2018

EL DORADO COUNTY

Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

Welcome to the 2018 El Dorado County Economic and Demographic Profile. This profile is designed to give community members access to economic and demographic data that are relevant to their county and local community. The data provided in this document can be used for grant writing, market analysis, promotional purposes, business planning, community planning, or simply to satisfy general curiosity.

This profile is organized to reflect five core sets of community characteristics: population, environment, economy, society, and industry. The data and information provided are the latest available as of April 1, 2018 and provide a ten-year history of change wherever data are available.

The document was produced by the Center for Economic Development, (CED) at California State University, Chico, with funding provided by Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC). 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 website at www.cedcal.com.

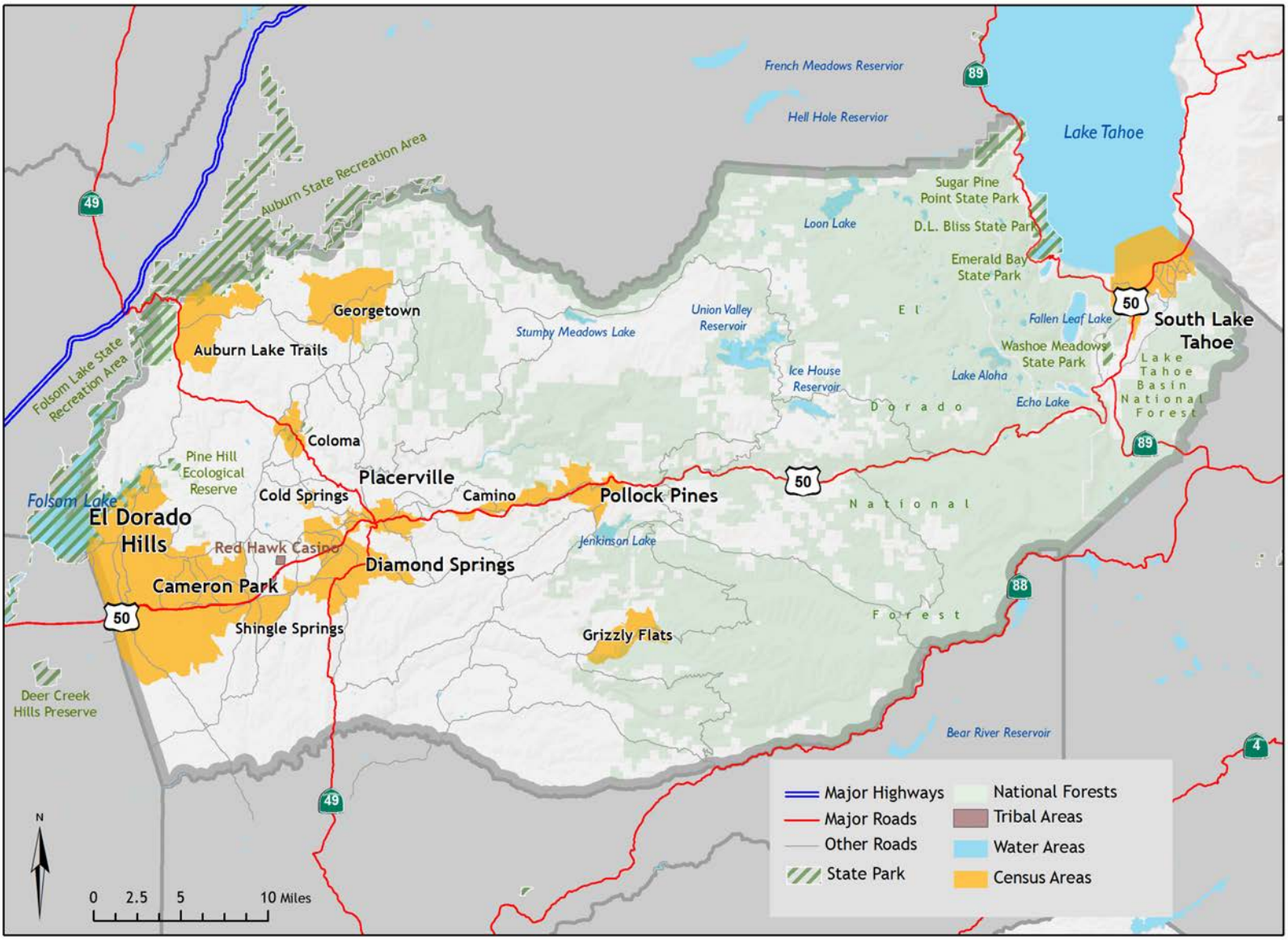
The indicators in this document provide insights into different aspects of community social and economic well-being. While each indicator is presented individually in this document, it is important to note that most indicators share substantive connections with other reported data. We encourage readers to think about indicator linkages and how improvements in one indicator can have a positive or negative effect on others. By doing this, we can more effectively work to improve the quality of a community's environment, economy, and society.

The data selected for presentation in this year were based on sponsor requests and feedback, the 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, Rural County Representatives of California, for making the document available to the public.


French Meadows Reservior
Hell Hole Reservior
Lake Tahoe
Auburn State Recreation Area
Sugar Pine Point State Park
Loon Lake
D.L. Bliss State Park
Emerald Bay State Park
Georgetown
Union Valley Reservoir
Stumpy Meadows Lake
Fallen Leaf Lake
South Lake Tahoe
Auburn Lake Trails
Folsom Lake State Recreation Area
Washoe Meadows State Park
Ice House Reservoir
Lake Aloha
Echo Lake
Lake Tahoe Basin National Forest
Coloma
Pine Hill Ecological Reserve
Placerville
Folsom Lake
Cold Springs
Camino
Pollock Pines
El Dorado Hills
Red Hawk Casino
Jenkinson Lake
Diamond Springs
Cameron Park
Shingle Springs
Grizzly Flats
Deer Creek Hills Preserve
Bear River Reservoir
Major Highways
Major Roads
Other Roads
State Park
National Forests
Tribal Areas
Water Areas
Census Areas
N
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

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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's population increased steadily from 2008-2017 with the exception of 2011 and 2016 when El Dorado County experienced slight reductions in population. El Dorado County has experienced a natural increase in population in every year between 2008 and 2017, although the magnitude of these increases has lessened during this period. Net migration into the county has generally been positive with the exception of 2011, the one year in which El Dorado County experienced negative population change. Between 2015 and 2016, the vast majority of El Dorado County's in-migration came from nearby Sacramento County. A large amount of in-migration to El Dorado County also came from Bay Area counties like Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa. As with in-migration, the vast majority of El Dorado's County's out-migration involved Sacramento County. A significant amount of El Dorado County's out-migrants moved out of state to the nearby Douglas and Washoe Counties in Nevada.

Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced its largest proportional population increases in those aged 85 years and older (98 percent), those aged 65 to 74 years old (97 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (39 percent). In contrast, El Dorado saw its largest proportional population decreases in those aged 18 to 24 years old (23 percent), those aged 40 to 54 years old (15 percent), and those under 5 years of age (13 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of the El Dorado County population by age were those aged 40 to 54 years old (26 percent). El Dorado County experienced its greatest proportional population gains in its Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, Asian American, and Black/African American populations (117 percent, 49 percent, and 40 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced population declines in its White and Other/Multiracial populations (1 percent and 7 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of El Dorado County's population by race/ethnicity were those identifying as White alone (78 percent).

In This Section:

Total Population

What is it?

Total population measures the number of people who consider the county to be their primary residence, and does not include those who reside in the county as a result of incarceration, or persons who reside in the county but do not consider it their primary residence. The data are estimated annually by the California Department of Finance and provide a point-in-time estimate for January 1 of each year.

How is it used?

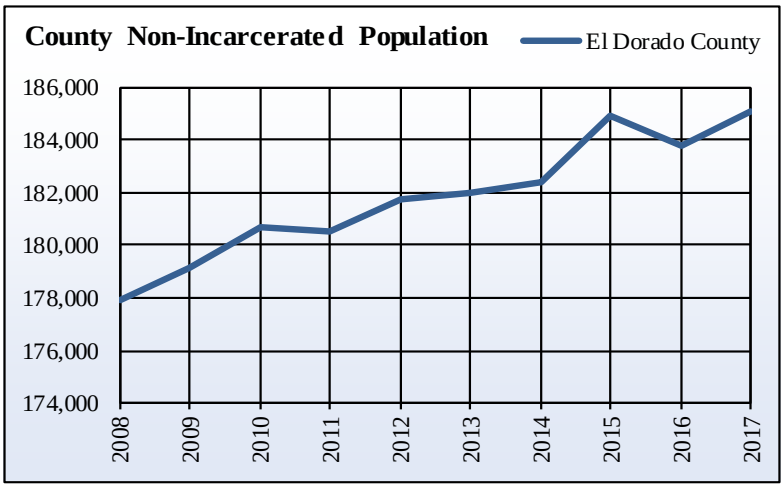
Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report.

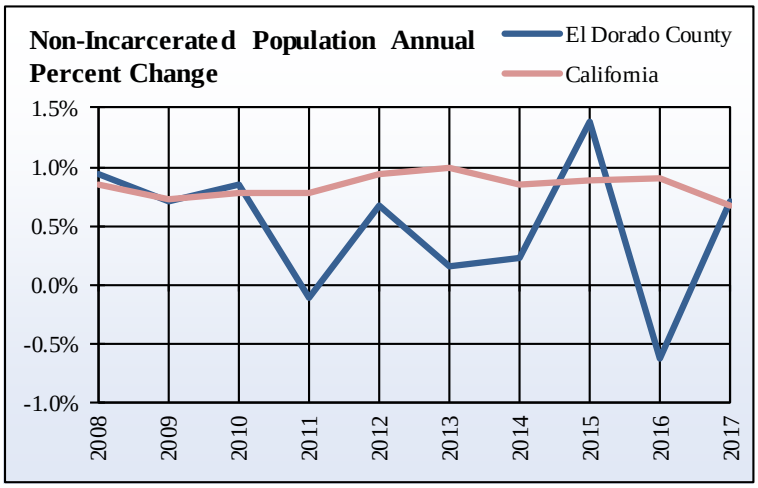
El Dorado County's population increased steadily from 2008-2017 with the exception of 2011 and 2016 when El Dorado County experienced slight reductions in population. With a few brief and minor exceptions, the population growth of El Dorado County has consistently been less than that of California as a whole. South Lake Tahoe and Placerville are the county's two largest cities.

Non-Incarcerated Population, El Dorado County

Year	El Dorado County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	177,897	0.95%	0.85%
2009	179,150	0.70%	0.73%
2010	180,682	0.86%	0.79%
2011	180,483	-0.11%	0.78%
2012	181,711	0.68%	0.95%
2013	181,997	0.16%	0.99%
2014	182,404	0.22%	0.86%
2015	184,917	1.38%	0.89%
2016	183,750	-0.63%	0.90%
2017	185,062	0.71%	0.68%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit





City Population, El Dorado County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Placerville	10,275	10,324	10,365	10,352	10,441	10,488	10,648	10,684	10,702	10,743
South Lake Tahoe	21,737	21,517	21,407	21,377	21,166	20,822	20,795	20,827	20,807	21,024

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Components of Population Change

What is it?

Components of population change measure natural sources of population increase and decrease (i.e., births and deaths) as well as changes due to in-migration and out-migration. The California Department of Finance releases annual estimates on the number of births, deaths, and net migration both into and out of each county. The natural change in population is calculated by subtracting deaths from births. Any remaining change in population is due to net migration, which is calculated by subtracting the number of out-migrants from the number of in-migrants.

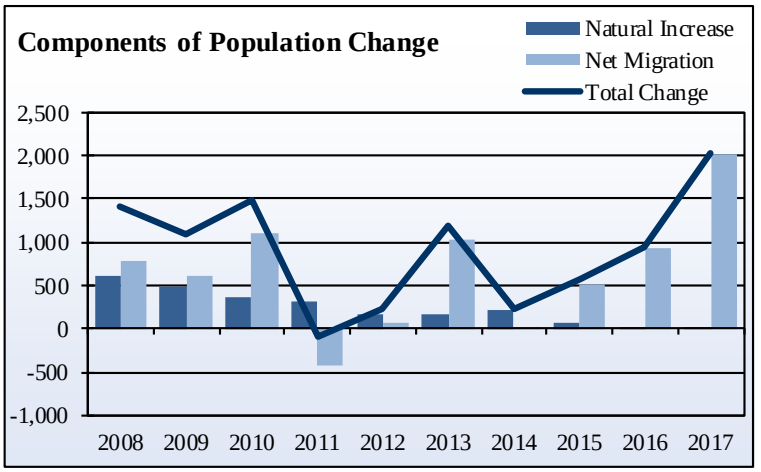
How is it used?

If population growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the county may be a place where many younger families are residing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then the population's age composition may be older. There are many potential motivations for people to move into or out of a county, such as employment opportunities, housing prices, and general quality of life. It should be noted that the components of population change data represent annual totals, while the total population data in section 1.1 are a point-in-time measurement of population taken on January 1st of each calendar year. Because of this difference, the data reported in this section are not directly comparable to the population data presented on page two. El Dorado County has experienced a natural increase in population in every year between 2008 and 2017, although the magnitude of these increases has lessened during this period. Net migration into the county has generally been positive with the exception of 2011, the one year in which El Dorado County experienced negative population change. In 2016 and 2017, the vast share of population change was attributable to positive net migration.

Components of Population Change, El Dorado County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
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	1,307	322	-413	-91
2012	1,597	1,420	177	63	240
2013	1,494	1,326	168	1,023	1,191
2014	1,609	1,396	213	17	230
2015	1,609	1,542	67	502	569
2016	1,547	1,546	1	937	938
2017	1,597	1,575	22	2,016	2,038

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



Migration Patterns

What is it?

This indicator includes migration patterns between El Dorado County and the ten counties with the highest numbers of in- and out-migrants. Data are collected from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and are based on income tax records for all available households. Migrations to and from group living quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, or correctional institutions, are not included.

How is it used?

Migration can indicate positive or negative changes in the economic, political, and social structure of an area, based on the characteristics of the area from which the migrants originate. For example, some migration from urban to rural areas may be based upon the lower cost of housing outside of major urban centers, while rural to urban migrants are often seeking better job opportunities. Neighboring counties, as well as those with higher population totals, generally show the largest amount of migration activity. Migration between non-neighboring counties, particularly those that are geographically distant and/or socioeconomically quite distinct, may thus be worthy of further investigation.

Between 2015 and 2016, the vast majority of El Dorado County's in-migration came from nearby Sacramento County. A large amount of in-migration to El Dorado County also came from Bay Area counties like Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa. As with in-migration, the vast majority of El Dorado's County's out-migration involved Sacramento County. A significant amount of El Dorado County's out-migrants moved out of state to the nearby Douglas and Washoe Counties in Nevada. A surprisingly large number of El Dorado County's out-migrants moved to distant Southern California counties like San Diego and Los Angeles.

Top 10 In-Migration Counties, 2015-16, El Dorado County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Sacramento County	3,200
Placer County	555
Santa Clara County	498
Alameda County	438
Contra Costa County	430
Los Angeles County	255
Solano County	199
San Mateo County	199
Douglas County	197
San Diego County	193

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top 10 Out-Migration Counties, 2015-16, El Dorado County

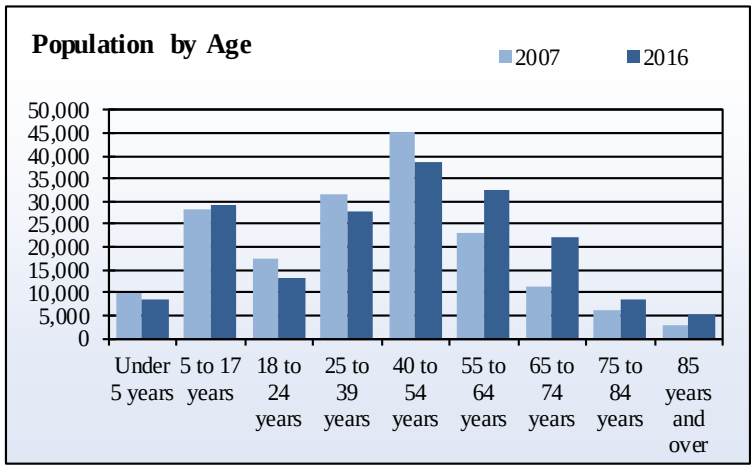
County	Number of Out-Migrants
Sacramento County	2,287
Placer County	630
Douglas County	307
Washoe County	236
San Diego County	163
Los Angeles County	149
Santa Clara County	144
Contra Costa County	133
Amador County	124
Clark County	118

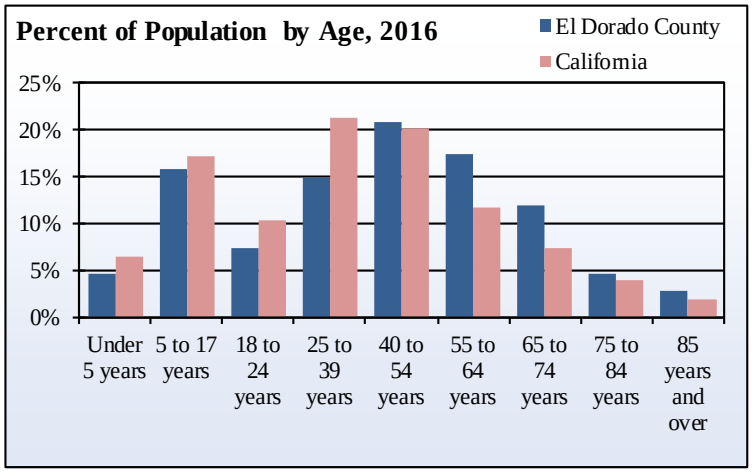
Source: Internal Revenue Service

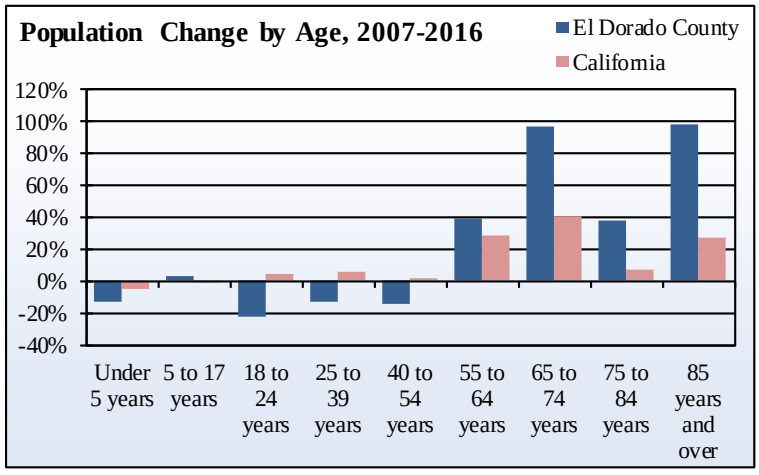
Age Distribution

What is it?

Age distribution data provide the number of permanent residents who fall into a given age range, and are measured on April 1 for each recorded year. Data are provided by American Community Survey one-year estimates. The earliest one-year estimates that are available are the 2006 estimates. Therefore, all analysis of change will be over the ten-year period from 2007 to 2016. These data include incarcerated individuals in total population counts.







How is it used?

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target their marketing efforts on specific age groups. Age distribution data can be used to estimate school attendance, need for public services, and workforce projections. A growing young adult population, for instance, could indicate greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a growing middle-aged population may signal the need for greater employment opportunities. An area with a significant proportion of population that is past retirement age will typically have less employment concerns, but a greater need for medical and social service provision. Age distribution data can also be used in conjunction with the components of population change in order to create projections of future population growth. Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced its largest proportional population increases in those aged 85 years and older (98 percent), those aged 65 to 74 years old (97 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (39 percent). In contrast, El Dorado saw its largest proportional population decreases in those aged 18 to 24 years old (23 percent), those aged 40 to 54 years old (15 percent), and those under 5 years of age (13 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of the El Dorado County population by age were those aged 40 to 54 years old (26 percent).

Population by Age, El Dorado County

Age Range	2007	2016
Under 5 years	9,827	8,523
5 to 17 years	28,473	29,418
18 to 24 years	17,355	13,415
25 to 39 years	31,755	27,754
40 to 54 years	45,153	38,608
55 to 64 years	23,232	32,278
65 to 74 years	11,199	22,049
75 to 84 years	6,046	8,337
85 years and over	2,649	5,243

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

Population by Age Compared to California, El Dorado County

	Percent of Total, 2016		2007 to 2016 10-year Change	
Age Range	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	5.6 %	6.5 %	-13.3%	- 5.1 %
5 to 17 Years	16.2 %	17.2 %	3.3%	- 0.0 %
18 to 24 Years	9.9 %	10.2 %	-22.7%	4.5 %
25 to 39 Years	18.1 %	21.4 %	-12.6%	5.8 %
40 to 54 Years	25.7 %	20.2 %	-14.5%	0.8 %
55 to 64 Years	13.2 %	11.6 %	38.9%	28.7 %
65 to 74 Years	6.4 %	7.3 %	96.9%	40.6 %
75 to 84 Years	3.4 %	3.8 %	37.9%	6.9 %
85 years and over	1.5 %	1.8 %	97.9%	27.0 %

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

Population by Race and Ethnicity

What is it?

Racial and ethnic identification is frequently a product of both collective assignment by others and individual assertion of a felt or claimed identity. It is important to note that both the Census and the American Community Survey measure an individual's race and ethnicity through self-identification, rather than assignment by the interviewer. There are seven major racial/ethnic categories provided: American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, and Other/Multiracial. These data include incarcerated individuals in total population counts.

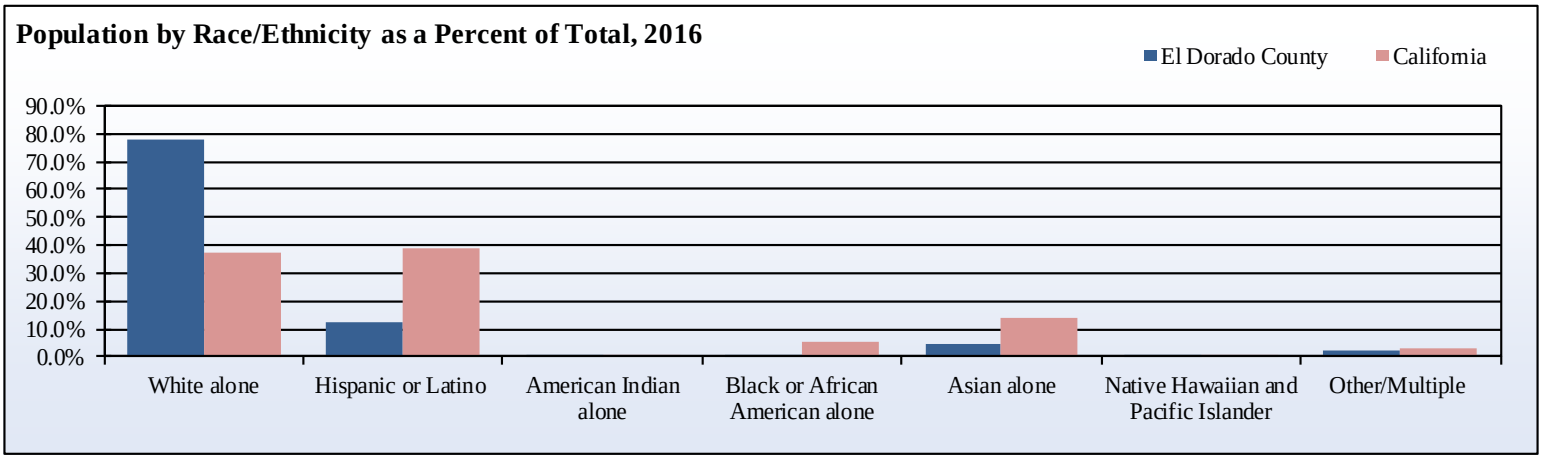
How is it used?

