



2010-11

El Dorado County

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



El Dorado County 2010-11

Economic and Demographic Profile



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Introduction

Welcome to the 2010-11 El Dorado County Economic & Demographic Profile. This document contains important information about El Dorado County's residents and communities. The data have been compiled to represent trends over the past ten to twenty years, where comparable data are available, and in some cases include projections for the next 20 years. The information can be used for many purposes, including workforce and small business development, market analysis, and grant writing. By exploring the structure of El Dorado County in various aspects, the Center for Economic Development (CED) and its partners hope to facilitate development and planning for both business, communities, and residents of the county.



As a community outreach organization of the CSU, Chico Research Foundation, CED receives funding from several sources, including the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Small Business Administration, the California Public Utilities Commission, and many non-profit and local government organizations throughout California.

Based on client surveys and requests, as well as new research, CED updated this series to include more accurate and up-to-date information, revised narratives, and improvements in data display.

CED continues to welcome any comments and/or suggestions for improvement. In addition, we have access to community research and analysis professionals both in-house and within the communities we serve, and upon request will gladly facilitate to our fullest capacity additional community data research not included in this profile. For additional data on this county, please call (530) 898-4598.

CED cordially thanks El Dorado County and the El Dorado County Economic Development Department for sponsoring the 2010-11 El Dorado County Economic and Demographic Profile.

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El Dorado County

Location and Demographics

El Dorado County is thirty miles east of Sacramento, and offers many nice suburbs for those who commute to Sacramento during the workweek. As the site of James Marshall's first gold finding in 1848, El Dorado County became the epicenter for the gold rush madness that seized California in the nineteenth century. The gold rush brought visitors from Europe and Mexico, as well as other U.S. states. Their diverse cultural influence is still seen today in El Dorado County. El Dorado County encompasses 1,711 square miles and is home to approximately 182,000 people.

Recreation

For anyone who enjoys nature or outdoor sports and recreation, El Dorado County is one of the most diverse, exciting, and beautiful areas in Northern California. When not enjoying world-class skiing at Lake Tahoe, visitors can enjoy river rafting and kayaking on the South Fork of the American River. For history buffs, the Marshall Gold Discovery State Park Historic Museum celebrates the origins of the gold rush and offers a unique perspective on the past. Several nineteenth century houses in El Dorado County have been converted into bed and breakfast inns, providing visitors with quaint, affordable lodging.

Economy

The Lake Tahoe area and the ski resorts within are excellent sources of revenue for El Dorado County. Skiers from all over the world visit during the winter months. El Dorado County has a largely agricultural economic base during the rest of the year. Apple orchards grow throughout the eastern parts of the county, and apple exports are a reliable source of seasonal income when the hustle and bustle of ski season ceases. The Sierra Nevada range is also in El Dorado County, where logging industries provide additional economic stimulus. Gold is still found in El Dorado County, lending a feeling of excitement to the area's economic environment.

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1. Demographics

Demographic indicators describe the characteristics of human populations and population segments, and are especially helpful in determining consumer spending patterns. Knowledge about the age, ethnic, and cultural aspects of the population provides more specific information regarding consumer preferences. This approach, known as market segmentation, is particularly useful for businesses needing to determine the extent of the market for a particular good or service. This information is also useful in evaluating education, housing, and employment opportunities and needs. In addition, demographic information is useful to grant writers and local governments during the process of determining the need and acquiring funding for specific public services in the area.

Demographic trends are typically the foundation upon which other community indicators are built. While this section focuses mostly on population counts and breakdowns of population (by age, race/ethnicity, etc.), most other sections focus on the characteristics of the population (such as Community Health) or of portions of the population (such as Labor Market).

When analyzing population data, it is important to understand the difference between an estimate and a projection. An estimate is based on other related data or change in this data, during the year for which the estimate is made. A projection is based on data trends, calculated over a number of years, and is used to forecast or project future levels, assuming past trends are unchanged. For example, total population in past years is an estimate because it is based on housing growth (among other factors) during the year in which total population is estimated and future total population is a projection.

Population by age is a projection because there is no data after the 2000 Census that can be used to accu-

rately estimate how many people there are in each age group. The projection is based on 2000 Census data and past trends, including those for in migration and death rates by age group. The resulting forecast is only reliable if those trends continue for the years between the census data and the year for which the projection is made.

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1.1 Total population

Overview

Total population is the number of people who consider the area their primary residence. It does not include persons residing here less than half the year, or persons who are here temporarily, only for work (unless they consider this area their primary residence). The data is estimated annually by the California Department of Finance and reflects population estimates on January 1 of that year. The data is released annually on or around May 1.

The three-year average change is the compound annual change over the past three years.

Population represents a general overview of the size of the consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. The data is often required for grant applications and business and community development plans.

El Dorado County

El Dorado County is currently home to 182,019 people, with a projected population of over 225,439 by 2020. This projection is supported by the fact that population increase has been steady for the last ten years, with an average annual increase of almost 2 percent. Between 2000 and 2010, the total population increased 17 percent in the county. This steady increase is due to a greater number of births than deaths in the area and a steady growth in employment opportunities (see section 1.3, Components of Population Change).

NOTE: An estimate is based on other related data or change in this data during the year for which the estimate is made. A projection is based on the same data measured in previous years, calculated out to what it would be in the year for which the projection is made if past trends remained constant.

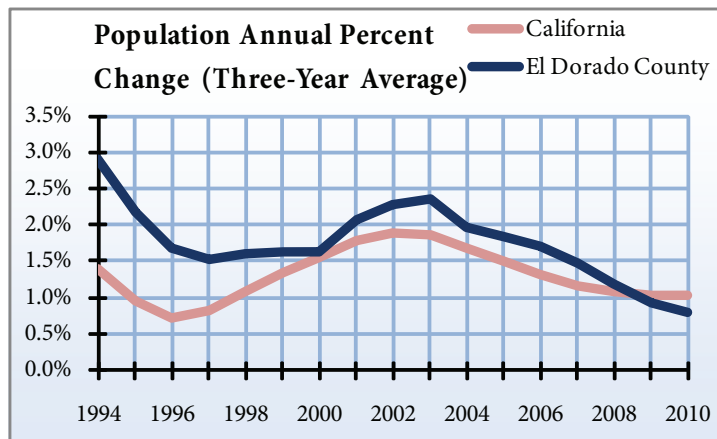
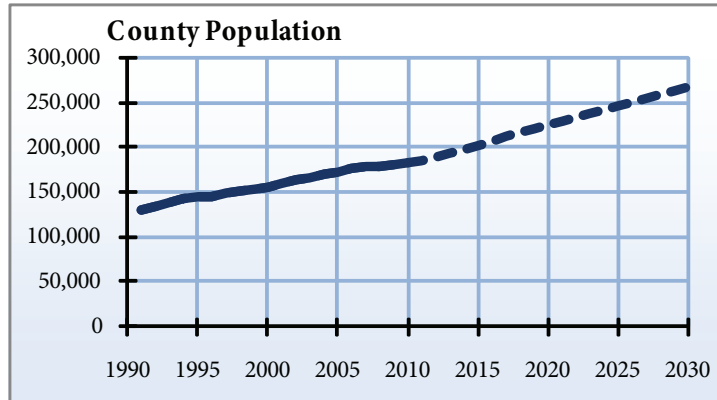
County Population

| Year | Population | 1-year change | CA 1-year change |
|---------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1991 | 130,181 | n/a | n/a |
| 1992 | 134,898 | 3.6 % | 1.9 % |
| 1993 | 138,788 | 2.9 % | 1.4 % |
| 1994 | 141,843 | 2.2 % | 0.9 % |
| 1995 | 143,863 | 1.4 % | 0.6 % |
| 1996 | 145,949 | 1.4 % | 0.7 % |
| 1997 | 148,373 | 1.7 % | 1.2 % |
| 1998 | 150,857 | 1.7 % | 1.4 % |
| 1999 | 153,232 | 1.6 % | 1.5 % |
| 2000 | 155,702 | 1.6 % | 1.8 % |
| 2001 | 160,448 | 3.0 % | 2.1 % |
| 2002 | 163,938 | 2.2 % | 1.8 % |
| 2003 | 167,010 | 1.9 % | 1.7 % |
| 2004 | 170,058 | 1.8 % | 1.5 % |
| 2005 | 173,153 | 1.8 % | 1.3 % |
| 2006 | 175,768 | 1.5 % | 1.1 % |
| 2007 | 177,712 | 1.1 % | 1.0 % |
| 2008 | 179,373 | 0.9 % | 1.1 % |
| 2009 | 180,713 | 0.7 % | 1.0 % |
| 2010 | 182,019 | 0.7 % | 1.0 % |
| 2020(p) | 225,439 | 2.2 % | 1.3 % |
| 2030(p) | 267,535 | 1.7 % | 1.1 % |

Source: California Department of Finance,
Demographic Research Unit

Projections (p): Woods & Poole Economics

Created by: Center for Economic Development,
California State University, Chico.



1.2 Population by City

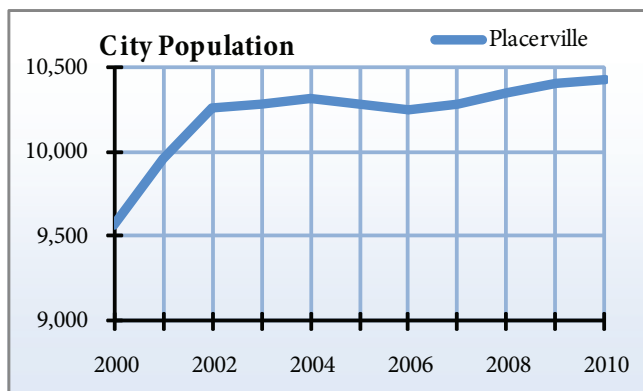
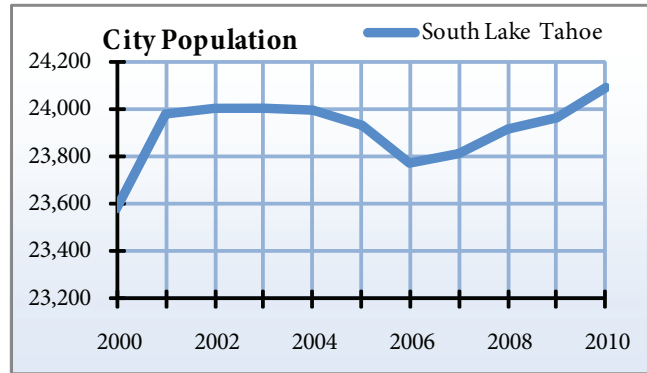
Overview

The California Department of Finance estimates the number of people living within each incorporated place in California as of January 1 of each year. An incorporated place is one with its own governmental body, including a city or town council. Not all places are incorporated.

El Dorado County

Of the two incorporated cities in El Dorado County, the city of South Lake Tahoe was the most populous, with 24,087 people in 2010. However, the city of Placerville was the fastest growing incorporated city in the county, with an annual average population increase of 1 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The following figures present population data by city from 2000 to 2010.

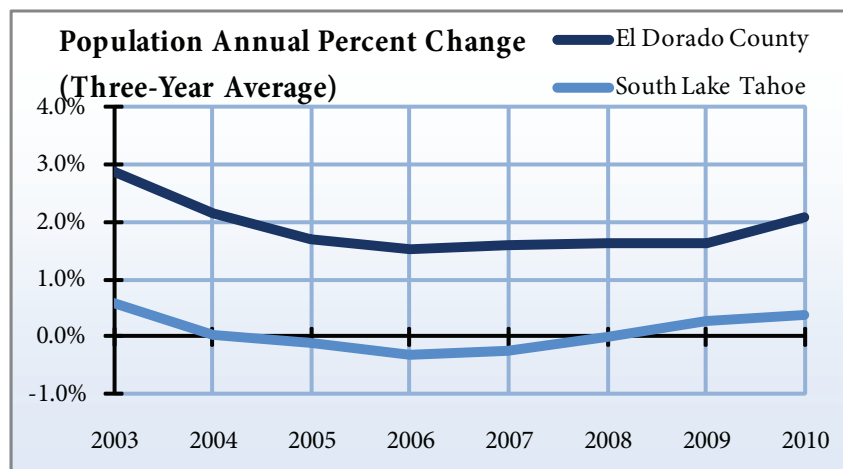
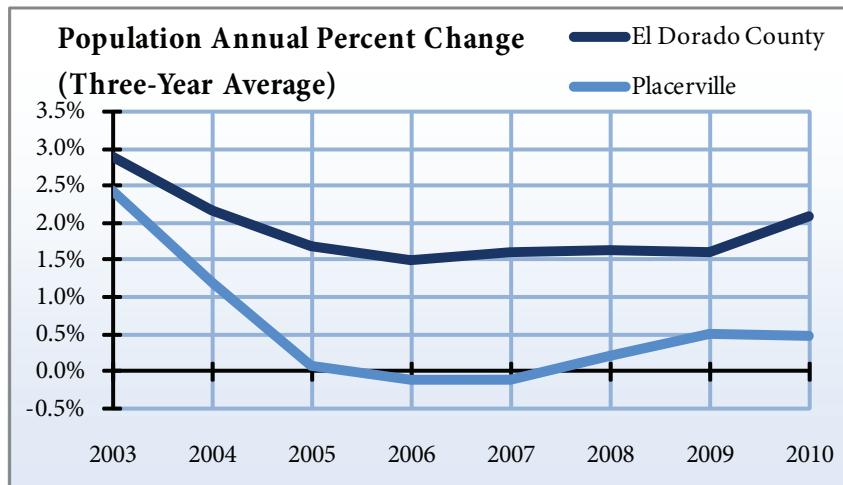


City Population

| Year | South Lake | |
|------|-------------|--------|
| | Placerville | Tahoe |
| 2000 | 9,570 | 23,578 |
| 2001 | 9,956 | 23,976 |
| 2002 | 10,260 | 24,003 |
| 2003 | 10,283 | 24,003 |
| 2004 | 10,318 | 23,997 |
| 2005 | 10,287 | 23,928 |
| 2006 | 10,246 | 23,773 |
| 2007 | 10,281 | 23,814 |
| 2008 | 10,349 | 23,919 |
| 2009 | 10,402 | 23,966 |
| 2010 | 10,429 | 24,087 |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



1.3 Components of Population Change

Overview

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

If growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the community may be a place where families are growing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then generally age distribution is weighted towards the elderly. Migration can occur for several reasons. People may migrate either in or out due to employment opportunities, housing prices, quality of life, etc.

NOTE: Birth and Death estimates in this section do not precisely match those in the health section because the sections show different cutoff dates. This section is July 1 through June 30, while birth and death data in section 8 is for the calendar year.

El Dorado County

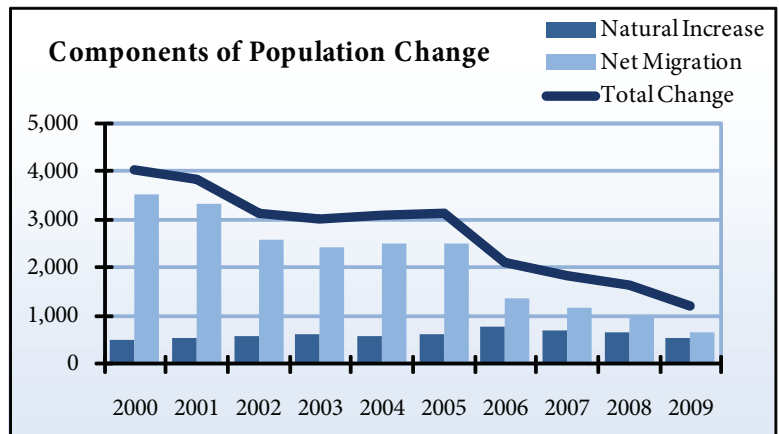
In 2009, there was a net migration of 670 people to El Dorado County. There were 1,754 births and 1,227 deaths in the county in the same year, resulting in a natural increase of 527 people. The figures below present the components of population change in El Dorado County since 2000.

Components of Population Change

| Year | Births | Deaths | Net Foreign Migration | Net Domestic Migration | Total Change |
|------|--------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 2000 | 1,575 | 1,096 | 256 | 3,283 | 4,018 |
| 2001 | 1,679 | 1,142 | 336 | 2,975 | 3,848 |
| 2002 | 1,737 | 1,180 | 273 | 2,296 | 3,126 |
| 2003 | 1,781 | 1,174 | 257 | 2,153 | 3,017 |
| 2004 | 1,834 | 1,258 | 209 | 2,295 | 3,080 |
| 2005 | 1,871 | 1,256 | 287 | 2,209 | 3,111 |
| 2006 | 2,022 | 1,269 | 279 | 1,082 | 2,114 |
| 2007 | 1,937 | 1,243 | 365 | 792 | 1,851 |
| 2008 | 1,902 | 1,235 | 401 | 576 | 1,644 |
| 2009 | 1,754 | 1,227 | 272 | 398 | 1,197 |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



1.4 Age Distribution

Overview

Population breakdowns by age are projected by the California Department of Finance (DOF) as of July 1st of each year. The projections use the 2000 Census as a base. These models are based on total net migration and fertility rates by ethnicity. There is little data available, other than what is collected for the census, that would produce more accurate projections of population by age.

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target specific age groups. It is used for revenue projections, business plans, and for marketing purposes. The age distribution in a given area affects the area's school system, public services, and overall economy. It is also an important measure of diversity within a community. A large older teen and young adult demographic has a greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a large middle-aged group creates more focus on employment opportunities. An area with a large mature or retired population typically has fewer employment concerns, but a greater need for

medical services. A county with a large number of young children is attractive to day care centers, and other family related services. Age distribution information is also used in conjunction with components of population change in order to project population growth in the future.

El Dorado County

The largest age group in El Dorado County in 2010 is the 50-59 year-old range which represents 17.6 percent of the total county population. This group is followed by those ages 40-49 with 16 percent. Since 2000, the number of people ages 50-59 increased over 55 percent, while those ages 30-39 decreased nearly 27 percent, causing a 5 percent decrease among children in the 0-9 year-old range. Simultaneously, residents 60-69 make up a higher percentage of the population in El Dorado County than the state average.

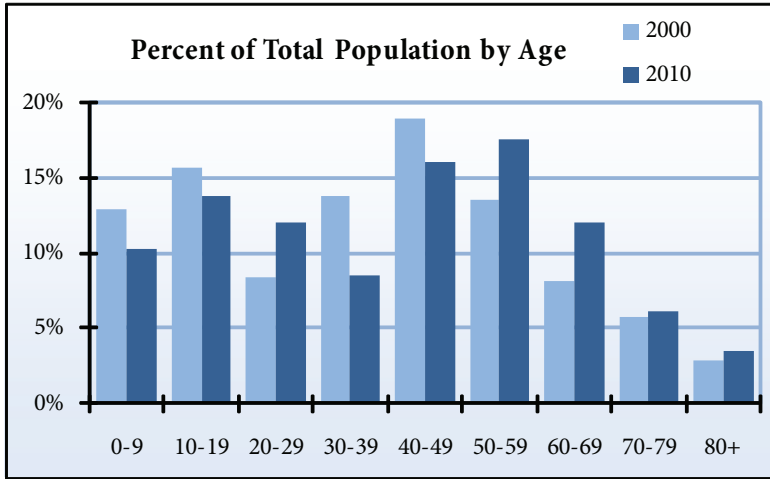
See the chart for more details on age distribution in El Dorado County since 2000.

Age Distribution

| Year | 0-9 | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | 70-79 | 80+ |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 2000 | 20,471 | 24,817 | 13,312 | 21,933 | 30,080 | 21,472 | 12,847 | 9,210 | 4,479 |
| 2001 | 20,012 | 26,175 | 12,986 | 21,722 | 31,017 | 23,018 | 13,452 | 9,362 | 4,819 |
| 2002 | 19,538 | 27,065 | 13,243 | 21,091 | 31,697 | 24,441 | 14,132 | 9,540 | 5,107 |
| 2003 | 19,234 | 27,551 | 13,846 | 20,408 | 32,045 | 25,808 | 15,013 | 9,753 | 5,370 |
| 2004 | 18,973 | 27,936 | 14,717 | 19,667 | 32,324 | 27,269 | 15,838 | 9,976 | 5,620 |
| 2005 | 18,866 | 28,153 | 15,671 | 19,158 | 32,418 | 28,717 | 16,667 | 10,155 | 5,814 |
| 2006 | 18,640 | 27,990 | 16,949 | 18,303 | 32,058 | 29,875 | 17,494 | 10,353 | 5,985 |
| 2007 | 18,649 | 27,739 | 18,291 | 17,829 | 31,630 | 30,716 | 18,922 | 10,588 | 6,147 |
| 2008 | 18,758 | 27,361 | 19,740 | 17,330 | 31,099 | 31,709 | 20,158 | 10,967 | 6,277 |
| 2009 | 19,035 | 26,904 | 21,195 | 16,742 | 30,725 | 32,577 | 21,430 | 11,314 | 6,414 |
| 2010 | 19,458 | 26,245 | 22,714 | 16,113 | 30,351 | 33,377 | 22,790 | 11,692 | 6,568 |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



1.5 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Overview

While sometimes difficult to classify, race and ethnicity of a population is self-determined, meaning that individuals identify their own race or ethnicity in the census. There are five race categories: American Indian, Asian, Black, White, and other. Alternative names for these classifications are also used to address matters of social sensitivity, although the people classified in each of these categories remains the same. The CED uses these classifications only because these are the names used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The 1990 Census asked people to choose their primary racial category. The question changed for the 2000 Census, which allowed respondents to choose as many race categories as they deemed appropriate, leading to a change in the data categories for 2000.

Hispanic is an ethnic classification. Some people who consider themselves Hispanic do not consider themselves to be members of one of the four specific race categories, and therefore classify themselves as “other.” The California Department of Finance responded by adding Hispanic origin as a separate category in its projections of population by race. In the data table, Hispanic includes all persons who consider themselves to be of Hispanic origin, while all other categories exclude this group. Therefore, the sum of all categories is equal to the projected population in each year.

As with age distribution, population by race/ethnicity is a projection based on data from the 2000 Census. All projections are for July 1 of the given year.

