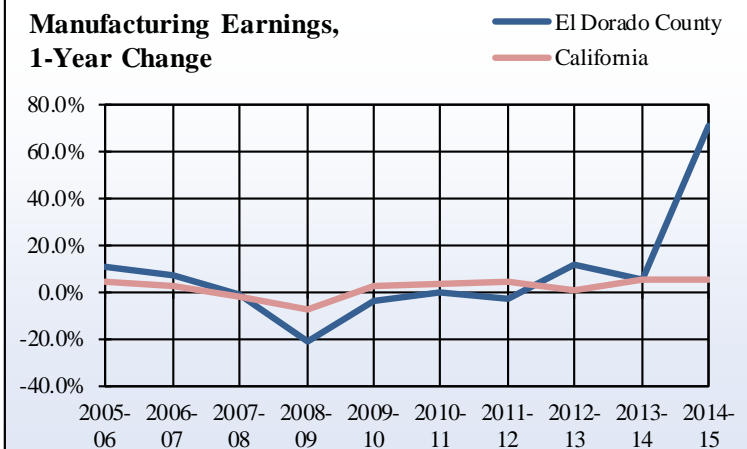
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



### Manufacturing Earnings, Percent of Total



### Manufacturing Earnings, 1-Year Change





# Travel and Recreation Jobs

## What is it?

The travel and recreation industry is the economic activity generated from recreational expenditures and other travel expenditures made in the county by visitors. This section evaluates jobs and earnings for the travel and recreation industry from the U.S. Department of Commerce, as well as travel expenditures provided by the California Travel and Tourism Commission.

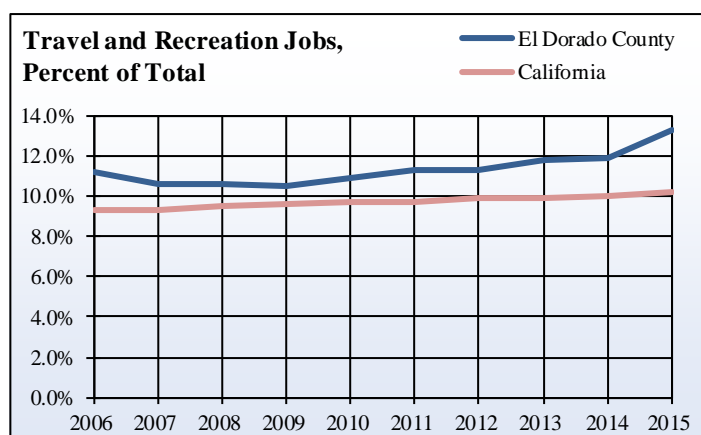
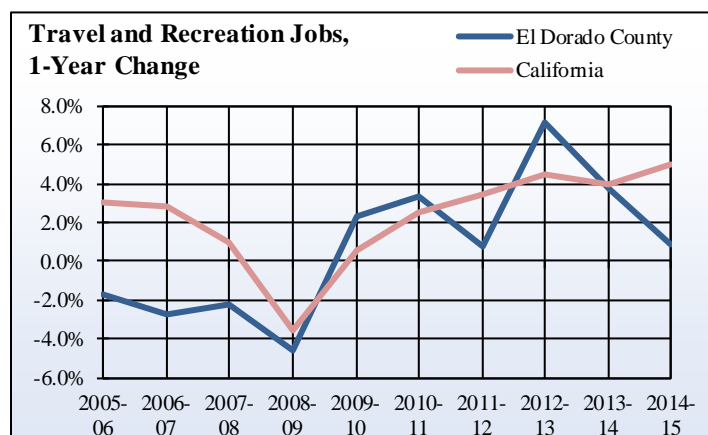
## How is it used?

Travel into a county can show the desirability of the county to attract visitors. Visitor-serving industries are often an important economic base industry because they attract spending from outside of the area. This makes travel and recreation industry performance an important local economic indicator.

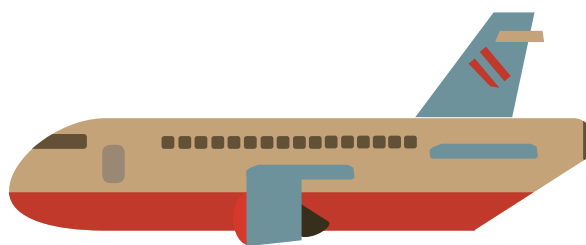
## Travel and Recreation Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	10,490	11.2%	9.3%	-1.7%	3.0%
2007	10,205	10.6%	9.3%	-2.7%	2.8%
2008	9,975	10.6%	9.5%	-2.3%	0.9%
2009	9,511	10.5%	9.6%	-4.7%	-3.6%
2010	9,730	10.9%	9.7%	2.3%	0.5%
2011	10,056	11.3%	9.7%	3.4%	2.5%
2012	10,135	11.3%	9.9%	0.8%	3.4%
2013	10,856	11.8%	9.9%	7.1%	4.5%
2014	11,268	11.9%	10.0%	3.8%	4.0%
2015	11,360	13.2%	10.2%	0.8%	4.9%