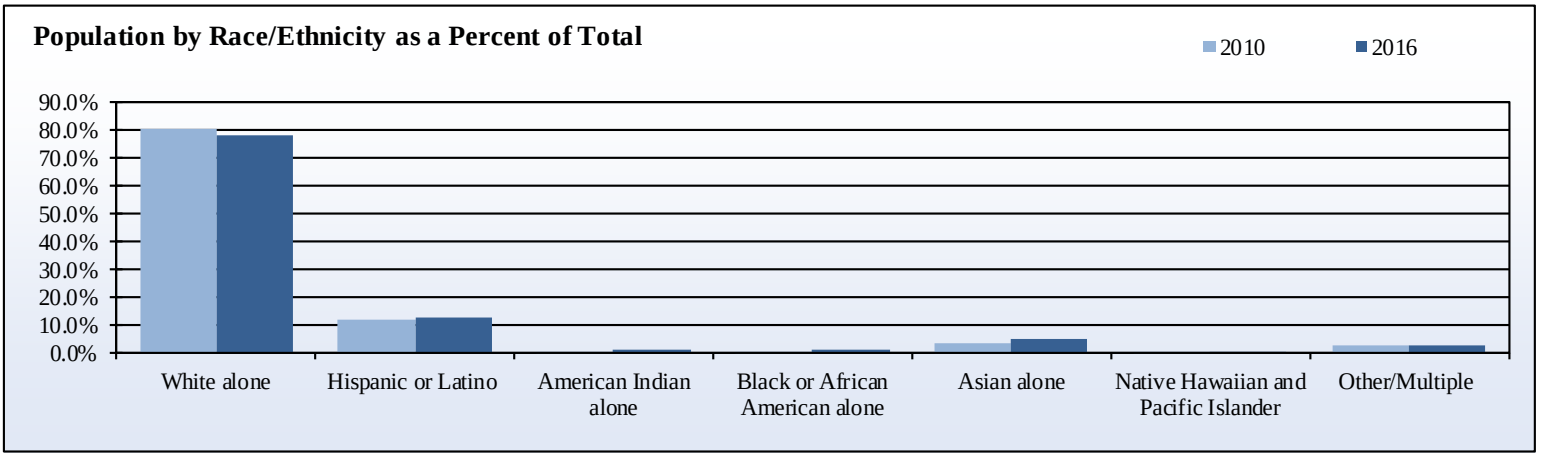
Data on population within racial and ethnic categories are often used by advertisers to target their marketing efforts towards particular groups and to estimate how profitable these efforts might be. Grant writers frequently use population data on racial and ethnic groups to secure funding for programs meant to address group-specific social conditions or inequalities. Government officials and political candidates also use population data on race and ethnicity in order to tailor their campaign messages to people who make claims to particular racial and ethnic identities. Between 2010 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced its greatest proportional population gains in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Asian American, and Black/African American populations (117 percent, 49 percent, and 40 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced population declines in its White and Other/Multiracial populations (1 percent and 7 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of El Dorado County's population by race/ethnicity were those identifying as White alone (78 percent).

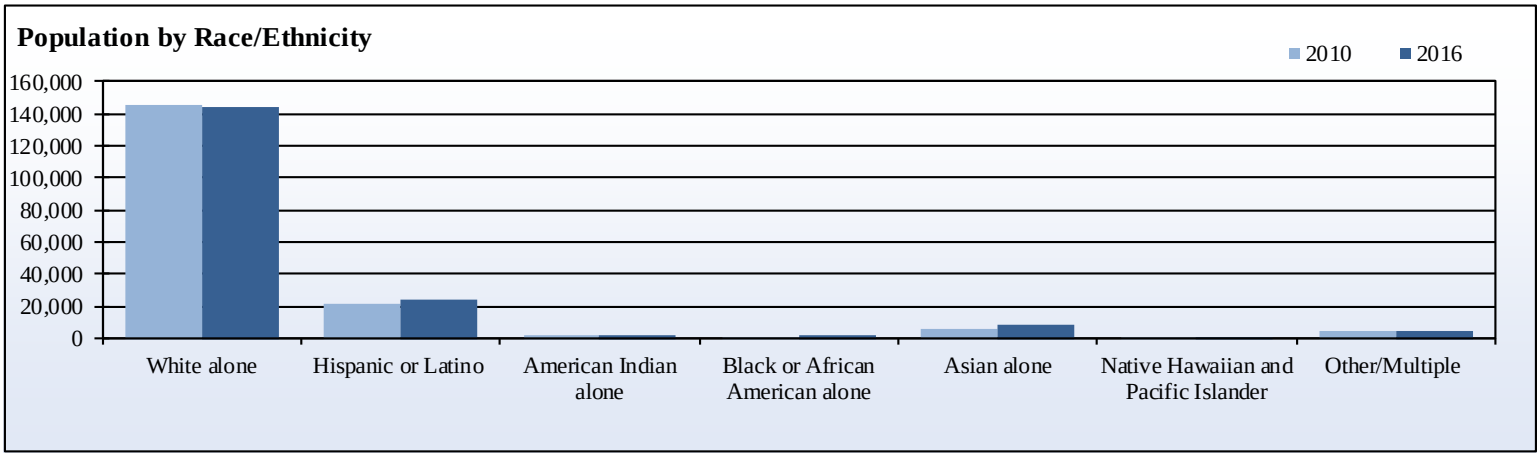
Population by Race/Ethnicity, El Dorado County

Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	145,003	144,295	77.7%	37.5%	-0.5%	-1.7%
Hispanic or Latino	22,065	23,699	12.8%	38.9%	7.4%	8.5%
American Indian alone	1,639	1,825	1.0%	0.3%	11.3%	-11.4%
Black or African American alone	1,281	1,787	1.0%	5.5%	39.5%	0.3%
Asian alone	5,969	8,904	4.8%	14.1%	49.2%	14.1%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	181	393	0.2%	0.3%	117.1%	2.5%
Other/Multiple	5,056	4,722	2.5%	3.3%	-6.6%	42.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 and 2016, ACS 1-Year Estimates


Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total, 2016
El Dorado County
California
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple


Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total
2010
2016
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple


Population by Race/Ethnicity
2010
2016
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Environmental indicators describe the quality of the physical places with which humans interact, and focus in particular on land, air, and water resources. These indicators are useful in identifying the potential impacts that a regional population may be having on the natural environment around them.

The bulk of El Dorado County's population is clustered along the Highway 50 corridor between El Dorado Hills, Placerville, and Pollock Pines, with a significant secondary clustering in the South Lake Tahoe region. The amount of harvested acreage in El Dorado County remained extremely consistent between 2007 and 2016. El Dorado County saw its greatest increase in harvested acreage in 2016.

Travel times to work in El Dorado County seem to have decreased in frequency across all time ranges between 2010 and 2016 except for those between 25 and 44 minutes long, which increased marginally. In 2016, the largest proportion of county residents (26 percent) took between 15 and 24 minutes to commute to work. A majority of El Dorado County residents (79 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, and a further 10 percent carpooled with others and 6 percent worked from home. The greatest proportional increase in frequency between 2010 and 2016 was for those bicycling to work (218 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was for those utilizing public transportation (53 percent). Between 2006 and 2015, the percent of local jobs held by those commuting into El Dorado County has fluctuated somewhat but generally increased. The percent of the employed local workforce that commutes outside of El Dorado County, in contrast, increased relatively steadily during this same period, although this proportion declined somewhat in in 2014 and 2015.

In This Section:

Land Area & Population Density

What is it?

Population density is determined by dividing a county's total non-incarcerated population by its land area in square miles. Population density data indicate how closely or loosely county residents are grouped together, and are often functions of both total population and the characteristics of the built environment, such as the relative proportion of single- vs. multiple-family housing in a county.

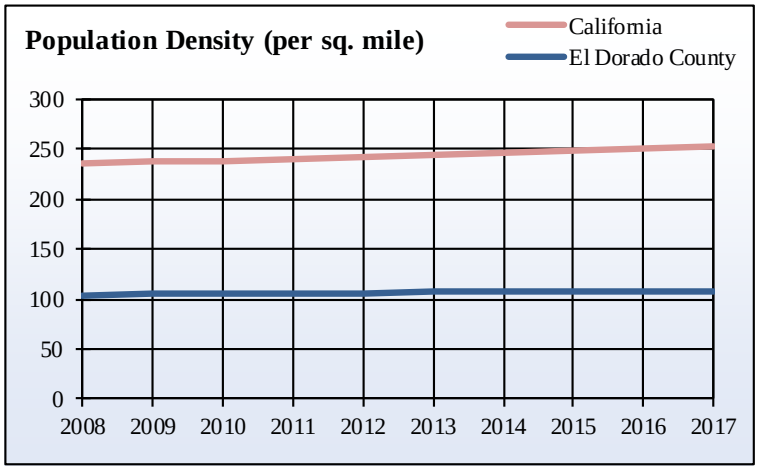
How is it used?

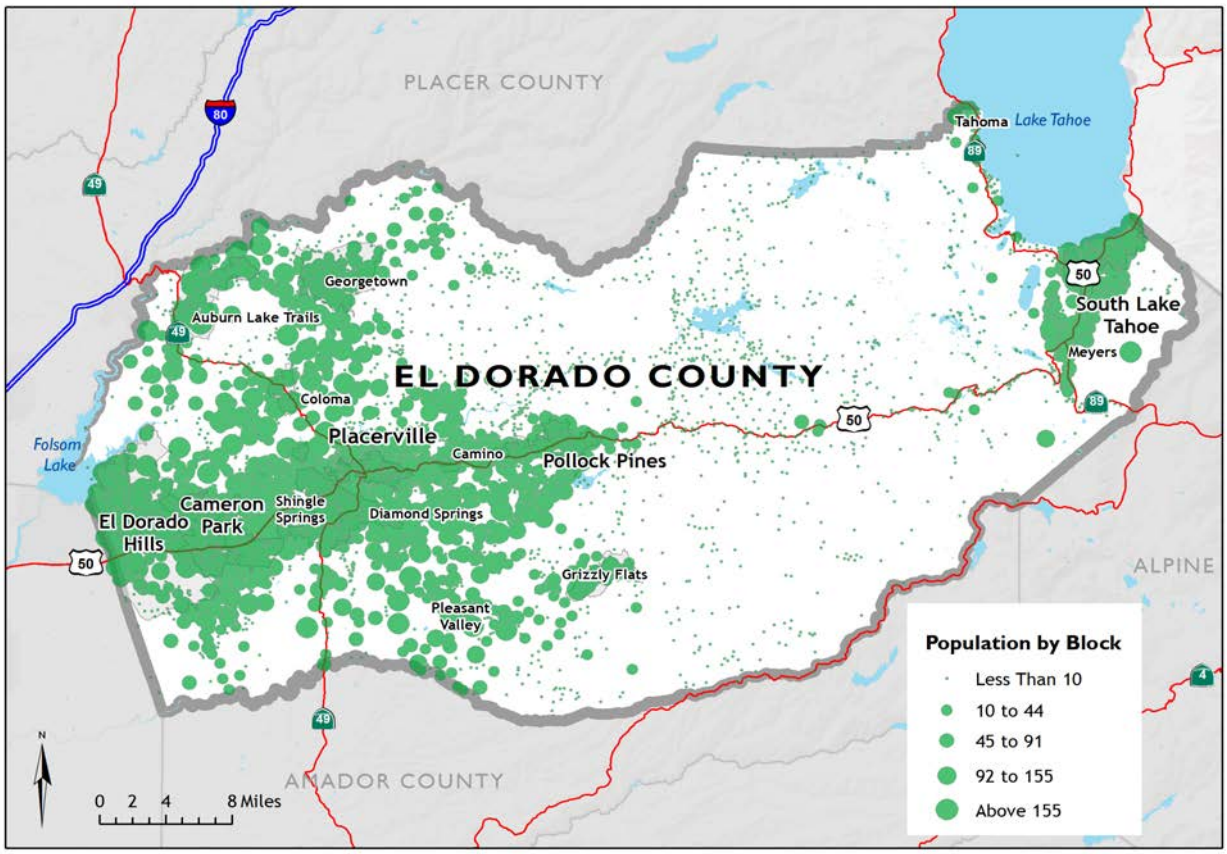
Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas with lower density, and are also frequently more energy efficient. Population density data can be useful for businesses seeking to open a new location, as greater density generally implies greater demand for labor. Changes in population density can also help in the interpretation of migration patterns as people move into and out of particular cities and neighborhoods. As can be seen from the map below, the bulk of El Dorado County's population is clustered along the Highway 50 corridor between El Dorado Hills, Placerville, and Pollock Pines, with a significant secondary clustering in the South Lake Tahoe region.

Land Area and Population Density, El Dorado County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
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	184,371	107.8	251.3
2017	1,711	185,062	108.2	253.4

Source: California Department of Finance





RCRC

Harvested Acreage

What is it?

Harvested acreage reports the total amount of land that is used in any aspect of agricultural production as a proportion of a county's total land area. Data on harvested acreage are reported annually by individual County Agricultural Commissioners 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 that is statistically representative of all agricultural producers in an area.

How is it used?

Agriculture is often a dominant land use in rural counties, and harvested acreage as a proportion of total land area can indicate the relative importance of agriculture to a local economy. In addition to being a major economic factor, agriculture can also form the basis for community and regional identity, as well as factor when determining use policies for areas surrounding farmland. The amount of harvested acreage in El Dorado County remained extremely consistent between 2007 and 2016. El Dorado County saw its greatest increase in harvested acreage in 2016. The vast majority of El Dorado County's harvested acreage is used for animal pastures.

Total Harvested Acreage, El Dorado County

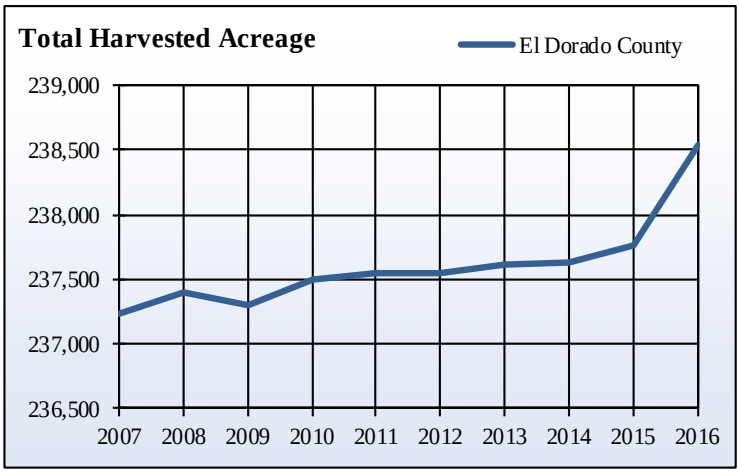
Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2007	237,226	21.7%
2008	237,399	21.7%
2009	237,303	21.7%
2010	237,492	21.7%
2011	237,546	21.7%
2012	237,546	21.7%
2013	237,613	21.7%
2014	237,636	21.7%
2015	237,763	21.7%
2016	238,538	21.8%

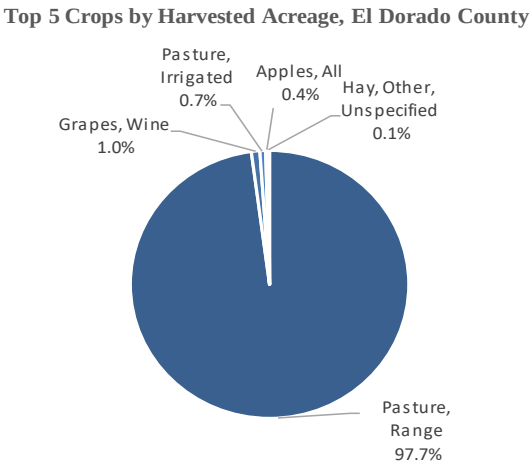
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Top 10 Crops Harvested Acreage, El Dorado County

Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	233,000	97.7%
Grapes, Wine	2,340	1.0%
Pasture, Irrigated	1,580	0.7%
Apples, All	852	0.4%
Hay, Other, Unspecified	225	0.1%
Walnuts, English	126	0.1%
Peaches, Unspecified	110	0.0%
Pears, Bartlett	65	0.0%
Olives	62	0.0%
Plums	52	0.0%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance





Commute Patterns

What is it?

Commute patterns data assess the number of jobs in a county relative to its total labor force, as well as the proportion of workers who commute either into or out of the county for work. The U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment and Household Dynamics data include all jobs reported to the IRS by businesses, with social security numbers matched to the locations of residential tax returns to determine a worker's location.

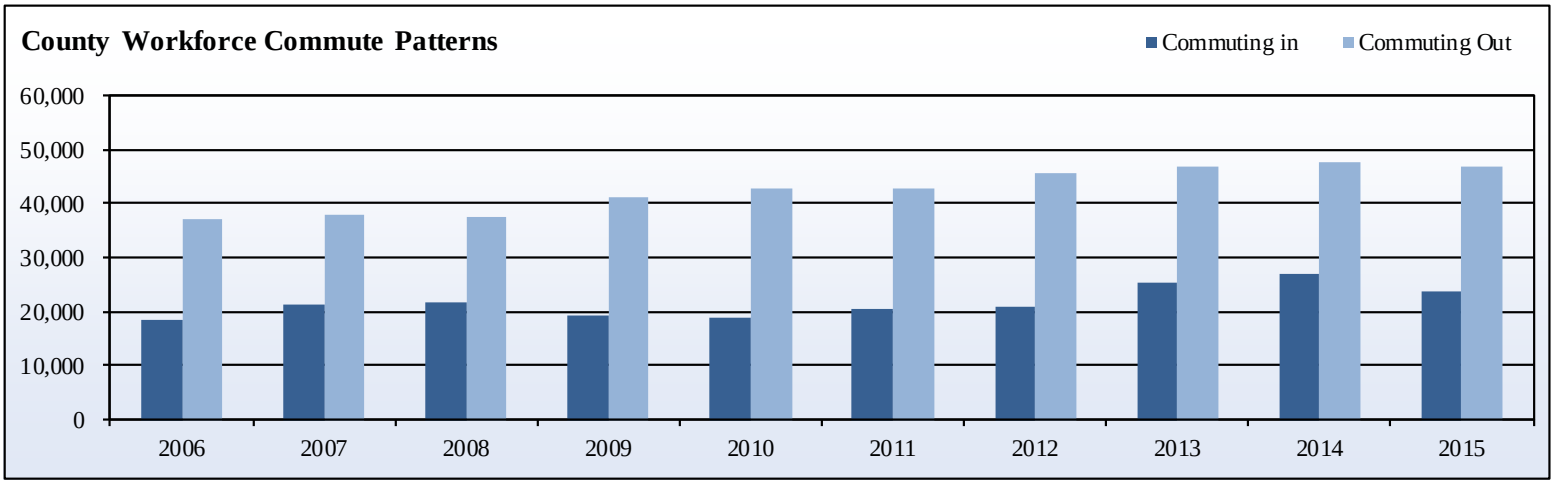
How is it used?

Commute pattern data are useful for estimating the ability of a county economy to meet the employment needs of its workforce. A larger proportion of workers commuting into the county from outside is indicative of a job surplus relative to labor force size, while a larger proportion of workers commuting out may indicate that there are not enough jobs relative to labor force size. These data can also be used to estimate daytime population, which is the number of people present in the county during normal business hours compared to the total (resident) population, and are often used by businesses in designing their marketing strategy for various products. Between 2006 and 2015, the percent of local jobs held by those commuting into El Dorado County has fluctuated somewhat but generally increased. The percent of the employed local workforce that commutes outside of El Dorado County, in contrast, increased relatively steadily during this same period, although this proportion declined somewhat in in 2014 and 2015. The size of the commuting-out workforce has remained much larger than the size of the commuting-in workforce between 2006 and 2015.

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
2006	47,231	65,519	28,347	18,515	39.2%	37,172	56.7%
2007	49,258	66,943	28,958	21,135	42.9%	37,985	56.7%
2008	49,006	66,211	28,716	21,635	44.1%	37,495	56.6%
2009	46,254	69,297	28,123	19,424	42.0%	41,174	59.4%
2010	44,484	70,311	27,371	18,994	42.7%	42,940	61.1%
2011	44,819	69,545	26,830	20,560	45.9%	42,715	61.4%
2012	45,015	69,815	24,181	20,834	46.3%	45,634	65.4%
2013	50,223	71,825	24,862	25,361	50.5%	46,963	65.4%
2014	52,622	73,540	25,723	26,899	51.1%	47,817	65.0%
2015	49,992	73,073	26,334	23,658	47.3%	46,739	64.0%

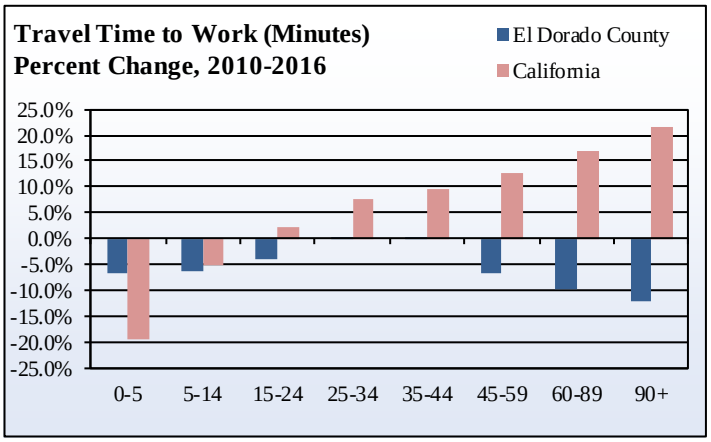
Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment Data

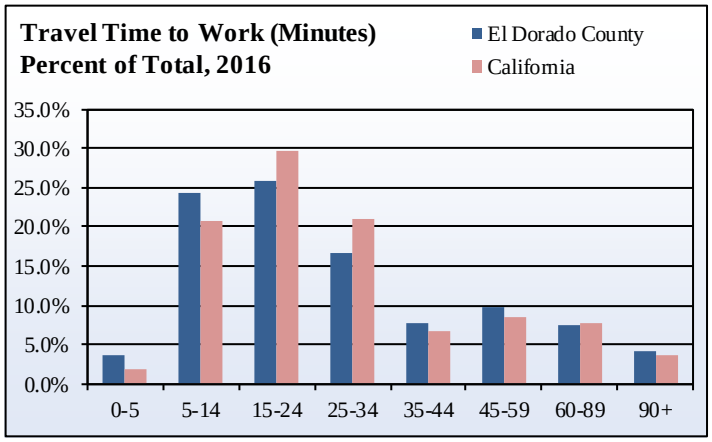


Travel Time to Work

What is it?

Travel time to work is the amount of time, in minutes, that a worker estimates it takes them to get to work on a normal workday. Travel time can be influenced by distance to work, traffic volume, and the means of transportation utilized (evaluated in the following indicator). Data are taken from the 2010-2016 American Community Survey and are reported as five-year estimates.





How is it used?

Increasing commute times often capture the push-pull dynamic between wages and housing costs, as well-paying jobs become increasingly concentrated in urban centers that also frequently have higher costs of living. Workers who wish to earn higher wages but want to maintain a lower cost of living may therefore choose to commute longer distances. Longer commute times may also indicate the need for improvements to transportation infrastructure, such as more accessible public transportation resources or expansion of roads to reduce highway traffic. Conversely, shorter commute times may indicate that wages and housing costs are in better alignment or that transportation infrastructure is sufficient for the local labor force. Travel times to work in El Dorado County seem to have decreased in frequency across all time ranges between 2010 and 2016 except for those between 25 and 44 minutes long, which increased marginally. In 2016, the largest proportion of county residents (26 percent) took between 15 and 24 minutes to commute to work.