Population by race statistics are used by advertisers to market products to a particular ethnic group and

Population by Race/Ethnicity

| Year | Total | White | Hispanic | Asian | Black | American | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | | Indian | Other |
| 2000 | 158,621 | 135,355 | 14,787 | 3,340 | 776 | 1,306 | 3,057 |
| 2001 | 162,563 | 138,547 | 15,453 | 3,362 | 779 | 1,309 | 3,113 |
| 2002 | 165,854 | 141,112 | 16,085 | 3,388 | 784 | 1,309 | 3,176 |
| 2003 | 169,028 | 143,599 | 16,722 | 3,418 | 786 | 1,308 | 3,195 |
| 2004 | 172,320 | 146,181 | 17,374 | 3,443 | 792 | 1,307 | 3,223 |
| 2005 | 175,619 | 148,678 | 18,068 | 3,484 | 796 | 1,315 | 3,278 |
| 2006 | 177,647 | 150,142 | 18,636 | 3,532 | 804 | 1,323 | 3,210 |
| 2007 | 180,511 | 152,303 | 19,238 | 3,581 | 812 | 1,331 | 3,246 |
| 2008 | 183,399 | 154,480 | 19,848 | 3,628 | 820 | 1,339 | 3,284 |
| 2009 | 186,336 | 156,683 | 20,478 | 3,674 | 828 | 1,347 | 3,326 |
| 2010 | 189,308 | 158,918 | 21,116 | 3,717 | 836 | 1,355 | 3,366 |
| 2020(p) | 225,439 | 174,965 | 33,483 | 11,133 | 3,378 | 2,480 | n/a |
| 2030(p) | 267,535 | 197,336 | 47,742 | 15,119 | 4,324 | 3,014 | n/a |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit (p): Woods & Poole Economics

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

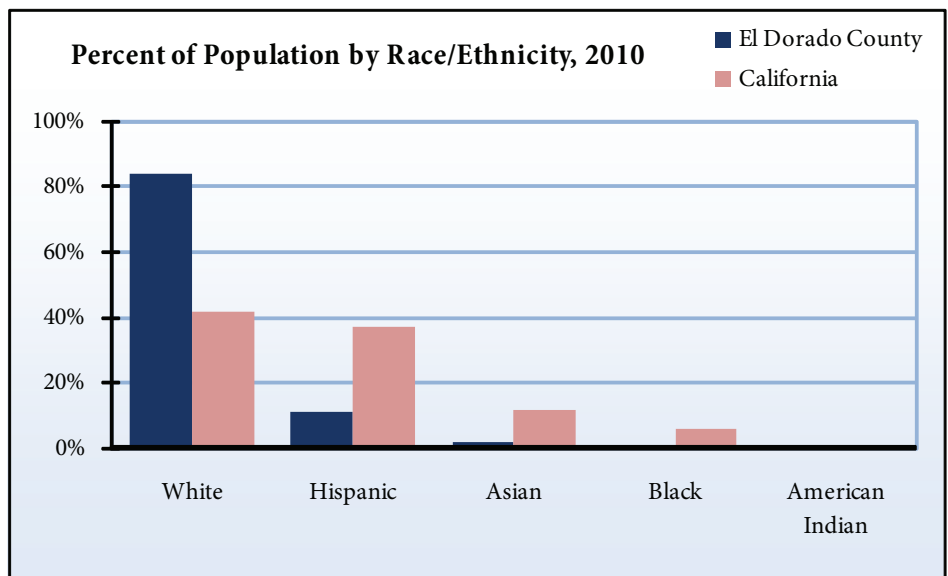
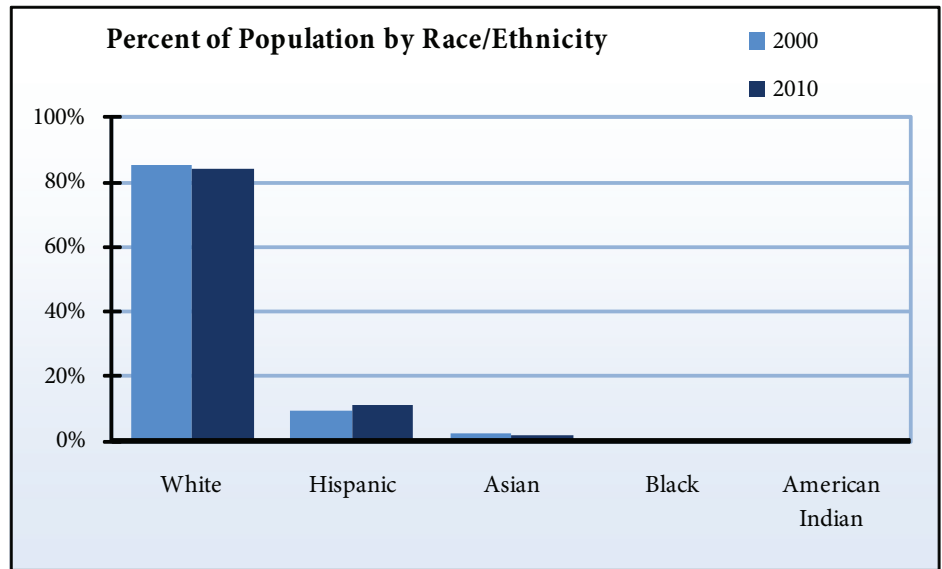
to determine whether investments in businesses with race specific target markets are likely to be lucrative. For example, investing in a start-up Spanish radio station may be a better investment in a predominantly Hispanic area. Advertising companies use race/ethnicity data in order to make their advertisements appealing to the dominant ethnic groups in a given area.

Grant writers use race/ethnicity data to create arguments to acquire funding for programs targeted toward specific groups, or to show population disparities that are favorable in grant priority scoring. Government officials and political candidates also use race/ethnicity data in order to tailor their campaigns to distinct ethnic groups in certain locations.

El Dorado County

Approximately 84 percent of residents in El Dorado County classify themselves as white in 2010, while statewide the white population is 42 percent. Hispanics represented the next largest group, with 11 percent of the population, compared to 37 percent in California. Asians and American Indians are the next largest groups, with 2 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. Blacks are the smallest census-classified group, with 0.4 percent.

NOTE: The multi-race data is reported on July 1 of each year. This creates a discrepancy between the total population data (section 1.1) and the total population by race/ethnicity data because total population data is collected on January 1 of each year.



1.6 Population by Educational Attainment

Overview

Educational attainment is requested by the U.S. Census Bureau during the decennial census. The data represents the number of people 18 years and over who have achieved a specified level of education.

Educational attainment has a direct influence on family income. Often gains in annual income for men and women result from more education. Conversely, a family's income affects their ability to pay the high costs of pursuing a two-year, four-year, or graduate degree. High educational attainment by the local population exhibits a degree of permanence and can be a factor in attracting new businesses to an area, particularly those requiring skilled workers. Increased income, whether linked to higher educational attainment or other factors, increases tax revenues generated in a particular county through increased taxable retail sales.

Educational attainment information is also used by businesses for market research, primarily by those wishing to target customers of a particular educational level.

El Dorado County

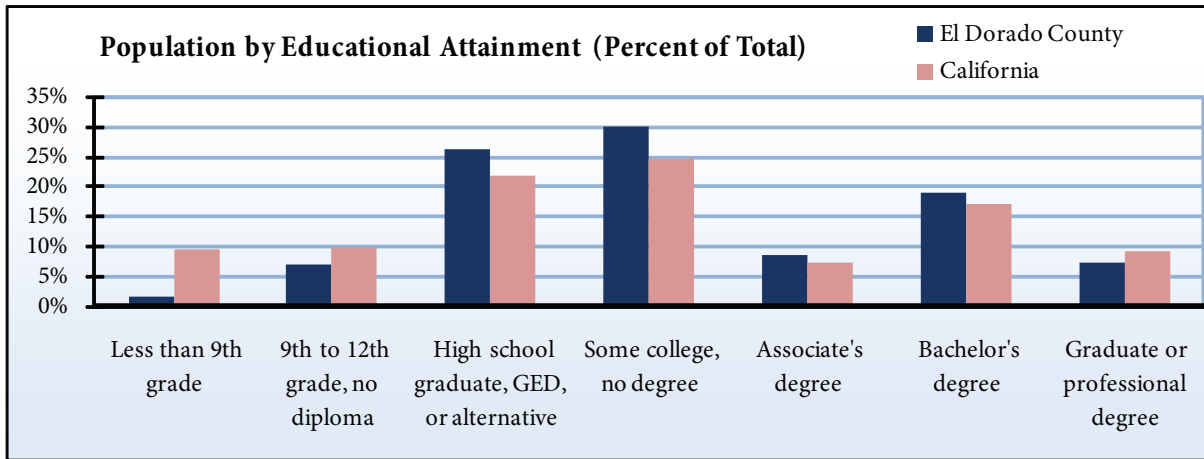
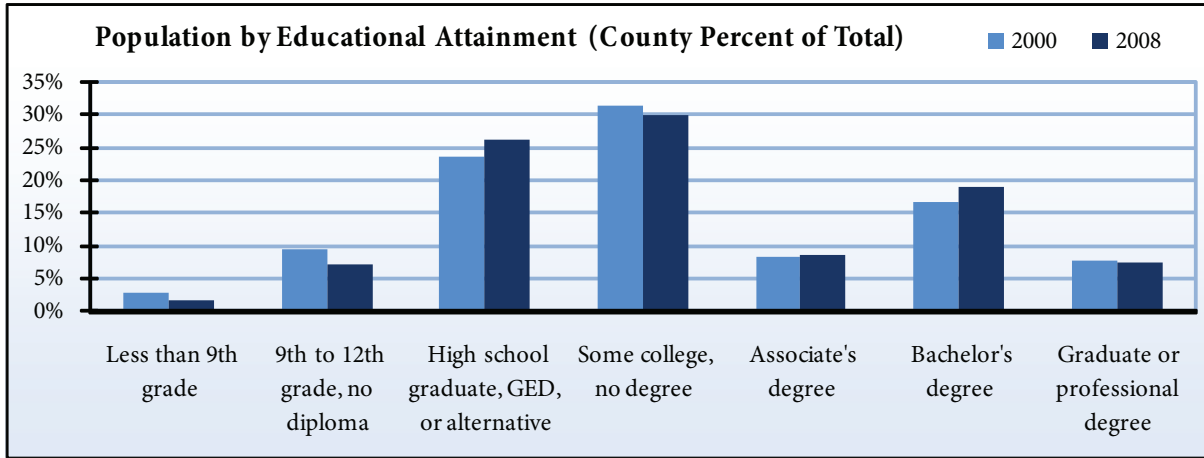
In 2008, 30 percent of El Dorado County residents had some college education with no degree, making them the largest educational group in the area. This rate is higher than the rest of the state, in which 25 percent of all residents had some college education as their highest level of education. High school graduates and residents holding bachelor's degrees were the next most common educational groups in El Dorado County, at 26 and 19 percent, respectively. In 2008, El Dorado County was above the statewide average for residents having an associate's degrees, as their highest level of education.

Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over

| Educational Attainment | 2000 | 2008 |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Less than 9th grade | 3,162 | 2,329 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 10,993 | 9,756 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 27,199 | 36,163 |
| Some college, no degree | 36,430 | 41,389 |
| Associate's degree | 9,633 | 12,032 |
| Bachelor's degree | 19,318 | 26,190 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 8,876 | 10,321 |
| Total | 115,611 | 138,180 |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



1.7 Net Migration

Overview

This indicator includes information concerning migration patterns between El Dorado and other nearby counties with the highest levels of migration interaction. It includes the top five counties in terms of out-migration, the top five in terms of in-migration, and their respective median income levels. Collected from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) database, these numbers are based on taxes paid by all citizens.

In-migration is the number of people moving into El Dorado County from some other area in the world and out-migration is the number moving from El Dorado County to other areas. Net migration is in-migration minus out-migration.

This indicator provides information on likely 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, migrants coming from large cities bring with them a particular set of characteristics and values that may affect the local political climate. They also bring their patterns of consumer spending that create opportunities for businesses to provide the kinds of products and services these individuals are accustomed to receiving at their urban place of origin.

Neighboring counties, as well as those with higher population totals, generally show the most migration activity. However, if a non-neighboring county, even one with a smaller total population, is present among the top five counties in terms of migration, there may be a unique interaction that is worth further evaluation.

That portion of population growth

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

El Dorado County

Two of the top five counties for in migration lie within close proximity of El Dorado County, while two Bay Area counties are also among them. Interestingly, El Dorado County had a Southern California county among its top five for in migration.

Top 5 Out-Migration by County 2007-08

| County | Number |
|-----------------|--------|
| Sacramento, CA | 4,154 |
| Placer, CA | 1,098 |
| Douglas, NV | 768 |
| Santa Clara, CA | 422 |
| Washoe, NV | 382 |

Source: Internal Revenue Service, 2009

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Top 5 In-Migration by County 2007-08

| County | Number |
|------------------|--------|
| Sacramento, CA | 5,022 |
| Placer, CA | 952 |
| Santa Clara, CA | 686 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 640 |
| Contra Costa, CA | 460 |

Source: Internal Revenue Service, 2009

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

1.8 Voter Registration

Overview

Voter information includes voter registration and political party affiliation. The choice of a party generally reflects certain attitudes towards government including relative tolerance for higher taxes, land preservation, and allocation of local government funds. The information made available from voter registration data may provide general guidance to local government in terms of its role in public policy and fiscal matters.

A registered voter may or may not choose a political party. The data presented shows the number of registered voters for each party, and party members as a percentage of the total number of registered voters. The accuracy of this data depends on the ability of the county clerk to update their voter rolls and remove those who no longer live at the address where they registered.

NOTE: In the following table, those persons registered to vote are shown as a percent of the total eligible.

People typically choose a political party representing social and economic values close to their own. Therefore, political party membership may allow a business or organization to evaluate whether the community may or may not support particular proposals for development or regulation.

Registrants as a percentage of those estimated to be eligible to vote may indicate the level of civic participation and political involvement within the community. Communities with high levels of voter participation ordinarily have a strong sense of community and that may be a characteristic attractive to potential new residents and also to new businesses and potential employers.

El Dorado County

As of May 2010, of the nearly 129,000 El Dorado County residents eligible to vote, 81.6 percent were registered. In comparison, 72.4 percent of eligibles in California, were registered.

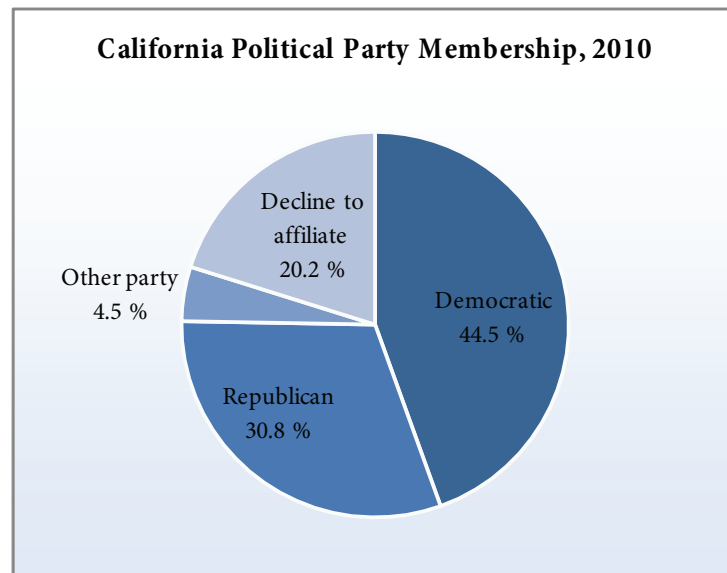
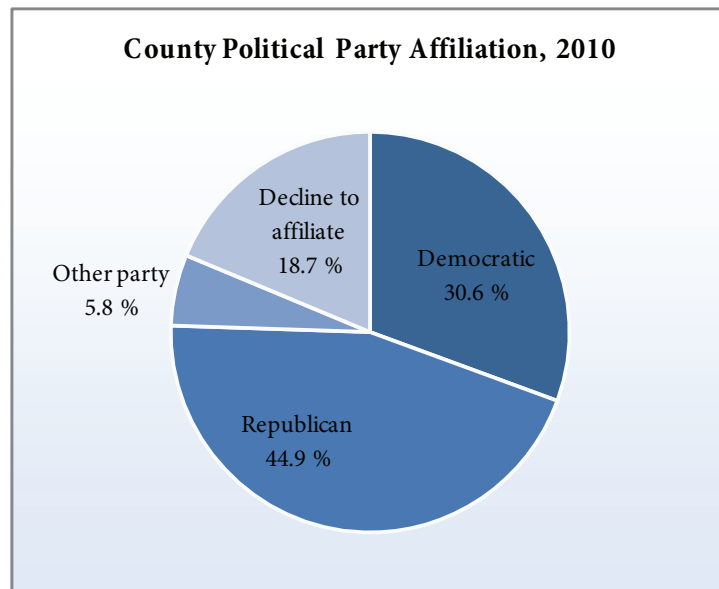
In the county, 30.6 percent of registered voters were registered Democrat and 44.9 percent were registered Republican. In California, 44.5 percent of eligible voters were registered Democrat and 30.8 percent were registered Republican. For a complete listing of registered voters by political affiliation, please see the chart to the left.

Voter Registration as of May 24, 2010

| Political affiliation | Number of people | Percent of total eligibles |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Eligible | 128,827 | n/a |
| Registered | 105,163 | 81.6 % |
| Democratic | 32,173 | 30.6 % |
| Republican | 47,249 | 44.9 % |
| American Independent | 3,373 | 3.2 % |
| Green | 895 | 0.9 % |
| Libertarian | 768 | 0.7 % |
| Peace and Freedom | 262 | 0.2 % |
| Miscellaneous | 772 | 0.7 % |
| Decline to affiliate | 19,671 | 18.7 % |

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



2. Environmental Factors

Environmental factors can influence a county’s agriculture, economic standing, recreation, and the quality of life of its residents. Climate is a key factor in determining what types of limitations or opportunities exist for agricultural production or recreational activities. This section provides information useful for making decisions concerning residential and business location.

Many state parks in El Dorado County offer a variety of recreational opportunities. Due to the mountainous geography and extreme seasonal weather changes, the recreational opportunities are ever-changing.

In this section:

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2.1 Land Area & Population Density

Overview

Population density is determined by dividing the total population of the area by its size in land area. This section shows population density in persons per square mile of land area, a commonly used measure.

Land Area and Population Density

| Year | Land area (sq. miles) | Total population | Population density (per sq. mile) |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1991 | 1,711 | 130,181 | 76 |
| 1992 | 1,711 | 134,898 | 79 |
| 1993 | 1,711 | 138,788 | 81 |
| 1994 | 1,711 | 141,843 | 83 |
| 1995 | 1,711 | 143,863 | 84 |
| 1996 | 1,711 | 145,949 | 85 |
| 1997 | 1,711 | 148,373 | 87 |
| 1998 | 1,711 | 150,857 | 88 |
| 1999 | 1,711 | 153,232 | 90 |
| 2000 | 1,711 | 155,702 | 91 |
| 2001 | 1,711 | 160,419 | 94 |
| 2002 | 1,711 | 163,871 | 96 |
| 2003 | 1,711 | 166,908 | 98 |
| 2004 | 1,711 | 169,926 | 99 |
| 2005 | 1,711 | 172,987 | 101 |
| 2006 | 1,711 | 175,530 | 103 |
| 2007 | 1,711 | 177,379 | 104 |
| 2008 | 1,711 | 178,860 | 105 |
| 2009 | 1,711 | 180,185 | 105 |
| 2010 | 1,711 | 182,019 | 106 |
| 2020(p) | 1,711 | 225,439 | 132 |
| 2030(p) | 1,711 | 267,535 | 156 |

Source: California Department of Finance

Created by: Center for Economic Development,
California State University, Chico

The concept of “urban” versus “rural” is a relative one. For example, people living in Sacramento might consider the city of Placerville to be rural, while residents of Pollock Pines may consider Placerville to be “the city.” Population density provides a quantitative measure of the degree of an area’s urbanization.

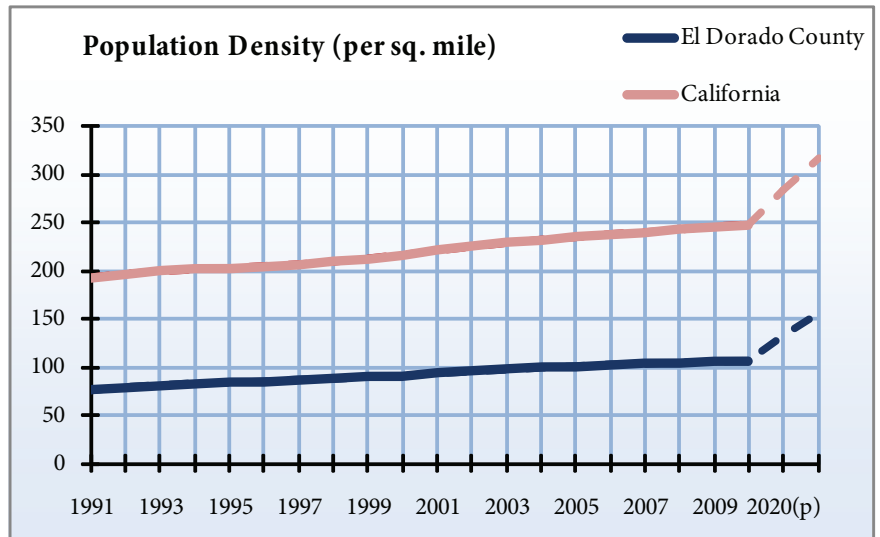
This measure can be an important quality of life indicator for an area. Economic use for land includes the production of raw materials, factories and other production facilities, office space, housing, food production, recreation, and transportation of goods and people. As population density rises, certain activities become more expensive to maintain. Farming can be crowded out by more profitable industrial or residential development. This structural change is likely to be associated with increasing area economic activity, but can also lead to adverse impacts on the quality of life. Vehicle use also rises and as more vehicle miles are traveled in a confined location, traffic slows down causing more congestion. This not only increases commute time, but also increases air pollution emissions per square mile. As a result, in addition to the positive impacts of the associated economic growth, an increase in population density can have negative impacts on the mental health (stress) and physical well-being (increased exposure to toxins) of a community.

Persons per acre, rather than persons per square mile, is a measure more commonly found in large dense cities, or by local government planning departments when evaluating community density or the density of a proposed development. To convert persons per square mile to persons per acre, divide persons per square mile by 640.

Population density can be used in grant writing and when comparing the degree of urbanization of different counties or areas.

El Dorado County

El Dorado County’s total land area is 1,710.8 square miles. Because population has increased while land area has remained constant, El Dorado County’s population density has steadily risen over time. As of 2010, the population density in the county was 106 residents per square mile, putting it well below the statewide average population density of 248 people per square mile. It is projected that by 2020 the population density in El Dorado County will reach 132 people per square mile.



2.2 Urban Land Consumption

Overview

Every two years, the California Department of Conservation conducts aerial land surveys in agricultural areas to determine the extent to which farmland may or may not be replaced by other uses over time. Generally, the most common use into which agricultural land is converted is developed urban land.

Reductions in agricultural land permanently reduce agriculture as an industry in the county, which may be a critically important base industry in some counties. Many planners consider development that does not consume agricultural land as being more beneficial to the community.

El Dorado County

Since 1984, urban land has consumed not only farmland, but grazing land as well. Urban land has increased by over 12,000 acres, an increase of 63 percent, while farmland has decreased by nearly 13,000 acres, or 16 percent. There has also been a decrease in grazing land of 6,000 acres and an increase in other land of 6,000 acres.

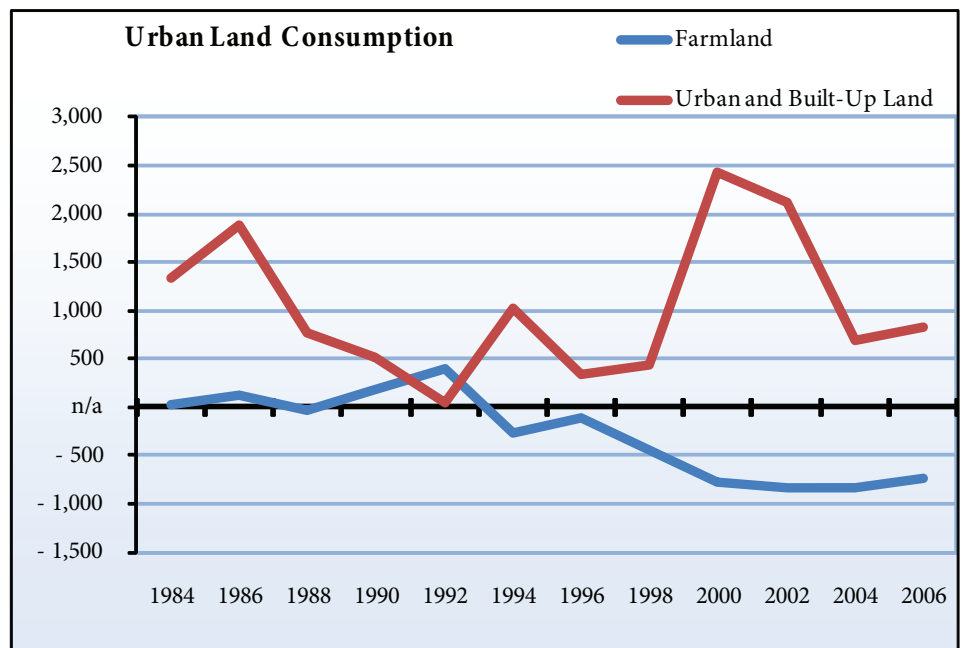
Urban Land Consumption (acres)

| Year | Farmland | Grazing Land | Urban and Built-Up Land | Water Area | Other Land |
|------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1984 | 77,949 | 200,664 | 19,803 | 6,937 | 231,051 |
| 1986 | 77,970 | 199,623 | 21,131 | 6,924 | 230,756 |
| 1988 | 78,094 | 197,964 | 23,008 | 6,924 | 230,413 |
| 1990 | 78,064 | 195,365 | 23,779 | 6,924 | 232,272 |
| 1992 | 88,125 | 186,196 | 24,295 | 6,924 | 230,863 |
| 1994 | 88,531 | 186,126 | 24,339 | 6,893 | 230,515 |
| 1996 | 88,254 | 185,418 | 25,360 | 6,893 | 230,479 |
| 1998 | 88,146 | 185,283 | 25,690 | 6,880 | 230,404 |
| 2000 | 68,292 | 203,798 | 26,132 | 6,819 | 231,361 |
| 2002 | 67,508 | 201,738 | 28,557 | 6,819 | 231,780 |
| 2004 | 66,681 | 196,900 | 30,670 | 6,820 | 235,332 |
| 2006 | 65,844 | 195,958 | 31,359 | 6,819 | 236,426 |
| 2008 | 65,105 | 194,779 | 32,195 | 6,819 | 237,508 |

Source: California Department of Conservation

n/a: Data not reported by source

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



2.3 Climate

Overview

This indicator shows climate readings from selected weather stations in El Dorado County. Climate data is collected on an ongoing basis and is reported by the Western Regional Climate Center in December of each year unless otherwise noted. The data expresses an annual average calculated over the time indicated below.