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



IN 2015,  
TRAVEL & RECREATION  
IN EL DORADO COUNTY  
ACCOUNTED FOR **13%** OF TOTAL JOBS



# Travel and Recreation Earnings & Expenditures

**Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands),  
El Dorado County**

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	\$178,877	4.9%	5.0%	-1.8%	5.5%
2007	\$186,071	5.1%	5.0%	4.0%	2.5%
2008	\$200,083	5.5%	5.0%	7.5%	0.4%
2009	\$178,178	5.2%	4.8%	-10.9%	-7.2%
2010	\$180,649	5.3%	4.8%	1.4%	2.1%
2011	\$190,969	5.6%	4.8%	5.7%	6.4%
2012	\$209,321	6.0%	5.0%	9.6%	8.8%
2013	\$239,951	6.6%	5.0%	14.6%	4.3%
2014	\$269,189	7.0%	5.3%	12.2%	10.6%
2015	\$294,796	7.1%	5.4%	9.5%	8.5%

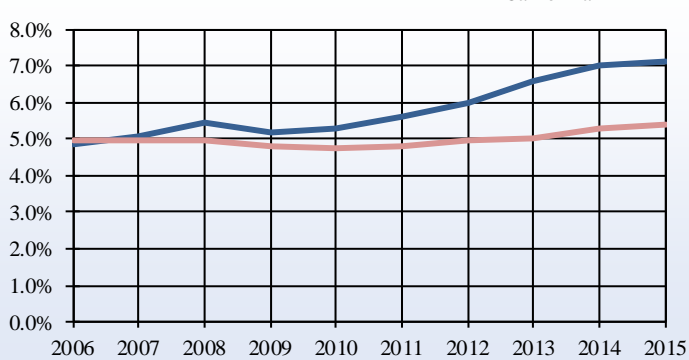
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Travel and Recreation Expenditures (in Millions),  
El Dorado County**

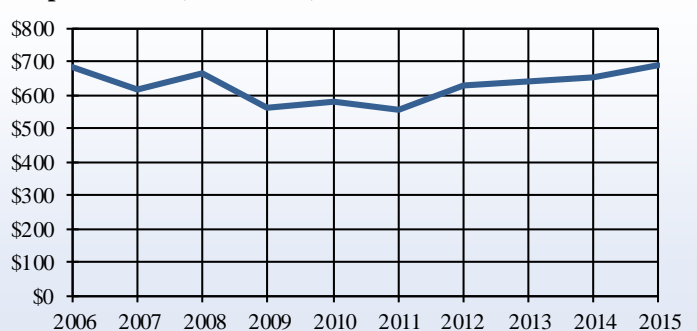
Year	Expenditures in County	Annual percent change	Expenditures in California	Annual percent change
2006	\$ 685.8	9.0%	\$177,028	7.0%
2007	\$ 616.3	-10.1%	\$189,476	1.1%
2008	\$ 667.2	8.3%	\$191,592	4.6%
2009	\$ 562.6	-15.7%	\$200,355	-10.9%
2010	\$ 580.2	3.1%	\$178,486	9.5%
2011	\$ 559.6	-3.6%	\$195,420	4.2%
2012	\$ 630.1	12.6%	\$203,663	6.5%
2013	\$ 641.5	1.8%	\$216,808	4.7%
2014	\$ 652.7	1.7%	\$227,075	3.9%
2015	\$ 688.7	5.5%	\$235,888	3.9%

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Assoc.

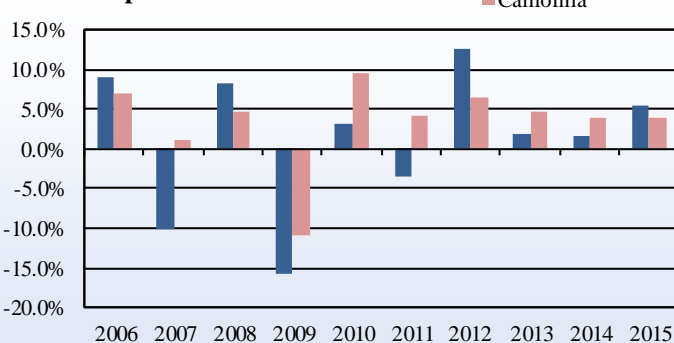
**Travel and Recreation Earnings, Percent of Total**



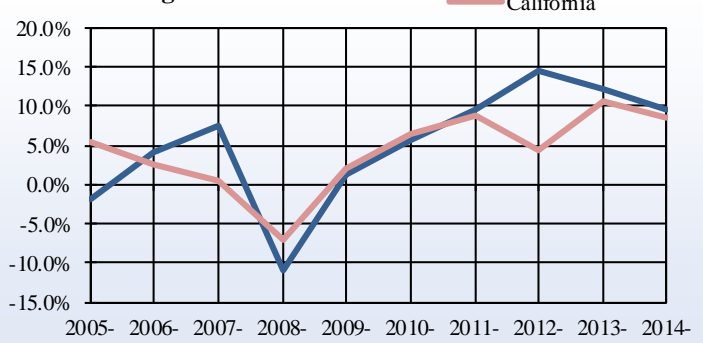
**Total Annual Travel Expenditures (in Millions)**



**Annual Percent Change in Travel Expenditures**



**Travel and Recreation Earnings, 1-Year Change**



# Retail Jobs

### What is it?

This section includes taxable retail sales. It also includes non-retail and total taxable sales because goods and services sold by non-retail stores and offices often serve as a substitute for sales at retail stores. Items subject to sales tax are included, which covers any items considered nonessential food items. Items not included in taxable sales include milk, bread, cereal, and other basic foods not prepared for final consumption. Retail jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the retail industry.