Travel Time to Work, El Dorado County

Travel Time to Work	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	2,932	2,733	3.8%	1.9%	-6.8%	-19.5%
5 to 14 minutes	18,774	17,580	24.4%	20.8%	-6.4%	-5.1%
15 to 24 minutes	19,316	18,542	25.8%	29.7%	-4.0%	2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	12,044	12,054	16.8%	20.9%	0.1%	7.5%
35 to 44 minutes	5,631	5,656	7.9%	6.8%	0.4%	9.5%
45 to 59 minutes	7,462	6,971	9.7%	8.5%	-6.6%	12.6%
60 to 89 minutes	6,037	5,454	7.6%	7.8%	-9.7%	16.8%
90 or more minutes	3,366	2,958	4.1%	3.6%	-12.1%	21.7%
Total not working at home	75,562	71,948	100.0%	100.0%	-4.8%	4.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2016, ACS 5- year estimates

Means of Transportation to Work

What is it?

Means of transportation to work is the type of vehicle or mode of transportation most frequently used to get from home to work in an average workday. As with travel time, this indicator is measured through individual self-reports in the American Community Survey, and workers are asked to report the mode of travel most frequently used in the previous week. The data reported here are one-year estimates.

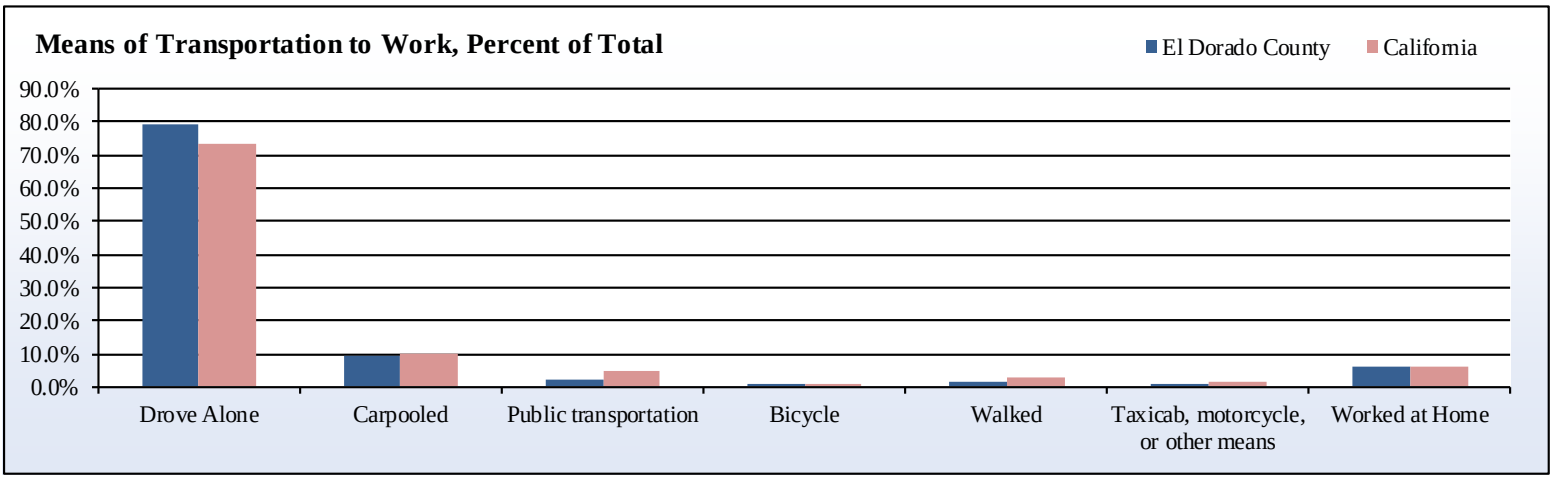
How is it used?

The most frequently utilized means of transportation to work may indicate how accessible or feasible certain modes of transportation are for a county's labor force. This indicator is especially useful when assessed alongside travel times to work (indicator 2.6 above), and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in the development of public transportation resources, bike paths, and other transportation infrastructure. A majority of El Dorado County residents (79 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, and a further 10 percent carpooled with others and 6 percent worked from home. The proportion of workers who drove alone (79 percent) was somewhat higher than that for the rest of the state of California in 2016. The greatest proportional increase in frequency between 2010 and 2016 was for those bicycling to work (218 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was for those utilizing public transportation (53 percent).

Means of Transportation to Work, El Dorado County

Means of Transportation	El Dorado County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	60,721	62,998	78.9%	73.5%	3.7%	12.6%
Carpooled	7,392	6,509	9.6%	10.3%	-11.9%	0.3%
Public transportation	1,580	743	2.1%	5.1%	-53.0%	10.7%
Bicycle	250	796	0.3%	1.0%	218.4%	14.7%
Walked	1,422	1,926	1.8%	2.7%	35.4%	11.7%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	763	455	1.0%	1.5%	-40.4%	31.8%
Worked at Home	4,787	6,351	6.2%	5.8%	32.7%	26.6%
Total	76,915	79,778	100.0%	100.0%	3.7%	12.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2016, ACS 1-year estimates



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic indicators provide valuable insight into the relative availability of financial and employment resources for a county population, as well as the growth or decline of wages in particular industries and the average cost of housing.

El Dorado County's labor force fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately only fell by roughly 0.8% by 2016. Employment in El Dorado County decreased gradually between 2007 and 2011, before entering a period of steady growth from 2012-2016, while unemployment experienced opposite trends during these periods. Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced only small seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in July, August and September, and at their lowest levels in December, January and February. Average unemployment was highest in January at 9 percent, and at a low of 7.9 percent in September.

Total personal income in El Dorado County fluctuated between 2007-2016, similarly to the rest of California. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in El Dorado County increased by nearly a million dollars between 2007 and 2016. The primary components of personal income in El Dorado County are work earnings, commuter income, dividends, interest, and rent. Per capita income in El Dorado County grew steadily between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of 2009 and 2014 when it experienced slight declines. El Dorado County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly $5,000-$10,000 lower than the statewide average. Median household income in El Dorado County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in El Dorado County increased by nearly 17 percent between 2007 and 2016. Poverty rates in El Dorado County experienced little change and consistently remained lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

In 2016, El Dorado County's construction and finance/insurance sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, EL Dorado County's manufacturing, information, and transportation/warehousing sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. The largest industry by employment in 2016 was government and government enterprises (12.5 percent), followed by health care (9.9) and retail trade (9.8). In 2016, the largest contributors to total earnings in El Dorado County were the government, construction, health care, and finance/insurance sectors. In the case of both the construction and finance/insurance sectors, the percentage of El Dorado County's total earnings derived from these sectors were all significantly larger than the statewide average.

In This Section:

Labor Force

What is it?

The labor force is the number of people living in the county who are considered willing and able to work. This is operationally defined by the California Employment Development Department as all individuals over the age of 16 who are either currently working or currently receiving unemployment benefits (which requires one to be actively seeking work). Therefore, changes in both employment and unemployment levels affect labor force size. Individuals who are unemployed and are no longer actively seeking work are considered discouraged workers, and are not included in labor force estimates. The data are provided as annual averages of monthly estimates from the California Employment Development Department.

How is it used?

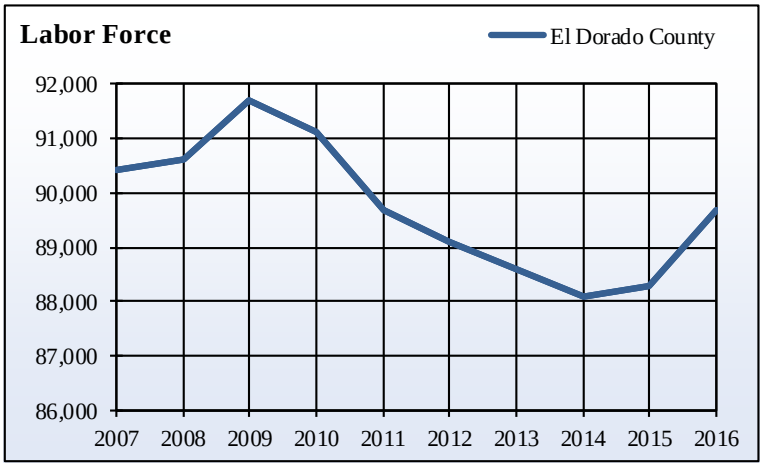
Labor force size is a useful indicator of the overall employment potential for a county. However, because labor force is an aggregate measure of both employment and unemployment, it is often necessary to interpret increases or declines in labor force size alongside these constitutive measures. Because discouraged workers are not included in labor force counts, these data can also be compared to the distribution of a county population by age, in order to identify the number of people of working age (16-65) who are not in a county's workforce.

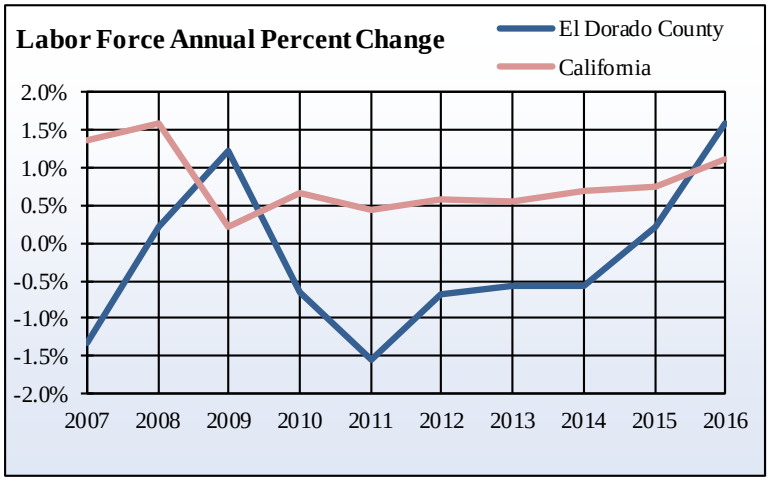
El Dorado County's labor force fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately only fell by roughly 0.8 percent by 2016. El Dorado County's labor force was at its highest in 2009, and its lowest in 2014.

Total Labor Force, El Dorado County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	90,400	17,893,100	-1.3%	1.4%
2008	90,600	18,178,100	0.2%	1.6%
2009	91,700	18,215,100	1.2%	0.2%
2010	91,100	18,336,300	-0.7%	0.7%
2011	89,700	18,415,100	-1.5%	0.4%
2012	89,100	18,523,800	-0.7%	0.6%
2013	88,600	18,624,300	-0.6%	0.5%
2014	88,100	18,755,000	-0.6%	0.7%
2015	88,300	18,893,200	0.2%	0.7%
2016	89,700	19,102,700	1.6%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division





Employment

What is it?

Employment data are reported by the California Employment Development Department, and represent a count of all individuals who either worked at least one hour for a wage or salary, were self-employed, or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business or on a family farm, during the reference week of the previous month in the survey questionnaire. The reference week is usually the week containing the 12th day of the previous month. Annual employment data are the averages of these monthly survey totals. Individuals who were on vacation, on other kinds of leave, or involved in a labor dispute are also counted as employed.

How is it used?

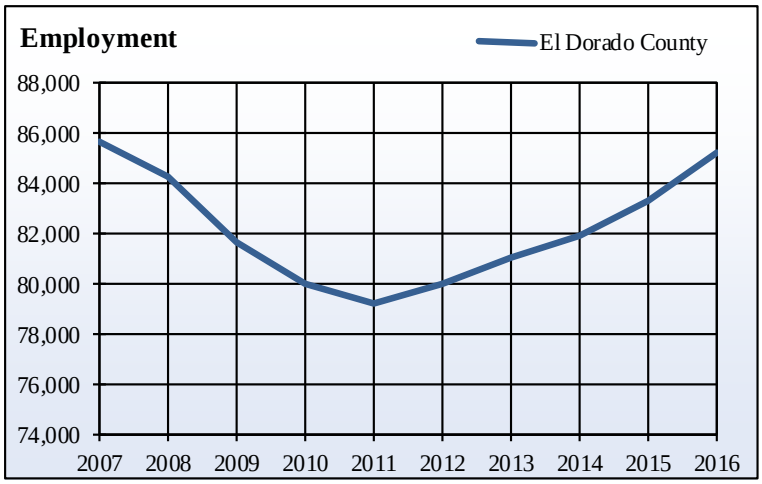
Employment is a primary indicator of the economic situation for workers in a county. Increasing employment means more potential jobs for workers, and workers will generally have an easier time finding work in counties with higher employment totals. This is a primary indicator of the health of the economy as the unemployment rate is affected by labor force shifts.

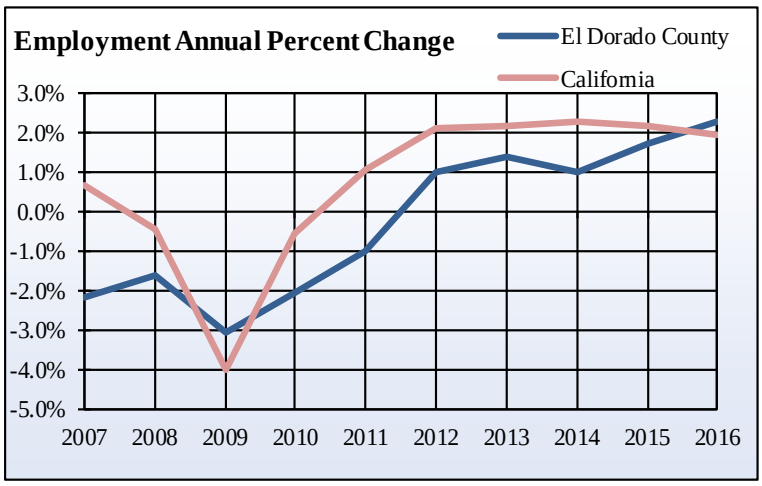
Employment in El Dorado County decreased gradually between 2007 and 2011, before entering a period of steady growth from 2012-2016. Overall, the number of employed individuals in El Dorado County decreased by only 500 individuals by 2016.

Total Employment, El Dorado County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	85,700	16,931,600	-1.8%	0.8%
2008	84,300	16,854,500	-1.6%	-0.5%
2009	81,700	16,182,600	-3.1%	-4.0%
2010	80,000	16,091,900	-2.1%	-0.6%
2011	79,200	16,258,100	-1.0%	1.0%
2012	80,000	16,602,700	1.0%	2.1%
2013	81,100	16,958,700	1.4%	2.1%
2014	81,900	17,348,600	1.0%	2.3%
2015	83,300	17,723,300	1.7%	2.2%
2016	85,200	18,065,000	2.3%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division





Unemployment

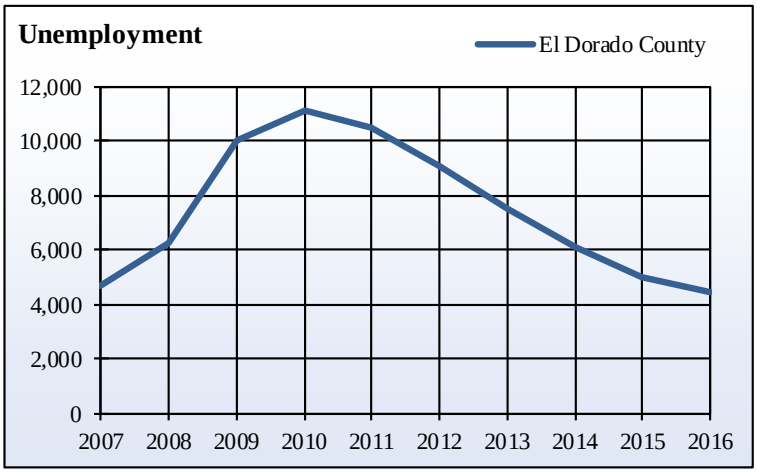
What is it?

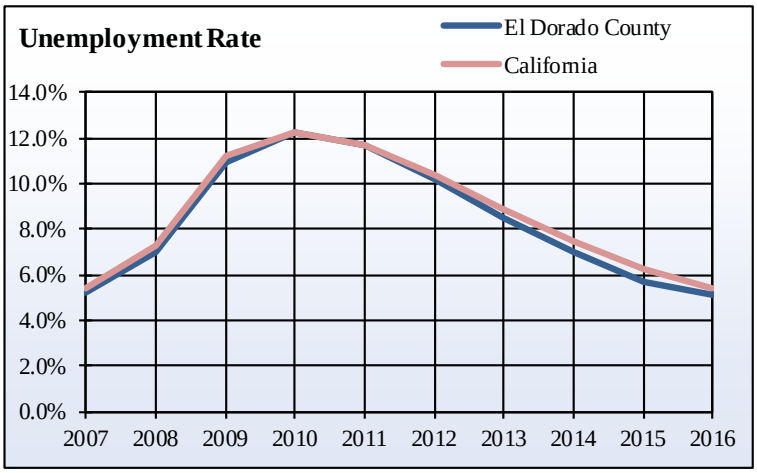
Unemployment data are a count of the estimated number of people who are actively seeking work, are not working at least one hour per week for pay, and who are not self-employed. The data are reported by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) from data collected by the U.S. Current Population Survey (CPS). It is important to note that unemployment data do not include individuals who are not actively seeking work and thus no longer qualify for unemployment benefits, and thus represent an inexact estimation of the total unemployed population.

How is it used?

Although unemployment levels are often used as a primary measure of economic health, it is perhaps more accurate to view them as an indicator of recent economic disruptions than a holistic indicator of growth or decline, due to its direct connection to unemployment benefits provision. 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.

Unemployment in El Dorado County increased gradually between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in El Dorado County decreased by only 200 individuals by 2016.





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%	11.2%
2008	6,300	7.0%	7.3%	34.0%	37.7%
2009	10,000	10.9%	11.2%	58.7%	53.6%
2010	11,100	12.2%	12.2%	11.0%	10.4%
2011	10,500	11.7%	11.7%	-5.4%	-3.9%
2012	9,100	10.2%	10.4%	-13.3%	-10.9%
2013	7,500	8.5%	8.9%	-17.6%	-13.3%
2014	6,100	7.0%	7.5%	-18.7%	-15.6%
2015	5,000	5.7%	6.2%	-18.0%	-16.8%
2016	4,500	5.1%	5.4%	-10.0%	-11.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Seasonal Employment

What is it?

Seasonal employment data are calculated using the monthly employment counts provided by the California Employment Development Department, as discussed in indicator 3.2, but instead of calculating average employment for each year, the average for each month in the range of years is calculated. As with the previous employment indicator, employment status is determined by whether or not one is employed during the week that includes the 12th day of the previous month. The mid-month period is used because it is less sensitive to changes in the overall business climate and thus more representative of average month-to-month conditions.

How is it used?

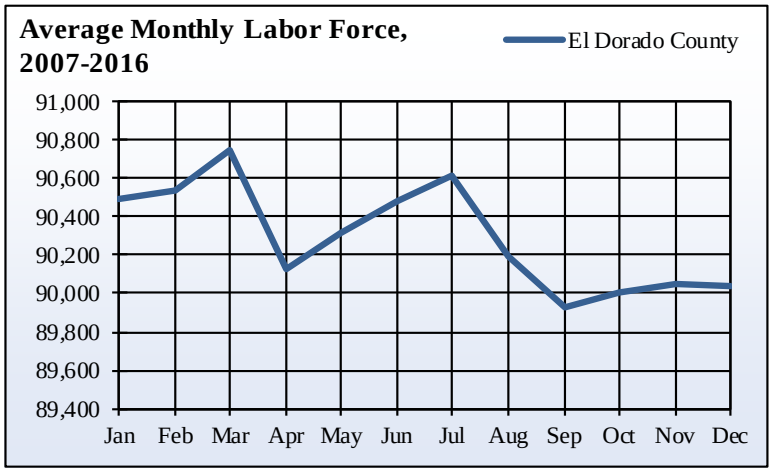
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment, and can be used by area business associations and chambers of commerce to coordinate local events and business marketing campaigns. Areas that are economically dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation tend to experience greater fluctuations in employment over the course of the year that are obscured by annual averages. The employment differential between low- and high-employment months can be used to evaluate the relative 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.

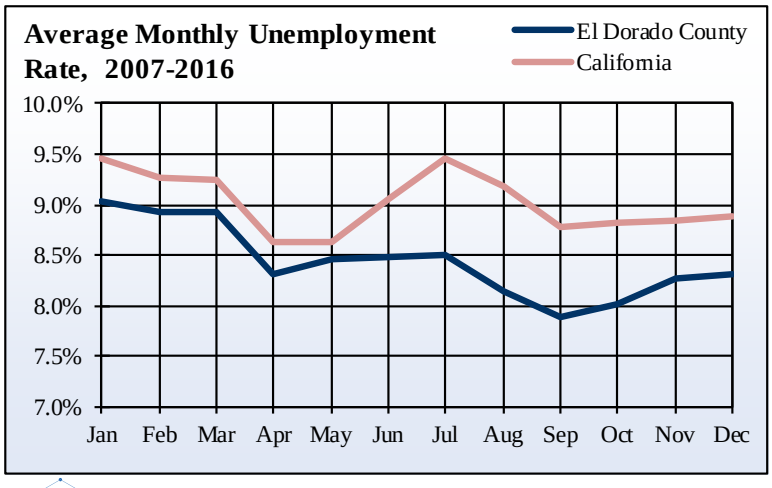
Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced only small seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in July, August and September, and at their lowest levels in December, January and February. Average unemployment was highest in January at 9 percent, and at a low of 7.9 percent in September.

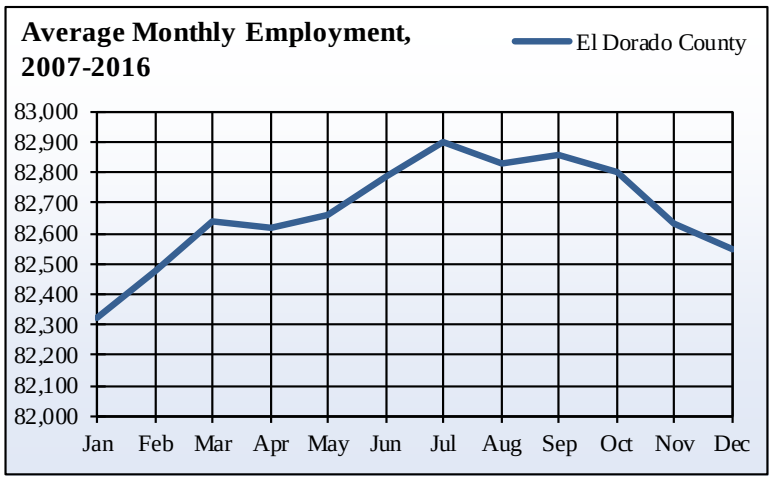
Average Monthly Labor Statistics, El Dorado County, 2007-2016

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	90,490	82,320	8,170	9.0%
Feb	90,540	82,480	8,070	8.9%
Mar	90,750	82,640	8,100	8.9%
April	90,130	82,620	7,490	8.3%
May	90,320	82,660	7,640	8.5%
Jun	90,480	82,790	7,670	8.5%
Jul	90,610	82,900	7,710	8.5%
Aug	90,190	82,830	7,350	8.2%
Sep	89,930	82,860	7,080	7.9%
Oct	90,000	82,800	7,210	8.0%
Nov	90,050	82,630	7,440	8.3%
Dec	90,040	82,550	7,490	8.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division







Jobs By Industry

What is it?

Published by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), this indicator measures the number of jobs in a county within major industry sectors, regardless of whether or not the workers are themselves county residents. Because the BEA uses business tax returns to identify jobs within each industry, a worker who changed their workplace over the course of the year would be counted twice, once for each business's tax return. Self-employed proprietors and members of business partnerships are also included in jobs by industry data, meaning that someone who owns their own business but also works for another employer would also be counted twice. Unpaid family care workers and volunteers are not included.

How is it used?