It is important to know what types of weather a certain area may experience because of extremes of heat and cold, and severe storms may reduce the desirability of an area for tourists or retirees. These conditions may occur in a particular season and limit the attractiveness of an area at certain times of the year. This information can be useful for determining which particular businesses might be viable in a specific area.

El Dorado County

Weather in El Dorado County is wildly variable. The County spans from the Central Valley to Lake Tahoe so it is difficult to identify a weather station that represents the El Dorado County climate. The following figure shows the average temperatures and precipitation

rates in winter and summer for each weather station in the county.

NOTE: The data here reflects an average of monthly readings taken between the following years for each site:

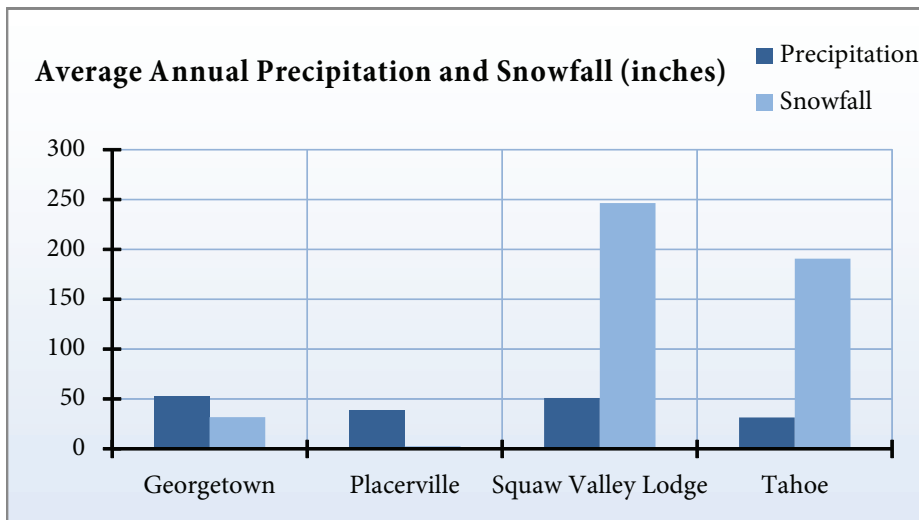
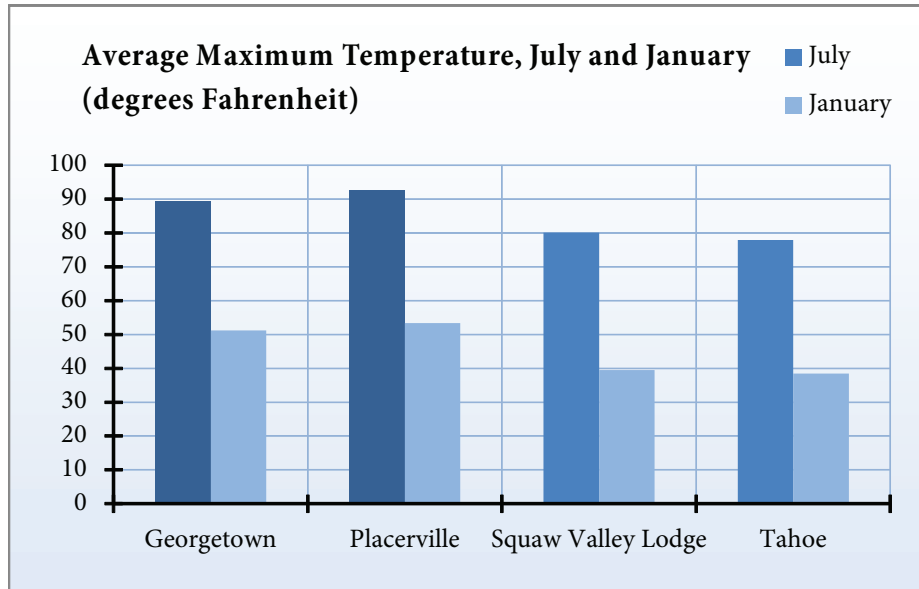
| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Georgetown: | 1/1/1893 to 11/30/1967 |
| Placerville: | 1/1/1900 to present |
| Squaw Valley Lodge: | 10/13/1955 to 10/31/1975 |
| Tahoe: | 9/13/1903 to 9/30/2010 |

Climate Station Readings as of July 2010

| | Squaw Valley | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Georgetown | Placerville | Lodge | Tahoe |
| Average July maximum temp. (deg.) | 89.4 | 92.7 | 80.1 | 77.9 |
| Average January maximum temp. (deg.) | 51.2 | 53.4 | 39.5 | 38.5 |
| Average July minimum temp. (deg.) | 59.5 | 51.9 | 42.1 | 44.4 |
| Average January minimum temp. (deg.) | 35.2 | 32.6 | 14.6 | 19.0 |
| Average July precipitation (in.) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Average January precipitation (in.) | 10.6 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 6.0 |
| Average annual precipitation (in.) | 53.0 | 38.1 | 51.0 | 31.4 |
| Average January snowfall (in.) | 9.2 | 1.2 | 54.9 | 45.9 |
| Average annual snowfall (in.) | 31.8 | 2.5 | 246.6 | 190.7 |

Source: Western Regional Climate Center

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



2.4 Air Quality

Overview

Air quality is the general term used to describe various aspects of the air that plants and human populations are exposed to in their daily lives. There are four main contaminants that decrease air quality: particulates (PM 10 and PM 2.5), tropospheric ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). Air pollutants are emitted by both stationary and mobile sources. Stationary sources include factories, power plants, and agricultural burning (forest fires and field burning). Mobile sources of pollution include automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, buses, and various types of recreational vehicles. Mobile sources are primarily responsible for the decrease in air quality in Northern California.

Air quality standards are set at both state and federal levels. The allowable levels for a particular pollutant are established in affect to protect human health, avoid damage to sensitive vegetation, and preserve aesthetic values. If a region is in violation of one or more standards for allowable levels of the above four pollutants, the state may limit the type of new industrial facilities that can be built in the area and place more restrictions on existing operations in the future.

PM_{2.5} and Ozone are shown in this report because the California Air Resources Board includes metrics indicating long-term (8-hr) exposure to these pollutants. Long-term exposure is far more detrimental to human health than short-term (1-hr.) exposure. State standards are reported because they are higher than federal standards.

As industry, agricultural production, and traffic continues to increase across California, air quality becomes an important issue. Air quality affects all populations, especially the young, the elderly, and those with heart or lung problems. Ultimately, a county with high levels of pollutants will also see an increased need for

health services. Air quality can be an important factor in determining where people are willing or able to live.

PM_{2.5} - Particulate matter over 2.5 microns in diameter composed of very small bits of ash, wood tars, soot and other substances created by combustion. Examples of sources include cars and trucks (especially diesels), woodstoves, and open burning. PM_{2.5} particles are so small that they can evade the body's natural defense mechanisms and penetrate deep into lung tissue. They can damage lung tissue, which can lead to serious respiratory problems.

O₃ - Ozone. Concentrations are measured in parts per million. Sources include cars and trucks (especially diesels), industrial sources like chrome platers, neighborhood businesses, such as dry cleaners and service stations, and building materials and products. Overexposure to O₃ can cause breathing difficulties and lung damage. Ozone is an invisible pollutant formed by chemical reactions involving nitrogen oxides, reactive hydrocarbons, and sunlight. It is a powerful respiratory irritant that can cause coughing, shortness of breath, headaches, fatigue and lung damage, especially among children, the elderly, the ill, and people who exercise outdoors. Ozone also damages plants, including agricultural crops, and degrades manufactured materials such as rubber and paint.

El Dorado County

In 2009, the county air quality did not exceed state or federal standards, however, the county did spend 40 days over the state 8 hour ozone average in the same year. See the table on the next page.

Air Quality

| Year | Number of Days Above State 8 hour Ozone Average | Number of Days Above State PM2.5 Average |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1999 | 94 | 0 |
| 2000 | 77 | 0 |
| 2001 | 88 | 0 |
| 2002 | 102 | 0 |
| 2003 | 85 | 0 |
| 2004 | 66 | 0 |
| 2005 | 60 | 0 |
| 2006 | 80 | 0 |
| 2007 | 51 | 0 |
| 2008 | 55 | 0 |
| 2009 | 40 | 0 |

Source: California Air Resource Board

*Created by: Center for Economic Development,
California State University, Chico*

2.5 Water Depth Table

Overview

Periodically, the California Department of Water Resources tests groundwater wells for pollution or contaminants. One of the outputs of this testing includes depth to groundwater. The CED used wells in the county with consistent measurement between 1999 and 2010, and corrected for wells not measured in any particular year.

Water is scarce in most parts of California, creating tremendous pressure to redistribute the state's water resources and to find new sources and ways to store and deliver water more efficiently. In addition, water is only plentiful parts of the year. Typically, whenever water shortages occur, groundwater is used to supplement surface water storage and delivery. Therefore, groundwater levels are the best measure to determine the sustainability of water availability, whether or not significant amounts of groundwater are used.

El Dorado County

Overall, El Dorado County has experienced little groundwater change over the past ten years. Depths have fluctuated between 22 and 30 feet deep, with an increasing long-term trend. Between 1999 and 2010 water table depths increased an average of 3.2 percent per year with a net change of approximately 8 feet.

**County Water Table
Depth**

| Year | Average Depth to groundwater (ft) |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1999 | 26.29 |
| 2000 | 29.40 |
| 2001 | 33.71 |
| 2002 | 32.48 |
| 2003 | 31.36 |
| 2004 | 31.80 |
| 2005 | 30.58 |
| 2006 | 28.25 |
| 2007 | 30.89 |
| 2008 | 32.30 |
| 2009 | 31.20 |

Source: California

Department of Water
Resources

Created by: Center for
Economic Development,
California State University,
Chico

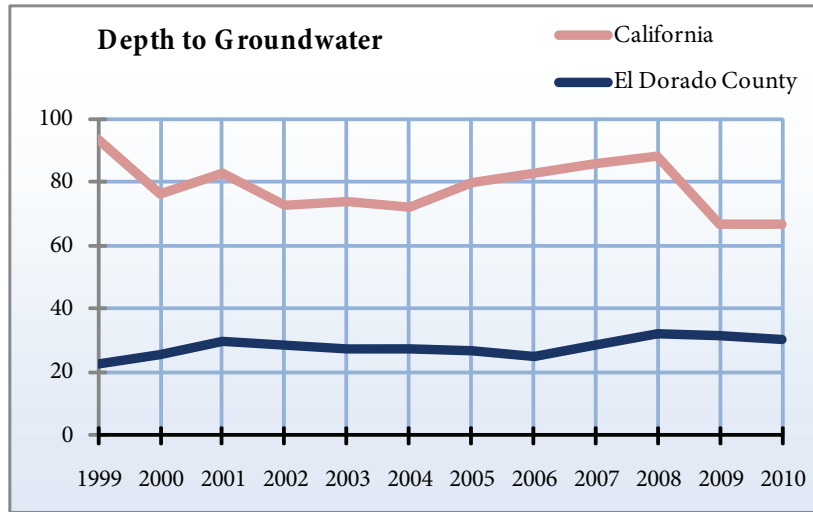
**California Water Table
Depth**

| Year | Average Depth to groundwater (ft) |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1999 | 94.44 |
| 2000 | 76.88 |
| 2001 | 83.69 |
| 2002 | 73.36 |
| 2003 | 75.11 |
| 2004 | 73.37 |
| 2005 | 80.74 |
| 2006 | 83.50 |
| 2007 | 87.22 |
| 2008 | 89.68 |
| 2009 | 68.24 |

Source: California

Department of Water
Resources

Created by: Center for
Economic Development,
California State University,
Chico



2.6 Generation Capacity

Overview

The California Department of Energy is responsible for licensing and monitoring of all electrical power plants in California with a capacity greater than 1/10 of a megawatt. Actual electricity production is not collected and reported by the state. Although the federal government requires production reporting for power plants with greater than 100 megawatts of capacity, this represents a small fraction of generation in most areas.

Electricity production provides economic value of environmental features to the local community. Depending upon the type of generation, it indicates the degree to which renewable or green electricity is produced in and benefits the local community.

El Dorado County

All of El Dorado County's generation capacity comes in the form of hydroelectric power, generating a total of 739.5 megawatts of power.

Generation Capacity

| Facility | Megawatts |
|---------------|-----------|
| Coal | 0.0 |
| Geothermal | 0.0 |
| Hydroelectric | 739.5 |
| Nuclear | 0.0 |
| Oil/Gas | 0.0 |
| Solar | 0.0 |
| Wind | 0.0 |
| WTE | 0.0 |

Source: *The California Energy Commission*

Created by: *Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico*

3. Labor Market

Labor market conditions are an important indicator of an area's economic well-being. Of particular importance is the relationship among all of these factors: labor force, employment, unemployment, and monthly employment. While alone, one of these factors might project an incomplete image of the economy's performance, taken together, they provide a comprehensive assessment of the health of the labor market and the associated well-being of affected residents.

Labor market information can be used to draw conclusions about the availability of jobs, the social climate, and the standard of living in the area.

The following is a brief summary of the statistical relationship between each of the indicators discussed in this section:

Labor force is equal to employment plus unemployment.

Employment refers to people working at least one hour per week.

Unemployment refers to people working less than one hour per week, but is actively seeking work.

Unemployment rate is equal to unemployment divided by labor force.

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics uses the twelfth of each month to determine a person's employment status. This date was originally chosen because at one time, there were no holidays in the week that included the twelfth. Although that may not be true now, mid-month time periods are less volatile to changes in the overall business climate.

The average unemployment rate in El Dorado County from 1999 to 2009 was 5.6 percent. Tracking monthly unemployment trends during that time revealed seasonal changes in the level of employment with January seeing the lowest average employment and September and August having the highest employment.

In this section:

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| 3.2 Total Employment | 32 |
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3.1 Labor Force

Overview

The labor force is the number of people living in the specified area who are willing and able to work. It is the sum of employment (persons currently working) and unemployment (persons actively seeking work). Therefore, changes in both employment and unemployment affect the labor force. The labor force is estimated monthly by the California Employment Development Department. Annual data is the average of the twelve months of the year.

An increasing labor force indicates a growing economy only if it is the result of increasing employment. If the labor force is growing due primarily to increasing unemployment, then population growth may be occurring in excess of the ability of the economy to provide jobs for new workforce entrants.

El Dorado County

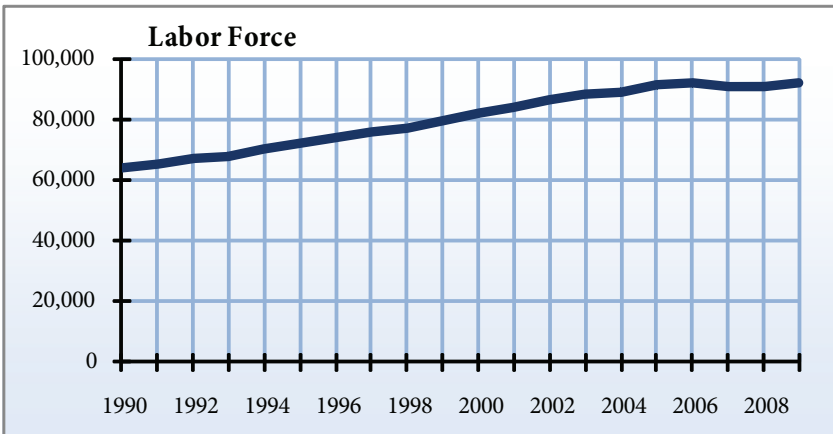
In 2009, 91,800 residents, or 51 percent of El Dorado County’s population, were members of the labor force, compared to 48 percent in California. The labor force has increased steadily over the last twenty years, with a 1 percent growth in 2009. This steady increase indicates a perpetual increase in available employment and business growth.

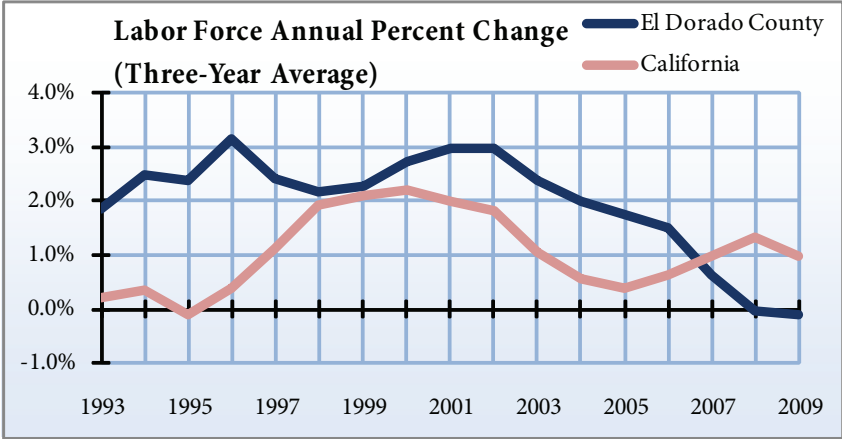
Total Labor Force

| Year | Labor Force | 1-year change |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| 1990 | 63,900 | n/a |
| 1991 | 65,500 | 2.5 % |
| 1992 | 67,300 | 2.7 % |
| 1993 | 67,500 | 0.3 % |
| 1994 | 70,500 | 4.4 % |
| 1995 | 72,200 | 2.4 % |
| 1996 | 74,100 | 2.6 % |
| 1997 | 75,700 | 2.2 % |
| 1998 | 77,000 | 1.7 % |
| 1999 | 79,300 | 3.0 % |
| 2000 | 82,100 | 3.5 % |
| 2001 | 84,100 | 2.4 % |
| 2002 | 86,600 | 3.0 % |
| 2003 | 88,100 | 1.7 % |
| 2004 | 89,200 | 1.2 % |
| 2005 | 91,200 | 2.2 % |
| 2006 | 92,100 | 1.0 % |
| 2007 | 90,900 | - 1.3 % |
| 2008 | 91,100 | 0.2 % |
| 2009 | 91,800 | 0.8 % |

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico





Labor Force By City

| Year | Placerville | South Lake Tahoe |
|------|-------------|------------------|
| 2000 | 4,700 | 13,500 |
| 2001 | 4,900 | 13,800 |
| 2002 | 5,000 | 14,300 |
| 2003 | 5,100 | 14,600 |
| 2004 | 5,200 | 14,700 |
| 2005 | 5,300 | 15,100 |
| 2006 | 5,300 | 15,200 |
| 2007 | 5,300 | 15,100 |
| 2008 | 5,300 | 15,200 |
| 2009 | 5,500 | 15,600 |

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division
 Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

3.2 Total Employment

Overview

The California Employment Development Department (EDD) defines employment as the number of residents who are employed, regardless of whether they work in the county or city of residence: “Civilian employment includes all individuals who worked at least one hour for a wage or salary, were self employed, or were working at least fifteen unpaid hours in a family business or on a family farm during the week including the twelfth of the month. Those who were on vacation, other kinds of leave, or involved in a labor dispute, were also counted as employed.”

Increasing employment indicates an increase in economic activity within the area, either by increasing local jobs or increasing the number of workers in residence. Workers spend a large portion of their income at their place of residence (the percentage of which typically depends on the availability and relative price of retail goods in the community). Employment by place of residence is an economic indicator that is typically evaluated alongside the count of jobs by place of work.

El Dorado County

As of 2009, 81,500 members, or 89 percent of El Dorado County’s labor force, were employed, a 4 percent decrease from the preceding year. 89 percent of California’s total labor force was also employed in the same year. Total employment had been experiencing steady growth since 1990 but experienced its first declines in 2007, 2008, and 2009.

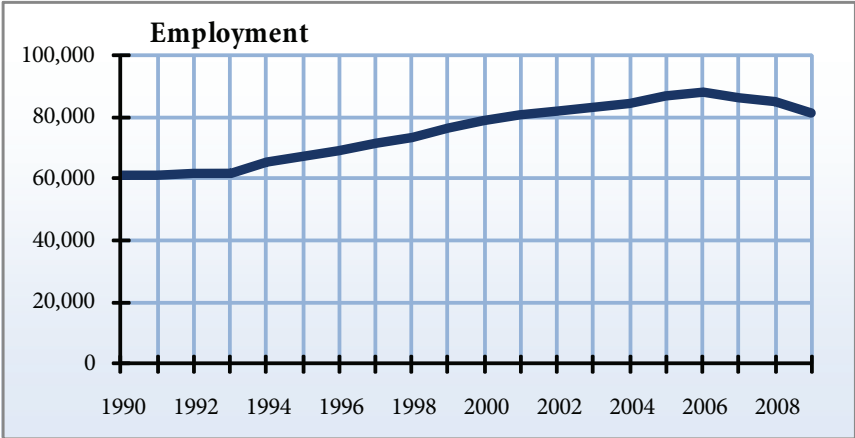
Total Employment

| Year | Empl. | 1-year change |
|------|--------|---------------|
| 1990 | 61,000 | n/a |
| 1991 | 61,100 | 0.2 % |
| 1992 | 61,500 | 0.7 % |
| 1993 | 61,600 | 0.2 % |
| 1994 | 65,400 | 6.2 % |
| 1995 | 67,200 | 2.8 % |
| 1996 | 69,300 | 3.1 % |
| 1997 | 71,500 | 3.2 % |
| 1998 | 73,100 | 2.2 % |
| 1999 | 76,200 | 4.2 % |
| 2000 | 78,700 | 3.3 % |
| 2001 | 80,500 | 2.3 % |
| 2002 | 82,100 | 2.0 % |
| 2003 | 83,200 | 1.3 % |
| 2004 | 84,500 | 1.6 % |
| 2005 | 86,800 | 2.7 % |
| 2006 | 87,800 | 1.2 % |
| 2007 | 86,200 | - 1.8 % |
| 2008 | 84,800 | - 1.6 % |
| 2009 | 81,500 | - 3.9 % |

Source: California

Employment Development
Department, Labor Market
Information Division

Created by: Center for
Economic Development,
California State University,
Chico

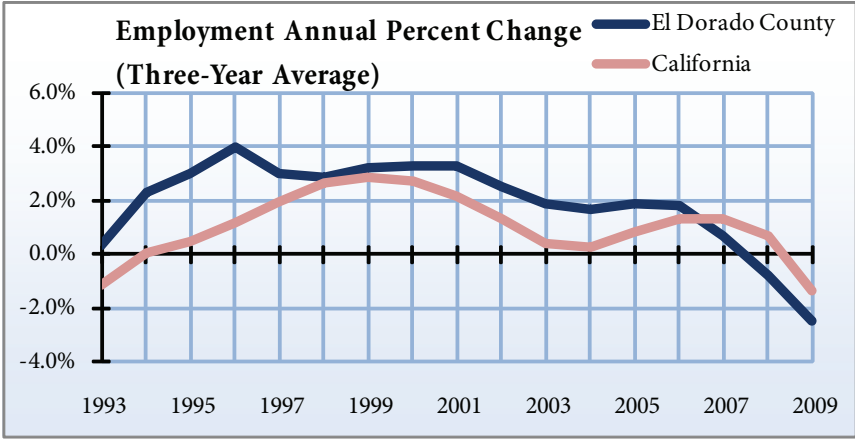


Employment By City

| Year | Placerville | South Lake Tahoe |
|------|-------------|------------------|
| 2000 | 4,400 | 12,700 |
| 2001 | 4,500 | 13,000 |
| 2002 | 4,600 | 13,300 |
| 2003 | 4,700 | 13,500 |
| 2004 | 4,800 | 13,700 |
| 2005 | 4,900 | 14,100 |
| 2006 | 4,800 | 13,700 |
| 2007 | 4,900 | 14,000 |
| 2008 | 4,800 | 13,700 |
| 2009 | 4,600 | 13,200 |

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



3.3 Unemployment

Overview

Unemployment is the estimated number of people who are actively seeking work and are not working at least one hour per week for pay and who are not self-employed. As with employment, it is estimated at the place of residence. Annual average unemployment is the average of twelve monthly unemployment estimates developed by the California Employment Development Department (EDD).

Unemployment is not a simple count of people who are receiving unemployment insurance payments, although the EDD uses unemployment insurance recipients to help produce its estimates. Not everyone who the EDD considers to be unemployed, including those whose employment is terminated due to poor performance, is eligible for these benefits. Unemployment includes workers who have been laid off and are waiting to be called back to work, though it does not include people who are in prisons, mental hospitals, nursing homes, or those under the age of sixteen, regardless of whether they are seeking work or not.

The unemployment rate is the percent of the labor force that is unemployed. It is often used as a primary measure of economic health, although by itself, changes in the unemployment rate may misrepresent economic performance. For example, take the case of rising employment with a simultaneous rise in unemployment (a common situation in Northern California in the early 2000s). This situation typically produces an increase in the unemployment rate, even when the employment situation is improving. Therefore, employment growth or labor force growth combined with employment growth, are better measures of economic performance.