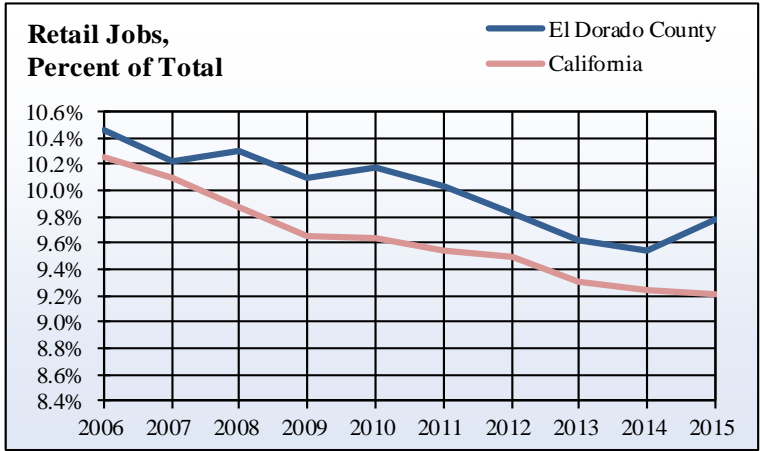
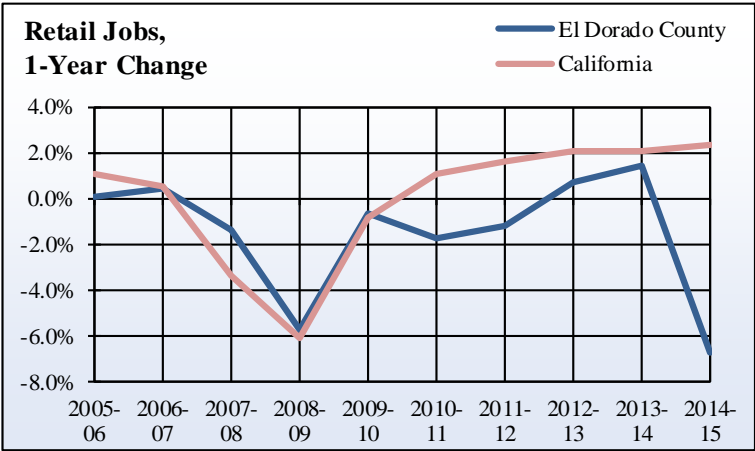
### How is it used?

Retail is usually a local-serving industry, meaning it primarily sells to people living within the area. Retail activity is usually impacted by changes in traditional base industries like agriculture and manufacturing. It is used to help assess the economic impact of changes in base industries. Retail is also typically one of the largest industry sectors in local economies. While retail jobs have declined in El Dorado County between 2014 and 2015, the overall County employment also declined, so the number of retail jobs as a percent of total jobs increased.

Retail Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	9,804	10.5%	10.3%	0.1%	1.1%
2007	9,847	10.2%	10.1%	0.4%	0.5%
2008	9,711	10.3%	9.9%	-1.4%	-3.3%
2009	9,156	10.1%	9.6%	-5.7%	-6.1%
2010	9,096	10.2%	9.6%	-0.7%	-0.8%
2011	8,934	10.0%	9.5%	-1.8%	1.0%
2012	8,826	9.8%	9.5%	-1.2%	1.6%
2013	8,885	9.6%	9.3%	0.7%	2.1%
2014	9,014	9.5%	9.2%	1.5%	2.1%
2015	8,404	9.8%	9.2%	-6.8%	2.4%