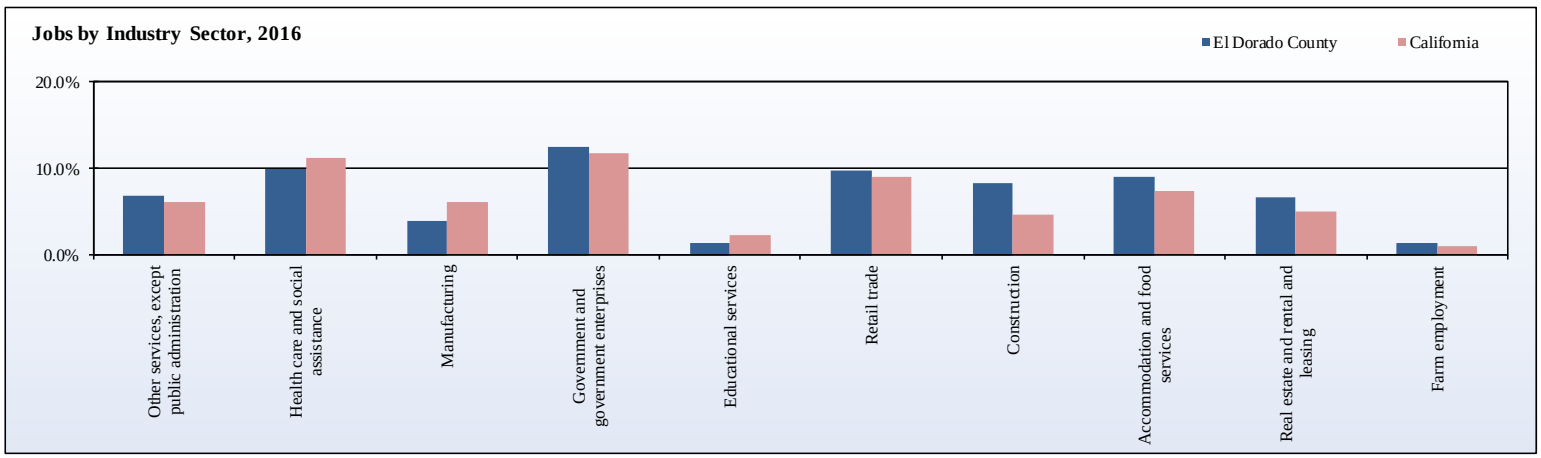
Jobs by industry is a useful measure of the economic diversity and potential resilience of the local economy, and is thus of great utility to local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations. A county with a large proportion of its jobs concentrated in a few industry sectors may be more susceptible to a recession or economic downturn than one with a more diversified economy.

In 2016, El Dorado County's construction and finance/insurance sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, El Dorado County's manufacturing, information, and transportation/warehousing sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. The largest industry by employment in 2016 was government and government enterprises (12.5 percent), followed by health care (9.9) and retail trade (9.8).

Jobs by Industry, El Dorado County, 2016

Industry	El Dorado County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,331	1.5%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	432	0.5%	1.1%
Mining	344	0.4%	0.3%
Utilities	189	0.2%	0.3%
Construction	7,351	8.3%	4.7%
Manufacturing	3,443	3.9%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	1,753	2.0%	3.8%
Retail trade	8,698	9.8%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	1,118	1.3%	3.8%
Information	1,063	1.2%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	5,910	6.7%	4.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,938	6.7%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6,722	7.6%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	382	0.4%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	5,199	5.9%	6.4%
Educational services	1,300	1.5%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	8,797	9.9%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,583	4.0%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	8,105	9.1%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	6,121	6.9%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	11,088	12.5%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	(D)	0.0%	n/a
Total Jobs	88,867	100.0%	100.0%

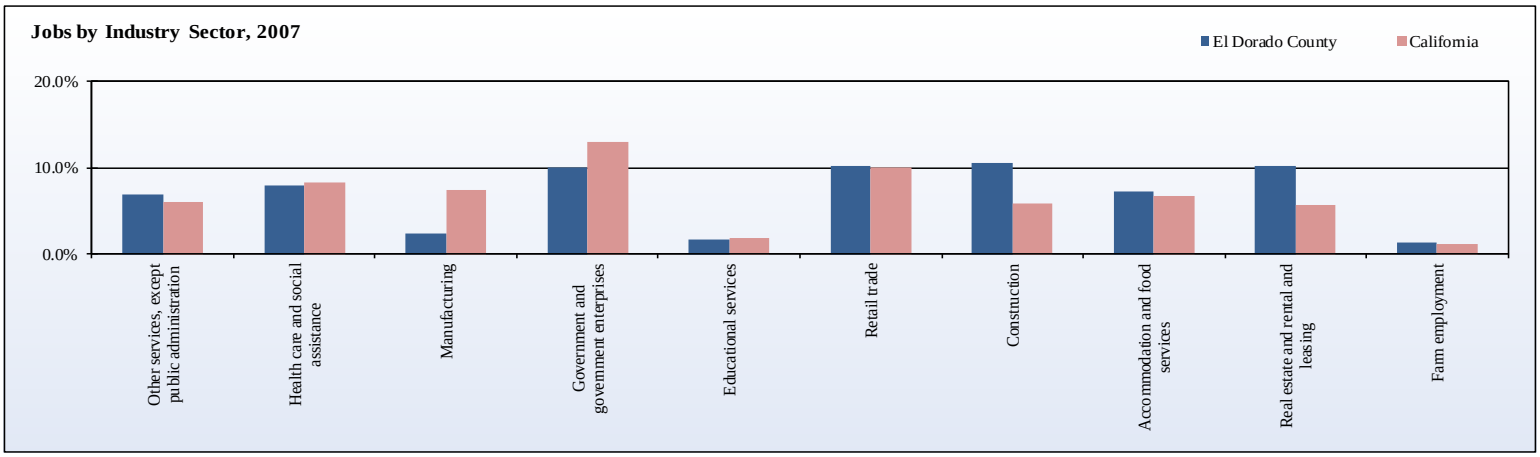
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Jobs by Industry, El Dorado County, 2007

Industry	El Dorado County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,376	1.4%	1.1%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	515	0.5%	1.0%
Mining	220	n/a	0.2%
Utilities	140	0.1%	0.3%
Construction	10,239	10.5%	5.9%
Manufacturing	2,400	2.5%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	1,727	1.8%	3.8%
Retail trade	9,841	10.1%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	1,206	1.2%	2.9%
Information	1,363	1.4%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	5,931	6.1%	4.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	9,976	10.3%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	10,131	10.4%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	273	0.3%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	6,007	6.2%	6.4%
Educational services	1,582	1.6%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	7,662	7.9%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,213	3.3%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	6,988	7.2%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	6,736	6.9%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	9,689	10.0%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	(D)	0.0%	n/a
Total Jobs	97,215	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Total Personal Income

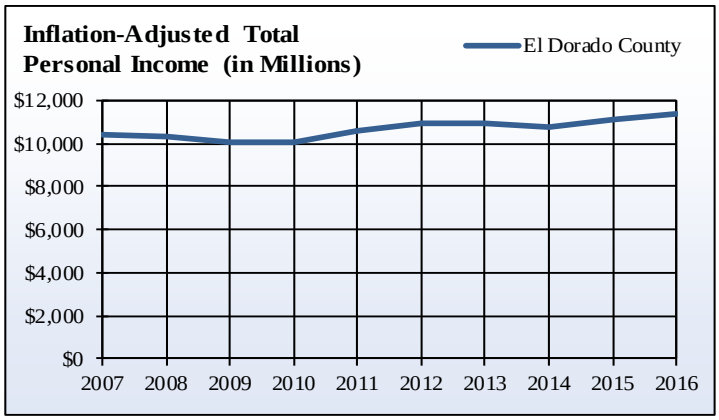
What is it?

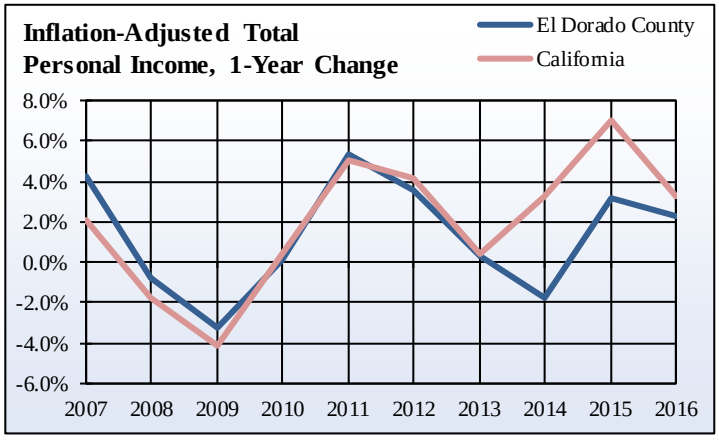
Total personal income data are provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. The indicator represents the sum of all income collected by individuals over the course of each year, including but not limited to earned income, government payments, and returns on investment. The data do not include personal contributions for social insurance (such as payments to Social Security or Medicare). The indicator is tabulated using individual and corporate tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service.

How is it used?

Total personal income is the basis for several other income indicators in this section. Growing personal income generally indicates a growing economy, as long as the growth is greater than the annual average inflation rate. Increases or decreases in total personal income are most frequently due to changes in worker's earnings, population changes, or both.

Total personal income in El Dorado County fluctuated between 2007-2016, similarly to the rest of California. It saw its most significant growth in 2011 and 2012. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in El Dorado County increased by nearly a billion dollars between 2007 and 2016.





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 (2016)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2007	$8,734	4.2%	$10,416	4.2%	2.1%
2008	$9,040	3.5%	$10,339	-0.7%	-1.8%
2009	$8,752	-3.2%	$10,006	-3.2%	-4.1%
2010	$8,996	2.8%	$10,022	0.2%	0.4%
2011	$9,632	7.1%	$10,558	5.4%	5.1%
2012	$10,263	6.6%	$10,930	3.5%	4.1%
2013	$10,454	1.9%	$10,958	0.3%	0.5%
2014	$10,430	-0.2%	$10,763	-1.8%	3.2%
2015	$10,909	4.6%	$11,107	3.2%	7.0%
2016	$11,361	4.1%	$11,361	2.3%	3.3%

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

Components of Personal Income

What is it?

This indicator disaggregates personal income totals by the sources of personal income, including work earnings, retirement or disability benefits, returns on investment, or transfer payments from sources such as supplemental social security, medical benefits, and unemployment insurance. The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis provides these county-level data.

How is it used?

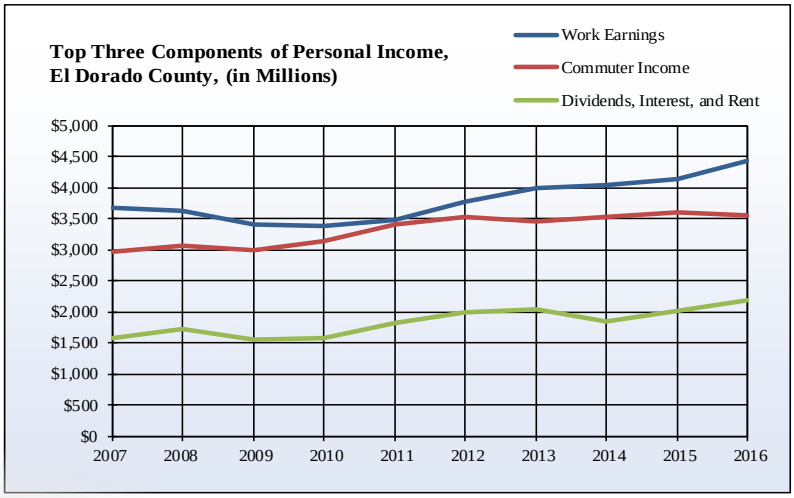
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income is derived from transfer payments through government benefit programs, this may indicate an elderly or infirm population.

The primary components of personal income in El Dorado County are work earnings, commuter income, dividends, interest, and rent. While California witnessed a massive 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced only a 2 percent increase in commuter income.

Components of Total Personal Income, El Dorado County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	39.0%	71.6%	2.0%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-4.3%	-7.4%	2.4%	3.3%
Commuter Income	31.3%	-0.1%	2.0%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	19.3%	20.8%	4.0%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	6.2%	4.2%	6.9%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	6.1%	7.5%	9.7%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	0.8%	1.6%	4.4%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.2%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	0.5%	0.4%	12.4%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.2%	0.4%	11.9%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.3%	0.3%	308.8%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.2%	0.2%	2.6%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.2%	0.2%	13.1%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	3.0%	4.1%

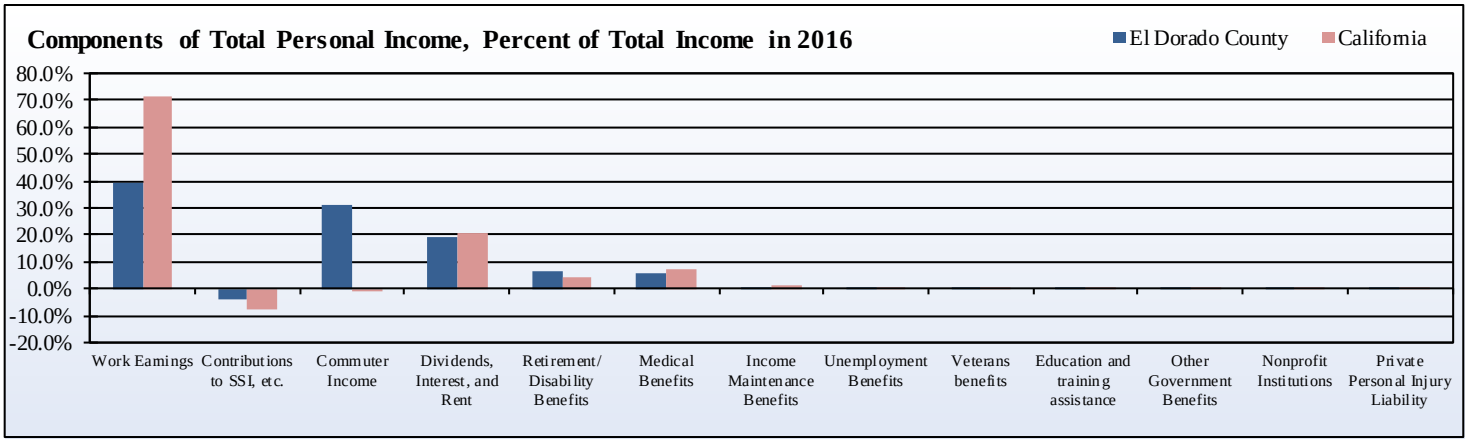
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

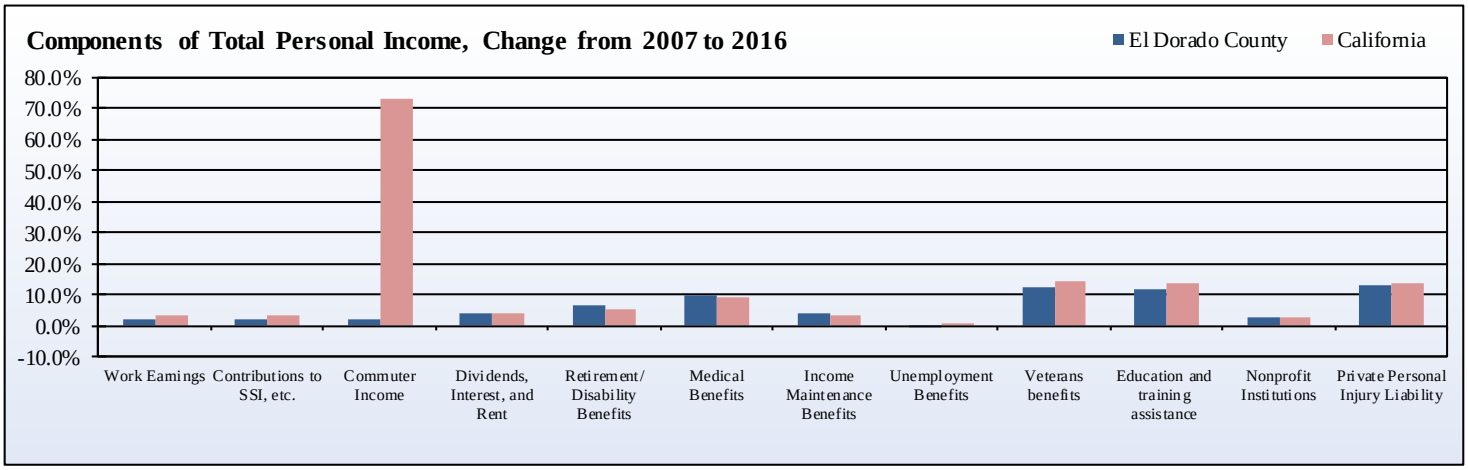


Components of Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars), El Dorado County

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	$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	$4,428.2
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-$391.4	-$393.7	-$377.4	-$370.6	-$346.1	-$358.9	-$424.9	-$438.9	-$446.7	-$483.7
Commuter Income	$2,965.1	$3,066.9	$2,997.4	$3,146.3	$3,408.0	$3,533.1	$3,464.5	$3,517.0	$3,604.4	$3,558.4
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	$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	$2,194.6
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	$416.1	$441.7	$489.6	$513.4	$533.2	$573.9	$607.6	$640.3	$675.1	$702.3
Medical Benefits	$350.1	$377.6	$403.3	$450.3	$467.0	$499.2	$532.5	$598.6	$659.8	$689.0
Income Maintenance Benefits	$61.5	$67.1	$76.1	$81.9	$83.8	$84.5	$87.1	$88.8	$89.1	$88.8
Unemployment Benefits	$24.6	$43.9	$99.7	$115.4	$91.3	$68.4	$49.4	$29.1	$23.1	$23.6
Veterans benefits	$24.8	$27.7	$31.8	$36.0	$38.4	$41.6	$47.4	$49.9	$54.3	$55.7
Education and training assistance	$12.0	$13.2	$16.7	$20.0	$21.7	$23.1	$23.3	$24.1	$24.5	$26.2
Other Government Benefits	$1.0	$51.6	$19.4	$46.4	$41.8	$7.2	$6.2	$22.9	$29.9	$31.3
Nonprofit Institutions	$19.1	$18.7	$19.9	$22.3	$21.4	$22.6	$22.9	$23.6	$23.6	$24.1
Private Personal Injury Liability	$9.8	$14.5	$15.3	$15.5	$20.6	$15.4	$14.3	$16.3	$19.5	$22.8
Total Personal Income	$8,734.2	$9,084.6	$8,755.3	$9,026.6	$9,666.7	$10,265.8	$10,451.5	$10,466.1	$10,909.3	$11,361.3

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 U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis by dividing its estimate of total personal income by the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of total population.

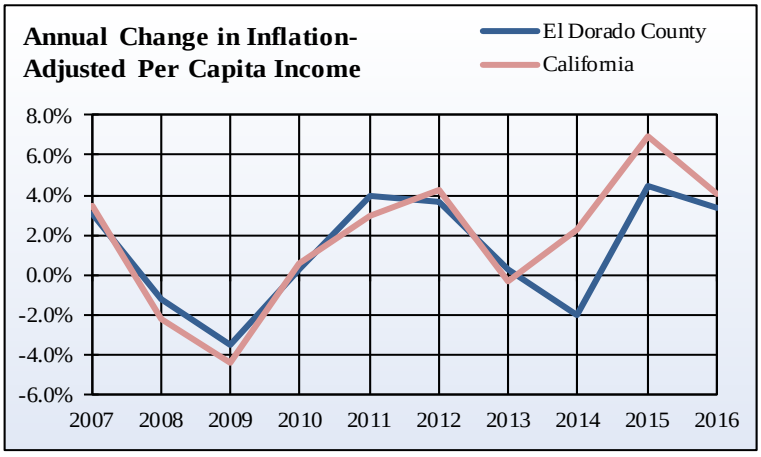
How is it used?

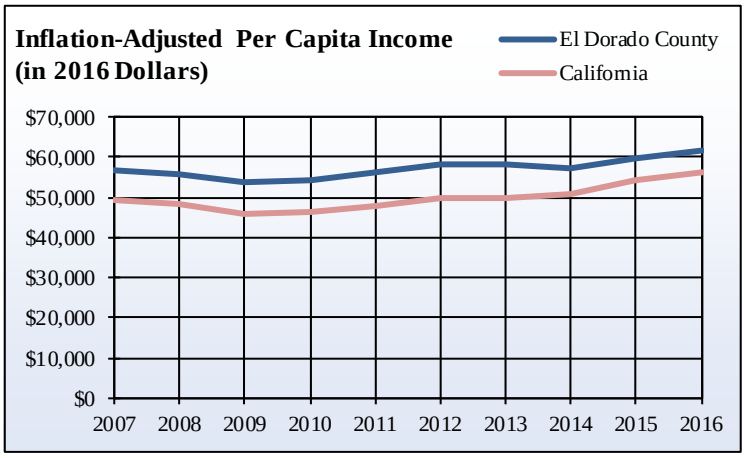
Per capita income is one of the most commonly used indicators of the general economic well-being of a county. Changes in this variable may indicate changes in a county's standard of living or the availability of resources to individuals and families. Per capita income also tends to follow long-term business cycles, rising during expansions and falling during recessions. Income influences individual buying power and therefore affects consumer choices and local retail sales. Per capita income in El Dorado County grew steadily between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of 2009 and 2014 when it experienced slight declines. Per capita income in El Dorado County experienced its most significant growth in 2011. Between 2007 and 2016 El Dorado County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly $5,000-$10,000 higher than the statewide average.

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 (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			El Dorado County	California	El Dorado County	California
2007	$ 49,563	3.0%	$ 56,642	$ 49,366	3.0%	3.4%
2008	$ 50,817	2.5%	$ 55,917	$ 48,255	-1.3%	-2.2%
2009	$ 48,853	-3.9%	$ 53,957	$ 46,117	-3.5%	-4.4%
2010	$ 49,788	1.9%	$ 54,082	$ 46,395	0.2%	0.6%
2011	$ 53,368	7.2%	$ 56,218	$ 47,775	4.0%	3.0%
2012	$ 56,480	5.8%	$ 58,279	$ 49,819	3.7%	4.3%
2013	$ 57,438	1.7%	$ 58,414	$ 49,674	0.2%	-0.3%
2014	$ 57,179	-0.5%	$ 57,229	$ 50,790	-2.0%	2.2%
2015	$ 59,698	4.4%	$ 59,796	$ 54,318	4.5%	6.9%
2016	$ 61,830	3.6%	$ 61,830	$ 56,532	3.4%	4.1%

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





Earnings By Industry

What is it?

Earnings by industry data represent the total personal earnings for workers within individual industry sectors, and should not be confused with total business revenues within industries. 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's 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?

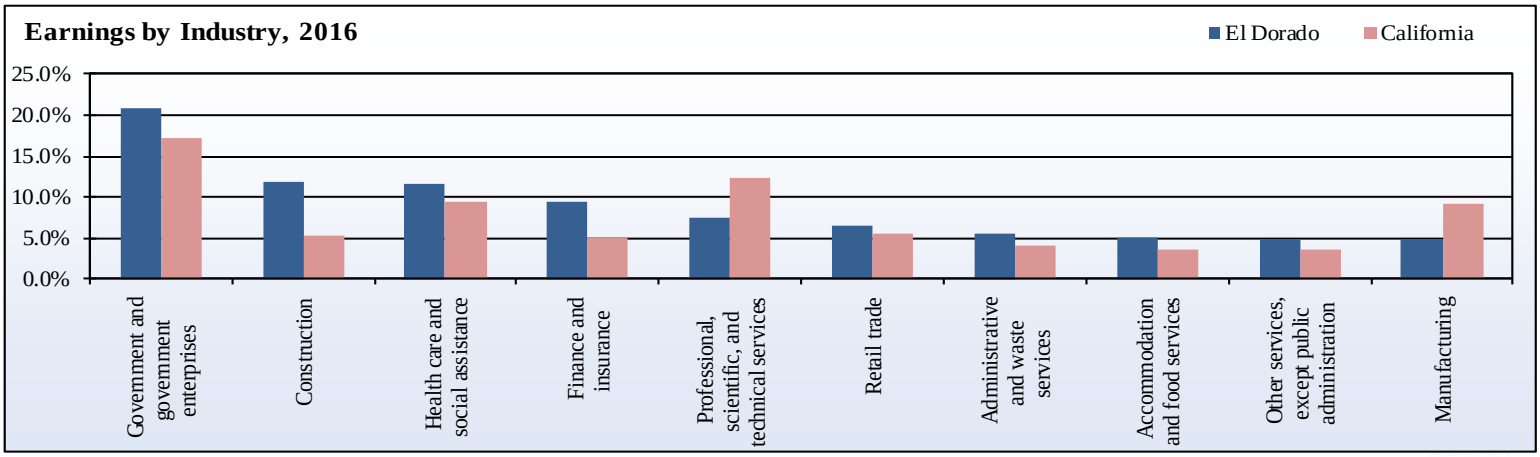
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how resilient an economy is to economic downturns or recessions.