Still, the unemployment rate is a valuable community indicator. Sustained high unemployment rates typically indicate the presence of societal issues within

the community, although what is considered “high” may vary from one community to the next. For communities with a high unemployment rate, social issues may vary as well. See the social indicators sections, nine through twelve, to find connections between the unemployment rate and social issues.

Total Unemployment

| Year | Unempl. | Unempl. Rate | 1-year change |
|------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| 1990 | 2,900 | 4.5 % | n/a |
| 1991 | 4,400 | 6.7 % | 51.7 % |
| 1992 | 5,800 | 8.6 % | 31.8 % |
| 1993 | 5,900 | 8.7 % | 1.7 % |
| 1994 | 5,100 | 7.2 % | - 13.6 % |
| 1995 | 5,000 | 6.9 % | - 2.0 % |
| 1996 | 4,700 | 6.4 % | - 6.0 % |
| 1997 | 4,200 | 5.5 % | - 10.6 % |
| 1998 | 3,800 | 5.0 % | - 9.5 % |
| 1999 | 3,100 | 3.9 % | - 18.4 % |
| 2000 | 3,400 | 4.1 % | 9.7 % |
| 2001 | 3,600 | 4.3 % | 5.9 % |
| 2002 | 4,500 | 5.2 % | 25.0 % |
| 2003 | 4,900 | 5.6 % | 8.9 % |
| 2004 | 4,700 | 5.3 % | - 4.1 % |
| 2005 | 4,400 | 4.8 % | - 6.4 % |
| 2006 | 4,200 | 4.6 % | - 4.5 % |
| 2007 | 4,700 | 5.1 % | 11.9 % |
| 2008 | 6,300 | 6.9 % | 34.0 % |
| 2009 | 10,300 | 11.3 % | 63.5 % |

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Another important issue exposed by unemployment statistics is the number of potentially qualified workers available in the community. As unemployment falls, employers start having a difficult time attracting qualified employees at their offered rates of pay. High-skill workers are typically affected first, such as those in management, technical, and professional occupations, with moderate-skill workers being affected as the unemployment rate continues to fall. Results typically include higher average pay, in combination with out migration of some firms in search of the employees they can no longer find locally.

The lowest unemployment rate calculated over the past ten years, or the lowest unemployment number, can be used to estimate the level at which employers have difficulty finding qualified employees. At the national level the lowest sustainable unemployment rate is called the full-employment unemployment rate, and at that rate, the remaining unemployment is not due to a lack of jobs, but rather structural, frictional, and seasonal factors.

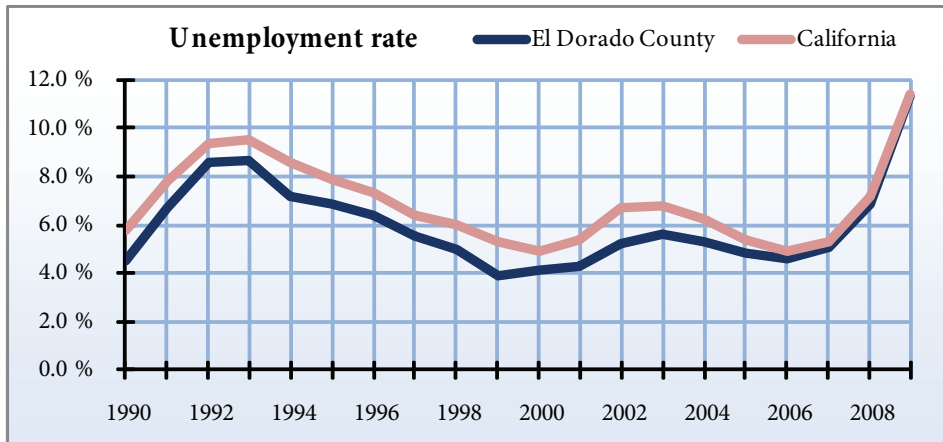
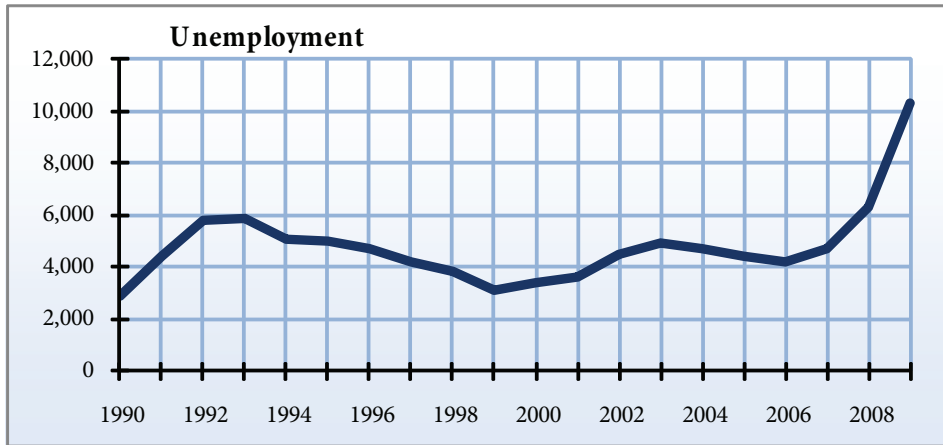
El Dorado County

In 2009, 10,300 members of El Dorado County's labor force were unemployed, making up 11 percent of the labor force. El Dorado County's unemployment rate has been consistently lower than the California average since 1990. For example, when statewide unemployment swelled to 9.5 percent in 1993, El Dorado County's unemployment rate was at 8.7 percent.

Unemployment rate by City

| Year | Placerville | South Lake Tahoe |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 2000 | 6.3 % | 5.7 % |
| 2001 | 6.6 % | 5.9 % |
| 2002 | 7.9 % | 7.2 % |
| 2003 | 8.4 % | 7.7 % |
| 2004 | 8.0 % | 7.3 % |
| 2005 | 7.3 % | 6.7 % |
| 2006 | 10.4 % | 9.6 % |
| 2007 | 7.8 % | 7.2 % |
| 2008 | 10.4 % | 9.6 % |
| 2009 | 16.6 % | 15.3 % |

*Source: California Employment
Development Department, Labor
Market Information Division
Created by: Center for Economic
Development, California State
University, Chico*



3.4 Average Monthly Labor Statistics

Overview

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

Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment. Areas dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation tend to experience fluctuations in employment over the course of the year that cannot be observed when using the annual average as a measure. The difference in employment in the low and high months can be used to evaluate the degree to which an economy is dependent upon seasonal employment. Many seasonal employees locate temporarily (at winter ski resorts or some types of farms) and leave during the off-season, but some remain year-round and are unemployed during the months of lower employment.

El Dorado County

Between 1990 and 2009, unemployment was lowest in August through October. The highest unemployment rates occurred in January through March, peaking in January at 6.7 percent and decreasing throughout the year.

In all cases, the average monthly unemployment rate for El Dorado County was lower than the statewide average from 1990-2009.

California Average Monthly Labor Statistics, 1990-2009

| Month | Labor Force | Empl. | Unempl. | Unempl. Rate |
|-------|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Jan | 16,085,287 | 14,881,780 | 1,203,523 | 7.5 % |
| Feb | 16,137,333 | 14,945,307 | 1,192,027 | 7.4 % |
| Mar | 16,149,107 | 14,973,807 | 1,175,313 | 7.3 % |
| Apr | 16,099,450 | 15,002,853 | 1,096,597 | 6.9 % |
| May | 16,126,343 | 15,051,397 | 1,074,967 | 6.7 % |
| Jun | 16,233,207 | 15,091,097 | 1,142,110 | 7.1 % |
| Jul | 16,356,390 | 15,145,223 | 1,211,160 | 7.4 % |
| Aug | 16,321,913 | 15,179,517 | 1,142,407 | 7.0 % |
| Sep | 16,233,370 | 15,122,543 | 1,110,840 | 6.9 % |
| Oct | 16,283,997 | 15,173,163 | 1,110,840 | 6.8 % |
| Nov | 16,261,833 | 15,132,967 | 1,128,863 | 7.0 % |
| Dec | 16,248,480 | 15,138,770 | 1,109,727 | 6.9 % |

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

El Dorado County Average Monthly Labor Statistics, 1990-2009

| Month | Labor Force | Empl. | Unempl. | Unempl. Rate |
|-------|-------------|--------|---------|--------------|
| Jan | 79,825 | 74,535 | 5,270 | 6.7 % |
| Feb | 79,880 | 74,685 | 5,190 | 6.6 % |
| Mar | 80,010 | 74,835 | 5,185 | 6.5 % |
| Apr | 79,500 | 74,735 | 4,770 | 6.1 % |
| May | 79,530 | 74,745 | 4,790 | 6.1 % |
| Jun | 79,875 | 75,125 | 4,750 | 6.0 % |
| Jul | 80,375 | 75,670 | 4,700 | 5.9 % |
| Aug | 80,285 | 75,865 | 4,425 | 5.5 % |
| Sep | 79,655 | 75,300 | 4,355 | 5.5 % |
| Oct | 80,055 | 75,575 | 4,490 | 5.7 % |
| Nov | 80,410 | 75,620 | 4,790 | 6.0 % |
| Dec | 80,665 | 75,825 | 4,855 | 6.1 % |

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

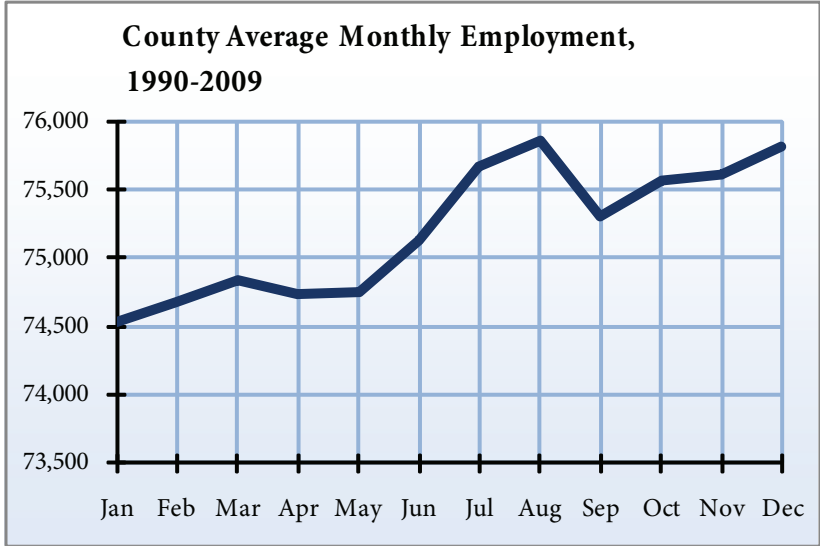
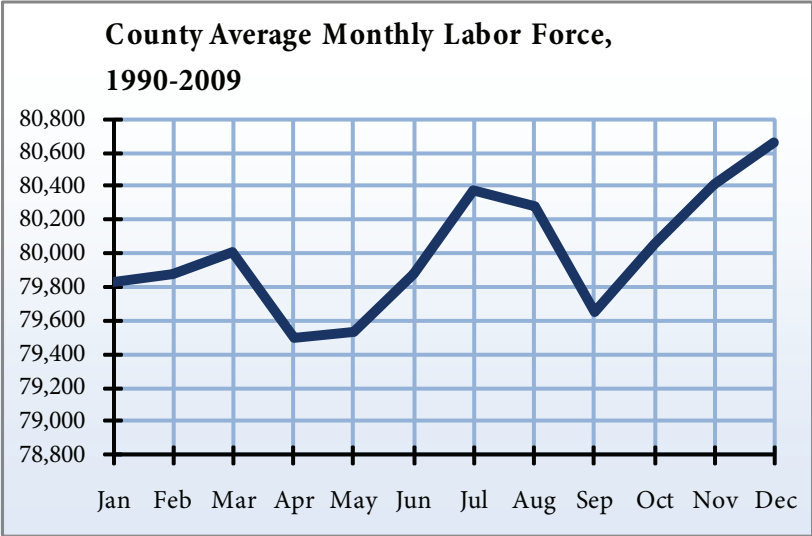
Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

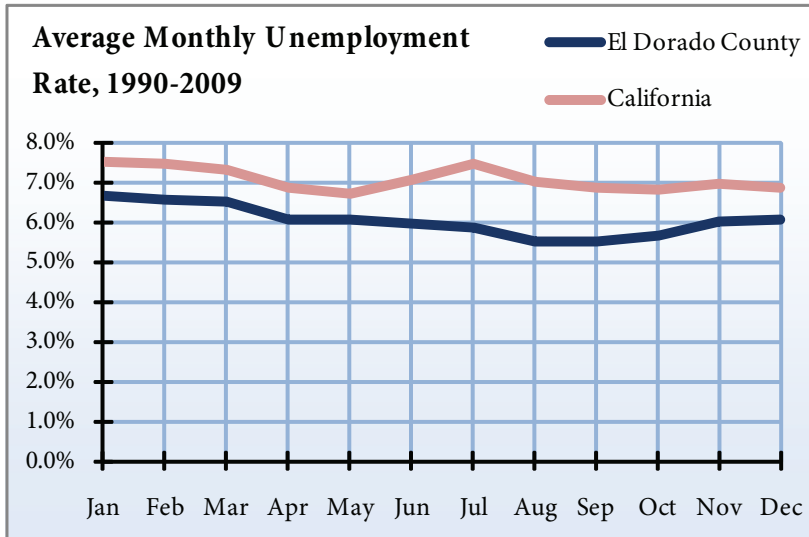
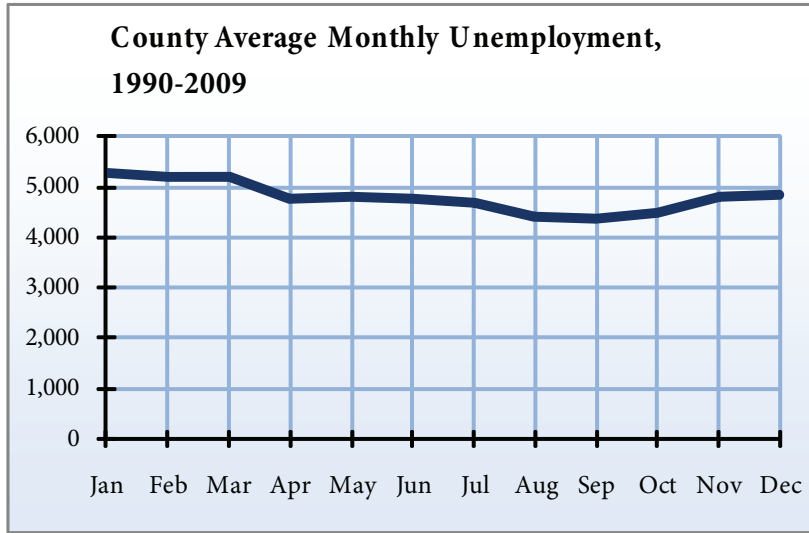
El Dorado County Average Monthly Labor Statistics, 2009

| Month | Labor Force | Empl. | Unempl. | Unempl. Rate |
|-------|-------------|--------|---------|--------------|
| Jan | 92,400 | 82,900 | 9,500 | 10.2 % |
| Feb | 92,400 | 82,700 | 9,700 | 10.5 % |
| Mar | 92,500 | 82,300 | 10,200 | 11.1 % |
| Apr | 91,800 | 82,400 | 9,400 | 10.3 % |
| May | 91,700 | 81,700 | 10,000 | 10.9 % |
| Jun | 92,200 | 81,500 | 10,700 | 11.6 % |
| Jul | 92,800 | 82,100 | 10,700 | 11.5 % |
| Aug | 92,300 | 81,800 | 10,500 | 11.3 % |
| Sep | 91,200 | 80,800 | 10,400 | 11.4 % |
| Oct | 91,100 | 80,300 | 10,800 | 11.9 % |
| Nov | 91,000 | 80,200 | 10,800 | 11.9 % |
| Dec | 90,700 | 79,400 | 11,300 | 12.5 % |

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico





3.5 Jobs by Industry

Overview

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

Some industries may be so small that publishing data could disclose confidential information about an individual business. The BEA will withhold data if there are fewer than four businesses or if one business is responsible for more than 80 percent of the industry's sales. If a withholding occurs, the BEA must withhold data in another category to preserve confidentiality.

Before 2000, jobs by industry was published according to the Standard Industrial Classification. In 2001, that changed to the new North American Industrial Classification (NAICS). The NAICS system of industrial classification was an improvement over the old system because it allowed the separation of important industry groups, such as recreation. Therefore, recreation is its own category starting in 2001. Before 2001, jobs in recreation were classified mostly under retail trade and services.

Job growth by industry sector is a measure of the

economic diversity and stability of the local economy. A healthy economy will have a balance between industries. If too many jobs are concentrated in one sector, a downturn in that sector could easily and rapidly weaken the economy.

Job growth is an important indicator for business and government planning, allowing for a better understanding of which sectors are the major generators of jobs in the area and which sectors are continuing to grow. This can provide insight into which industries have the greatest potential for growth in the near future.

El Dorado County

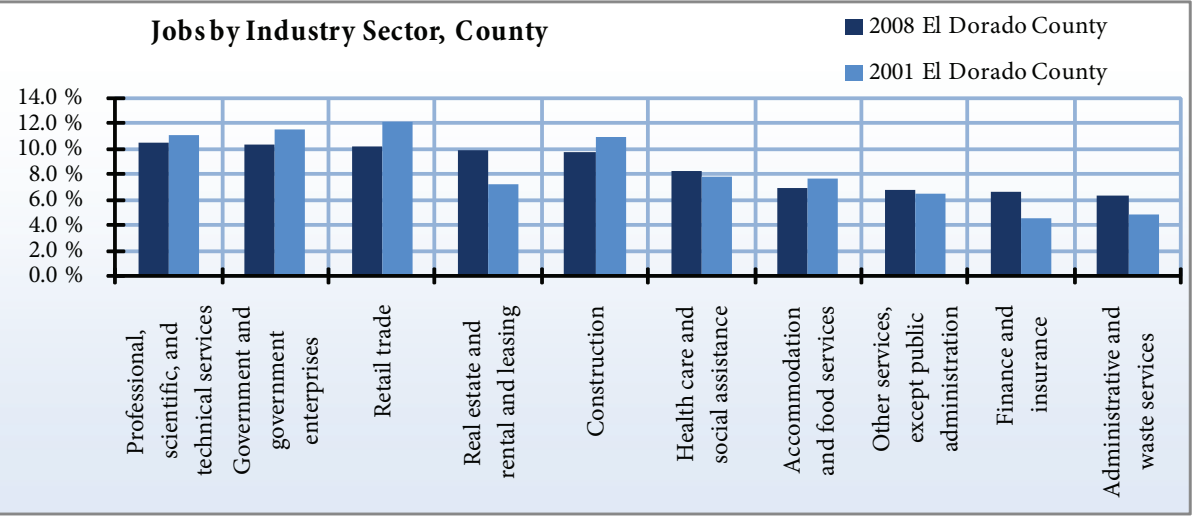
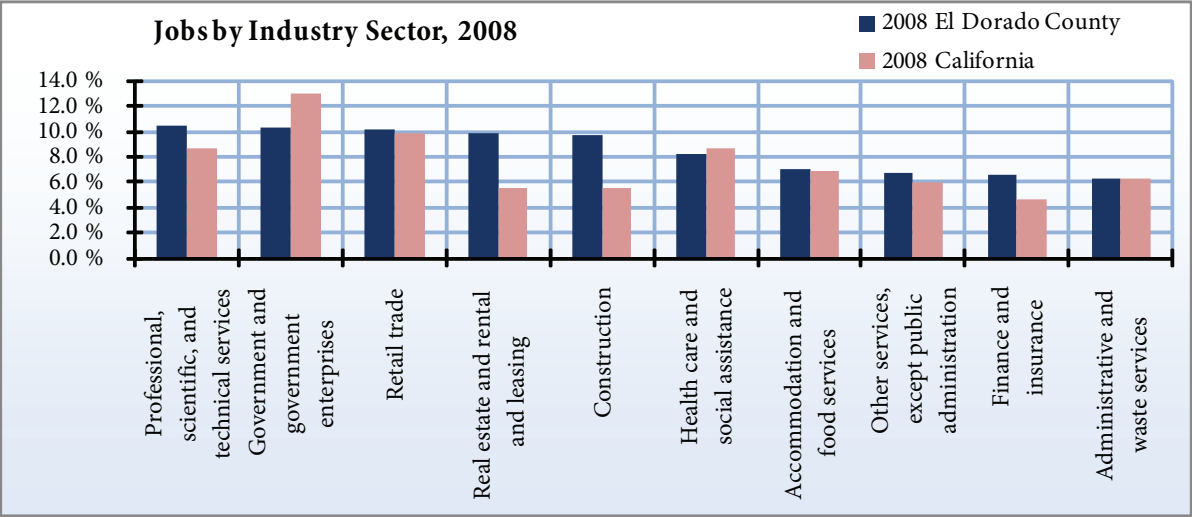
According to the available data, the mining sector had the largest growth in employment between 2007 and 2008 in El Dorado County with a 19 percent increase. Real estate, rental, and leasing employment had the next highest with a 10 percent growth in the county. In El Dorado County, management of companies and enterprises employment decreased 53 percent, and information employment decreased 9 percent in the same year.

Jobs by Industry

| Year | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Farm jobs | 1,388 | 1,436 | 1,392 | 1,368 | 1,315 | 1,287 | 1,373 | 1,344 |
| Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other | 548 | 605 | 490 | 505 | 508 | 488 | 523 | 548 |
| Mining | 168 | 147 | 162 | 175 | 175 | 169 | 217 | 259 |
| Utilities | 167 | 147 | 139 | 137 | 131 | 128 | 140 | 145 |
| Construction | 8,723 | 8,348 | 8,649 | 9,659 | 10,436 | 10,322 | 10,269 | 9,499 |
| Manufacturing | 2,365 | 2,117 | 2,124 | 2,090 | 2,132 | 2,377 | 2,395 | 2,255 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,355 | 1,508 | 1,533 | 1,619 | 1,668 | 1,804 | 1,736 | 1,737 |
| Retail trade | 9,683 | 9,442 | 9,593 | 9,595 | 9,799 | 9,804 | 9,907 | 9,913 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 976 | 1,052 | 939 | 979 | 1,161 | 1,187 | 1,208 | 1,149 |
| Information | 1,047 | 953 | 951 | 1,144 | 1,183 | 1,256 | 1,368 | 1,245 |
| Finance and insurance | 3,605 | 4,412 | 5,054 | 5,210 | 5,406 | 5,364 | 5,905 | 6,451 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 5,696 | 5,681 | 6,079 | 6,899 | 7,827 | 8,395 | 8,757 | 9,641 |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 8,808 | 8,724 | 9,003 | 9,588 | 9,654 | 9,683 | 10,112 | 10,230 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 230 | 196 | 262 | 259 | 265 | 260 | 273 | 128 |
| Administrative and waste services | 3,825 | 3,915 | 3,863 | 5,447 | 5,267 | 5,868 | 6,011 | 6,157 |
| Educational services | 863 | 969 | 969 | 995 | 1,158 | 1,565 | 1,597 | 1,743 |
| Health care and social assistance | 6,240 | 6,406 | 6,864 | 7,273 | 7,367 | 7,439 | 7,679 | 8,066 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 3,366 | 3,336 | 3,260 | 3,582 | 3,538 | 3,450 | 3,222 | 3,342 |
| Accommodation and food services | 6,062 | 6,236 | 6,678 | 7,090 | 7,137 | 7,040 | 7,016 | 6,801 |
| Other services, except public administration | 5,197 | 5,389 | 5,674 | 6,322 | 6,460 | 6,349 | 6,449 | 6,561 |
| Government and government enterprises | 9,201 | 9,414 | 9,314 | 9,261 | 9,354 | 9,550 | 9,677 | 10,035 |
| *Value of withheld "(D)" employment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Jobs | 79,513 | 80,433 | 82,992 | 89,197 | 91,941 | 93,785 | 95,834 | 97,249 |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



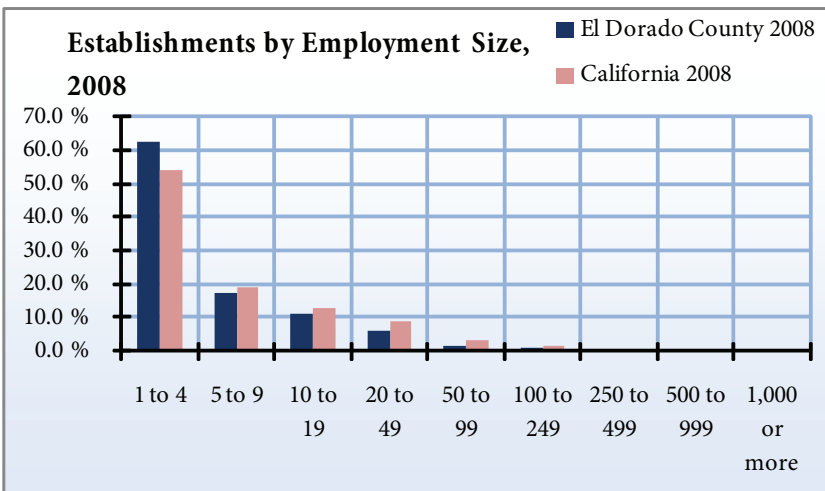
3.6 Employers by Employment Size & Industry

Overview

Each year, the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Census Bureau tabulates the number of employers with employees on which taxes are paid. As with Jobs by Industry (the previous section), the tabulations are based on tax returns are collected by the Internal Revenue Service. Establishments without payroll are not included. Most businesses are non-employers, although most jobs are employee positions.