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



IN 2015,  
RETAIL JOBS  
IN EL DORADO COUNTY  
ACCOUNTED FOR **10%** OF TOTAL JOBS



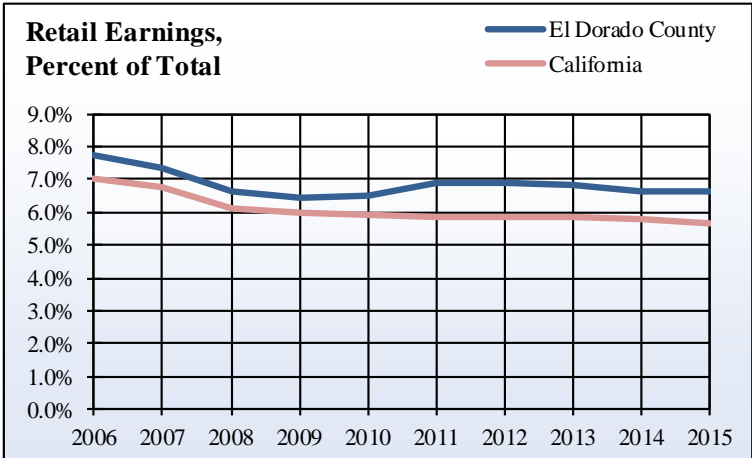
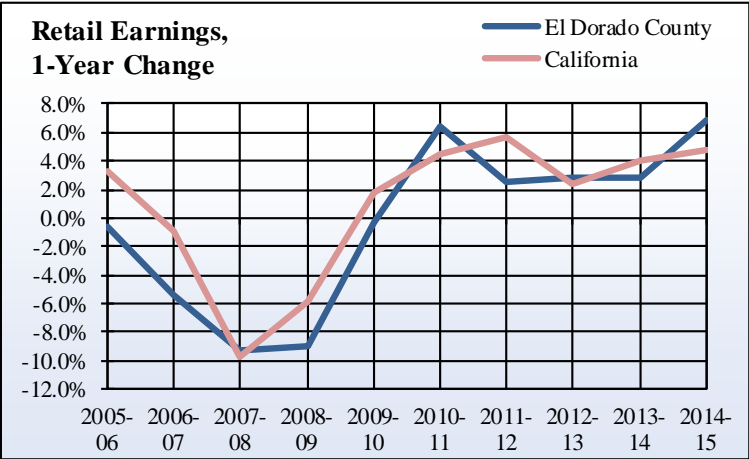


# Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	284,812	7.7%	7.0%	-0.6%	3.2%
2007	269,393	7.3%	6.8%	-5.4%	-0.9%
2008	244,208	6.7%	6.1%	-9.3%	-9.7%
2009	222,338	6.5%	6.0%	-9.0%	-5.8%
2010	221,634	6.5%	5.9%	-0.3%	1.8%
2011	235,864	6.9%	5.9%	6.4%	4.4%
2012	241,735	6.9%	5.9%	2.5%	5.6%
2013	248,532	6.8%	5.8%	2.8%	2.4%
2014	255,707	6.6%	5.8%	2.9%	4.1%
2015	273,236	6.6%	5.7%	6.9%	4.8%

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



# Taxable Sales

## Total Taxable Sales, Retail and Non-retail (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	Retail Stores	Non-retail	Total
2006	\$1,310,701	\$588,104	\$1,898,805
2007	\$1,303,337	\$593,658	\$1,896,995
2008	\$1,230,164	\$557,640	\$1,787,804
2009	\$1,073,469	\$454,466	\$1,527,935
2010	\$1,119,482	\$441,989	\$1,561,471
2011	\$1,189,421	\$462,268	\$1,651,689
2012	\$1,267,343	\$472,829	\$1,740,172
2013	\$1,373,546	\$503,598	\$1,877,143
2014	\$1,421,406	\$524,720	\$1,946,126
2015	\$1,481,255*	\$577,278*	\$2,058,534*

Source: California Board of Equalization

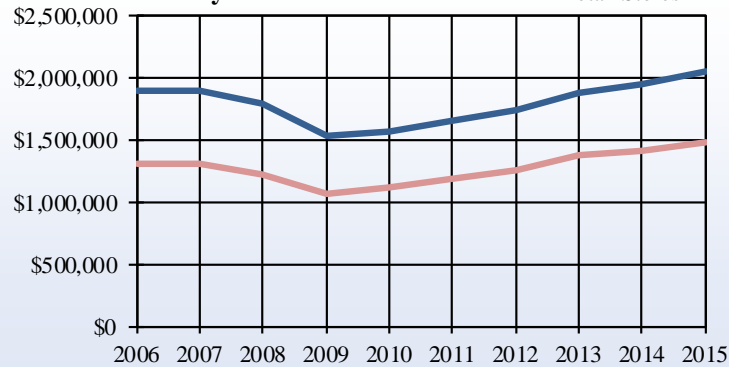
**\*Note:** Starting in 2015, the California State Board of Equalization now includes retailers that operate part time; therefore, 2015 data is not directly comparable to previous years of data.

## Taxable Sales Annual Change, El Dorado County

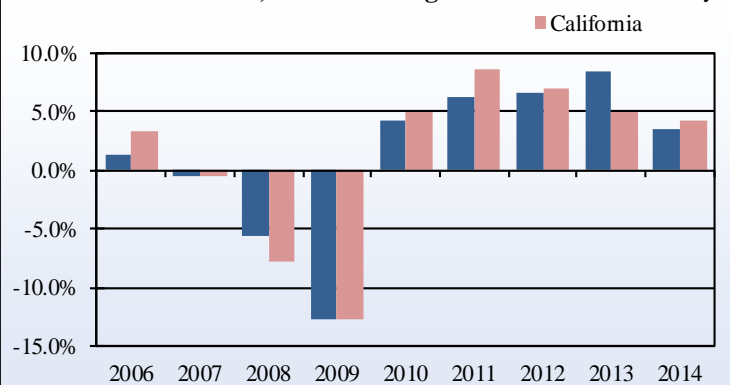
Year	Taxable Retail Sales		Total Taxable Sales	
	County	California	County	California
2006	1.4%	3.4%	2.6%	4.2%
2007	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.2%
2008	-5.6%	-7.8%	-5.8%	-5.5%
2009	-12.7%	-12.6%	-14.5%	-13.8%
2010	4.3%	4.9%	2.2%	4.5%
2011	6.2%	8.7%	5.8%	8.9%
2012	6.6%	7.0%	5.4%	7.0%
2013	8.4%	5.0%	7.9%	4.7%
2014	3.5%	4.1%	3.7%	4.8%
2015	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: California Board of Equalization