In 2016, the largest contributors to total earnings in El Dorado County were the government, construction, health care, and finance/insurance sectors. In the case of both the construction and finance/insurance sectors, the percentage of El Dorado County's total earnings derived from these sectors were all significantly larger than the statewide average.

Earnings by Industry, El Dorado County, 2016 (in Millions)

Industry	El Dorado County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	$ 6.1	0.1%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	$ 21.4	0.5%	0.6%
Mining	$ 6.0	0.1%	0.3%
Utilities	$ 27.0	0.6%	0.6%
Construction	$ 519.7	11.7%	5.3%
Manufacturing	$ 214.0	4.8%	9.2%
Wholesale trade	$ 97.3	2.2%	4.4%
Retail trade	$ 286.5	6.5%	5.5%
Transportation and warehousing	$ 34.8	0.8%	2.9%
Information	$ 90.8	2.1%	6.5%
Finance and insurance	$ 416.3	9.4%	5.1%
Real Estate, rental, and leasing	$ 127.1	2.9%	3.2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	$ 325.9	7.4%	12.2%
Management of companies and enterprices	$ 29.9	0.7%	2.1%
Administrative and waste services	$ 242.0	5.5%	4.0%
Educational services	$ 24.9	0.6%	1.5%
Health care and social assistance	$ 511.0	11.5%	9.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	$ 90.6	2.0%	1.7%
Accommodation and food services	$ 222.4	5.0%	3.5%
Other services, except public administration	$ 214.5	4.8%	3.6%
Government and government enterprises	$ 920.1	20.8%	17.1%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	n/a	0.0%	n/a
Total Earnings	$ 4,428.2	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Median Household Income

What is it?

Household income includes the incomes of the householder (i.e. renter or title holder) and all other people 15 year of age and older in the household, regardless of their relation to the householder. Once income totals for all households are gathered, the median value is the data point at which exactly one-half of households have greater income and one-half of households have less income. The median value is based on the income distribution of all households, including those with no income.

How is it used?

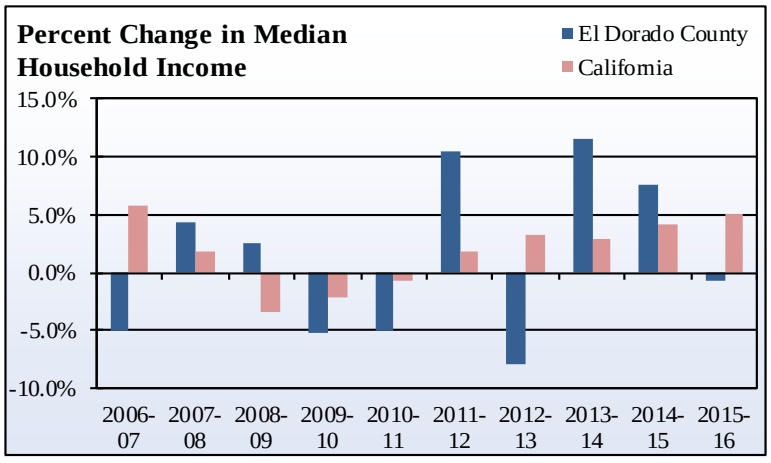
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends of a county's earnings spectrum, and changes in median household income therefore signal changes within a wide range of earnings in a regional economy.

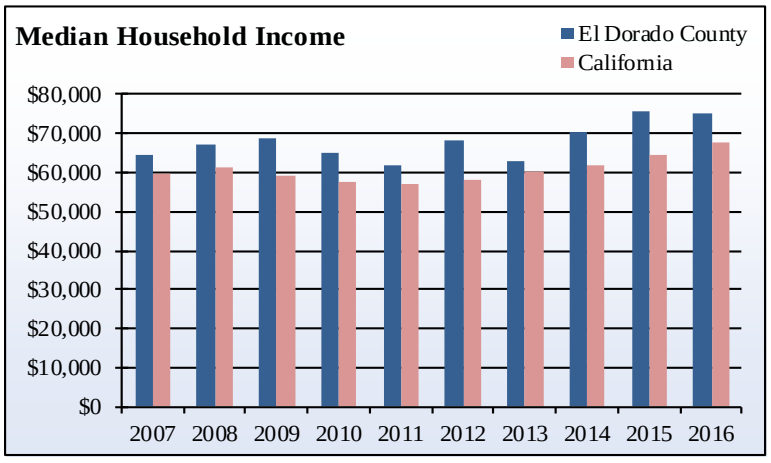
Median household income in El Dorado County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in El Dorado County increased by nearly 17 percent between 2007 and 2016. El Dorado County consistently maintained a median household income roughly $5,000-$10,000 greater than California as a whole.

Median Household Income (Nominal), El Dorado County

Year	County	California
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	$70,235	$61,927
2015	$75,575	$64,483
2016	$75,100	$67,715

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





Poverty Rates

What is it?

The Census Bureau determines whether or not a family is in poverty using a series of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. If a family's total income is less than that family's poverty threshold, then every person in that household is considered to be in poverty. Official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. Income thresholds are based on pre-tax earnings and do not include capital gains or noncash benefits such as Medicaid.

How is it used?

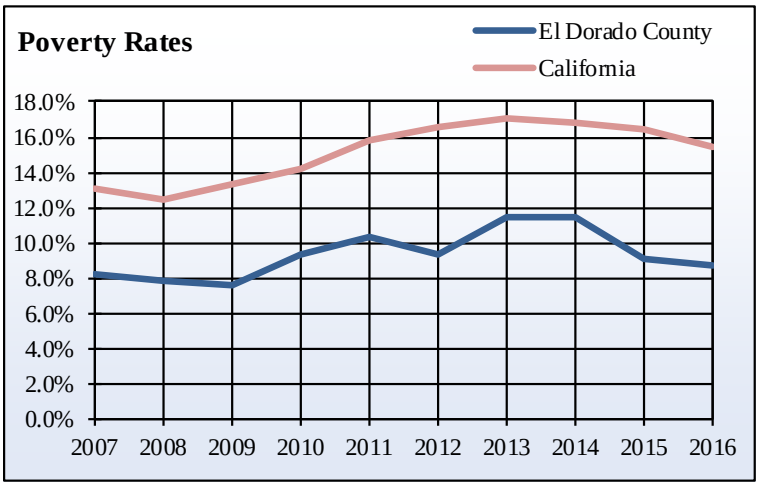
The poverty rate is a very commonly used indicator of the overall economic health and well-being of a region. Despite their wide use, official poverty rates have notable shortcomings. For instance, because the thresholds that define poverty status only vary by family size and composition, and not by the underlying cost of living in a particular neighborhood or community (e.g., housing and insurance costs), they tend to either over- or underestimate the real level of economic hardship in a region.

Poverty rates in El Dorado County experienced little overall change between 2007 and 2016, though they did rise temporarily between 2009 and 2014. El Dorado County's poverty rate was at its lowest of 7.6 percent in 2009 and its highest of 11.4 percent in 2013 and 2014. El Dorado County's poverty rates consistently remained lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

Poverty Rates, El Dorado County

Year	County	California
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%
2016	8.7%	14.4%

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 is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as the price point where 40 percent of gross rents for typical, non-substandard housing units are below it and 60 percent of gross rents are above it. Gross rent is the sum of the rent paid to a landlord plus any utility costs incurred by the tenant. Fair market rent calculations typically exclude rents paid for public housing units, rental units built in the last 2 years, rental units considered substandard in quality, seasonal rentals, and rental units on 10 or more acres of land. Fair market rent does not include public housing costs to avoid skewing the distribution of rents downward.

How is it used?

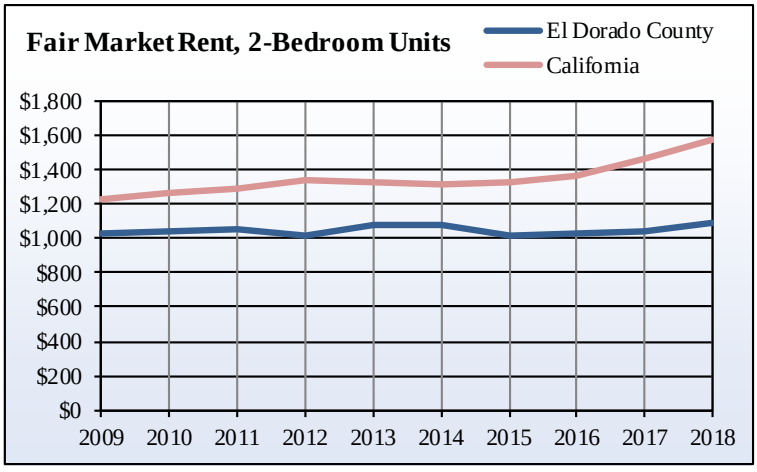
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county, and is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates the total distribution of gross rents within a region, it can also be a helpful indicator of overall housing costs, and, by extension, the general cost of living for that region.

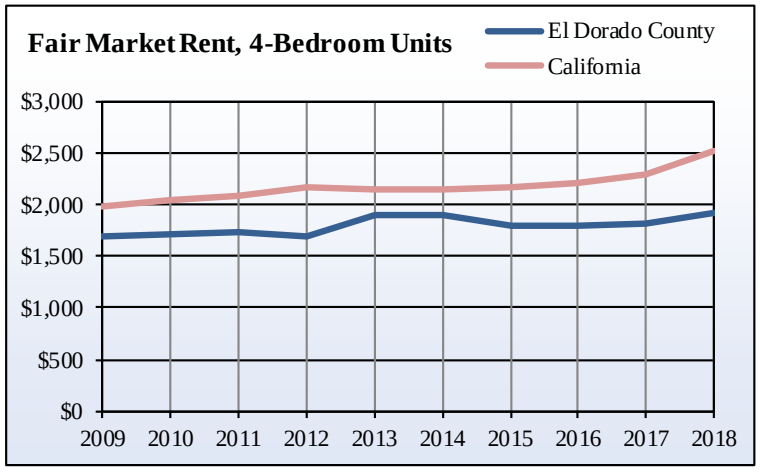
Fair market rent in El Dorado County rose slightly between 2009 and 2018. Fair market rent in El Dorado County remained consistently 10-20 percent lower than the statewide average.

Fair Market Rent, El Dorado County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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
2017	$720	$821	$1,036	$1,508	$1,825
2018	$757	$860	$1,086	$1,580	$1,913

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





SOCIAL INDICATORS

Social indicators explain the capacity of community institutions and organizations to provide for adequate human health, education, safety and social participation. Effective social systems intensify human capacities for collective growth and improvement. Many of the included indicators are often referred to as "quality-of-life" measures because they include non-economic attributes that reflect the general health and well-being of community members.

El Dorado County crime rates fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately rose by 2016, though El Dorado County's crime rates still consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates. Voter registration rates in El Dorado County rose gradually from 2002-2016. El Dorado County experienced a greater percentage of voter participation every year between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average. Causes of death in El Dorado County differed very little from the statewide averages except for slightly higher rates of cirrhosis and suicide.

The number of TANF/CalWORKS recipients in El Dorado County experienced little change between 2007 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWorks per capita in El Dorado County remained roughly 2 percent lower than the statewide average. El Dorado County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrors statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a significantly smaller percentage of El Dorado County's population when compared to California as a whole.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, El Dorado County residents of the age of 18 or over generally reached higher levels of educational attainment. El Dorado County consistently maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts and a higher percentage of graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems than California as a whole. SAT scores in El Dorado County were also consistently two or more deviations above the statewide average. Conversely, El Dorado County maintained a significantly lower percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs and English Language Learner (ELL) programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017.

In This Section:

Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

This indicator lists the top ten most frequent causes of death for all county residents in 2016, and is derived from vital records data provided by the California Department of Public Health.

How is it used?

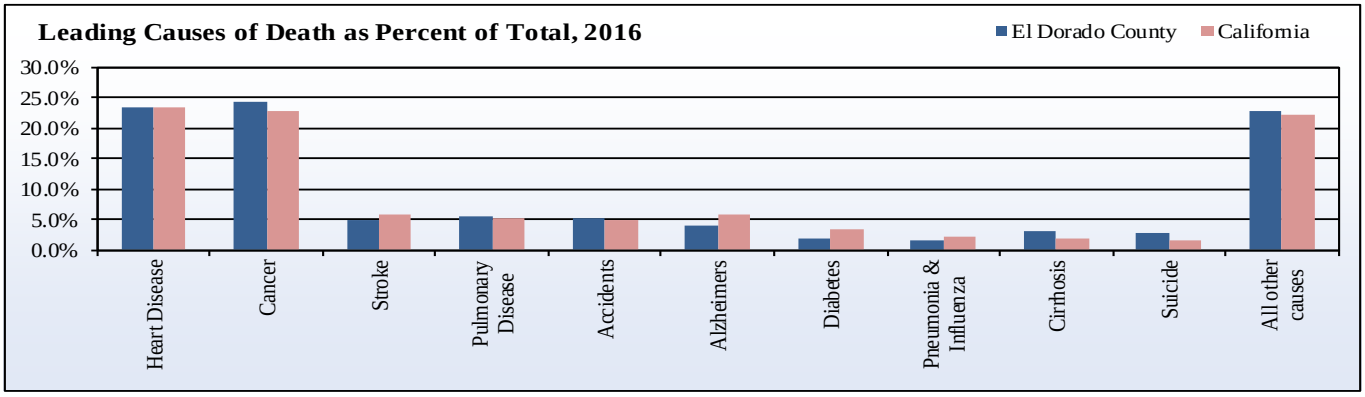
Cause of death statistics provide important insights into the overall health of a region, and can be used by health care practitioners and social service providers to coordinate disease prevention and educational efforts. If death rates for preventable causes are greater than those for other counties in a region, this is indicative of a greater need for community health education. If death rates for environmentally influenced factors, such as cancer and influenza, are high, this may indicate the presence of systemic factors that need to be addressed.

Like the rest of California in 2016, El Dorado County's leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer. Causes of death in El Dorado County differed very little from the statewide averages except for slightly higher rates of cirrhosis and suicide, and slightly lower rates for Alzheimer's and diabetes.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	El Dorado County	California
Heart Disease	23.3%	23.5%
Cancer	24.3%	22.7%
Stroke	4.9%	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	5.7%	5.2%
Accidents	5.1%	5.0%
Alzheimer's	4.1%	5.9%
Diabetes	2.0%	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	1.8%	2.3%
Cirrhosis	3.0%	2.0%
Suicide	2.8%	1.6%
All other causes	23.0%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health



Leading Causes of Death, El Dorado County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	1,275	1,227	1,336	1,294	1,351	1,403	1,334	1,452	1,585	1,520
Heart Disease	298	301	313	281	285	340	296	338	349	354
Cancer	319	333	350	324	347	325	335	355	400	370
Stroke	56	56	49	54	52	50	49	61	63	75
Pulmonary Disease	79	76	80	88	82	92	82	83	104	86
Accidents	96	70	79	74	73	81	89	100	104	78
Alzheimer's	48	59	64	68	65	56	50	73	70	63
Diabetes	29	20	27	24	34	19	16	18	31	30
Pneumonia & Influenza	18	23	28	28	28	26	28	30	38	27
Cirrhosis	23	16	25	17	19	43	33	35	33	46
Suicide	21	16	36	42	36	38	21	34	32	42
All other causes	288	257	285	294	330	333	335	325	361	349

Source: California Department of Public Health

TANF-CalWORKS Caseload

What is it?

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) is California's federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which gives cash aid and services to eligible needy California families. If a family has little or no cash and is in need of housing, food, utilities, clothing, or medical care, they may be eligible to receive immediate short-term help through CalWORKS. The program also provides access to education, employment, and workforce training programs to assist a family's move toward self-sufficiency. The CalWORKS program is administered by each county's welfare department.

How is it used?

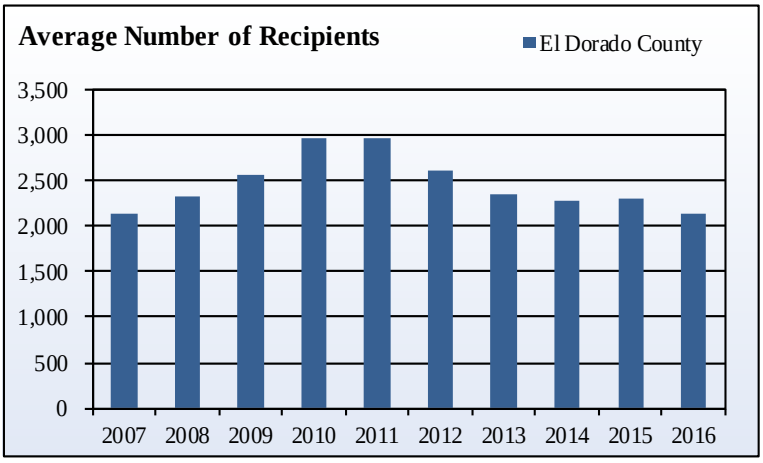
Data on the number of families that qualify for economic assistance through CalWORKS and similar programs can be important supplements to the official poverty rate, as families experiencing sufficient economic hardship to qualify for CalWORKS may not necessarily also be below official poverty thresholds. Such data are therefore important for county and municipal planners and policymakers in understanding the overall level of economic hardship in a county or region.

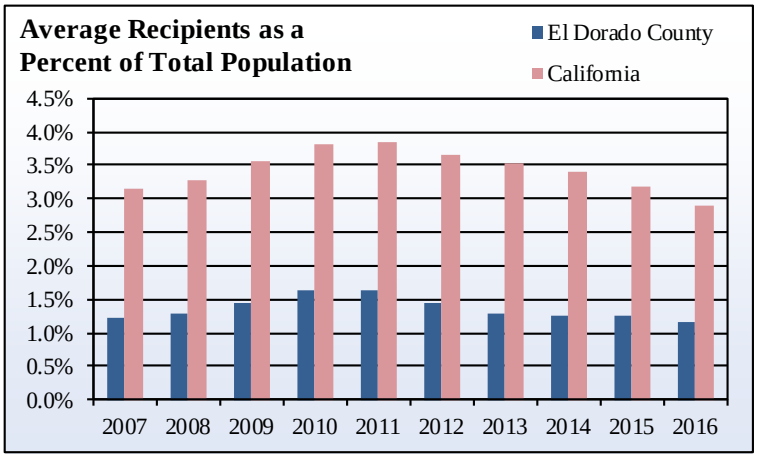
The number of TANF/CalWORKS recipients in El Dorado County experienced little overall change between 2007 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWorks per capita in El Dorado County remained roughly 2 percent lower than the statewide average.

TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, El Dorado County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
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





Medi-Cal Caseload

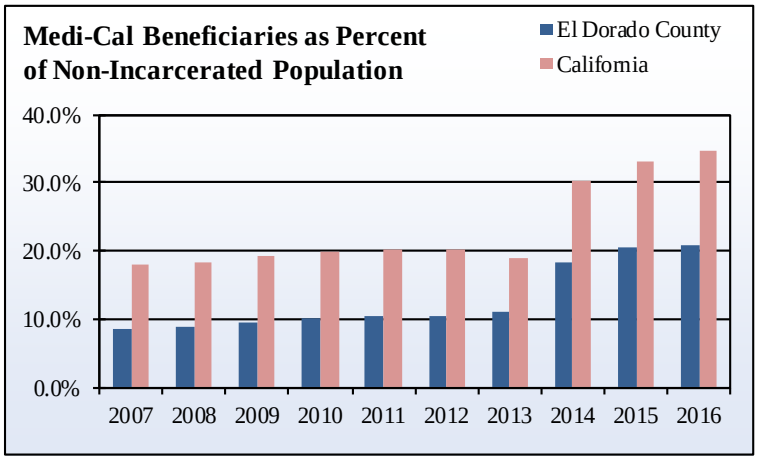
What is it?

Medi-Cal is California's version for the federal Medicaid program, and offers access free or low-cost health insurance for children and adults with limited resources or income. Common Medi-Cal recipients include low-income adults, families with children, seniors, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children in foster care and former foster youth up to age 26.

How is it used?

Data on Medi-Cal program recipients is helpful in determining the need for public medical assistance in a county. Similar to the CalWORKS caseload data (4.6), this indicator can also provide important insights into general economic hardship in a region by identifying needy individuals and families who may not be below official poverty thresholds.

Between 2007 and 2016, the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in El Dorado County increased to over double its 2007 total, and saw its greatest increase of over 7 percent in 2014. El Dorado County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a significantly smaller percentage of El Dorado County's population when compared to the statewide average.



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

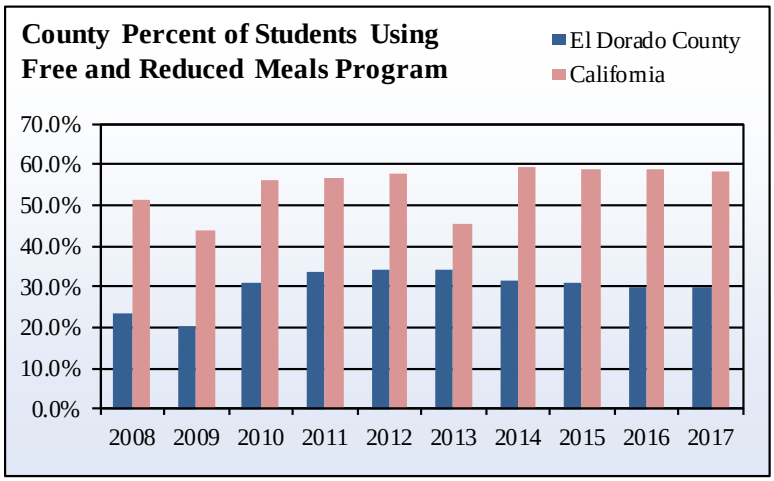
What is it?

This indicator provides data on the number and proportion of K-12 students who are enrolled in a free or reduced-price school meal program. Families only have to claim a household income level that is below the given threshold to enroll their children in the program, and no evidence or auditing of family income is required. Thus, the indicator is an effective proxy for student poverty but does not necessarily reflect the true economic status of enrolled families. Students enrolled in this program are counted on Fall Census Day, which is the first Wednesday in October for each academic year.

How is it used?

Enrollment data on free and reduced meal programs aid in the estimation of family economic assistance needs in a county. Enrollment totals and proportions can also be used to determine a school's eligibility for receiving funding from official programs and grants intended to alleviate student poverty.

The percentage of El Dorado County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs experienced minor fluctuations and slight overall growth between 2008 and 2017. El Dorado County maintained a significantly lower percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017. In 2013, when California witnessed a 10 percent drop in enrollment, enrollment in El Dorado County increased slightly.



School Free and Reduced Meals, El Dorado County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	6,826	28,950	23.6%	51.2%
2009	5,804	28,686	20.2%	44.0%
2010	8,983	29,022	31.0%	55.9%
2011	9,679	29,026	33.3%	56.7%
2012	9,892	29,084	34.0%	57.5%
2013	10,126	29,449	34.4%	45.5%
2014	8,536	27,237	31.3%	59.4%
2015	8,408	26,960	31.2%	58.6%
2016	8,040	26,989	29.8%	58.9%
2017	8,075	27,022	29.9%	58.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Educational Attainment

What is it?

Educational attainment is the highest degree earned or amount of schooling completed for all county residents aged 25 and older. Schooling completed in foreign countries or ungraded school systems are reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American educational system.

How is it used?