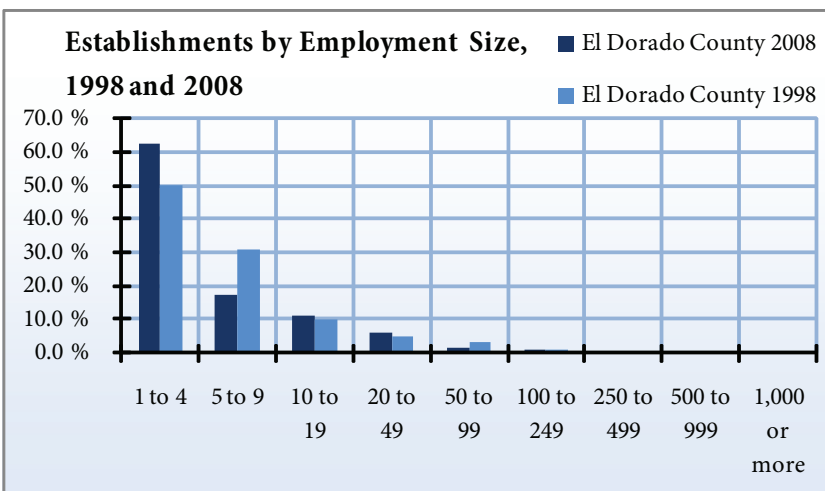
The stability of a local economy is dependent

upon a diverse mix of businesses, both in terms of size and industry sector. A diverse employer mix allows an economy to weather economic downturns more easily than one that is dependent on a few types of businesses. For example, during the previous recession the Bay Area was heavily dependent upon computer technology employers when the dot-com crisis hit in 2000. The national economy experienced a small recession during a few months in 2001, but the Bay Area suffered from a much deeper economic downturn that lasted several years.



El Dorado County

In 2008, businesses with one to four employees were the most common in El Dorado County, and made up 62 percent of all establishments. Another 17 percent of the businesses in El Dorado County consisted of five to nine employees, suggesting a strong trend of small local businesses in the county. Statewide, businesses with one to four employees were the most common, making up 54 percent of all businesses in the state.



Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, 2008

| Industry | 1 to 4 Empl. | 5 to 9 Empl. | 10-19 Empl. | 20 to 49 Empl. | 50 to 99 Empl. | 100 to 249 Empl. | 250 to 499 Empl. | 500 to 999 Empl. | 1,000 or more Empl. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | 16 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mining | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utilities | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | 637 | 132 | 53 | 29 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 104 | 37 | 24 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 101 | 28 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 278 | 146 | 70 | 44 | 10 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 49 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | 38 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finance and Insurance | 164 | 55 | 26 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 199 | 30 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 439 | 62 | 41 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 11 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative and Waste Services | 143 | 39 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Educational Services | 27 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 236 | 127 | 55 | 32 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 50 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 149 | 90 | 104 | 70 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 202 | 66 | 35 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unclassified | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Establishments | 2,860 | 854 | 489 | 262 | 83 | 40 | 8 | 3 | 3 |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, 1998

| Industry | 1 to 4 Empl. | 5 to 9 Empl. | 10-19 Empl. | 20 to 49 Empl. | 50 to 99 Empl. | 100 to 249 Empl. | 250 to 499 Empl. | 500 to 999 Empl. | 1,000 or more Empl. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | 23 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mining | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utilities | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | 484 | 74 | 41 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 86 | 31 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 58 | 23 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 285 | 128 | 70 | 33 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 38 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | 27 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Finance and Insurance | 88 | 41 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 132 | 31 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 275 | 50 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative and Waste Services | 121 | 32 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Educational Services | 19 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 204 | 118 | 38 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 39 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 162 | 81 | 71 | 72 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 199 | 69 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unclassified | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Establishments | 2,290 | 726 | 371 | 228 | 52 | 27 | 2 | 5 | 2 |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

4. Income

Income affects consumer choice, local retail sales, and is an indicator of current economic conditions. Income influences buying power and income changes allow comparison of local economic performance to that of surrounding areas.

Income is one measure of the benefits to people provided by employment, government, or their own investments. It is the primary connection between employment and the overall benefit jobs provide for residents.

In this section:

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4.1 Total Personal Income

Overview

Total personal income is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. It is the sum of all income collected by individuals, including but not limited to earned income, government payments, and returns on investment. It does not include personal contributions for social insur-

ance (such as payments to Social Security or Medicare).

Total personal income is the basis for several other income indicators in this section. Growing personal income indicates a growing economy, as long as the growth is greater than the annual average inflation rate of 2.3 percent. The growth may be due to increasing incomes, increasing population, or some combination. See the demographics section (section one) and the indicator for per capita personal income later in this section to see which factor is more prominent.

El Dorado County

The total personal income in El Dorado County was over \$8.8 billion in 2008, a 10 percent increase from the previous year. When income was adjusted for inflation, the increase was 6 percent. Adjusted personal income is expected to increase to over \$9.4 billion by 2020. This projection indicates an economy that is steadily growing, with a consumer driven market that will gain spending power going forward. As the following figure shows, total personal income in El Dorado County has followed a similar rate of change to the statewide average since 1991.

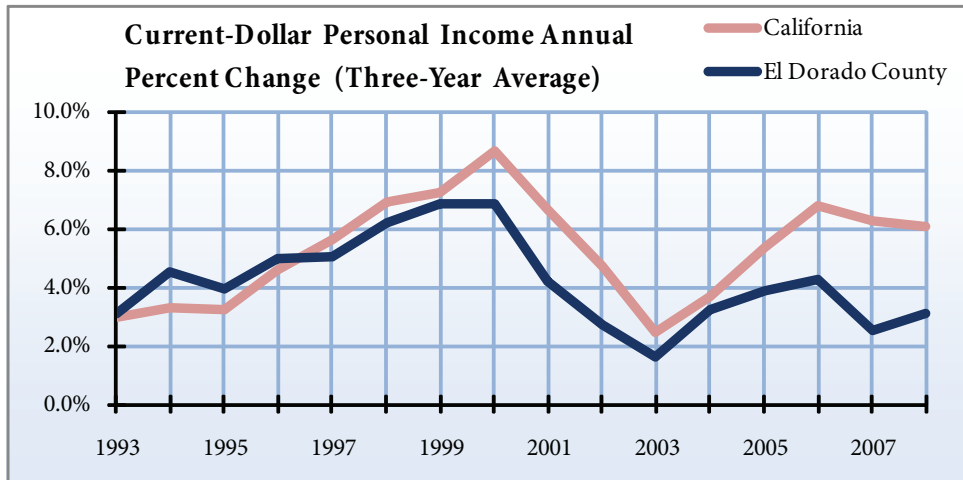
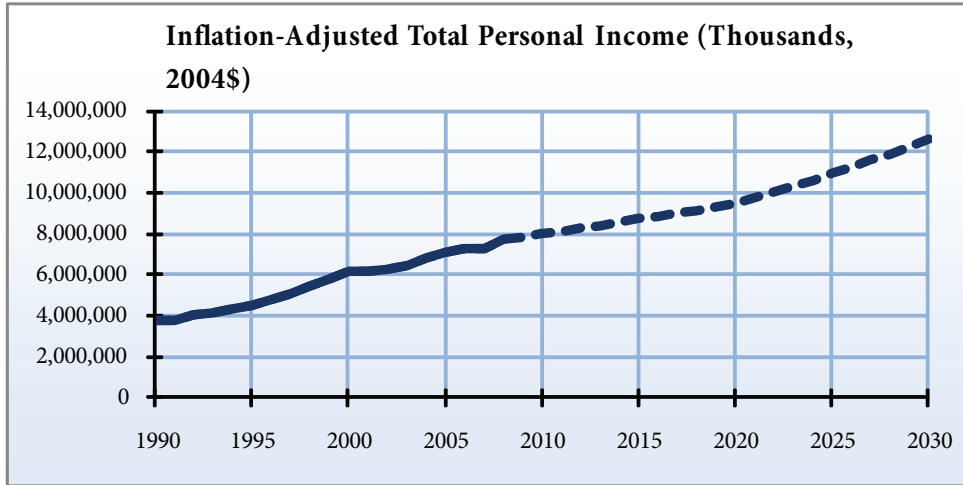
Total Personal Income

| Year | Current-dollar personal income (thousands) | 1-year change | Inflation-adjusted personal income (thousands, 2004\$) | 1-year change |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1990 | \$ 2,591,889 | n/a | \$ 3,746,043 | n/a |
| 1991 | \$ 2,741,503 | 5.8 % | \$ 3,802,275 | 1.5 % |
| 1992 | \$ 2,996,875 | 9.3 % | \$ 4,034,994 | 6.1 % |
| 1993 | \$ 3,142,981 | 4.9 % | \$ 4,108,714 | 1.8 % |
| 1994 | \$ 3,404,865 | 8.3 % | \$ 4,339,939 | 5.6 % |
| 1995 | \$ 3,655,705 | 7.4 % | \$ 4,531,251 | 4.4 % |
| 1996 | \$ 3,947,070 | 8.0 % | \$ 4,752,081 | 4.9 % |
| 1997 | \$ 4,277,644 | 8.4 % | \$ 5,034,560 | 5.9 % |
| 1998 | \$ 4,684,243 | 9.5 % | \$ 5,428,549 | 7.8 % |
| 1999 | \$ 5,117,082 | 9.2 % | \$ 5,802,022 | 6.9 % |
| 2000 | \$ 5,595,834 | 9.4 % | \$ 6,138,519 | 5.8 % |
| 2001 | \$ 5,762,650 | 3.0 % | \$ 6,146,610 | 0.1 % |
| 2002 | \$ 5,993,822 | 4.0 % | \$ 6,293,680 | 2.4 % |
| 2003 | \$ 6,280,680 | 4.8 % | \$ 6,447,937 | 2.5 % |
| 2004 | \$ 6,766,107 | 7.7 % | \$ 6,766,107 | 4.9 % |
| 2005 | \$ 7,299,144 | 7.9 % | \$ 7,059,950 | 4.3 % |
| 2006 | \$ 7,797,681 | 6.8 % | \$ 7,306,458 | 3.5 % |
| 2007 | \$ 8,011,051 | 2.7 % | \$ 7,298,509 | - 0.1 % |
| 2008 | \$ 8,822,782 | 10.1 % | \$ 7,740,828 | 6.1 % |
| 2020(p) | n/a | n/a | \$ 9,476,355 | n/a |
| 2030(p) | n/a | n/a | \$ 12,646,121 | n/a |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit;

Projections (p): Woods & Poole Economics

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



4.2 Components of Total Personal Income

Overview

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, total personal income can be broken down into the following five major categories shown in this indicator: earnings by place of work; dividends, interest, and rent; personal contributions for social insurance, adjustment by place of residence, and transfer payments.

Understanding how income is earned in the

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

Components of Total Personal Income (Thousands)

| Year | Earnings by workplace | Dividends, interest, and rent | Transfer payments | Contributions | | Total personal income |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | for social insurance | Adjustments for residence | |
| 1990 | \$ 1,097,781 | \$ 522,545 | \$ 290,145 | \$ 116,183 | \$ 797,601 | \$ 2,591,889 |
| 1991 | \$ 1,121,817 | \$ 544,219 | \$ 331,774 | \$ 123,889 | \$ 867,582 | \$ 2,741,503 |
| 1992 | \$ 1,210,149 | \$ 555,377 | \$ 385,774 | \$ 130,985 | \$ 976,560 | \$ 2,996,875 |
| 1993 | \$ 1,258,739 | \$ 555,806 | \$ 411,166 | \$ 135,918 | \$ 1,053,188 | \$ 3,142,981 |
| 1994 | \$ 1,330,384 | \$ 611,427 | \$ 410,403 | \$ 143,864 | \$ 1,196,515 | \$ 3,404,865 |
| 1995 | \$ 1,357,740 | \$ 657,393 | \$ 434,816 | \$ 147,477 | \$ 1,353,233 | \$ 3,655,705 |
| 1996 | \$ 1,432,823 | \$ 709,040 | \$ 460,993 | \$ 149,456 | \$ 1,493,670 | \$ 3,947,070 |
| 1997 | \$ 1,548,212 | \$ 789,374 | \$ 471,663 | \$ 158,315 | \$ 1,626,710 | \$ 4,277,644 |
| 1998 | \$ 1,773,963 | \$ 840,572 | \$ 495,310 | \$ 178,729 | \$ 1,753,127 | \$ 4,684,243 |
| 1999 | \$ 2,019,761 | \$ 869,377 | \$ 520,235 | \$ 201,290 | \$ 1,908,999 | \$ 5,117,082 |
| 2000 | \$ 2,307,625 | \$ 975,666 | \$ 553,338 | \$ 230,055 | \$ 1,989,260 | \$ 5,595,834 |
| 2001 | \$ 2,465,159 | \$ 1,005,507 | \$ 617,731 | \$ 256,482 | \$ 1,930,735 | \$ 5,762,650 |
| 2002 | \$ 2,647,527 | \$ 986,349 | \$ 671,289 | \$ 282,413 | \$ 1,971,070 | \$ 5,993,822 |
| 2003 | \$ 2,807,444 | \$ 964,804 | \$ 714,562 | \$ 303,715 | \$ 2,097,585 | \$ 6,280,680 |
| 2004 | \$ 3,073,217 | \$ 1,012,483 | \$ 755,677 | \$ 340,711 | \$ 2,265,441 | \$ 6,766,107 |
| 2005 | \$ 3,317,202 | \$ 1,093,881 | \$ 802,666 | \$ 368,758 | \$ 2,454,153 | \$ 7,299,144 |
| 2006 | \$ 3,515,289 | \$ 1,150,302 | \$ 873,629 | \$ 385,303 | \$ 2,643,764 | \$ 7,797,681 |
| 2007 | \$ 3,559,576 | \$ 1,240,952 | \$ 942,478 | \$ 394,298 | \$ 2,662,343 | \$ 8,011,051 |
| 2008 | \$ 3,789,351 | \$ 1,538,666 | \$ 1,020,325 | \$ 403,791 | \$ 2,878,231 | \$ 8,822,782 |
| 2020(p) | \$ 4,203,056 | \$ 1,608,237 | \$ 1,497,516 | \$ 497,366 | \$ 2,664,912 | \$ 9,476,355 |
| 2030(p) | \$ 2,295,606 | \$ 2,295,606 | \$ 2,103,950 | \$ 662,111 | \$ 3,382,868 | \$ 12,646,121 |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit; Projections (p): Woods & Poole Economics

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

residence typically means that the community is not providing enough opportunities to house people working in the community in terms of price, availability, or quality.

El Dorado County

Approximately 43 percent of the income of El Dorado County residents came from earnings by place of work in 2008. Another 17 percent of income in the county came from dividends, interest, and rent, and 12 percent came from transfer payments. There was a 33 percent adjustment for residence in the county in 2008, indicating that a large number of residents commuted outside of El Dorado County for work; therefore, wages earned by those persons were a part of the county's total

personal income, but were not earned there.

Earnings by place of work is the total income earned from jobs located in a given county. Based on business tax returns, these earnings can be wages, salary disbursements, other labor income, or proprietor (the owner's) income earned within the county regardless of the employee's place of residence.

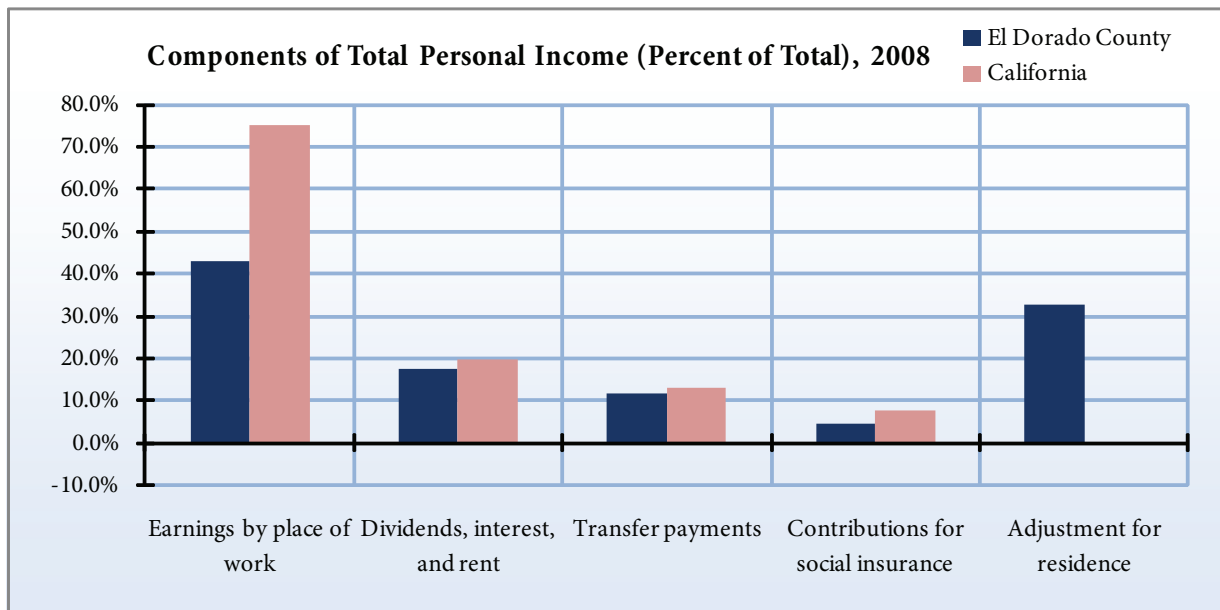
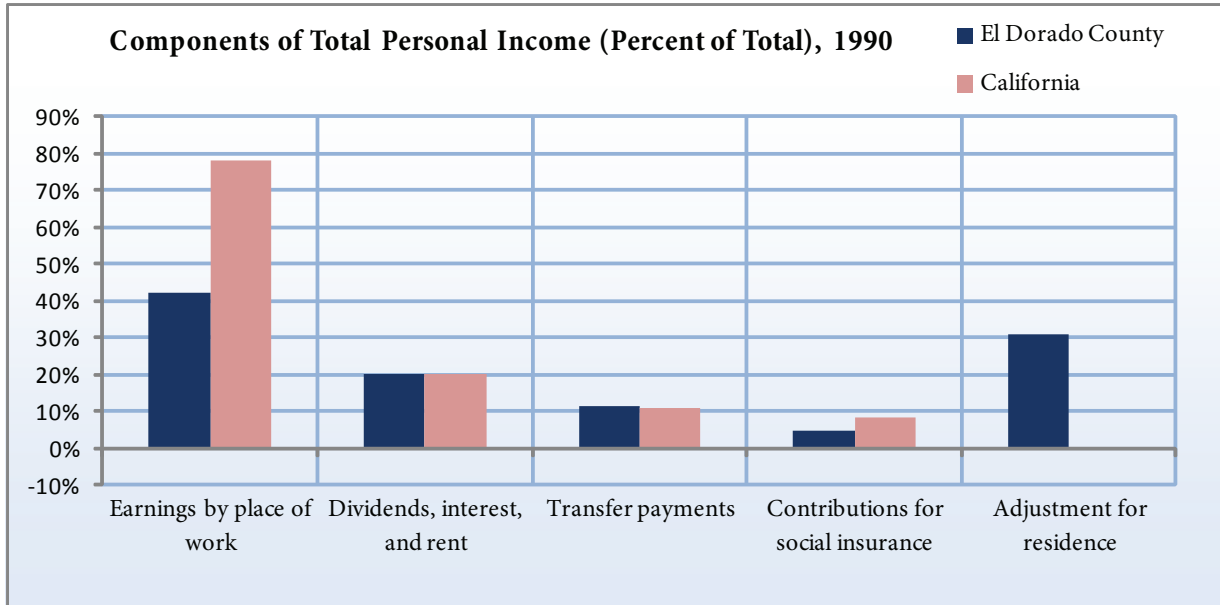
Dividends, interest, and rent are various types of returns on investments. These include payments by corporations, located at home and abroad, to U.S. resident stockholders, as well as monetary and/or imputed interest received by individuals, nonprofit institutions, estates, and trusts. An individual's income from real property rentals and royalties received from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources is also included.

Personal contributions for social insurance are a component of earnings, but not a component of income because the income is counted when the social insurance is received as a benefit, such as Social Security payments, rather than when it was earned. In other words, contributions are taken out of a paycheck prior to disbursement. Therefore, as a com-

ponent of personal income, this measure is always negative. These contributions include payments made by employers, employees, the self-employed, and by other individuals to programs. In addition to Social Security, payments include those to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and Medicare.

Adjustment by place of residence is made so that total personal income is an indicator that reveals income by place of residence instead of by place of work. This is helpful when evaluating the economic well-being of people who live and work within the county, not counting commuters. Positive residence adjustments indicate that more people live in the county and work outside the county. Negative residence adjustments indicate that more people work in the county, but live outside of it.

Transfer payments are compensations for work not immediately performed. They include payments made by government and businesses to individuals and nonprofit institutions. Transfer payments include a wide variety of payments that are described in the following indicator.



4.3 Components of Transfer Payments

Overview

Transfer payments are a component of total personal income. They are payments made by the government or a business to an individual or nonprofit institution. The payment cannot be compensation for current work, or else it would be considered earnings. Returns on investments, such as dividends, interest, and rent, are not considered to be transfer payments. Transfer payments can be broken down into the following nine major categories:

Understanding the routes through which transfer payments are being distributed to individuals in the community can further understanding about the structure of the economy. If a greater proportion of payments are from retirement and medical payments, then retirees are a relatively important part of the economy. If the greater proportion is in income maintenance and unemployment insurance payments, then there may be some social issues affecting employment growth within the community.