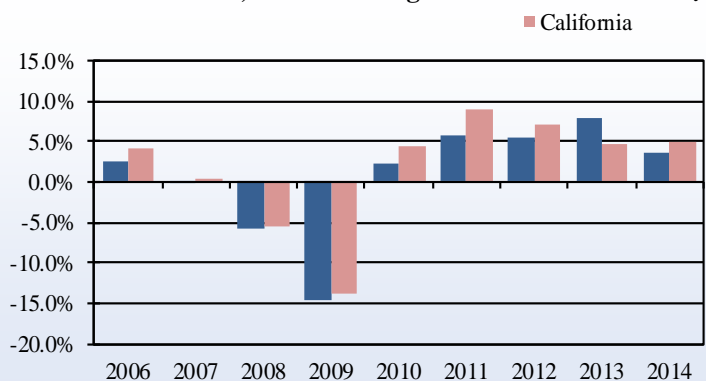
## Total Taxable Sales (in Thousands) El Dorado County



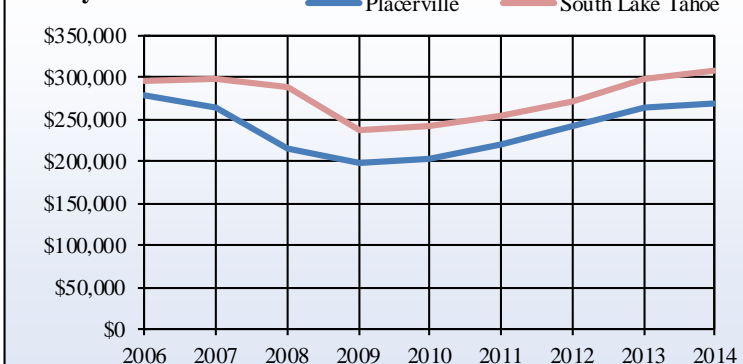
## Taxable Retail Sales, 1-Year Change



## Total Taxable Sales, 1-Year Change



## Total Taxable Sales (In Thousands), El Dorado County





# Government

## What is it?

This section includes revenue and expenditures to and from county government. It does not include city government revenues and expenditures, or those from special districts such as schools, utility districts, public safety districts, etc. Government jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from government employment. Government jobs include all employees of the State, local, and Federal government.

## How is it used?

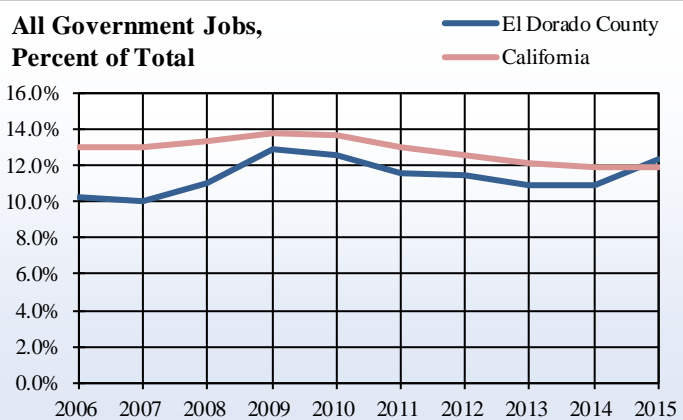
Local government revenue shows the amount of money generated by sources such as property tax, sales tax and federal and state funding. Expenditures show the amount of money spent on things such as police, fire, public assistance and health. Changes in funding over time can be compared to population growth to assess the degree to which local government can keep pace with the local demand for public services. Local government finance in California is tricky, so state and local officials need to see how changes in public finance methodology affect government finance at the local level. Because government is often a large portion of the local economy, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on a county's economy.