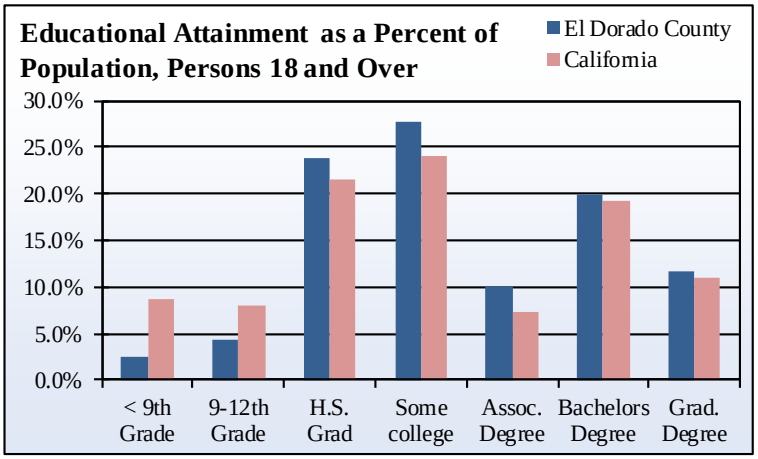
Educational attainment is a good general indicator of the skill level of a county's workforce. County populations that are more educated are generally more likely to be employed and stay out of poverty. In addition, educational attainment data can be useful for businesses that are considering opening a new location or relocating and want to identify areas with a sufficiently skilled and educated workforce.

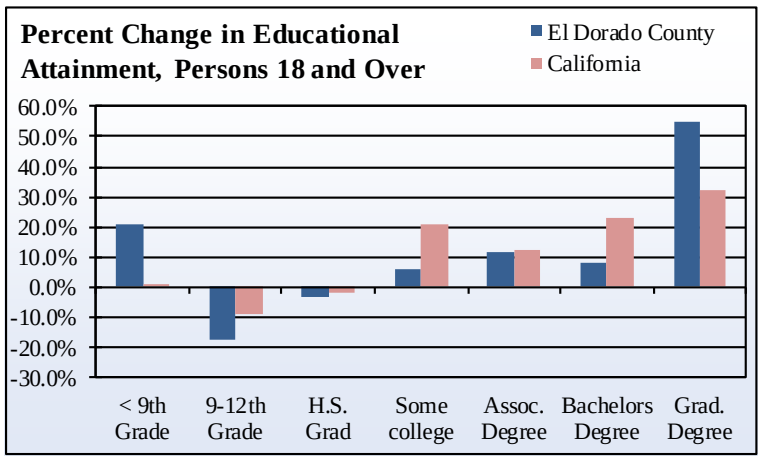
When compared to the statewide average in 2016, El Dorado County residents of the age of 18 or over generally reached higher levels of educational attainment. A far smaller percentage of El Dorado County residents were without high school degrees when compared to the statewide average.

Education Attainment, El Dorado County

Educational Attainment	2007	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2007 to 2016 10-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	3,043	3,676	2.5%	8.7%	20.8%	0.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7,865	6,480	4.4%	8.1%	-17.6%	-8.9%
High school graduate or equivalent	36,346	35,158	23.8%	21.6%	-3.3%	-1.8%
Some college, no degree	38,498	40,802	27.6%	24.1%	6.0%	21.0%
Associate's degree	13,414	14,949	10.1%	7.3%	11.4%	12.6%
Bachelor's degree	27,053	29,313	19.8%	19.3%	8.4%	22.8%
Graduate or professional degree	11,170	17,306	11.7%	10.9%	54.9%	32.0%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	137,389	147,684	100.0%	100.0%	7.5%	11.2%

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





High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

High school dropout rate data are calculated by the California Department of Education by adding each school's number of dropouts from the 12th grade for the current year, from the 11th grade the previous year, from the 10th grade two years previous, and from the 9th grade three years previous, and then dividing by the total number of high school graduates for the current year.

How is it used?

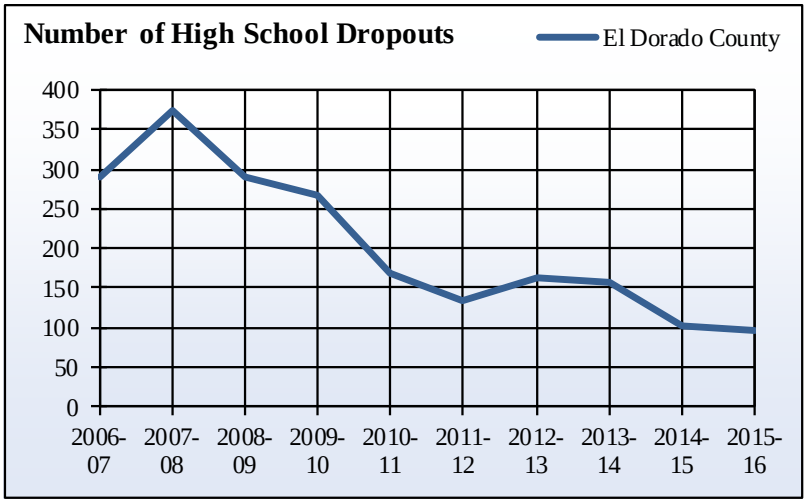
Data on high school dropouts indicate the capacity of county school systems to provide youth with a basic level of education and workforce training. Lower dropout rates are generally correlated with lower poverty rates and higher income levels, as employers frequently require a high school degree for most jobs.

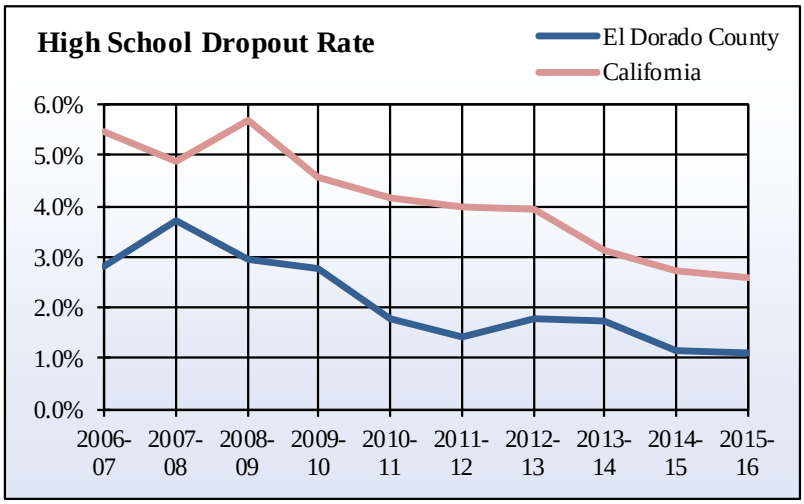
El Dorado County consistently maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts than the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. Overall, dropout rates in El Dorado County declined between 2006 and 2016. El Dorado County saw its lowest high school dropout rates of 1.1 percent in the 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 school years.

High School Dropouts, El Dorado County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	289	2.8%	5.5%
2007-08	373	3.7%	4.9%
2008-09	290	2.9%	5.7%
2009-10	266	2.8%	4.6%
2010-11	168	1.8%	4.2%
2011-12	133	1.4%	4.0%
2012-13	162	1.8%	3.9%
2013-14	156	1.7%	3.1%
2014-15	101	1.1%	2.8%
2015-16	97	1.1%	2.6%

Source: California Department of Education





Graduates Eligible For UC & CSU Systems

What is it?

This indicator provides data on the number of high school graduates who completed coursework that is required for admission by either the California State University or the University of California postsecondary education systems. These data were reported by individual public schools to the California Department of Education, and do not include information on other common requirements for college admission such as standardized test scores.

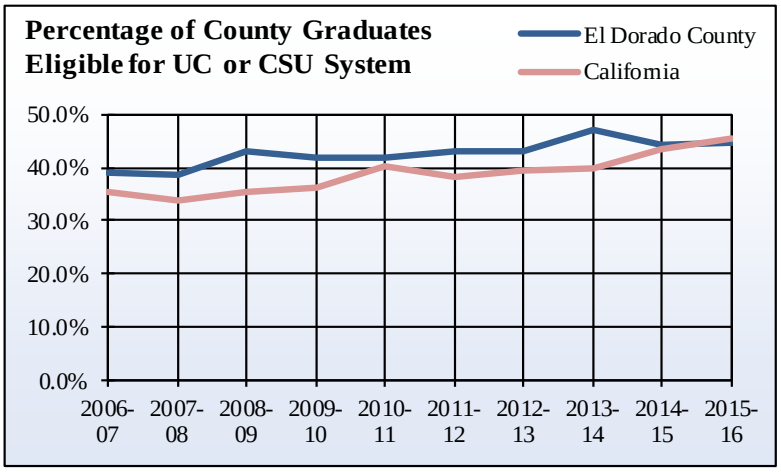
How is it used?

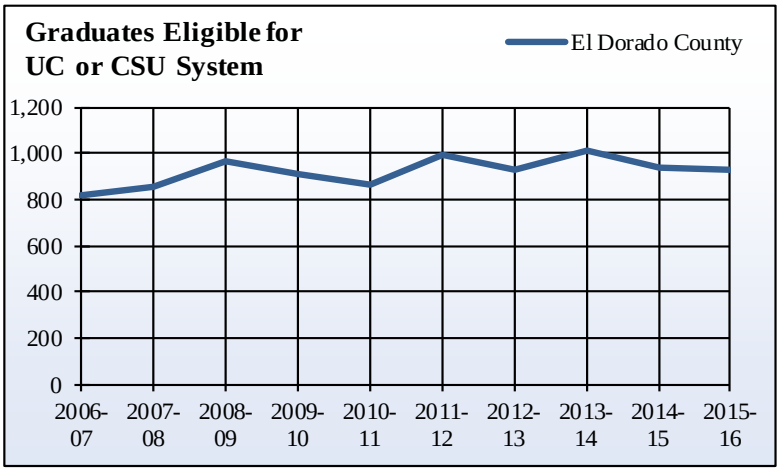
These data are an important indicator of how well a county school system is preparing its students for higher-wage employment, as a college education is generally correlated with higher earnings from employment. Counties with a low proportion of eligible high school graduates may therefore exhibit greater competition for jobs in lower-wage sectors of the regional economy. Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of El Dorado County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems experienced significant fluctuations. The percentage of El Dorado County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained slightly greater than or roughly equivalent to the percentage of eligible graduates statewide.

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, El Dorado County

	County Graduates		CA Graduates
Year	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	1010	47.0%	39.1%
2014-15	943	44.3%	43.4%
2015-16	926	44.7%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education





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. Like many standardized tests, however, SAT scores are most strongly correlated with socioeconomic status, since better-resourced students will generally have more preparatory options and resources. Sufficiently high SAT scores are a requirement for admission to most American colleges and universities, although the strong correlation with economic status has generated challenges to these requirements from many educators.

How is it used?

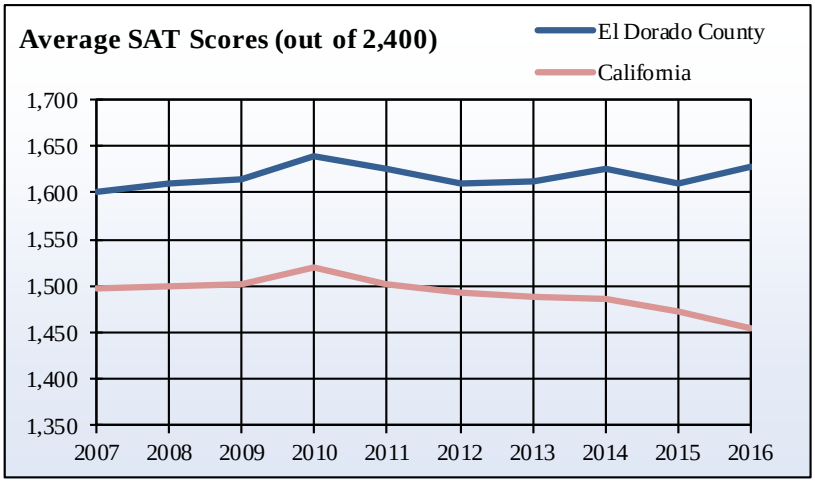
SAT scores are usually treated as an indicator of academic performance and college readiness for children in local schools, except where an exceptionally low or high percentage of students took the test. Because scores are standardized, test results provide a baseline for comparing student performance across all regions of the country. However, their utility has been challenged due to the strong correlation between scores and socioeconomic status.

The average SAT scores in El Dorado County experienced very little change between 2006 and 2016. SAT scores in El Dorado County have consistently been above the statewide average.

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

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.*



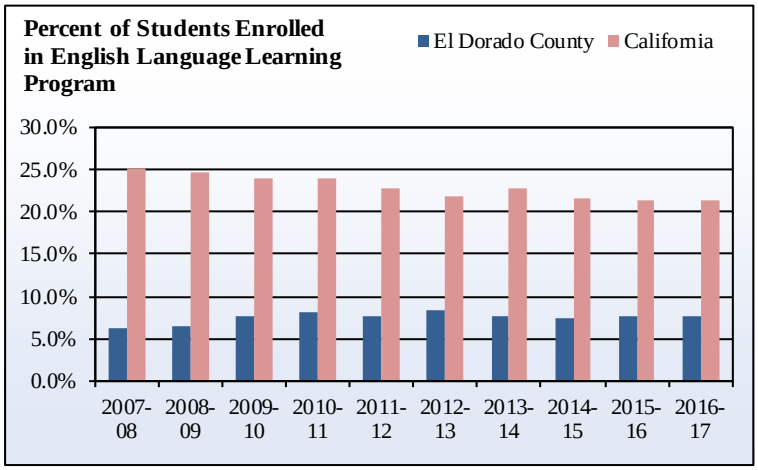
English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

This indicator provides data on the number of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs, which were previously referred to as "English as a second language" (ESL) programs. The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment based on annual reports from individual school districts.

How is it used?

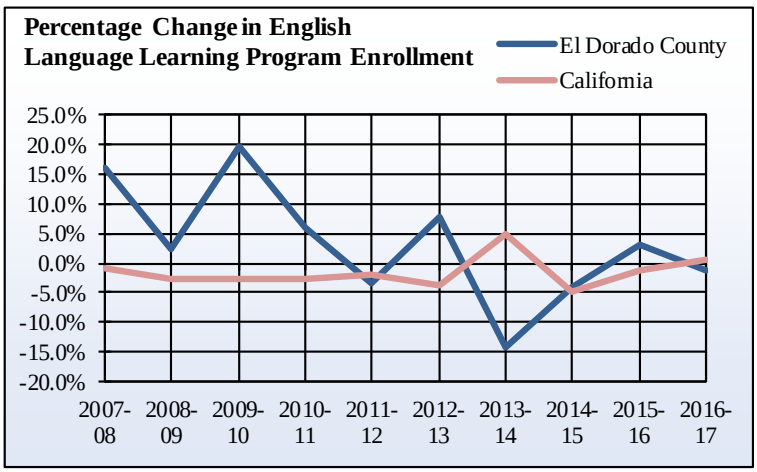
ELL enrollment data can be an important indicator of international migration or internal migration of non-English speaking populations into an area. The ability and willingness of non-English-speakers to learn and use English is also commonly seen as indicative of their willingness to "assimilate" into the English-speaking community, and can therefore influence their access to jobs and community resources. Overall, ELL enrollment in El Dorado county rose by 224 students between 2007 and 2017. ELL enrollment in El Dorado was at its highest in the 2012-2013 school year, and its lowest in the 2007-2008 school year. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2017 the percentage of El Dorado County students enrolled in ELL programs was less than half that of the rest of California.

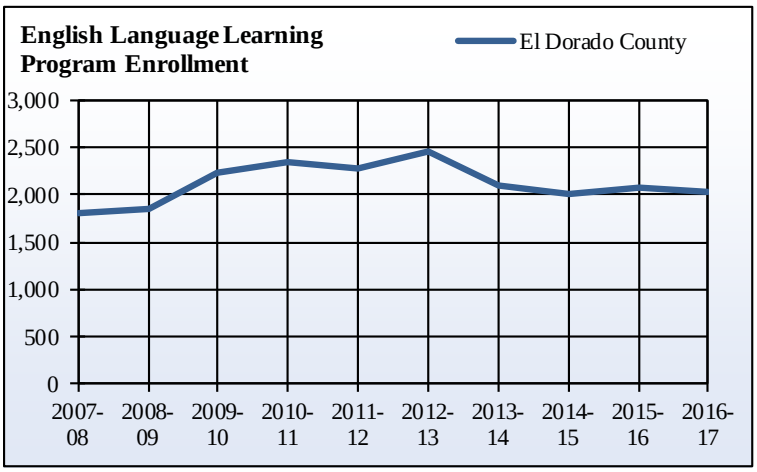


English Language Learning Program Enrollment, El Dorado County

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%	23.9%
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





Crime Rates

What is it?

This indicator provides data on property, violent, and total crime rates for El Dorado county. A county's crime rate is the number of reported crimes per 1,000 residents. These data are reported by the California Department of Justice and reflect all misdemeanor and felony reports, but do not include reports for minor violations and infractions.

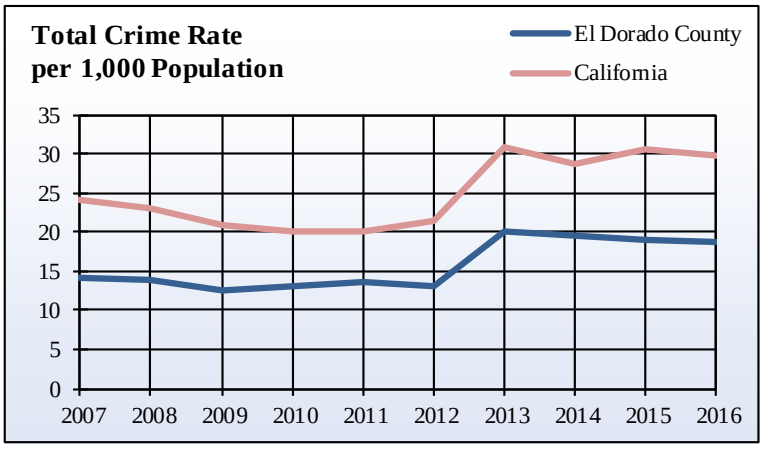
How is it used?

The relative level of criminal activity in a county is a major factor in how residents perceive their 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. However, crime rates are also dependent on other factors besides the actual incidence of criminal activity, such as the willingness of residents to report crimes to police and overall population density. Crime rates are also generally correlated with the spatial concentration of disadvantage, such as poverty and unemployment. El Dorado County's total crime rates fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately rose by 2016. El Dorado County's total crime rate was its highest in 2013 when both El Dorado County and California crime rates increased significantly. El Dorado County's crime rates consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates from 2007-2016.

Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, El Dorado County

	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
Year	County	California	County	California	County	California
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
2016	16.6	25.5	2.1	4.2	18.7	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Property Crimes, El Dorado County

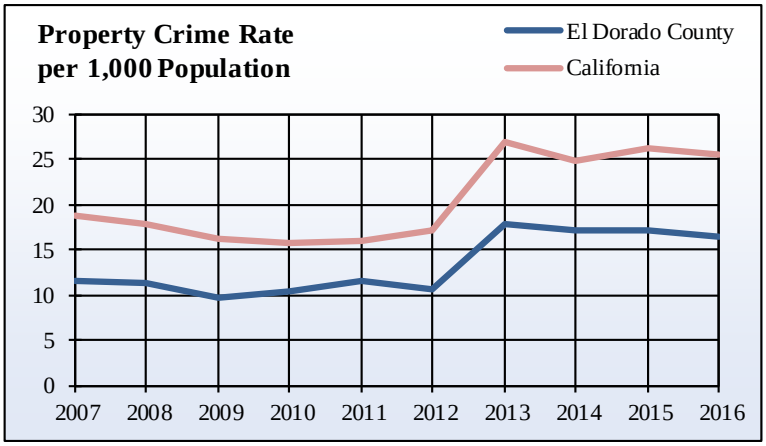
Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over $400	Total
2007	958	297	774	2,029
2008	1,086	244	697	2,027
2009	932	178	626	1,736
2010	1,112	174	589	1,875
2011	1,234	181	678	2,093
2012	983	209	714	1,906
2013	1,012	301	758	2,071
2014	830	300	711	1,841
2015	735	240	833	1,808
2016	680	205	892	1,777

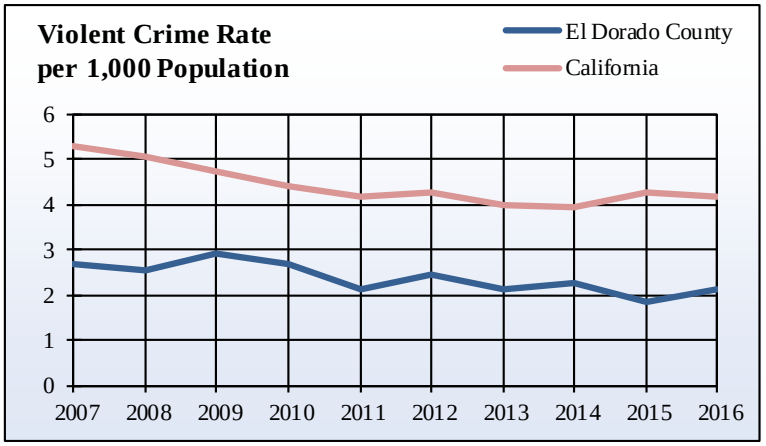
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, El Dorado County

Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2007	4	38	55	373	470
2008	8	23	60	354	445
2009	3	44	71	396	514
2010	3	31	66	382	482
2011	4	26	53	303	386
2012	3	25	57	358	443
2013	5	35	39	309	388
2014	3	44	51	307	405
2015	9	50	53	222	334
2016	2	68	69	247	386

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center





Voter Registration and Participation

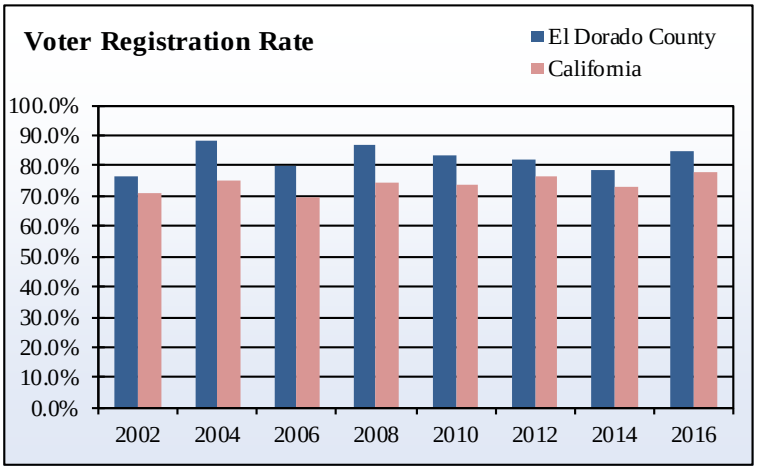
What is it?

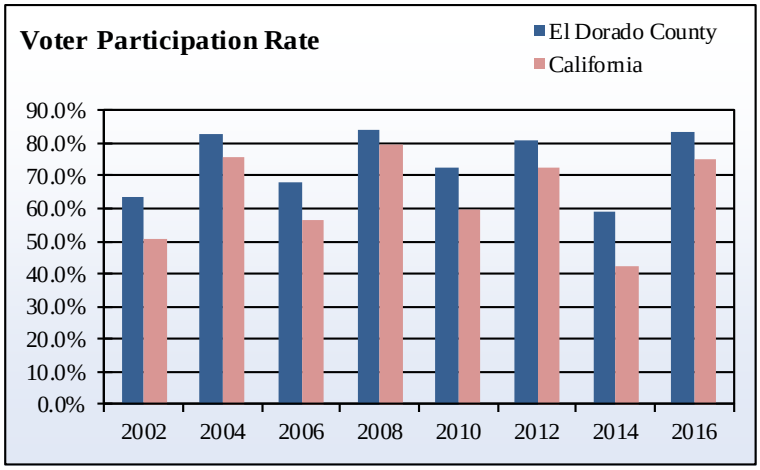
This indicator provides data on the number of individuals who registered to vote and who participated in state and federal elections during major election years. Data for the previous (even) election year are collected and reported by the California Secretary of State every two (odd) years on February 10th.

How is it used?