Components of Transfer Payments (Thousands)

| Year | Ret. & disab. Insurance benefit payments | Government Payments to Individuals | | | | | | Payments to non- profit institutions | Business payments to individuals |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | | Medical payments | Income maintenance benefit payments | Unemp. Insurance benefit payments | Veterans' benefit payments | Fed. edu. & training assistance payments | Other payments to individuals | | |
| 1990 | \$ 146,835 | \$ 77,345 | \$ 29,088 | \$ 8,548 | \$ 8,465 | \$ 1,616 | \$ 967 | \$ 8,283 | \$ 8,998 |
| 1991 | \$ 165,420 | \$ 90,736 | \$ 32,276 | \$ 15,623 | \$ 8,627 | \$ 1,393 | \$ 981 | \$ 9,788 | \$ 6,930 |
| 1992 | \$ 182,126 | \$ 114,179 | \$ 35,351 | \$ 26,608 | \$ 8,509 | \$ 1,482 | \$ 1,319 | \$ 10,672 | \$ 5,528 |
| 1993 | \$ 191,604 | \$ 127,973 | \$ 36,912 | \$ 27,903 | \$ 8,670 | \$ 1,407 | \$ 622 | \$ 11,910 | \$ 4,165 |
| 1994 | \$ 186,877 | \$ 137,181 | \$ 40,204 | \$ 17,597 | \$ 9,194 | \$ 1,693 | \$ 631 | \$ 13,687 | \$ 3,339 |
| 1995 | \$ 196,112 | \$ 147,142 | \$ 42,776 | \$ 15,594 | \$ 9,375 | \$ 2,337 | \$ 540 | \$ 14,799 | \$ 6,141 |
| 1996 | \$ 206,477 | \$ 159,403 | \$ 44,480 | \$ 14,944 | \$ 10,361 | \$ 2,108 | \$ 495 | \$ 14,479 | \$ 8,246 |
| 1997 | \$ 216,721 | \$ 165,559 | \$ 40,336 | \$ 13,188 | \$ 10,427 | \$ 3,398 | \$ 490 | \$ 15,440 | \$ 6,104 |
| 1998 | \$ 227,910 | \$ 173,608 | \$ 40,321 | \$ 12,472 | \$ 11,946 | \$ 2,820 | \$ 477 | \$ 16,161 | \$ 9,595 |
| 1999 | \$ 238,953 | \$ 182,121 | \$ 40,544 | \$ 11,759 | \$ 12,684 | \$ 2,947 | \$ 480 | \$ 17,854 | \$ 12,893 |
| 2000 | \$ 256,127 | \$ 190,831 | \$ 42,573 | \$ 11,181 | \$ 13,611 | \$ 2,352 | \$ 759 | \$ 18,141 | \$ 17,763 |
| 2001 | \$ 279,149 | \$ 222,398 | \$ 42,976 | \$ 14,169 | \$ 14,672 | \$ 2,501 | \$ 1,297 | \$ 20,325 | \$ 20,244 |
| 2002 | \$ 299,984 | \$ 236,579 | \$ 46,599 | \$ 30,152 | \$ 16,030 | \$ 2,108 | \$ 798 | \$ 23,452 | \$ 15,587 |
| 2003 | \$ 319,919 | \$ 253,049 | \$ 50,273 | \$ 32,453 | \$ 17,725 | \$ 1,747 | \$ 496 | \$ 25,192 | \$ 13,708 |
| 2004 | \$ 343,771 | \$ 277,411 | \$ 52,394 | \$ 25,595 | \$ 19,752 | \$ 2,009 | \$ 465 | \$ 27,770 | \$ 6,510 |
| 2005 | \$ 367,080 | \$ 294,169 | \$ 55,918 | \$ 23,599 | \$ 21,783 | \$ 2,617 | \$ 673 | \$ 30,573 | \$ 6,254 |
| 2006 | \$ 392,461 | \$ 336,621 | \$ 57,527 | \$ 24,128 | \$ 22,729 | \$ 2,850 | \$ 545 | \$ 30,739 | \$ 6,029 |
| 2007 | \$ 419,321 | \$ 364,968 | \$ 60,011 | \$ 28,224 | \$ 24,216 | \$ 3,093 | \$ 787 | \$ 31,552 | \$ 10,306 |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

El Dorado County

In El Dorado County, retirement and disability insurance benefit payments accounted for 44 percent of total transfer payments in 2007, compared to 32 percent in California. Medical payments made up the next largest portion with 39 percent of total transfer payments, and saw the highest increase (472 percent) between 1990 and 2007. A similar trend occurred throughout the state, with medical payments increasing 419 percent. Total government payments to individuals in El Dorado County accounted for 51 percent of all transfer payments in 2007, compared to 64 percent in California.

Retirement and disability insurance benefit payments include the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI), commonly known as Social Security, and a variety of other programs, such as federal, state, and local government employee retirement benefits.

Medical payments include Medicare, Medicaid, and the Civilian Health and Medical Plan of the Uniformed Services program (CHAMPUS) payments.

Income maintenance benefit payments include SSI, TANF, CalWORKs, food stamps, and other income supplements.

Unemployment insurance benefit payments include state, federal, veteran, and other unemployment compensation.

Veteran benefit payments include veteran pensions, life insurance, educational assistance, and other payments to veterans and their survivors.

Federal education and training assistance payments include payments to nonveterans in the form of fellowships, loan interest subsidies, educational grants, and Job Corps payments.

Other payments to individuals include Indian affairs payments, compensation to survivors of fallen public safety officers and victims of crime or disaster, compensation for Japanese internment, and other special payments to individuals.

Payments to nonprofit institutions consist of the payments made by the federal government, state governments, local governments, and businesses to nonprofit organizations that serve individuals. These payments exclude federal government payments for work under research and development contracts.

Business payments to individuals include any payments to nonemployees and consist largely of personal injury liability payments to individuals.

4.4 Per Capita Income

Overview

Per capita income is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis using its total personal income and the Census Bureau's population estimates. It is defined as total personal income divided by total population. It is one of the primary measures of economic well-being in a community. Changes in per capita income can indicate trends in a county's standard of living, or the availabil-

ity of resources to an individual, family, or society. Per capita income tends to follow the business cycle, rising during expansions and falling during contractions.

It is important to evaluate per capita income growth against inflation. Growth in excess of the inflation rate indicates real per capita income growth. If growth is less than the rate of inflation then real per capita income levels are falling.

It is also important to evaluate relative per capita income with cost of living differentials. This comparison is reflected in the inflation-adjusted figures seen here.

El Dorado County

The nominal per capita income in El Dorado County in 2008 was \$49,187 or 9.1 percent more than the previous year. When adjusted for inflation, the increase was 5.1 percent between 2007 and 2008. Inflation adjusted per capita income is expected to rise to \$47,269 by 2030.

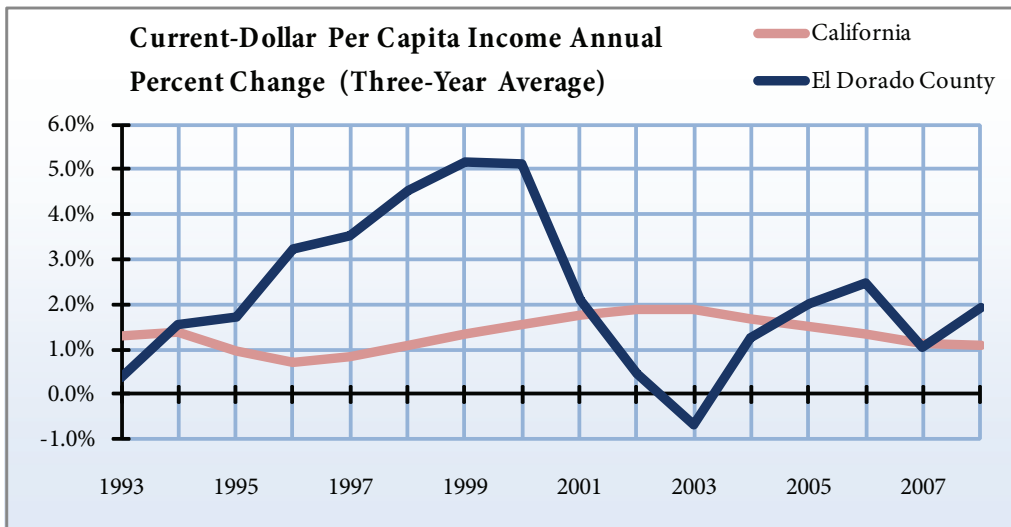
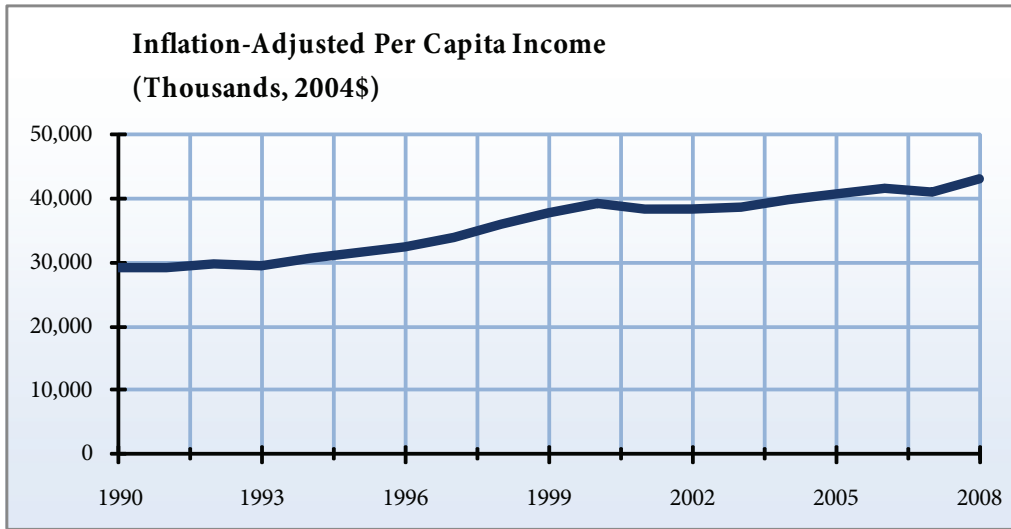
Per Capita Income

| Year | Current-dollar per capita income (thousands) | 1-year change | Inflation-adjusted per capita income (thousands, 2004\$) | 1-year change |
|---------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1990 | \$ 20,257 | n/a | \$ 29,277 | n/a |
| 1991 | \$ 21,059 | 4.0 % | \$ 29,208 | - 0.2 % |
| 1992 | \$ 22,216 | 5.5 % | \$ 29,911 | 2.4 % |
| 1993 | \$ 22,646 | 1.9 % | \$ 29,604 | - 1.0 % |
| 1994 | \$ 24,004 | 6.0 % | \$ 30,597 | 3.4 % |
| 1995 | \$ 25,411 | 5.9 % | \$ 31,497 | 2.9 % |
| 1996 | \$ 27,044 | 6.4 % | \$ 32,560 | 3.4 % |
| 1997 | \$ 28,830 | 6.6 % | \$ 33,932 | 4.2 % |
| 1998 | \$ 31,051 | 7.7 % | \$ 35,985 | 6.1 % |
| 1999 | \$ 33,394 | 7.5 % | \$ 37,864 | 5.2 % |
| 2000 | \$ 35,939 | 7.6 % | \$ 39,425 | 4.1 % |
| 2001 | \$ 35,916 | - 0.1 % | \$ 38,309 | - 2.8 % |
| 2002 | \$ 36,562 | 1.8 % | \$ 38,391 | 0.2 % |
| 2003 | \$ 37,607 | 2.9 % | \$ 38,608 | 0.6 % |
| 2004 | \$ 39,787 | 5.8 % | \$ 39,787 | 3.1 % |
| 2005 | \$ 42,154 | 5.9 % | \$ 40,773 | 2.5 % |
| 2006 | \$ 44,363 | 5.2 % | \$ 41,569 | 2.0 % |
| 2007 | \$ 45,079 | 1.6 % | \$ 41,069 | - 1.2 % |
| 2008 | \$ 49,187 | 9.1 % | \$ 43,155 | 5.1 % |
| 2020(p) | n/a | n/a | \$ 42,035 | n/a |
| 2030(p) | n/a | n/a | \$ 47,269 | n/a |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit;

Projections (p): Woods & Poole Economics

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



4.5 Median Household Income

Overview

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

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

El Dorado County

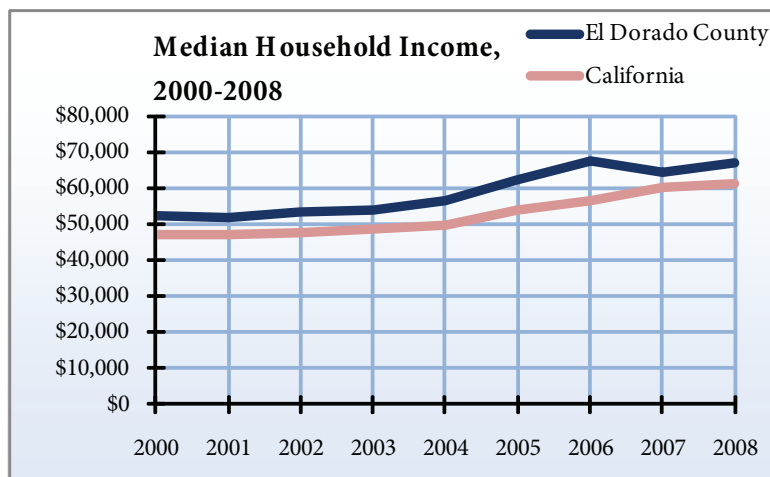
The total nominal median household income in El Dorado County in 2008 was \$67,019 very compatible to the \$61,017 average in California in the same year. El Dorado County's median household income has been higher than the state average since 2000, indicating that its residents have more spending power than the average Californian.

Median Household Income (Nominal)

| Year | County | California |
|------|-----------|------------|
| 2000 | \$ 52,155 | \$ 46,836 |
| 2001 | \$ 51,861 | \$ 47,064 |
| 2002 | \$ 53,182 | \$ 47,323 |
| 2003 | \$ 54,131 | \$ 48,440 |
| 2004 | \$ 56,629 | \$ 49,894 |
| 2005 | \$ 62,199 | \$ 53,627 |
| 2006 | \$ 67,605 | \$ 56,646 |
| 2007 | \$ 64,256 | \$ 59,928 |
| 2008 | \$ 67,019 | \$ 61,017 |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



4.6 Poverty Rate

Overview

Poverty is a situation where people do not earn enough income to achieve a basic standard of living considered acceptable by society. Measurement of poverty is challenging in general because an assumption must be made about the standard of living society considers acceptable. The U.S. Census Bureau measures poverty as that level of income where a household is able to live in a community with an average cost of living and spend no more than 30 percent of their income on basic food items and 35 percent on basic housing. This measure is controversial because of disagreements over the assumed standard of living and the higher average cost of living in some areas, especially in California.

Poverty status is defined for each household; either everyone or no one in the household is in poverty. The characteristics of the household used to determine poverty status are: number of people, number of related children under 18, and whether the primary householder is over age 65. If a family's total income is less than the poverty threshold, then that family is considered to be impoverished. The poverty thresholds do not change geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition includes money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits, such as public housing, Medi-Cal, or food stamps.

Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters (such as prisons or nursing homes), or for unrelated individuals under the age of 15, such as foster children.

A high poverty rate in an area

can indicate social issues within the community. It may also indicate a scarcity of available employment. The poverty rate also affects such indicators as educational attainment and cost of living.

El Dorado County

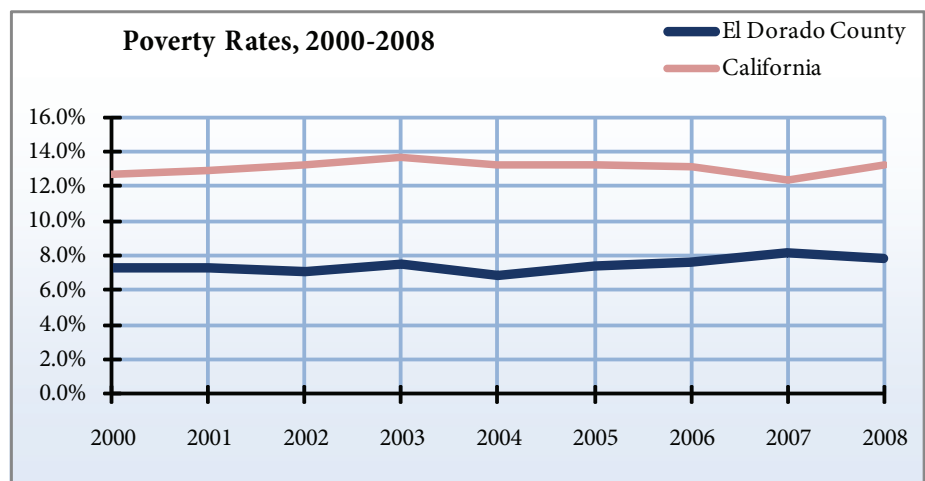
The average poverty rate in El Dorado County in 2008 was 7.8 percent, well below the statewide average of 13.3 percent. The poverty rate throughout California as a whole has remained relatively constant between 2000 and 2008, increasing less than 1 percent. El Dorado showed a decrease of 0.4 percent between 2007 to 2008. This is certainly a positive trend for the county, and indicates a healthy and growing economy.

Poverty Rates

| Year | County | California |
|------|--------|------------|
| 2000 | 7.3 % | 12.7 % |
| 2001 | 7.3 % | 12.9 % |
| 2002 | 7.1 % | 13.3 % |
| 2003 | 7.5 % | 13.7 % |
| 2004 | 6.9 % | 13.2 % |
| 2005 | 7.4 % | 13.3 % |
| 2006 | 7.6 % | 13.1 % |
| 2007 | 8.2 % | 12.4 % |
| 2008 | 7.8 % | 13.3 % |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



4.7 Business Taxable Sales

Overview

The taxable sales indicator is the value of all transactions subject to sales and use tax in California. Collected and published by the California Board of Equalization, sales and use taxes are imposed on the sale and use of tangible personal property. Total taxable sales do not necessarily reflect the gross sales of retail businesses because not all transactions are subject to sales and use tax, including nonprepared food items, prescription medicines, and services, whether or not the service is tied to the sale of a taxed product.

Taxable sales generate a substantial amount of income for local and state governments; however, rather than reflecting the revenue earned by a local government, taxable sales act as a gauge for consumer spending and local economic performance. Compared with total population, this is a helpful indicator for retail businesses to measure the potential for sales volume in a certain area. Changes in taxable sales are a measure of changes in both local government revenue and the economic health of the area.

NOTE: There is a lag time of one year and one quarter in the availability of the following data.

El Dorado County

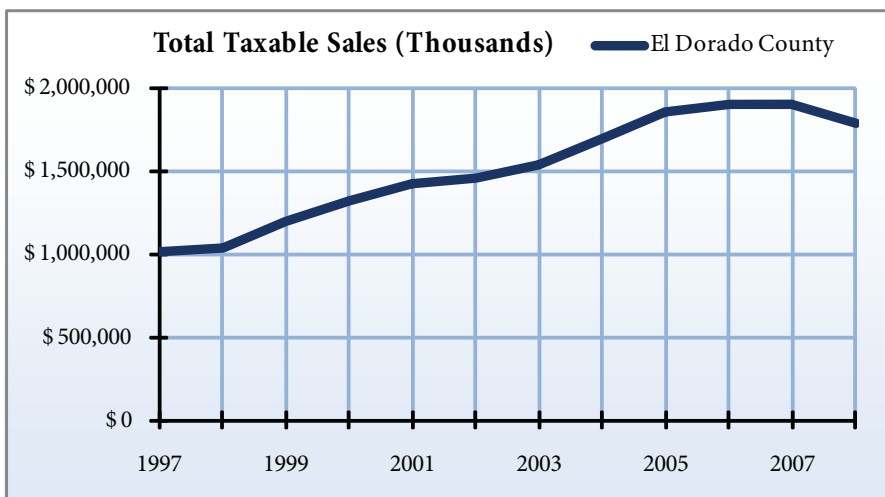
In 2008, total taxable sales in El Dorado County were almost \$1.8 billion, and retail sales made up 69 percent of that total. Retail sales made up 71 percent of total taxable sales in California in 2008. Between 1998 and 2008, the city of South Lake Tahoe saw a 32 percent increase in total sales, while the city of Placerville saw a 39 percent increase. As the following figures show, El Dorado County's total taxable sales have matched similar statewide trends in the last decade.

Total Taxable Retail Sales and Total Taxable Sales (Thousands)

| Year | Taxable retail sales | Total taxable sales |
|------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1997 | \$ 701,638 | \$ 1,011,222 |
| 1998 | \$ 711,083 | \$ 1,041,654 |
| 1999 | \$ 803,857 | \$ 1,193,677 |
| 2000 | \$ 891,966 | \$ 1,324,416 |
| 2001 | \$ 964,304 | \$ 1,422,098 |
| 2002 | \$ 994,293 | \$ 1,451,334 |
| 2003 | \$ 1,071,096 | \$ 1,539,071 |
| 2004 | \$ 1,191,979 | \$ 1,697,888 |
| 2005 | \$ 1,292,107 | \$ 1,851,231 |
| 2006 | \$ 1,310,701 | \$ 1,898,805 |
| 2007 | \$ 1,303,337 | \$ 1,896,995 |
| 2008 | \$ 1,230,164 | \$ 1,787,804 |

Source: California Board of Equalization

Created by: Center for Economic Development,
California State University, Chico

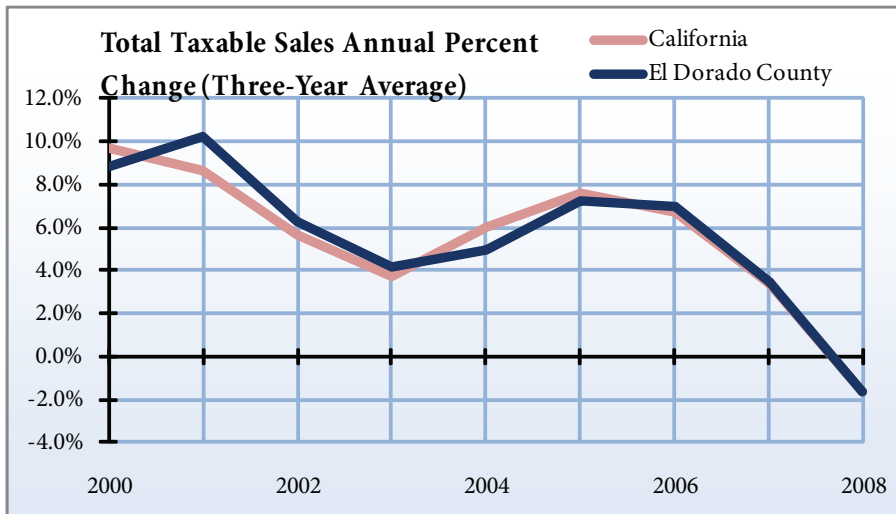


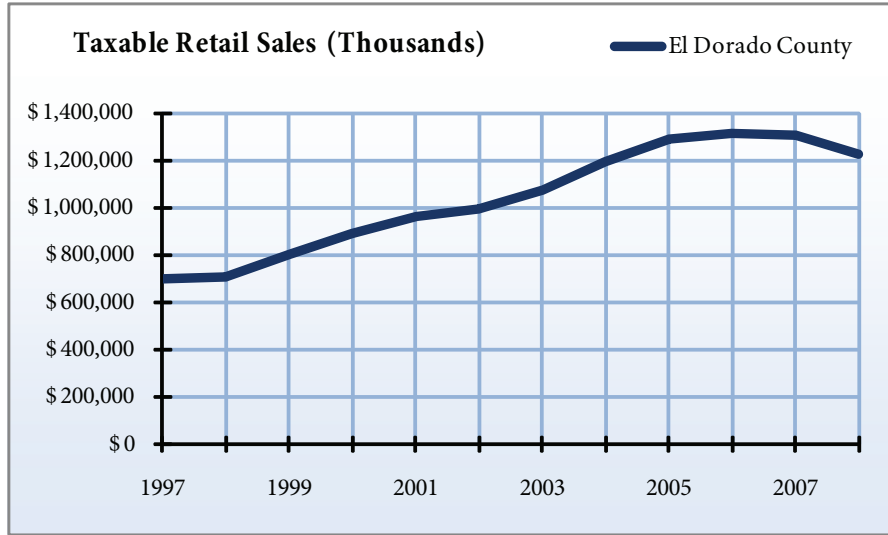
Total Taxable Sales (Thousands)

| Year | South Lake | |
|------|-------------|------------|
| | Placerville | Tahoe |
| 1997 | \$ 188,769 | \$ 254,153 |
| 1998 | \$ 195,982 | \$ 257,592 |
| 1999 | \$ 221,457 | \$ 282,051 |
| 2000 | \$ 242,721 | \$ 307,825 |
| 2001 | \$ 275,229 | \$ 306,875 |
| 2002 | \$ 285,842 | \$ 301,633 |
| 2003 | \$ 272,457 | \$ 305,274 |
| 2004 | \$ 288,125 | \$ 330,293 |
| 2005 | \$ 307,159 | \$ 357,944 |
| 2006 | \$ 334,334 | \$ 357,095 |
| 2007 | \$ 315,604 | \$ 354,514 |
| 2008 | \$ 269,799 | \$ 339,826 |

Source: California Board of Equalization

Created by: Center for Economic
Development, California State University,
Chico





4.8 Earnings by Industry

Overview

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

Earnings by industry serves as a proxy and allows comparisons between industries or geographic areas because sales by industry are not reliably available at the county level.

Growth in earnings by industry can provide some insight into the relative competitiveness of an industry in a local economy, as well as which industries have the potential for expansion. For example, if the proportion of an industry's earnings is higher than in the state, then there is likely a competitive advantage to that industry's location in the county. Locations where an industry has a competitive advantage and/or has been growing rapidly in the past may have greater potential for expansion in the near future.

NOTE: (D) Figure not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

El Dorado County

The construction sector, and the government and public administration sector earned totals of \$563 million and over \$639 million, respectively, in the same year.

Within the services sector, professional, scientific, and technical services earned the highest reported total, with over \$469 million in 2008. Health care and social assistance services followed with \$412 million in earnings in the same year.