## All Government Worker Jobs, El Dorado County

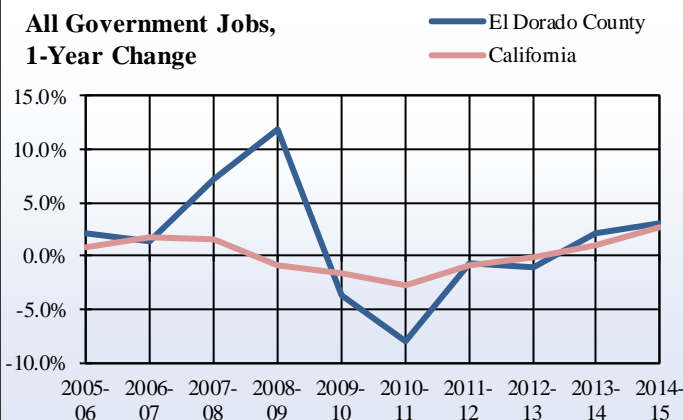
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	9,550	10.2%	13.0%	2.1%	0.8%
2007	9,680	10.1%	13.0%	1.4%	1.7%
2008	10,384	11.0%	13.3%	7.3%	1.5%
2009	11,620	12.8%	13.7%	11.9%	-0.9%
2010	11,199	12.5%	13.6%	-3.6%	-1.6%
2011	10,295	11.6%	13.0%	-8.1%	-2.7%
2012	10,223	11.4%	12.6%	-0.7%	-1.0%
2013	10,106	10.9%	12.1%	-1.1%	-0.1%
2014	10,313	10.9%	11.9%	2.0%	1.1%
2015	10,629	12.4%	11.9%	3.1%	2.6%

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

## All Government Jobs, Percent of Total



## All Government Jobs, 1-Year Change



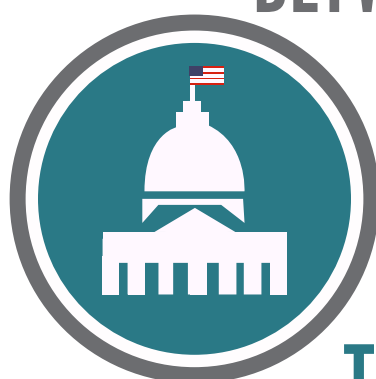
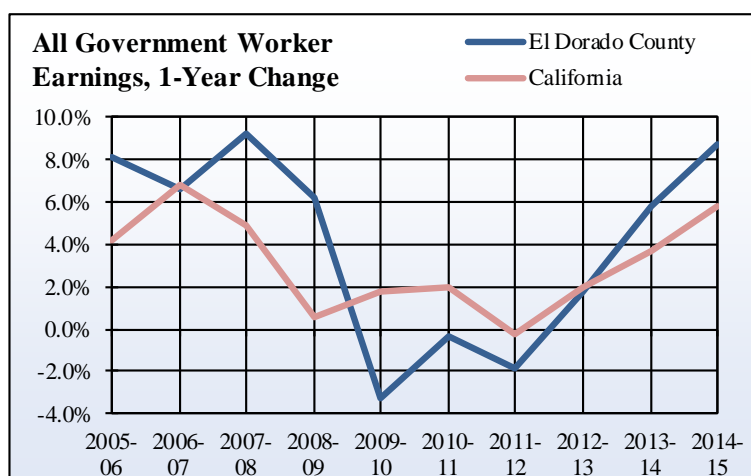
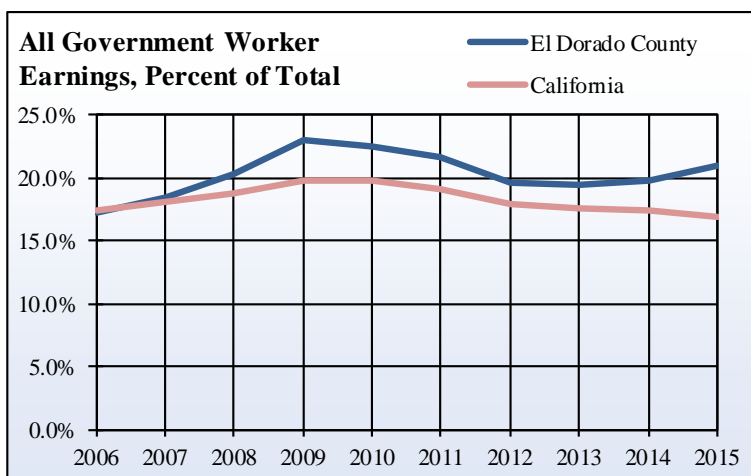


# Government Earnings

## Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2006	633,607	17.2%	17.1%	8.1%	4.2%
2007	675,686	18.4%	17.8%	6.6%	6.8%
2008	738,173	20.1%	18.6%	9.2%	4.9%
2009	784,318	22.8%	19.4%	6.3%	0.5%
2010	759,686	22.3%	19.2%	-3.1%	2.0%
2011	757,635	22.2%	18.6%	-0.3%	2.0%
2012	743,571	21.2%	17.6%	-1.9%	-0.3%
2013	779,442	21.4%	17.4%	4.8%	1.9%
2014	829,791	21.6%	17.3%	6.5%	4.4%
2015	867,697	21.0%	17.0%	4.6%	4.9%