Voter registration in California is now built into many other social service processes, such as receiving a state driver's license or identification, in order to promote enfranchisement and electoral participation. The differential between voter registration and participation is therefore a good indicator of how engaged a county population is with the overall electoral process. Large differences between the voting-age population and the number of registered/ participating individuals may also indicate potential issues in accessing electoral resources and reaching local voting centers.

Voter registration rates in El Dorado County rose gradually from 2002-2016. El Dorado County experienced a greater percentage of voter participation every year between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average. Both El Dorado County and California as a whole experienced sizeable decreases in voter participation in 2014, though El Dorado County's was less severe than California's.





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

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

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

Despite increasing urbanization in El Dorado County, agriculture remains an important source of jobs, with the sector consistently employing over 1.4 percent of all workers in the county over the past ten years. The county also has a small but notable energy and utilities sector. El Dorado County has a relatively large construction sector when compared to other counties in California, owing in part to its location on the edge of the Sacramento area. Along with the rest of the state, the sector contracted following the 2008 recession, and has been slowly rebounding since. Conversely, the number of manufacturing jobs in El Dorado County experienced a slight decrease in 2009, before nearly doubling in 2015. El Dorado County also experienced a steady increase in the number of travel/recreation jobs which made up a moderately larger percent of the total number jobs in El Dorado County when compared to the statewide average. Unlike the other industrial sectors in El Dorado County, the retail sector experienced a gradual decline in jobs numbers. Lastly, El Dorado County experienced an overall increase in the number of government jobs.

Earnings from the El Dorado County's timber, orchard crop, and wine grape production sector have fluctuated but generally grown over the past ten years, with earnings hovering near $14 million in through the recession but bouncing upwards of $40 million after 2013. Earnings in the energy and utility sector have remained relatively stable as a percentage of the county's economy over the past ten years, growing along with the county from $13 million in 2007 to $27 million by 2016. As with construction jobs, construction earnings have also declined over the past ten years, from a high of $693 million in 2007 to $519 million in 2016, a decrease of 25.1 percent. Changes in manufacturing earnings in El Dorado County appear to correlate to changes in the number of manufacturing jobs. Travel/recreation, government and retail earnings in El Dorado County also all grew steadily between 2007 and 2016.

In This Section:

Agricultural Jobs

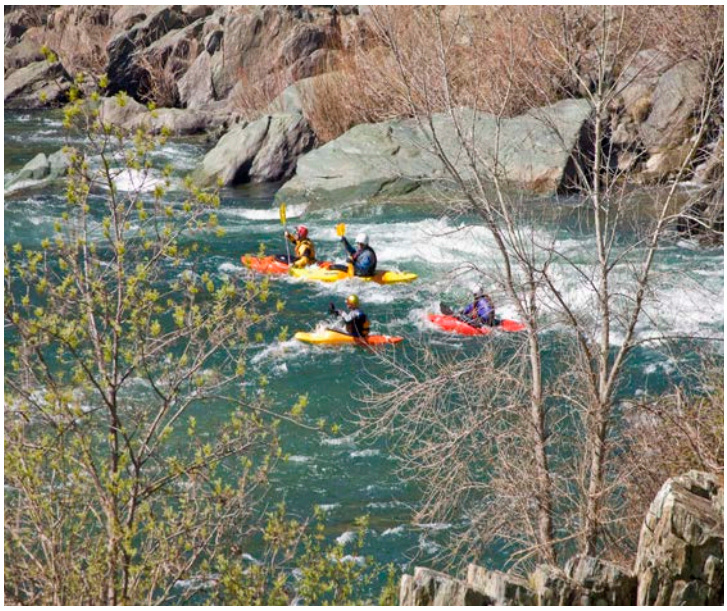
What is it?

The agricultural sector of the economy has a vast effect on the economy of many rural areas. When there is a change in agricultural production in such areas, it can often lead to subsequent changes in overall jobs and income. Data on agricultural jobs and income are provided to show how county residents benefit from agriculture when compared to other industries.

How is it used?

Agriculture is typically a base industry: one that is responsible for bringing in revenue from outside the county to support the local economy. Changes to agricultural employment and earnings can therefore indicate the potential for further changes in other industry sectors where agriculture comprises a major portion of the local economy.

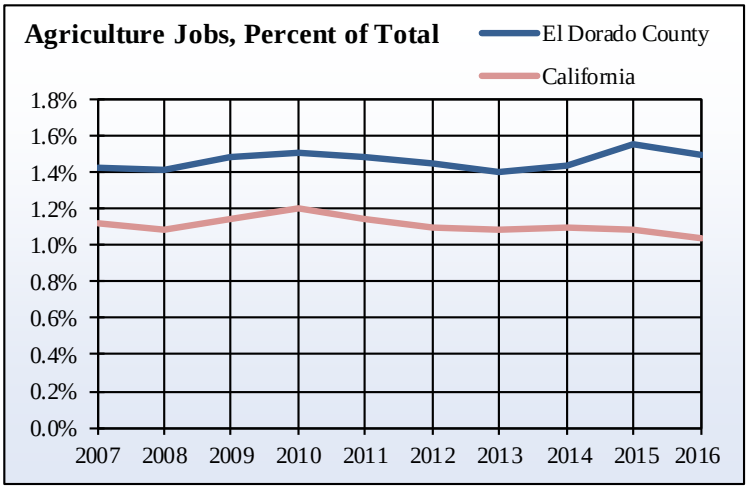
Despite increasing urbanization in El Dorado County, agriculture remains an important source of jobs, with the sector consistently employing over 1.4 percent of all workers in the county over the past ten years. Earnings from the county's agricultural production have fluctuated but generally grown over the past ten years, with earnings hovering near $14 million in through the recession but bouncing upwards of $40 million after 2013.

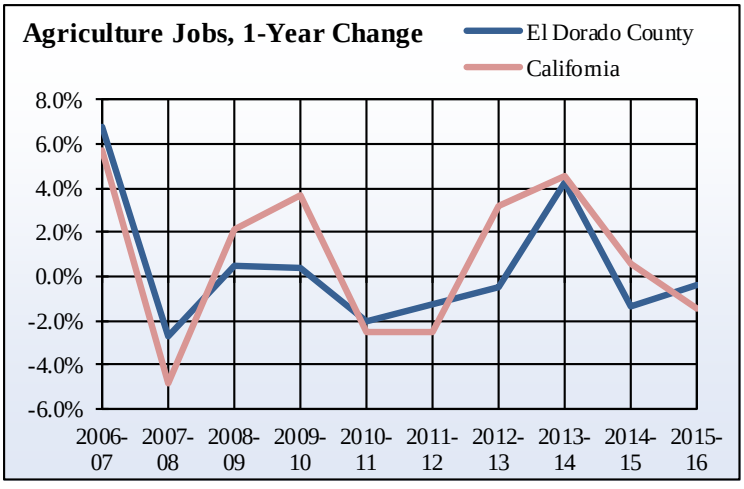


Agricultural Jobs, El Dorado County

		Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
Year	Jobs	County	California	County	California
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%
2016	1,331	1.5%	1.0%	-0.4%	-1.4%

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



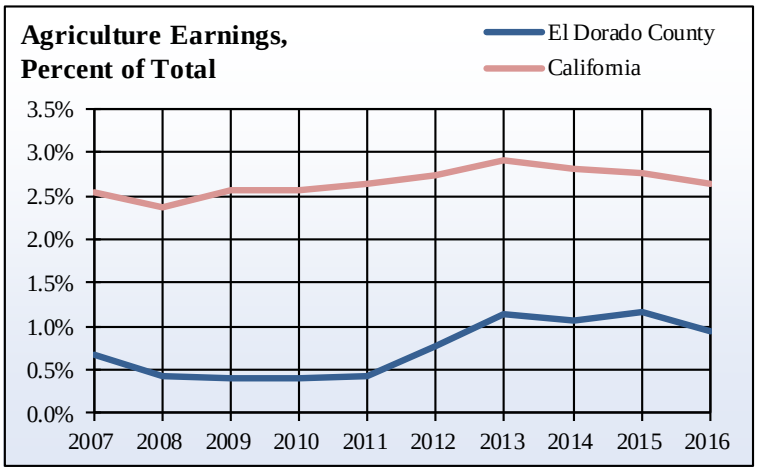


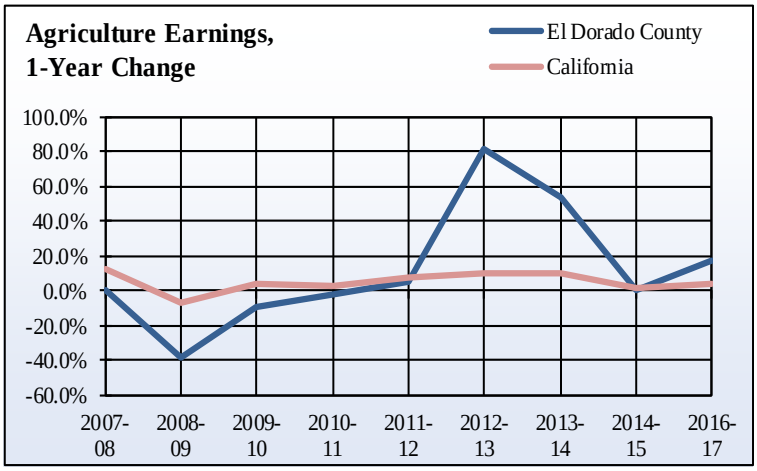
Agricultural Earnings

Agricultural Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 25,255	0.7 %	2.5%	0.8%	12.1%
2008	$ 15,690	0.4 %	2.4%	-37.9%	-6.4%
2009	$ 14,268	0.4 %	2.6%	-9.1%	3.4%
2010	$ 14,020	0.4 %	2.6%	-1.7%	3.1%
2011	$ 14,804	0.4 %	2.6%	5.6%	8.1%
2012	$ 26,922	0.8 %	2.7%	81.9%	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%
2016	$ 42,114	1.0 %	2.6%	-12.9%	-0.7%

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.*





Energy and Utilities Jobs

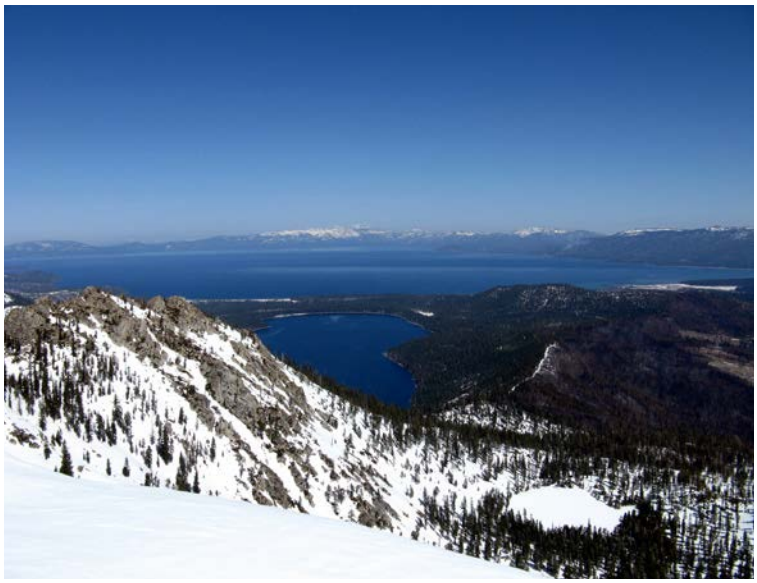
What is it?

Energy and utilities jobs and earnings data are provided to demonstrate the degree to which county residents rely on and benefit from this industry.

How is it used?

Like agriculture, energy and utilities often comprise a base industry in rural counties and are thus a valuable indicator of broader potential changes to a county economy.

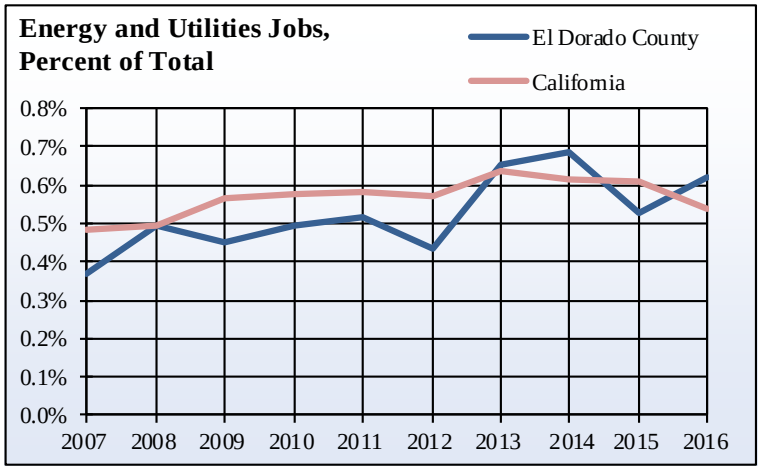
El Dorado County has a small but notable energy and utilities sector. The sector employs a similar portion of El Dorado county's residents as the sector does in other counties: between .05 and .6 percent of the workforce in 2016; a slight upward trend from 2007. Earnings in the industry have remained relatively stable as a percentage of the county's economy over the past ten years, growing along with the county from $13 million in 2007 to $27 million by 2016.

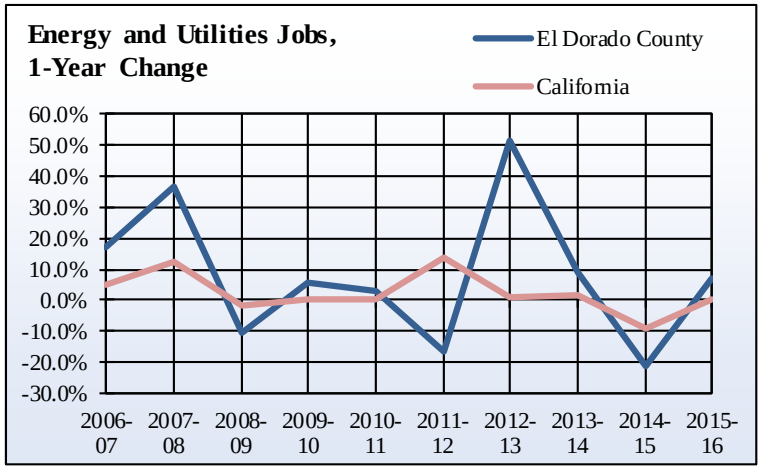


Energy and Utilities Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	347	0.4%	0.5%	16.8%	5.0%
2008	474	0.5%	0.5%	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	385	0.4%	0.6%	-16.7%	13.5%
2013	584	0.7%	0.6%	51.7%	1.3%
2014	636	0.7%	0.6%	8.9%	1.7%
2015	499	0.5%	0.6%	-21.5%	-9.3%
2016	533	0.6%	0.5%	6.8%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
**Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential business data*



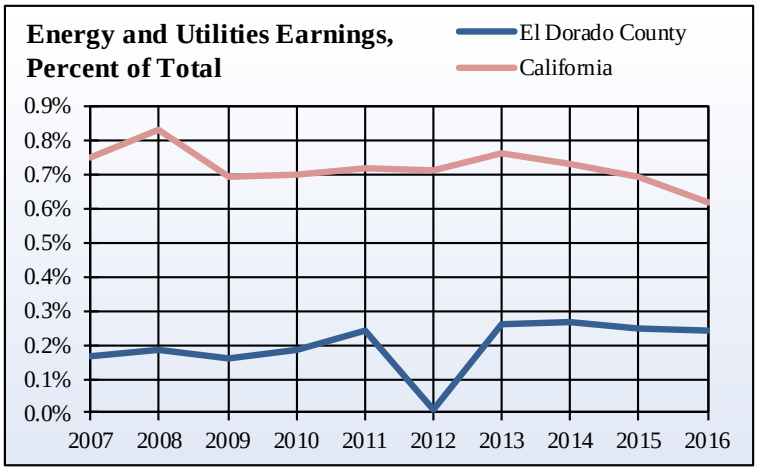


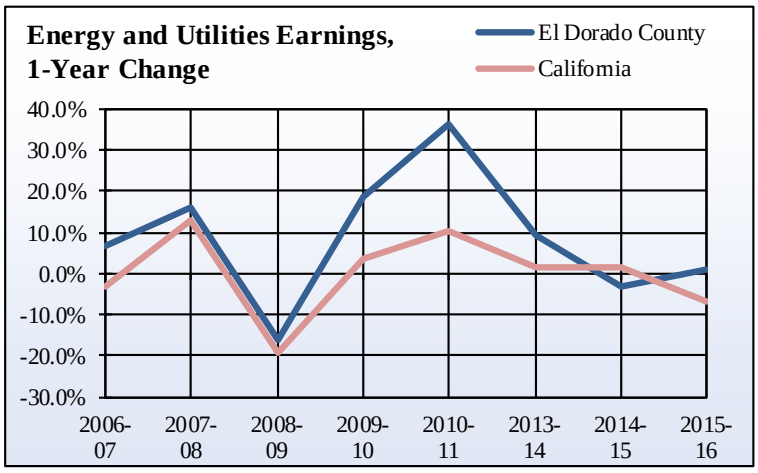
Energy and Utilities Earnings

Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$13,845	0.2%	0.7%	n/a	-3.2%
2008	$16,057	0.2%	0.8%	16.0%	13.0%
2009	$13,432	0.2%	0.7%	n/a	-19.3%
2010	$15,949	0.2%	0.7%	18.7%	3.9%
2011	$21,751	0.2%	0.7%	36.4%	10.5%
2012	$1,085	0.0%	0.7%	n/a	4.8%
2013	$25,458	0.3%	0.8%	n/a	8.7%
2014	$27,766	0.3%	0.7%	9.1%	1.5%
2015	$26,943	0.2%	0.7%	-3.0%	1.5%
2016	$27,233	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	-6.8%

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





Construction Jobs

What is it?

Construction jobs and earnings data are provided to demonstrate the degree to which county residents rely on and benefit from this industry.

How is it used?

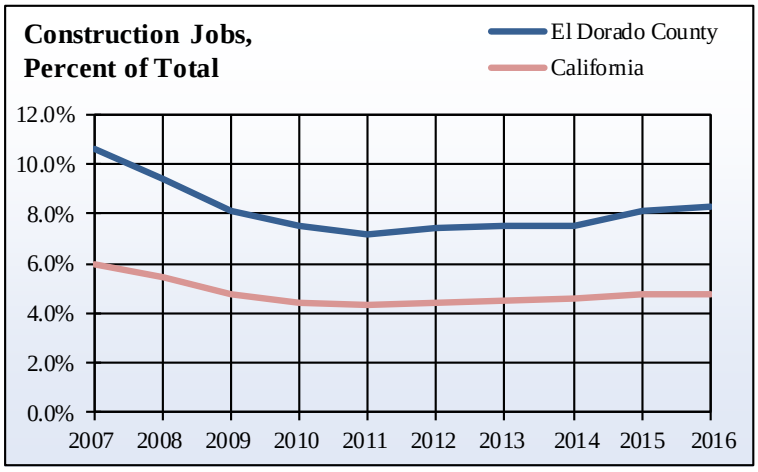
Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth, as the industry creates new and improved infrastructure for homes, businesses, and community and government institutions. Furthermore, the construction industry provides employment for a large number of blue-collar workers and generally does not require high educational attainment for entry-level employment.

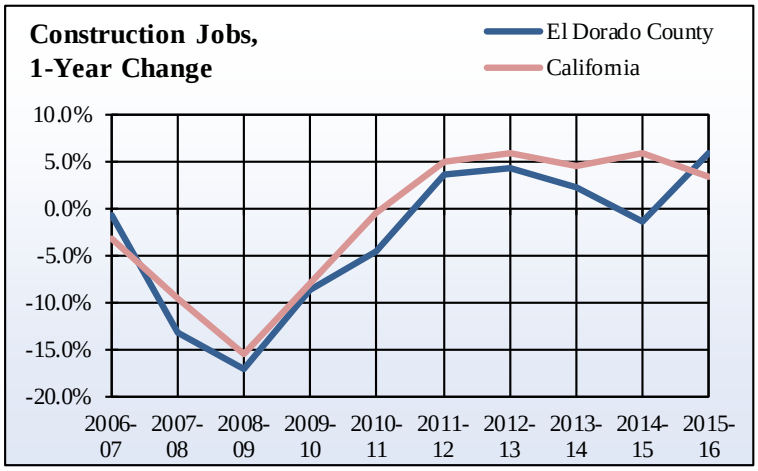
El Dorado County has a relatively large construction sector when compared to other counties in California, owing in part to its location on the edge of the Sacramento area. Along with the rest of the state, the sector contracted following the 2008 recession, and has been slowly rebounding since. Construction jobs have declined overall from 10,239 in 2007 to 7,351 in 2016, but the 2016 numbers are up 14 percent from their low of 6,623 million in 2012. Construction earnings have also declined over the past ten years, from a high of $693 million in 2007 to $519 million in 2016, a decrease of 25.1 percent.

Construction Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
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%
2016	7,351	8.3%	4.7%	5.7%	3.3%

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



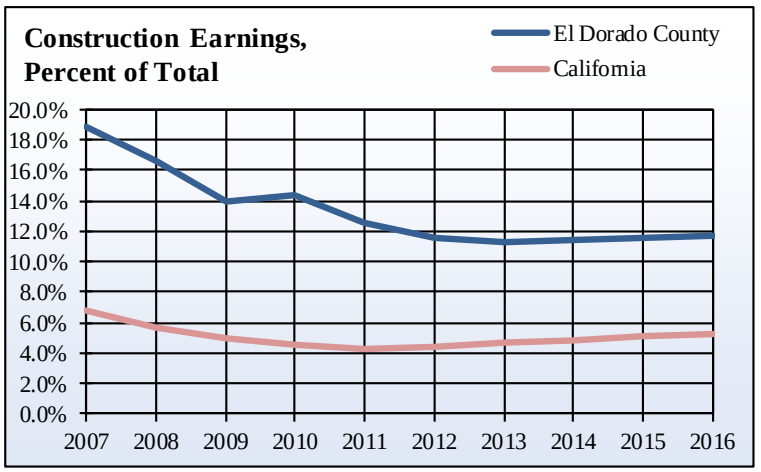


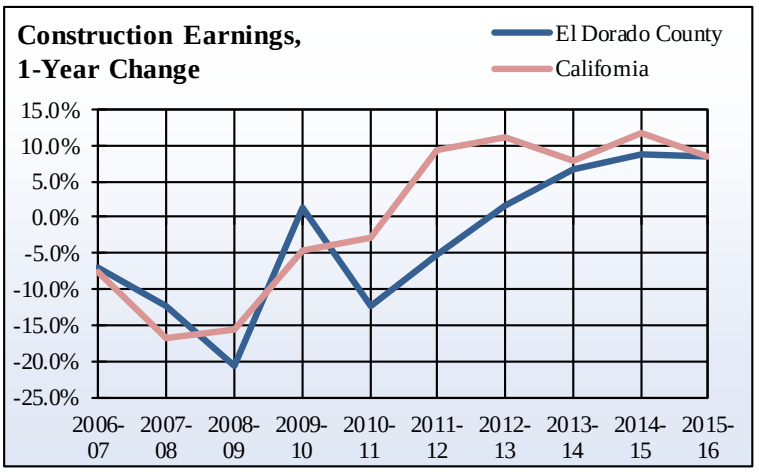
Construction Earnings

Construction Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
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%
2016	$519,657	11.7%	5.3%	8.4%	8.6%

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





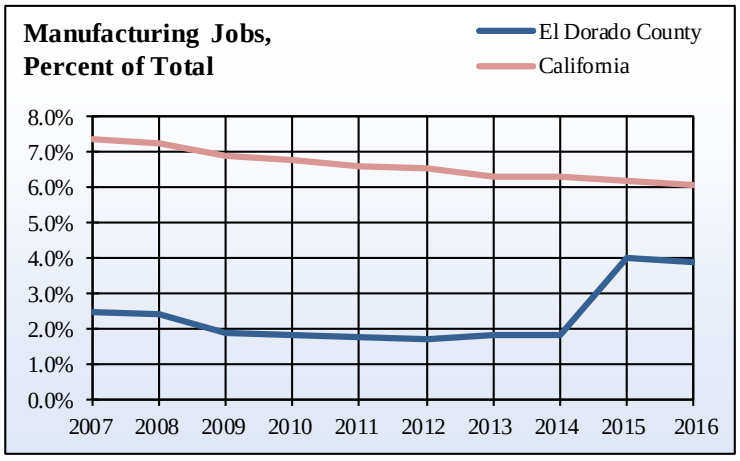
Manufacturing Jobs

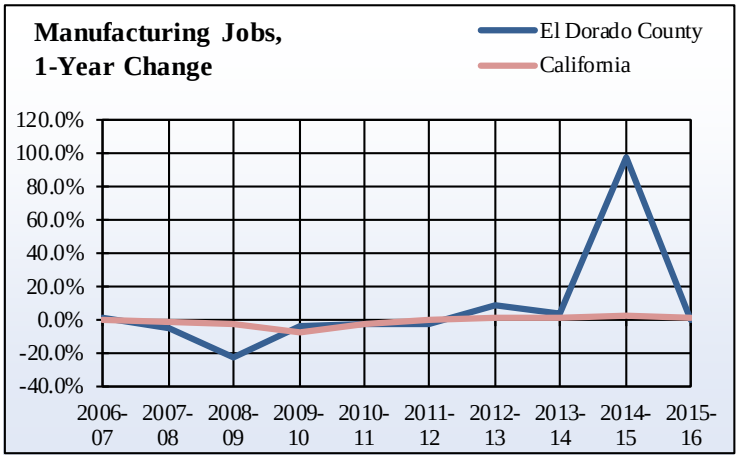
What is it?