Earnings by Industry (Millions)

| Industry | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Farm | \$ 666 | \$ 707 | \$ 760 | \$ 831 | \$ 898 | \$ 913 | \$ 843 | \$ 1,000 |
| Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other | \$ 23 | \$ 21 | \$ 21 | \$ 19 | \$ 19 | \$ 20 | \$ 21 | \$ 21 |
| Mining | \$ 6 | \$ 5 | \$ 7 | \$ 9 | \$ 10 | \$ 11 | \$ 13 | \$ 10 |
| Utilities | \$ 10 | \$ 11 | \$ 12 | \$ 13 | \$ 12 | \$ 12 | \$ 13 | \$ 16 |
| Construction | \$ 400 | \$ 414 | \$ 456 | \$ 512 | \$ 568 | \$ 595 | \$ 569 | \$ 563 |
| Manufacturing | \$ 120 | \$ 105 | \$ 112 | \$ 115 | \$ 122 | \$ 134 | \$ 142 | \$ 137 |
| Wholesale trade | \$ 53 | \$ 61 | \$ 59 | \$ 65 | \$ 70 | \$ 79 | \$ 81 | \$ 90 |
| Retail trade | \$ 234 | \$ 238 | \$ 236 | \$ 245 | \$ 256 | \$ 265 | \$ 263 | \$ 294 |
| Transportation and warehousing | \$ 25 | \$ 32 | \$ 31 | \$ 36 | \$ 39 | \$ 41 | \$ 39 | \$ 34 |
| Information | \$ 31 | \$ 32 | \$ 34 | \$ 41 | \$ 41 | \$ 46 | \$ 53 | \$ 48 |
| Finance and insurance | \$ 103 | \$ 150 | \$ 178 | \$ 194 | \$ 208 | \$ 224 | \$ 242 | \$ 272 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | \$ 102 | \$ 119 | \$ 137 | \$ 154 | \$ 172 | \$ 150 | \$ 137 | \$ 83 |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | \$ 403 | \$ 394 | \$ 392 | \$ 420 | \$ 465 | \$ 523 | \$ 491 | \$ 469 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | \$ 10 | \$ 10 | \$ 11 | \$ 11 | \$ 12 | \$ 12 | \$ 12 | \$ 6 |
| Administrative and waste services | \$ 75 | \$ 96 | \$ 100 | \$ 140 | \$ 146 | \$ 161 | \$ 170 | \$ 189 |
| Educational services | \$ 9 | \$ 11 | \$ 9 | \$ 11 | \$ 13 | \$ 26 | \$ 29 | \$ 36 |
| Health care and social assistance | \$ 226 | \$ 257 | \$ 280 | \$ 309 | \$ 330 | \$ 344 | \$ 363 | \$ 412 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | \$ 55 | \$ 54 | \$ 49 | \$ 48 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | \$ 58 |
| Accommodation and food services | \$ 86 | \$ 93 | \$ 105 | \$ 118 | \$ 127 | \$ 124 | \$ 131 | \$ 145 |
| Other services, except public administration | \$ 91 | \$ 106 | \$ 116 | \$ 124 | \$ 133 | \$ 139 | \$ 143 | \$ 273 |
| Government and government enterprises | \$ 402 | \$ 436 | \$ 460 | \$ 485 | \$ 517 | \$ 557 | \$ 592 | \$ 639 |
| *Value of withheld "(D)" employment | \$ 2,633 | \$ 2,642 | \$ 2,715 | \$ 2,867 | \$ 3,088 | \$ 3,373 | \$ 3,614 | \$ 4,030 |
| Total Earnings | \$ 5,763 | \$ 5,994 | \$ 6,281 | \$ 6,766 | \$ 7,299 | \$ 7,798 | \$ 8,011 | \$ 8,823 |

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

*In 2001, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System was converted to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Therefore, past data may not be comparable to that for 2001 and forward

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

5. Agriculture

In certain areas of Northern California, agricultural production constitutes a significant portion of the economic base. The relative importance of agricultural production in an area affects the volatility of the local economy and determines what businesses are successful. Areas particularly dependent on a few agricultural crops can experience considerable instability in their economic performance as commodity prices fluctuate. In addition, seasonal unemployment is more pervasive in economies with a large agricultural sector, raising the average annual unemployment rate.

All information for this section was collected from the California Agricultural Statistics Service. It should be noted that the California Agricultural Statistics Service compiles data from each county's agricultural commissioner, who in turn collects data from farmers. In some cases, crops are classified under varying titles from year to year and deadlines are not always met for reporting information; therefore, some discrepancies exist in historical data and no crop specific historical data was analyzed in this section.

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5.1 Harvested Acreage

Overview

Total harvested acreage is the amount of land that is harvested for agricultural products in a given year. This includes field crops, vegetable crops, seed crops, with pasture and rangeland included. Harvested acreage can fluctuate due to flooding, severe storms, fields that are left fallow for a season, government programs and regulations, pest control, and other factors. The county agricultural commissioner collects this data and reports it to the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

A decline in agricultural land availability may indicate urban expansion, a permanent removal of land from the production cycle. In some cases, crop types such as vines and orchards must grow for three to four years before being harvested, creating a cyclical pattern in harvested acreage. Therefore, evaluation of long-term patterns is more revealing than year-to-year comparisons.

NOTE: Estimates of harvested acreage can fluctuate primarily due to fluctuations in range pasture acreage. New county agricultural commissioners sometimes employ different methods for estimating range pasture than their predecessors.

El Dorado County

A total of 237,399 acres of land considered was harvested acreage, including pasture in El Dorado County in 2008, which accounts for 21.7 percent of the land area in the county and 1 percent of the total harvested land in California. Pasture for rangeland made up 98.1 percent of harvested acreage in the county. See the following illustrations for more detail on the county's harvested acreage by year, harvests of the most important crops, as well as rangeland.

Wine grapes were the dominant harvested crop in El Dorado County, with 1,901 acres harvested in

2008. This accounted for 0.2 percent of all wine grapes harvested in California. Bartlett pears comprised only eighty-four acres of harvested land in the county, yet accounted for 0.4 percent of the California total. Apples made up the next most abundant harvest, with 845 acres in 2008, or 3 percent of the state total.

Total Harvested Acreage

| Year | Total Acres Harvested | Percent of Total Land Area |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1990 | 255,577 | 23.3 % |
| 1991 | 250,970 | 22.9 % |
| 1992 | 250,775 | 22.9 % |
| 1993 | 250,536 | 22.9 % |
| 1994 | 250,376 | 22.9 % |
| 1995 | 250,354 | 22.9 % |
| 1996 | 249,744 | 22.8 % |
| 1997 | 249,733 | 22.8 % |
| 1998 | 249,777 | 22.8 % |
| 1999 | 249,539 | 22.8 % |
| 2000 | 249,404 | 22.8 % |
| 2001 | 249,341 | 22.8 % |
| 2002 | 249,533 | 22.8 % |
| 2003 | 249,716 | 22.8 % |
| 2004 | 249,674 | 22.8 % |
| 2005 | 290,452 | 26.5 % |
| 2006 | 290,495 | 26.5 % |
| 2007 | 237,226 | 21.7 % |
| 2008 | 237,399 | 21.7 % |

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

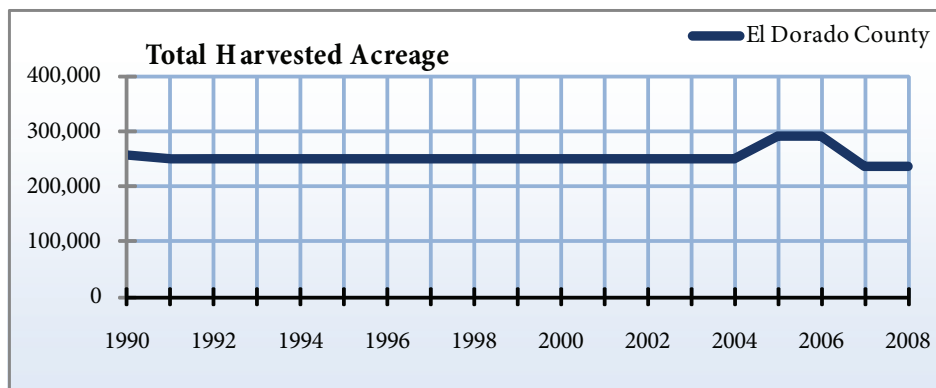
Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Top Crops Harvested Acreage

| Crop | Percent of | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| | 2008 | Total |
| Pasture Range | 233,000 | 98.1 % |
| Grapes Wine | 1,901 | 0.8 % |
| Pasture, Irrigated | 927 | 0.4 % |
| Apples, All | 845 | 0.4 % |
| Hay Other Unspecified | 216 | 0.1 % |
| Walnuts, English | 145 | 0.1 % |
| Peaches, Unspecified | 105 | 0.0 % |
| Pears, Bartlett | 84 | 0.0 % |
| Plums | 52 | 0.0 % |
| Cherries, Sweet | 50 | 0.0 % |

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



5.2 Value of Agricultural Production

Overview

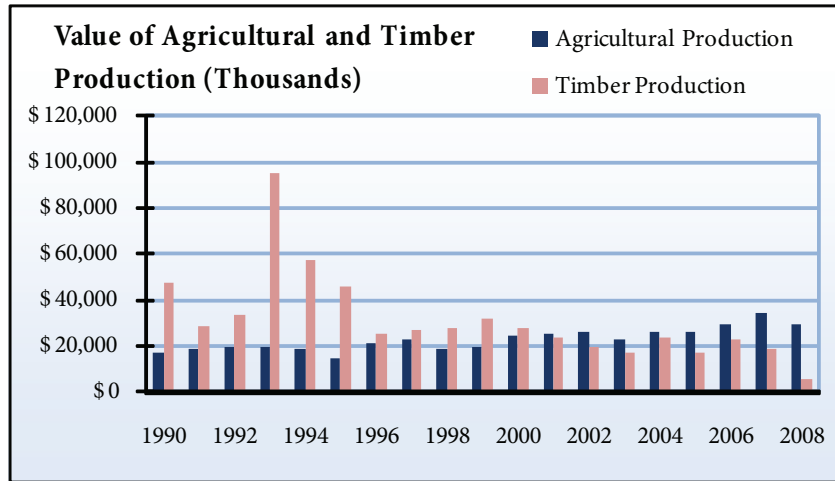
This is the total value of agricultural products produced in the county. The products do not have to be sold to be counted in the value of production. The data on crop production and prices is estimated by the county agricultural commissioner and reported to the California Department of Food and Agriculture. Included are the ten most important crops in the area, classified in terms of gross production value.

Agricultural production affects many aspects of a county's economy, including jobs, income, and the economic output of related industries. When agricultural production declines, so do purchases from some local businesses. Not all crops have the same impact on local employment and income. Increasing values of agricultural production is generally associated with higher local income.

El Dorado County

Total agricultural production totaled over \$35 million in El Dorado County in 2008, a decrease of 34 percent from 2007.

The decrease in total production had a lot to do with the 87% decrease in timber production since 1990. Decreasing timber production is a consistent trend across northern California.



Agricultural and Timber Production (Thousands)

| Year | Agricultural Production | Timber Production | Timber as a Percent of Total Production | Total Production |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1990 | \$ 16,814 | \$ 47,456 | 73.8 % | \$ 64,270 |
| 1991 | \$ 18,819 | \$ 29,035 | 60.7 % | \$ 47,854 |
| 1992 | \$ 19,902 | \$ 33,784 | 62.9 % | \$ 53,686 |
| 1993 | \$ 19,467 | \$ 95,521 | 83.1 % | \$ 114,988 |
| 1994 | \$ 18,869 | \$ 57,355 | 75.2 % | \$ 76,224 |
| 1995 | \$ 14,872 | \$ 45,800 | 75.5 % | \$ 60,672 |
| 1996 | \$ 21,567 | \$ 25,676 | 54.3 % | \$ 47,243 |
| 1997 | \$ 23,193 | \$ 27,050 | 53.8 % | \$ 50,243 |
| 1998 | \$ 18,724 | \$ 27,640 | 59.6 % | \$ 46,364 |
| 1999 | \$ 19,677 | \$ 31,761 | 61.7 % | \$ 51,438 |
| 2000 | \$ 24,166 | \$ 28,208 | 53.9 % | \$ 52,374 |
| 2001 | \$ 25,544 | \$ 23,665 | 48.1 % | \$ 49,209 |
| 2002 | \$ 26,544 | \$ 19,445 | 42.3 % | \$ 45,989 |
| 2003 | \$ 22,698 | \$ 17,442 | 43.5 % | \$ 40,140 |
| 2004 | \$ 25,874 | \$ 23,333 | 47.4 % | \$ 49,207 |
| 2005 | \$ 26,100 | \$ 16,798 | 39.2 % | \$ 42,898 |
| 2006 | \$ 29,340 | \$ 22,847 | 43.8 % | \$ 52,187 |
| 2007 | \$ 34,643 | \$ 18,521 | 34.8 % | \$ 53,164 |
| 2008 | \$ 29,359 | \$ 5,964 | 16.9 % | \$ 35,323 |

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

5.3 Top Crops by Value

Overview

This section includes the top ten agricultural products in the county in terms of gross production value. Gross production value is measured for the calendar year and includes what is sold on the market and the portion used on the farm. The information is collected by the County Agricultural Commissioner, who in turn reports the data to the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

High prices and stable prices are important for agricultural producers and the local economy dependent on agriculture. When prices are too low or fluctuate excessively, profitability cannot be guaranteed and local production may weaken.

El Dorado County

Cattle and calves generated over \$5.8 million in 2008, accounting for 19 percent of total agricultural production.

The production of apples, the most valuable crop in El Dorado County, generated over \$5.8 million and made up 20 percent of the county's total agricultural value in 2008. The next most valuable crop in the county were wine grapes, with a value of \$5.2 million in 2008, or 18 percent of the county's production value. Both wine grapes and apples are extremely important to the local economy of the county because their successful harvest contributes to the livelihood of the farming community.

Pasture for rangeland and cattle are also highly valuable in El Dorado County, as well as Christmas trees and nursery products. Please see the graphs for illustrations of El Dorado County's agricultural production value.

Top Crops by Value, 2008

| Crop | Value |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Apples, All | \$ 5,845,500 |
| Cattle & Calves Unspecified | \$ 5,431,500 |
| Grapes Wine | \$ 5,229,100 |
| Pasture Range | \$ 2,796,000 |
| Christmas Trees & Cut Greens | \$ 2,520,300 |
| Nursery Products Misc. | \$ 1,560,000 |
| Pears, Asian | \$ 1,422,700 |
| Livestock Unspecified | \$ 1,254,800 |
| Pears, Bartlett | \$ 676,400 |
| Apiary Products Bees Unspecif | \$ 650,000 |

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service,
California Department of Finance

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California
State University, Chico

5.4 Total Farm Revenue

Overview

Farm revenue is derived by the U.S. Department of Commerce from annual income tax returns delivered to the Internal Revenue Service. It is a tabulation of income from farms filing taxes in the county.

Farm revenue is what links agricultural production to economic impact in the county. The value of production may not include products sold, or income to local farmers. Production value also does not include government payments or other subsidies that would not be seen

in the county if county farms did not exist.

El Dorado County

Although agricultural production was down significantly in 2008, total farm revenue exceeded \$30 million for the first time in 2008. The average annual growth rate in farm revenue since 1990 is 6.6 percent. Most revenue comes from crop sales with a significant portion (about 24 percent) from miscellaneous income. Less than 1 percent of farm revenue comes from government payments.

Total Farm Revenue (Thousands)

| Year | Cash Receipts | | | | Total Revenue |
|------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Cash Receipts from Livestock and Products | Cash Receipts from Crops | Government Payments | Miscellaneous Income | |
| 1990 | \$ 3,207 | \$ 5,922 | \$ 0 | \$ 2,009 | \$ 11,184 |
| 1991 | \$ 4,111 | \$ 6,023 | \$ 0 | \$ 2,137 | \$ 12,297 |
| 1992 | \$ 3,511 | \$ 6,906 | \$ 68 | \$ 1,842 | \$ 12,327 |
| 1993 | \$ 4,030 | \$ 6,803 | \$ 76 | \$ 1,962 | \$ 12,871 |
| 1994 | \$ 3,254 | \$ 6,908 | \$ 69 | \$ 1,644 | \$ 11,875 |
| 1995 | \$ 2,673 | \$ 5,837 | \$ 53 | \$ 1,507 | \$ 10,070 |
| 1996 | \$ 2,691 | \$ 9,643 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,803 | \$ 14,164 |
| 1997 | \$ 4,058 | \$ 11,016 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,818 | \$ 16,912 |
| 1998 | \$ 2,624 | \$ 8,727 | \$ 57 | \$ 1,966 | \$ 13,374 |
| 1999 | \$ 3,025 | \$ 8,823 | \$ 393 | \$ 2,282 | \$ 14,523 |
| 2000 | \$ 3,446 | \$ 10,934 | \$ 562 | \$ 2,037 | \$ 16,979 |
| 2001 | \$ 3,050 | \$ 11,978 | \$ 313 | \$ 2,468 | \$ 17,809 |
| 2002 | \$ 2,637 | \$ 12,880 | \$ 136 | \$ 2,399 | \$ 18,052 |
| 2003 | \$ 2,646 | \$ 10,722 | \$ 383 | \$ 4,635 | \$ 18,386 |
| 2004 | \$ 3,070 | \$ 12,070 | \$ 146 | \$ 7,251 | \$ 22,537 |
| 2005 | \$ 3,756 | \$ 10,108 | \$ 423 | \$ 8,206 | \$ 22,493 |
| 2006 | \$ 3,820 | \$ 13,708 | \$ 92 | \$ 11,866 | \$ 29,486 |
| 2007 | \$ 3,239 | \$ 17,066 | \$ 0 | \$ 9,573 | \$ 29,878 |
| 2008 | \$ 3,119 | \$ 16,640 | \$ 302 | \$ 15,074 | \$ 35,135 |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

6. Housing & Real Estate

In this section, we explore issues regarding housing and real estate. This includes how economic activity affects housing and real estate markets and how housing and real estate affect the local economy.

Generally, housing stock keeps pace with population, although in an economy that is intricately linked with those of surrounding counties, growth in housing stock can drive growth in population, rather than population changes the housing stock. Therefore, housing built locally often satisfies a regional demand. However, it is important for a community to allow the construction of housing to meet local demand as well. Not meeting this need can result in rapid increases in home prices. That said, home price increases, and most recently, price declines, are attributable to the housing bubble and its subsequent burst. Currently, home prices are more affordable than they have been in at least a decade.

Non-residential construction and real estate followed a similar, but lagging path. Commercial building was not originally affected by the housing bubble burst, although a lack of residential construction eventually resulted in a severe reduction in commercial construction because the local retail and service market failed to grow as quickly as in the past. Vacancy rates for retail have more than doubled the past few years, while vacancy for office and industrial space has increased significantly as well.

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6.1 Total Housing Units

Overview

Total housing units is the number of single- and multiple-family dwellings, mobile homes, and other dwelling units located within a given jurisdiction. A housing unit may be the permanent residence for a family, a seasonal or second home, or it can be vacant. Occupancy may be by a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The number of housing units is estimated annually by the California Department of Finance and the department uses this data to estimate population change (section one).

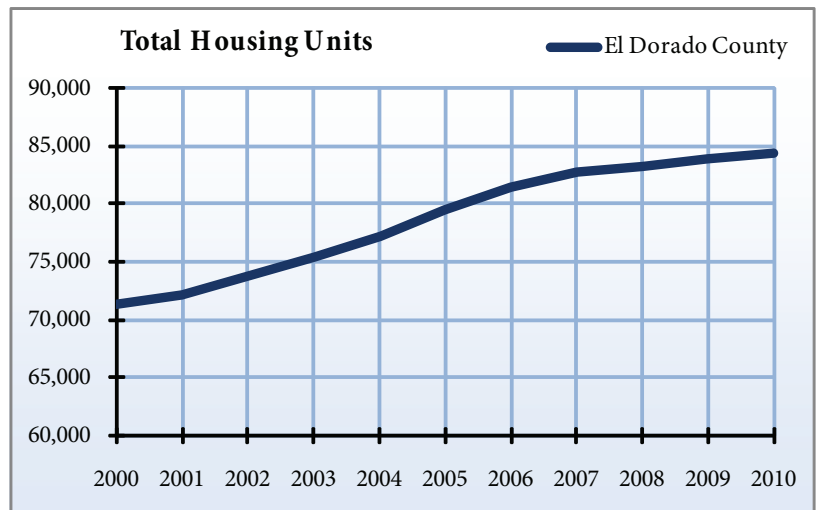
Growth in the number of housing units typically keeps pace with population growth. A disparity between housing and population growth indicates something about a community. Housing growth without population growth may indicate an increase in the number of second homes in the community. Population growth without housing growth may result in a housing shortage and an increase in home prices, affecting housing affordability and the overall cost of living.

NOTE: The California Department of Finance uses the decennial census as a base for estimating total housing units. The estimates are produced by adding new construction with annexations and subtracting demolitions from the census benchmark.

El Dorado County

The total number of housing

units in El Dorado County increased at an average annual rate of 1.7 percent between 2000 and 2010, compared to 1 percent in California. Single-family units have increased the most in the county, with a 20 percent increase since 2000. In 2010, about 82 percent of single-family units and 82 percent of mobile homes are outside



County Total Housing Units

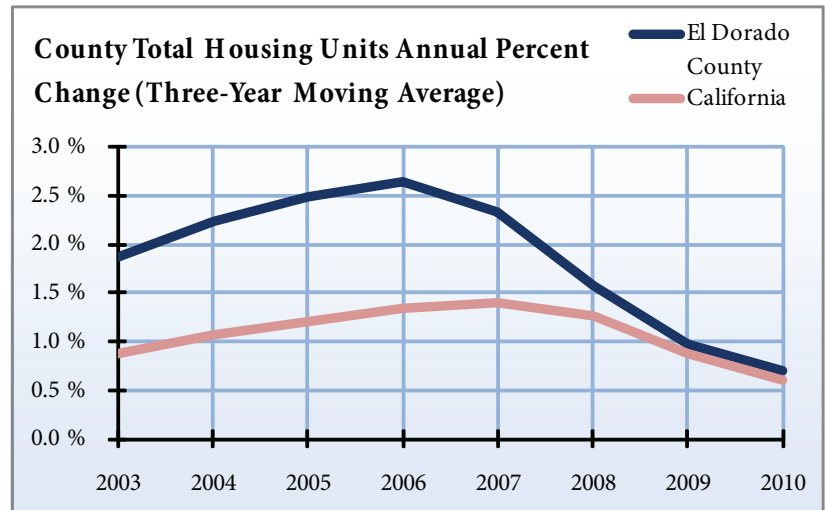
| Year | Single-family units | Multiple-family units | Mobile Homes | Total Housing Units | Annual percent change |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2000 | 58,692 | 8,213 | 4,373 | 71,278 | n/a |
| 2001 | 59,488 | 8,367 | 4,373 | 72,228 | 1.3 % |
| 2002 | 60,974 | 8,444 | 4,373 | 73,791 | 2.2 % |
| 2003 | 62,510 | 8,452 | 4,374 | 75,336 | 2.1 % |
| 2004 | 64,227 | 8,580 | 4,374 | 77,181 | 2.4 % |
| 2005 | 66,078 | 8,996 | 4,374 | 79,448 | 2.9 % |
| 2006 | 67,699 | 9,404 | 4,375 | 81,478 | 2.6 % |
| 2007 | 68,876 | 9,442 | 4,377 | 82,695 | 1.5 % |
| 2008 | 69,429 | 9,469 | 4,377 | 83,275 | 0.7 % |
| 2009 | 69,965 | 9,552 | 4,354 | 83,871 | 0.7 % |
| 2010 | 70,395 | 9,685 | 4,369 | 84,449 | 0.7 % |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

city limits, while the majority of multiple-family units are within the county's incorporated areas.

The city of South Lake Tahoe had 14,450 total housing units in 2010, the largest amount in the county, and yet the city has only had an annual average increase of 0.3 percent over the last ten years. Placerville has had an average annual increase in total housing units of 1 percent over the last decade.