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



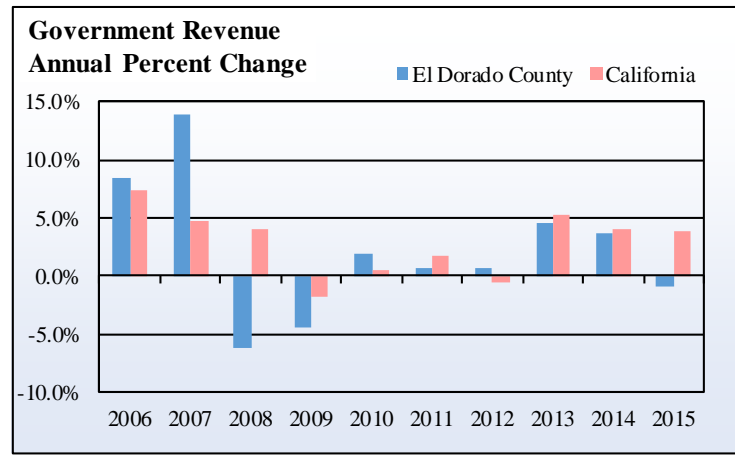
BETWEEN 2006 & 2015,  
GOVERNMENT EARNINGS  
IN EL DORADO COUNTY  
INCREASED BY  
**THIRTY-SEVEN PERCENT**

# Government Revenue

## County Government Revenue, Annual Percent Change, El Dorado County

Year	El Dorado County		California
	Total	Percent Change	Percent Change
2006	\$ 257,087,352	8.5%	7.4%
2007	\$ 292,670,700	13.8%	4.8%
2008	\$ 274,571,040	-6.2%	4.1%
2009	\$ 262,281,848	-4.5%	-1.7%
2010	\$ 267,350,824	1.9%	0.5%
2011	\$ 268,951,831	0.6%	1.8%
2012	\$ 270,659,928	0.6%	-0.5%
2013	\$ 282,910,752	4.5%	5.2%
2014	\$ 293,513,822	3.7%	4.1%
2015	\$ 291,042,624	-0.8%	3.9%

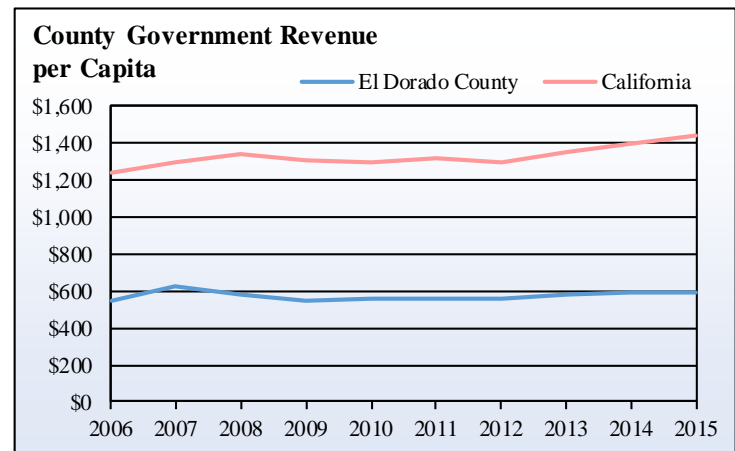
Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



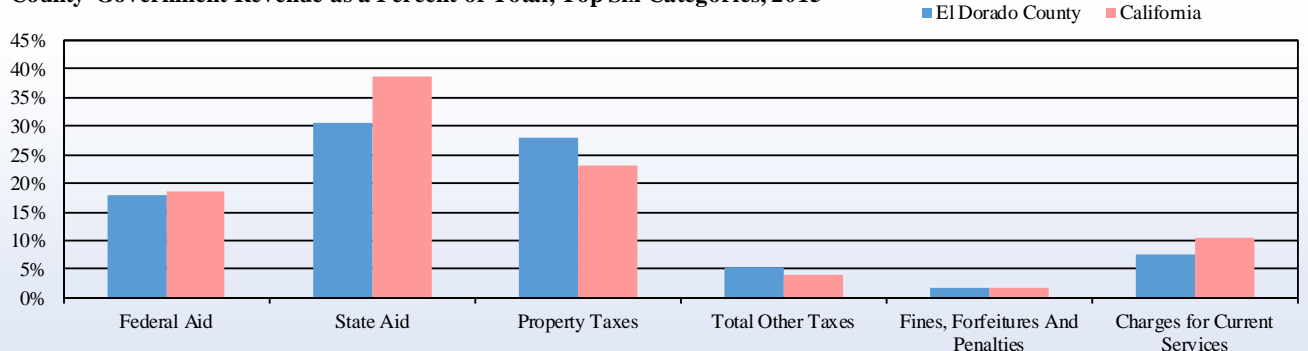
## County Government Revenue (in thousands), Fiscal Year 2015, El Dorado County

Revenue Source	El Dorado County		California
	Revenue	Percent of Total	Percent of Total
Federal Aid	\$52,048	17.9%	18.6%
State Aid	\$89,278	30.7%	38.7%
Property Taxes	\$81,076	27.9%	23.0%
Total Other Taxes	\$15,331	5.3%	4.0%
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$5,272	1.8%	1.8%
Charges for Current Services	\$21,251	7.5%	10.4%
Other Governmental Agencies	\$8,300	2.9%	0.2%
Licenses, Permits, and Franchises	\$8,422	2.9%	1.1%
Revenue From the Use of Money & Property	\$770	0.3%	0.8%
Special Benefit Assessments	\$545	0.2%	0.0%
Transfers In	\$1,537	0.5%	0.2%
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	\$6,312	2.2%	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$291,043</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