Manufacturing is the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products, and encompasses a wide variety of specific processes and inputs. Manufacturing jobs and earnings data are provided to demonstrate the degree to which county residents rely on and benefit from this industry.

How is it used?

Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important indicator of changes to a county's economy. Counties that have a solid manufacturing base of export goods benefit from the outside revenue that these businesses bring into the county. The number of manufacturing jobs in El Dorado County experienced a slight decrease in 2009, before nearly doubling in 2015. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2016, manufacturing jobs in El Dorado County made up a smaller portion of the county's jobs when compared to the statewide average. Changes in manufacturing earnings in El Dorado County appear to correlate to changes in the number of manufacturing jobs.





Manufacturing Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2400	2.5%	7.4%	1.0%	-0.4%
2008	2260	2.4%	7.3%	-5.8%	-1.8%
2009	1729	1.9%	6.9%	-23.5%	-3.0%
2010	1654	1.9%	6.8%	-4.3%	-8.4%
2011	1604	1.8%	6.6%	-3.0%	-2.7%
2012	1549	1.7%	6.5%	-3.4%	-0.3%
2013	1681	1.8%	6.3%	8.5%	0.8%
2014	1745	1.8%	6.3%	3.8%	0.6%
2015	3442	4.0%	6.2%	97.2%	2.3%
2016	3443	3.9%	6.1%	0.0%	1.1%

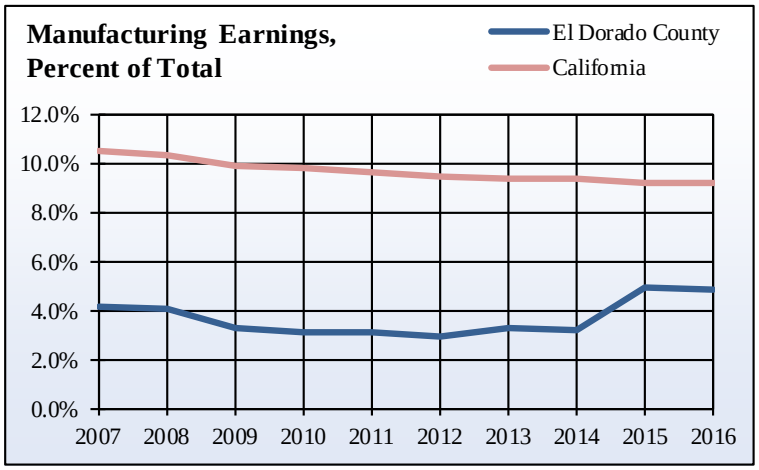
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

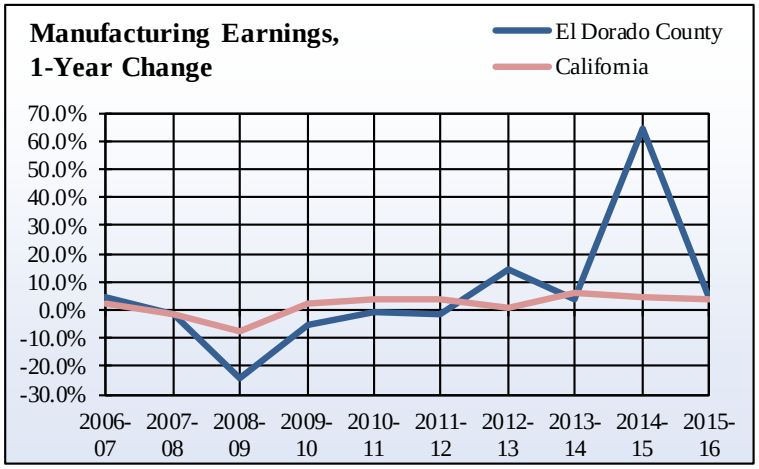
Manufacturing Earnings

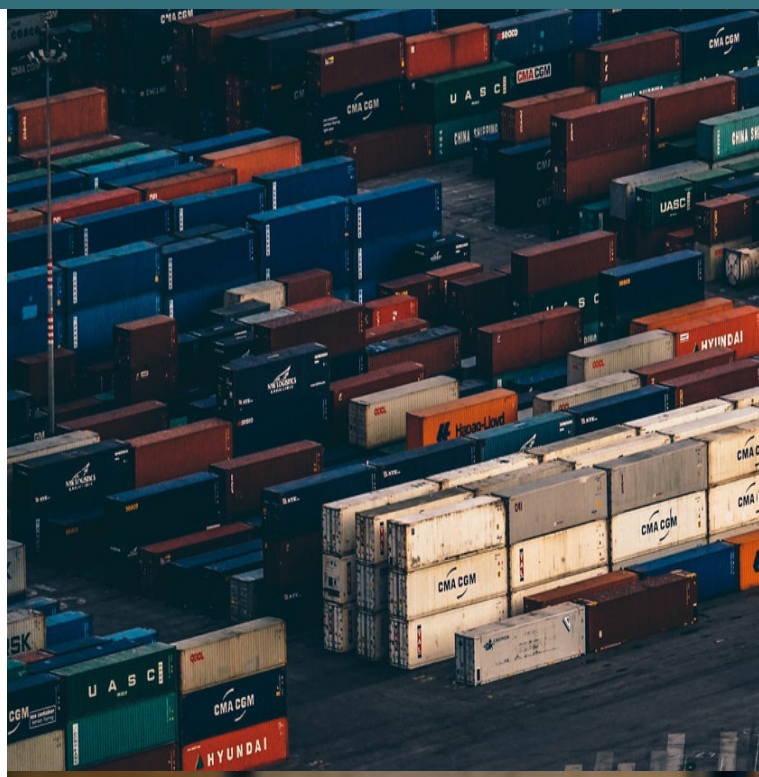
Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
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%
2016	$214,028	4.8%	9.2%	4.6%	4.0%

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







Travel and Recreation Jobs

What is it?

This indicator presents data on jobs and earnings within the travel and recreation industry provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

How is it used?

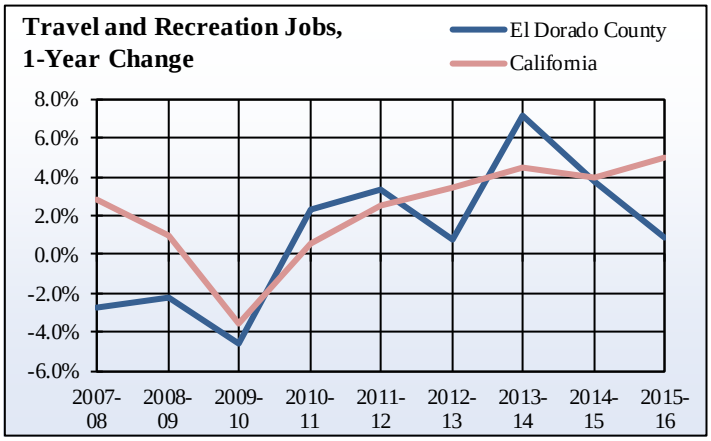
Visitor-serving industries are often an important economic base industry because they attract spending from outside of the area. This makes travel and recreation industry performance an important local economic indicator. Because the industry is generally dependent on others' discretionary income levels, travel and recreation jobs and earnings are often more sensitive to economic downturns or recessions than those in other base industries.

Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced a steady increase in the number of travel/recreation jobs. Travel/recreation jobs made up a moderately larger percent of the total number jobs in El Dorado County when compared to the statewide average. Travel/recreation earnings in El Dorado County also grew steadily between 2007 and 2016.

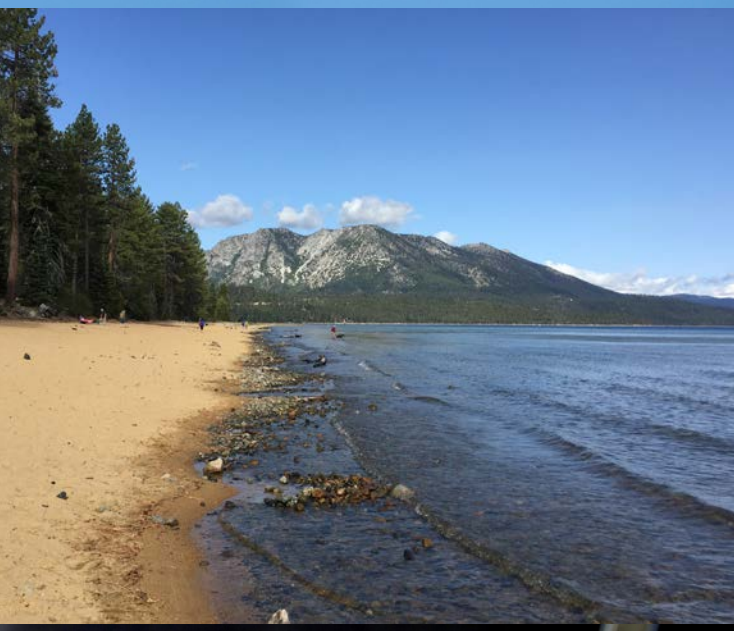
Travel and Recreation Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
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%
2016	11,688	13.2%	10.3%	2.9%	3.1%

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



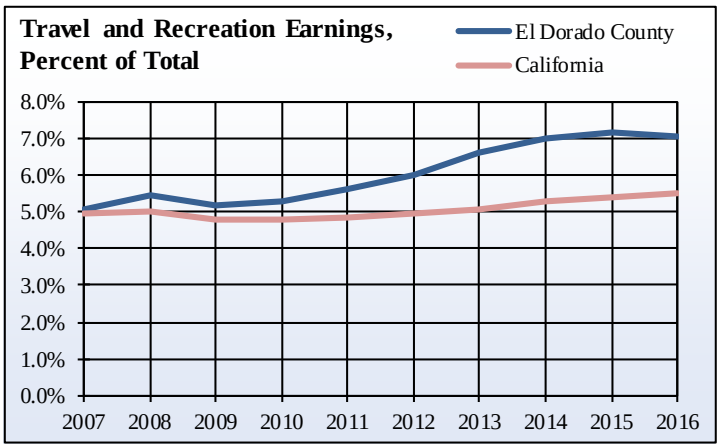
Travel and Recreation Earnings

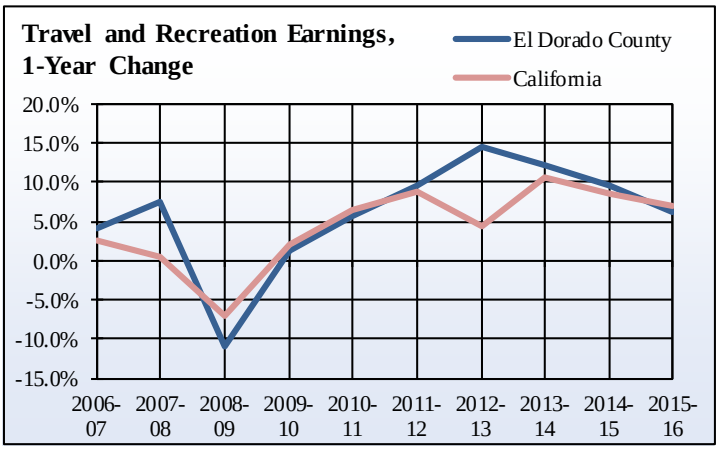


Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
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%
2016	$ 312,995	7.1%	5.5%	6.2%	7.0%

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





Retail Jobs

What is it?

Retail jobs and earnings data are provided to demonstrate the degree to which county residents rely on and benefit from this industry.

How is it used?

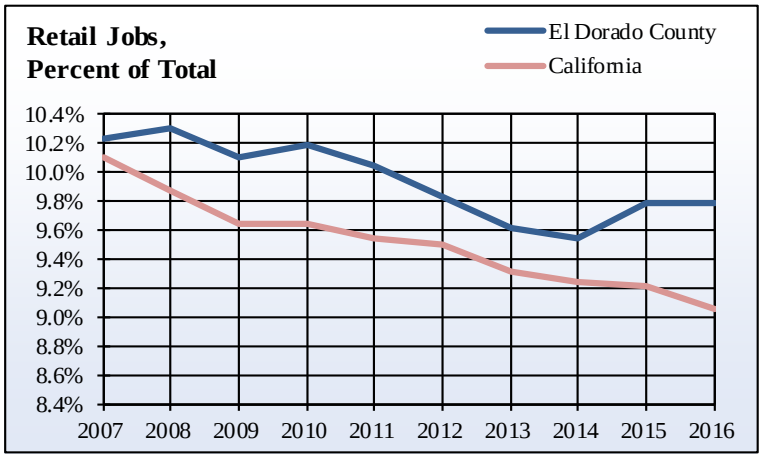
The bulk of most retail sales are made to individuals who are living within the local area, as opposed to those visiting from outside the area. Retail activity is traditionally most impacted by changes in base industries like agriculture and manufacturing, and can thus serve as an indicator of change in these sectors. Retail is also one of the largest industry sectors in many local economies.

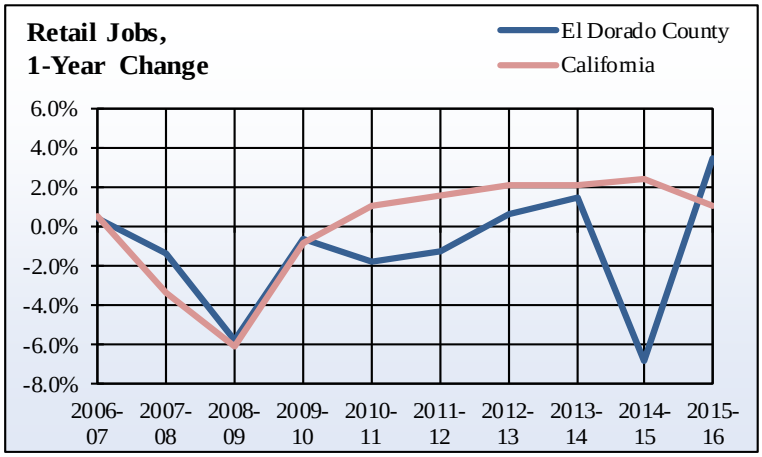
Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced a gradual decline in the number of retail jobs. Retail jobs made up a slightly larger percent of the total number jobs in El Dorado County when compared to the statewide average.

Retail Jobs, El Dorado County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
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%
2016	8,698	9.8%	9.1%	3.5%	1.0%

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



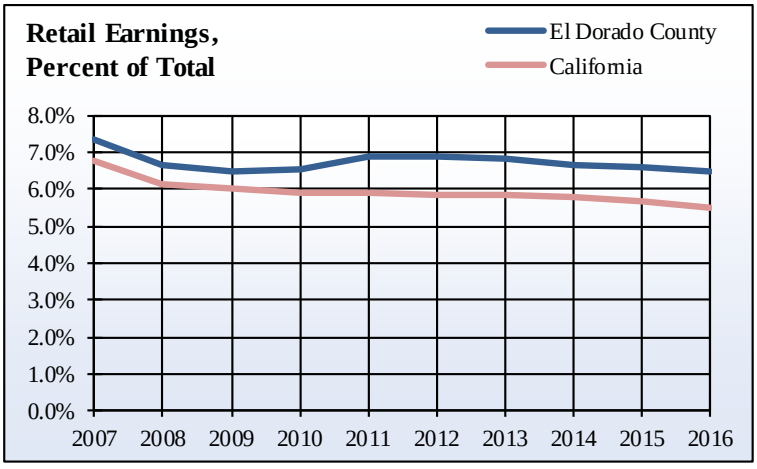


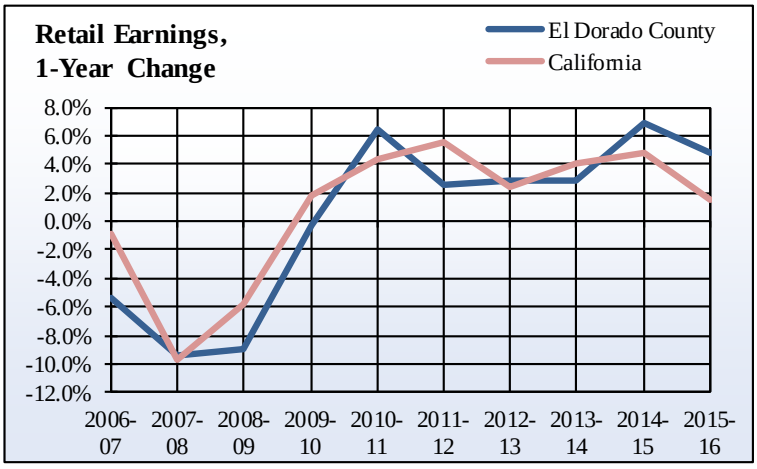
Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
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 %
2016	$ 286,460	6.5 %	5.5 %	4.8 %	1.5 %

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





Government Jobs

What is it?

Government jobs and income are provided to demonstrate the degree to which county residents rely on and benefit from this industry.

How is it used?

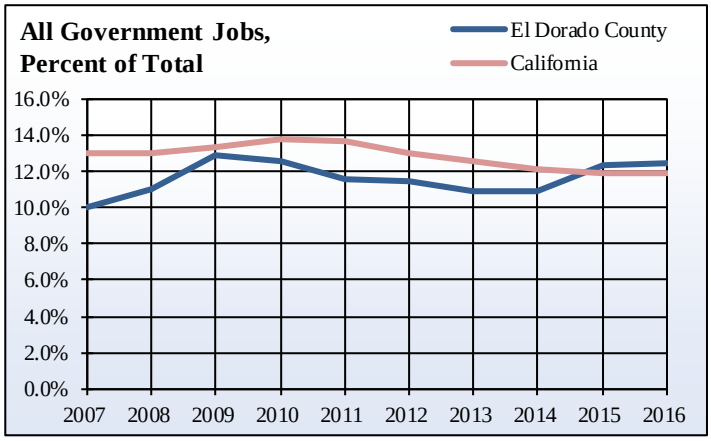
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

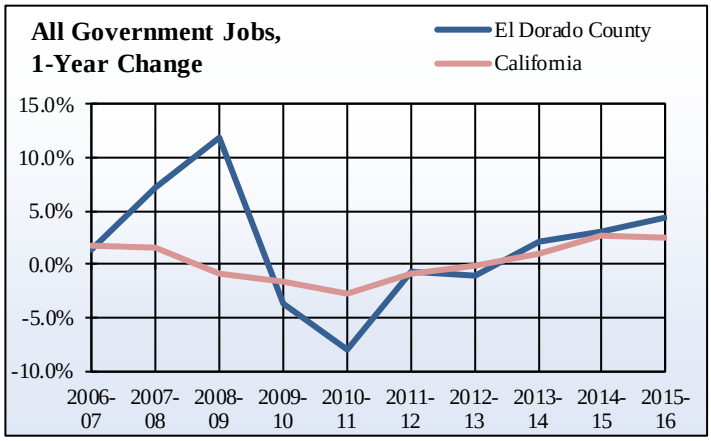
Between 2007 and 2016, El Dorado County experienced an overall increase in the number of government jobs. Government jobs made up a similar percent of the total number jobs in El Dorado County when compared to the statewide average. Government worker earnings in El Dorado County increased significantly between 2007 and 2016.

All Government Worker Jobs, El Dorado County

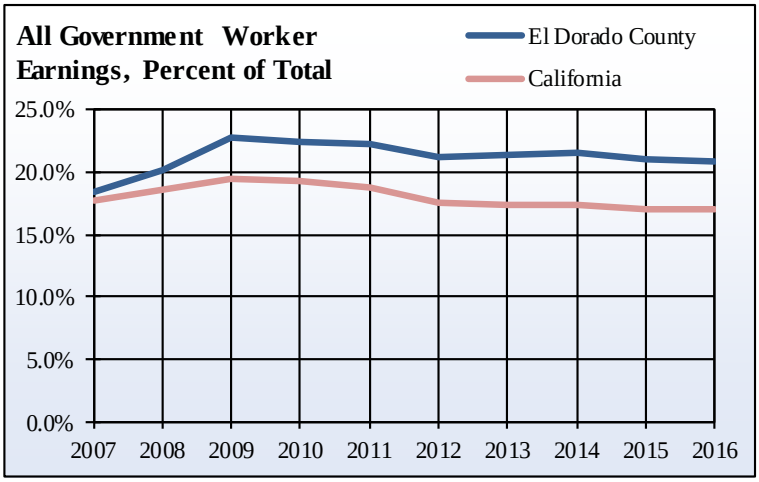
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	9,680	10.1%	13.0%	1.4%	1.7%
2008	10,384	11.0%	13.0%	7.3%	1.5%
2009	11,620	12.8%	13.3%	11.9%	-0.9%
2010	11,199	12.5%	13.7%	-3.6%	-1.6%
2011	10,295	11.6%	13.6%	-8.1%	-2.7%
2012	10,223	11.4%	13.0%	-0.7%	-1.0%
2013	10,106	10.9%	12.6%	-1.1%	-0.1%
2014	10,313	10.9%	12.1%	2.0%	1.1%
2015	10,629	12.4%	11.9%	3.1%	2.6%
2016	11,088	12.5%	11.9%	4.3%	2.5%

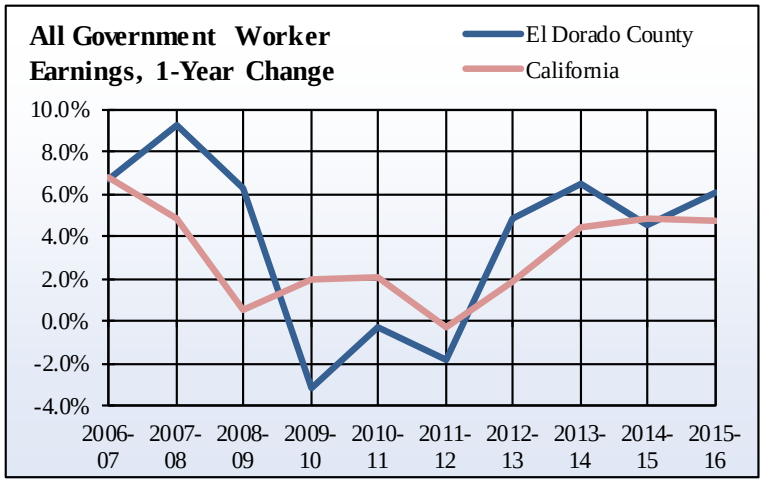
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis





Government Earnings





Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), El Dorado County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
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%
2016	$920,086	20.8%	17.1%	6.0%	4.7%

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

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