## County Government Revenue as a Percent of Total, Top Six Categories, 2015



# Government Expenditures

## County Government Expenditures, El Dorado County, Fiscal Year 2015

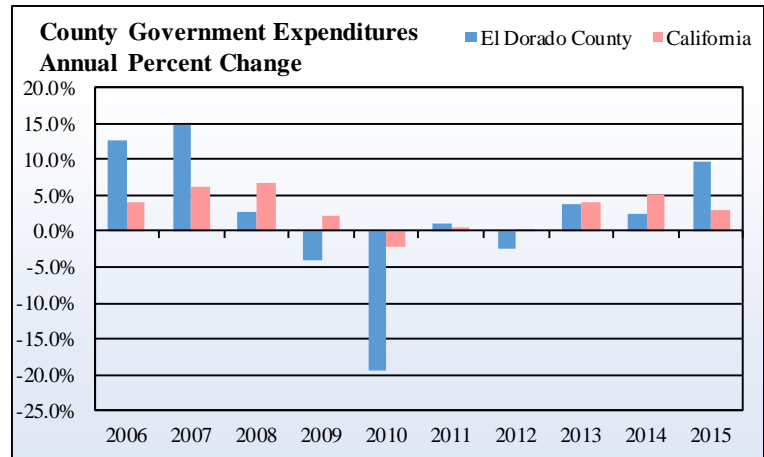
Expenditure Function	El Dorado County	Percent of Total Expenditures	California Average Percent of Total Expenditures
Police, Fire, and Public Protection	\$111,091,047	36.4%	32.8%
Public Assistance	\$54,899,778	18.0%	31.2%
Health and Sanitation	\$29,516,489	9.7%	18.0%
Admin, Personnel, and Other General	\$53,202,860	17.5%	9.3%
Debt Service	\$2,286,652	0.8%	2.8%
Transportation	\$49,409,848	16.2%	3.6%
Recreation and Cultural	\$897,736	0.3%	1.0%
Education and Library	\$3,277,202	1.1%	0.9%
Transfers Out	\$206,050	0.1%	0.2%
Total of Expenditures	\$304,787,662	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports

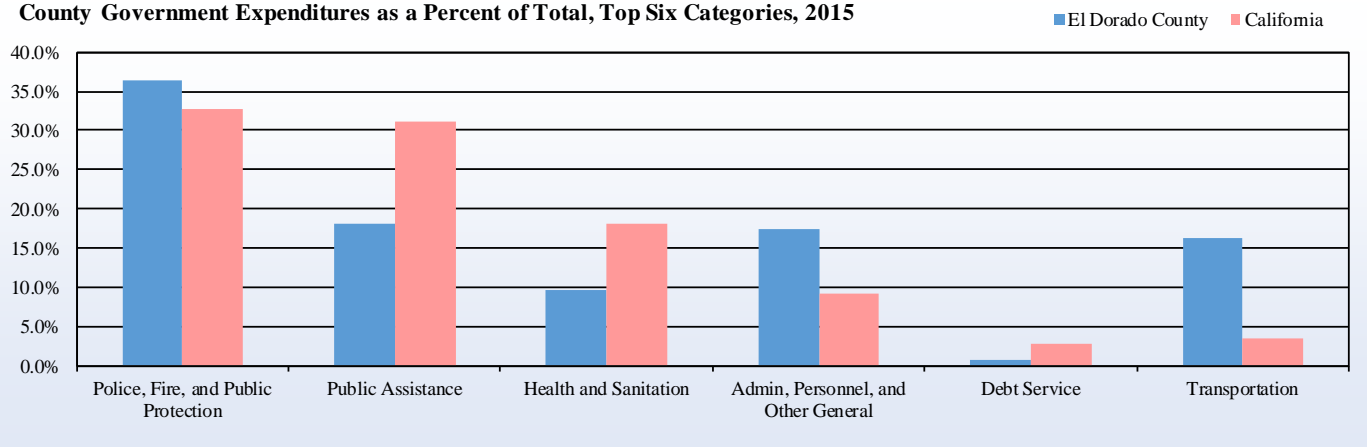
## El Dorado County Government Expenditures, Annual Percent Change

Year	El Dorado County		California
	Total	Percent	Percent
2006	\$290,920,318	12.8%	4.1%
2007	\$334,397,124	14.9%	6.3%
2008	\$343,576,314	2.7%	6.8%
2009	\$329,670,494	-4.0%	2.2%
2010	\$265,761,754	-19.4%	-2.0%
2011	\$268,581,433	1.1%	0.7%
2012	\$262,311,057	-2.3%	0.0%
2013	\$271,853,393	3.6%	4.0%
2014	\$278,137,901	2.3%	5.1%
2015	\$304,787,662	9.6%	2.9%

Source: California State Controller's Office, County Annual Reports



## County Government Expenditures as a Percent of Total, Top Six Categories, 2015







# PHOTO CREDITS

The Center for Economic Development would like to thank the contributors of the photos. Many of the photos were cropped in the making on this booklet. If you would like to find out where the photos originated, please contact the Center for Economic Development at 530-898-4598.

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