According to the California Construction Industry Research Board, single-family units include the following:

- Disconnected or detached units that stand apart from other units
- Semi-detached units that are attached to another unit on one side only
- Row houses and townhouses that are separated unit by unit by an unbroken ground-to-roof partition or firewall
- Condominiums are considered single-family units if they include the following:
 - A zero-lot-line or zero-property-line construction (these terms can be used interchangeably referring to a lot that has no side yard but extends to the property line)

- A dividing line that separates two or more lots for the purpose of maintenance, repair, improvements, and reconstruction of the original dwelling

- Each unit is separated by an air space

- The units are separated by an unbroken ground-to-roof partition or firewall

Multi-family units include the following:

- Duplexes Three- to four-unit structures

- Apartment structures (with five or more units)

- Condominiums that do not meet the single-family definitions

Placerville Total Housing Units

| Year | Single-family units | Multiple-family units | Mobile Homes | Total Housing Units | Annual percent change |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2000 | 2,896 | 1,187 | 159 | 4,242 | n/a |
| 2001 | 2,920 | 1,265 | 159 | 4,344 | 2.4 % |
| 2002 | 2,979 | 1,346 | 159 | 4,484 | 3.2 % |
| 2003 | 3,000 | 1,348 | 160 | 4,508 | 0.5 % |
| 2004 | 3,019 | 1,350 | 160 | 4,529 | 0.5 % |
| 2005 | 3,044 | 1,356 | 160 | 4,560 | 0.7 % |
| 2006 | 3,065 | 1,356 | 161 | 4,582 | 0.5 % |
| 2007 | 3,088 | 1,356 | 163 | 4,607 | 0.5 % |
| 2008 | 3,121 | 1,348 | 163 | 4,632 | 0.5 % |
| 2009 | 3,145 | 1,348 | 163 | 4,656 | 0.5 % |
| 2010 | 3,156 | 1,348 | 163 | 4,667 | 0.2 % |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

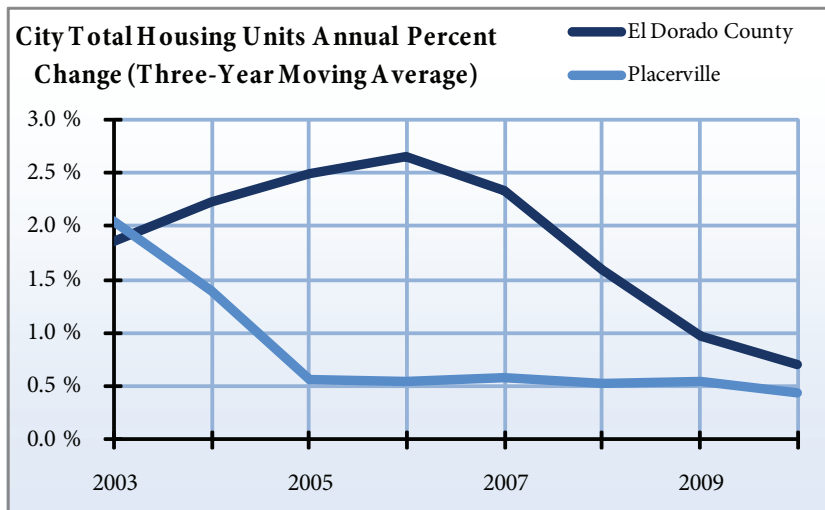
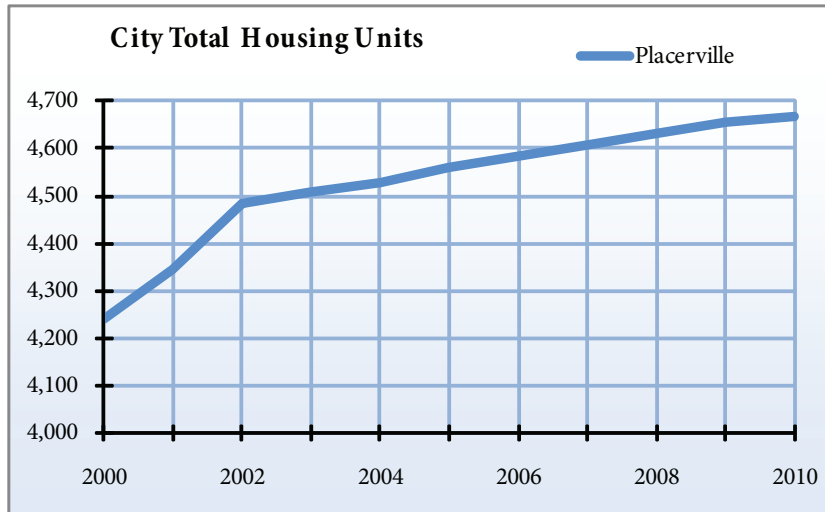
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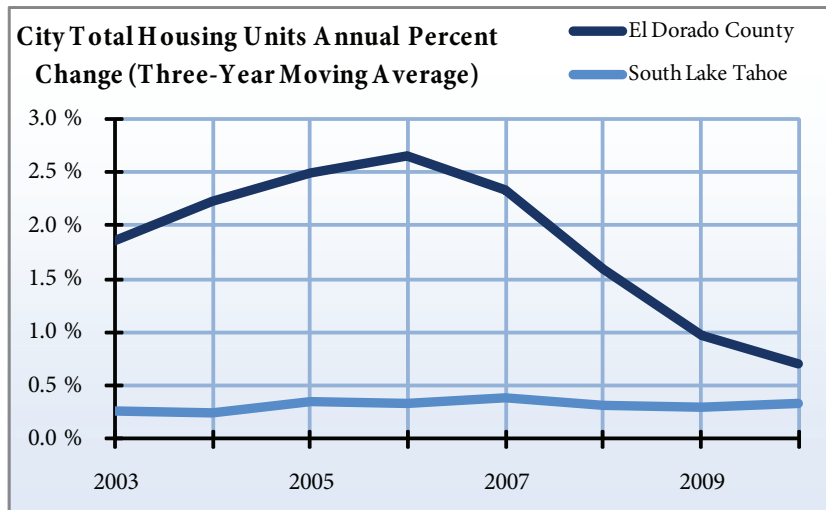
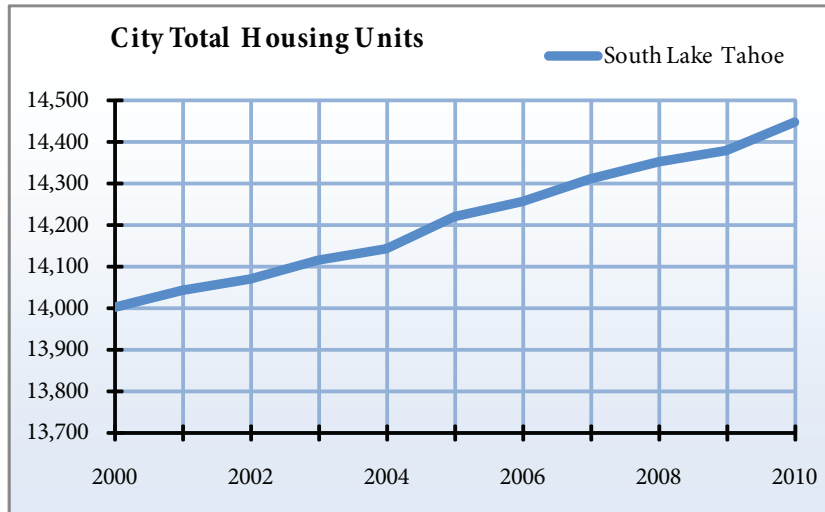
South Lake Tahoe Total Housing Units

| Year | Single-family units | Multiple-family units | Mobile Homes | Total Housing Units | Annual percent change |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2000 | 9,120 | 4,217 | 668 | 14,005 | n/a |
| 2001 | 9,159 | 4,219 | 668 | 14,046 | 0.3 % |
| 2002 | 9,188 | 4,217 | 668 | 14,073 | 0.2 % |
| 2003 | 9,227 | 4,221 | 668 | 14,116 | 0.3 % |
| 2004 | 9,268 | 4,209 | 668 | 14,145 | 0.2 % |
| 2005 | 9,331 | 4,221 | 668 | 14,220 | 0.5 % |
| 2006 | 9,346 | 4,245 | 668 | 14,259 | 0.3 % |
| 2007 | 9,384 | 4,259 | 668 | 14,311 | 0.4 % |
| 2008 | 9,424 | 4,263 | 668 | 14,355 | 0.3 % |
| 2009 | 9,448 | 4,289 | 645 | 14,382 | 0.2 % |
| 2010 | 9,512 | 4,293 | 645 | 14,450 | 0.5 % |

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico





6.2 New Housing Units Authorized by Building

Overview

A building permit is required for all new construction. A permit may allow one or more homes in a subdivision. The number of housing units authorized by building permits is the primary factor used to calculate the changes in total housing units. The data is collected by every city and county, then reported to and disseminated by the California Construction Industry Research

Board.

The number of building permits typically indicates building activity in the near future, either during the year the permit was issued or the next. An increase in the number of building permits issued indicates expansion in construction sector activity. That expansion may be a response to any number of factors including falling mortgage interest rates, economic growth, or the expectation of rising housing prices due to housing shortages or speculative activity.

New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, County

| Year | New single-family units | New multiple-family units | Total new housing units | Annual percent change |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1990 | 1,837 | 115 | 1,952 | n/a |
| 1991 | 1,478 | 238 | 1,716 | - 12.1 % |
| 1992 | 1,046 | 24 | 1,070 | - 37.6 % |
| 1993 | 783 | 25 | 808 | - 24.5 % |
| 1994 | 967 | 57 | 1,024 | 26.7 % |
| 1995 | 874 | 6 | 880 | - 14.1 % |
| 1996 | 1,106 | 380 | 1,486 | 68.9 % |
| 1997 | 1,079 | 0 | 1,079 | - 27.4 % |
| 1998 | 977 | 195 | 1,172 | 8.6 % |
| 1999 | 1,212 | 223 | 1,435 | 22.4 % |
| 2000 | 1,475 | 87 | 1,562 | 8.9 % |
| 2001 | 1,470 | 704 | 2,174 | 39.2 % |
| 2002 | 1,741 | 206 | 1,947 | - 10.4 % |
| 2003 | 1,911 | 28 | 1,939 | - 0.4 % |
| 2004 | 2,055 | 141 | 2,196 | 13.3 % |
| 2005 | 1,566 | 165 | 1,731 | - 21.2 % |
| 2006 | 1,137 | 52 | 1,189 | - 31.3 % |
| 2007 | 714 | 180 | 894 | - 24.8 % |
| 2008 | 379 | 142 | 521 | - 41.7 % |
| 2009 | 160 | 2 | 162 | - 68.9 % |

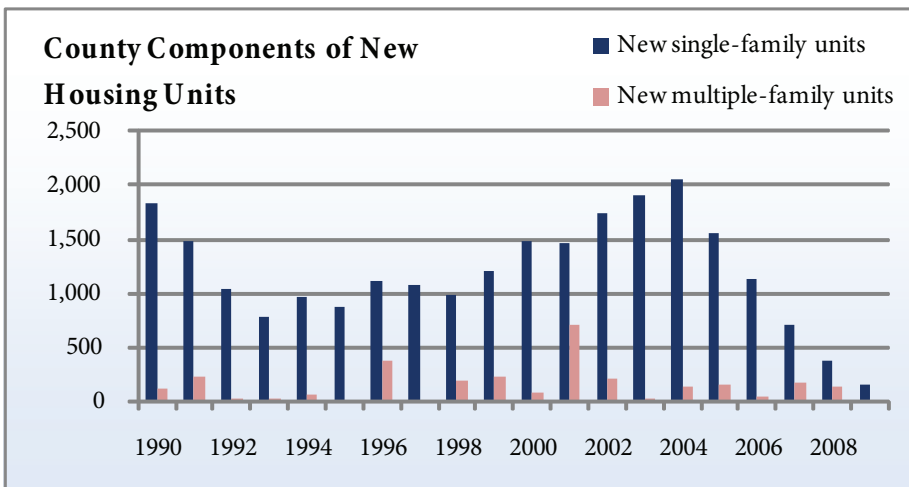
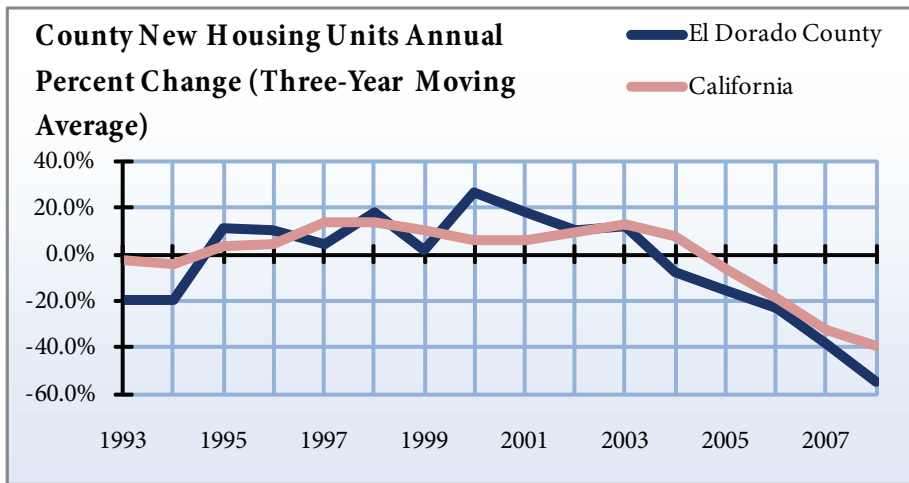
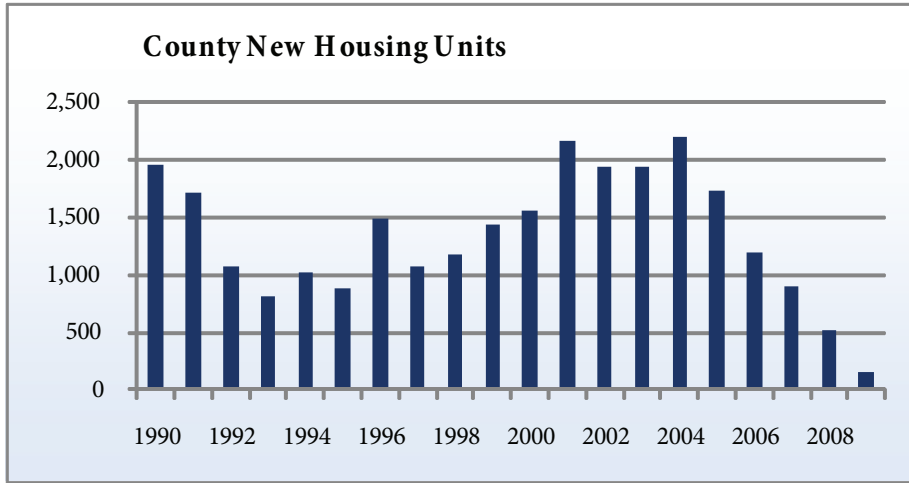
Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

El Dorado County

An average of 1,432 new housing units have been authorized by building permits each year in El Dorado County between 1999 and 2009. During that same time, there was an average annual decrease of over 20 percent in new housing permits and a 2 percent increase in population. In comparison, California saw a 13 percent annual average decrease in housing permits, and a 1.4 percent average annual increase in population during the same time.

Between 1999 and 2009, there have been an average twenty-nine new single-family and sixteen multiple-family unit building permits each year in Placerville. In South Lake Tahoe, there were an average forty-seven single-family and thirteen multiple-family unit permits during the same period of time. The combination of permits in these two cities accounted for 17 percent of the county total in 2009. This means that most of the construction of new housing units took place in unincorporated areas in El Dorado County that year, while 100 percent of new multiple-family units are in the City of Placerville.

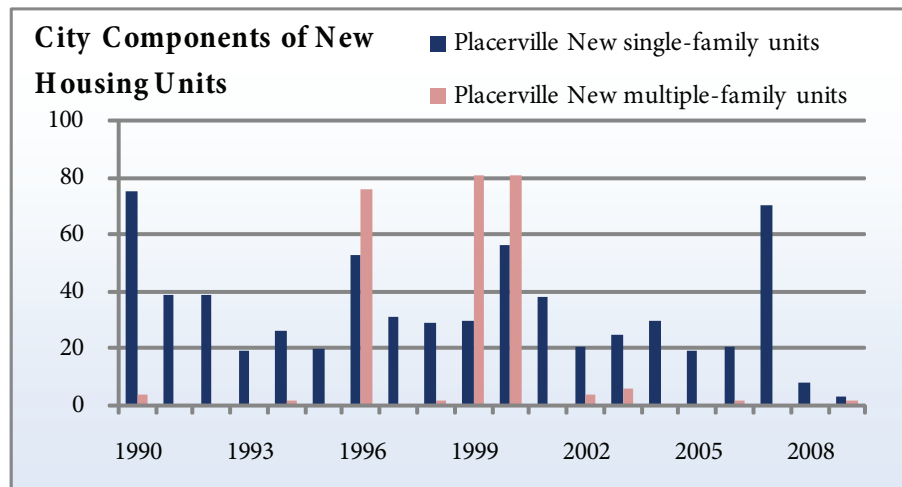
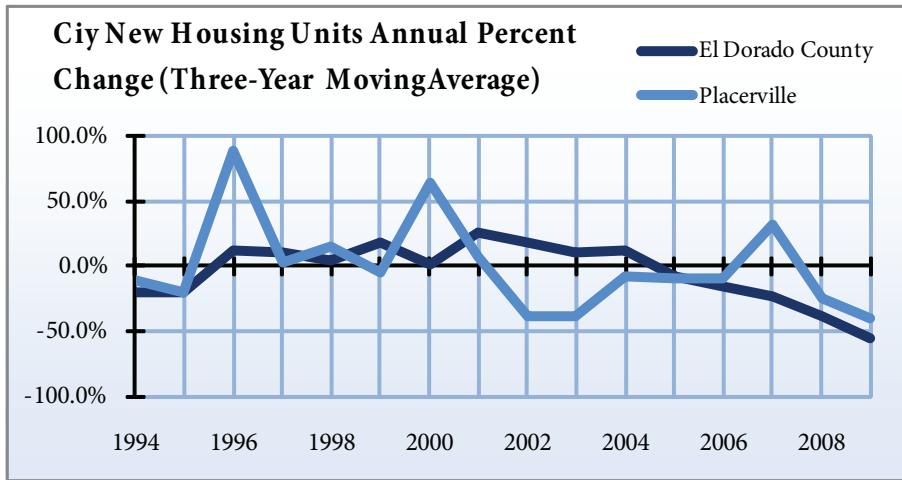
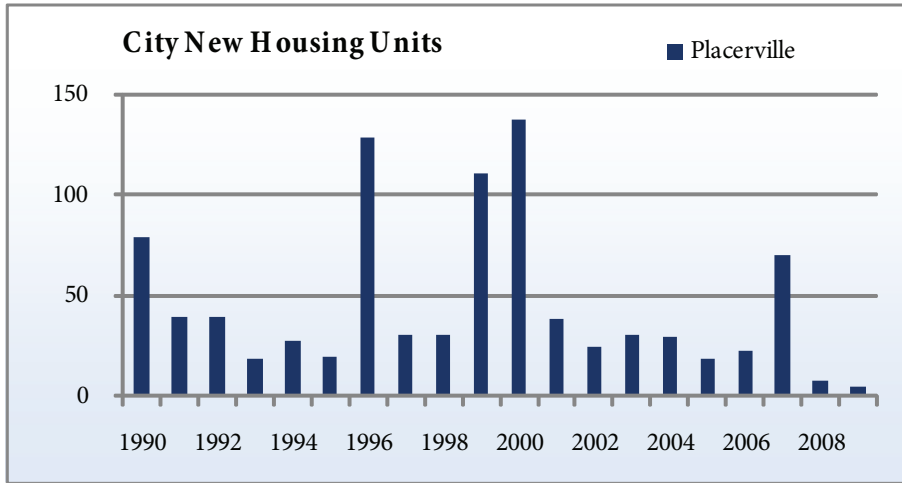


Placerville New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

| Year | New single-family units | New multiple-family units | Total new housing units | Annual percent change |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1990 | 75 | 4 | 79 | n/a |
| 1991 | 39 | 0 | 39 | - 50.6 % |
| 1992 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0.0 % |
| 1993 | 19 | 0 | 19 | - 51.3 % |
| 1994 | 26 | 2 | 28 | 47.4 % |
| 1995 | 20 | 0 | 20 | - 28.6 % |
| 1996 | 53 | 76 | 129 | 545.0 % |
| 1997 | 31 | 0 | 31 | - 76.0 % |
| 1998 | 29 | 2 | 31 | 0.0 % |
| 1999 | 30 | 81 | 111 | 258.1 % |
| 2000 | 56 | 81 | 137 | 23.4 % |
| 2001 | 38 | 0 | 38 | - 72.3 % |
| 2002 | 21 | 4 | 25 | - 34.2 % |
| 2003 | 25 | 6 | 31 | 24.0 % |
| 2004 | 30 | 0 | 30 | - 3.2 % |
| 2005 | 19 | 0 | 19 | - 36.7 % |
| 2006 | 21 | 2 | 23 | 21.1 % |
| 2007 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 204.3 % |
| 2008 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - 88.6 % |
| 2009 | 3 | 2 | 5 | - 37.5 % |

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

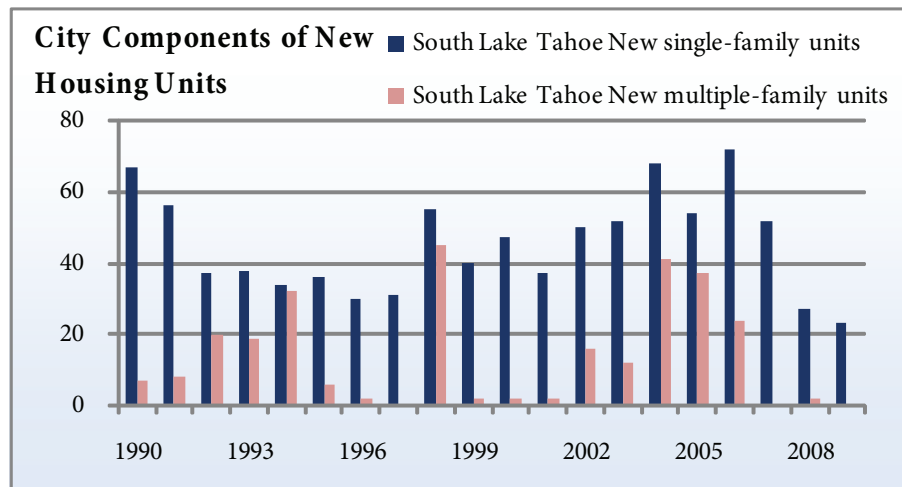
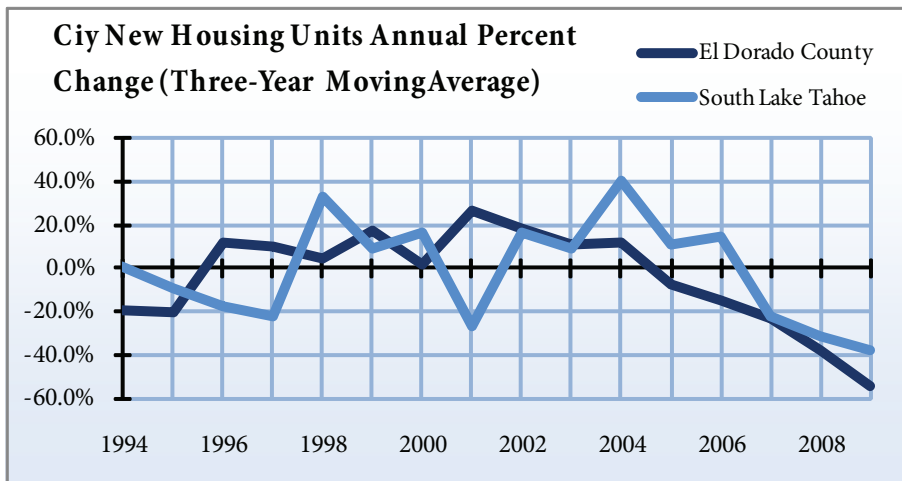
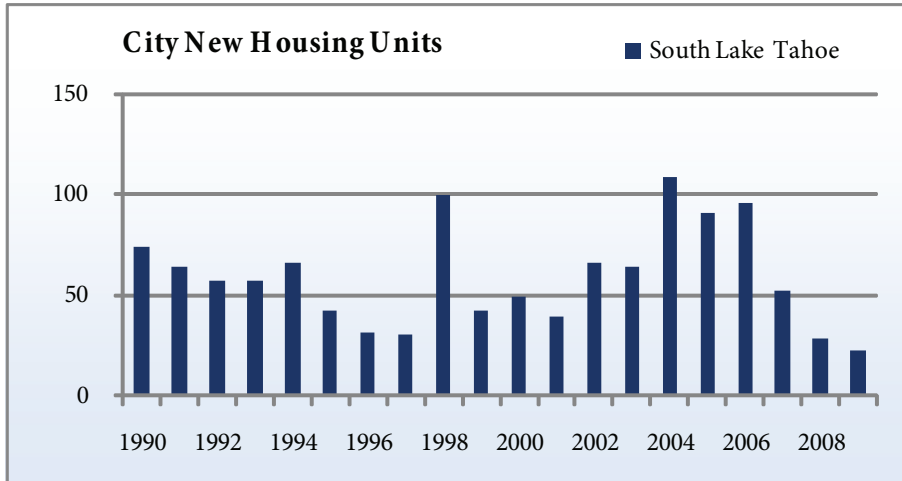


South Lake Tahoe New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

| Year | New single-family units | New multiple-family units | Total new housing units | Annual percent change |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1990 | 67 | 7 | 74 | n/a |
| 1991 | 56 | 8 | 64 | - 13.5 % |
| 1992 | 37 | 20 | 57 | - 10.9 % |
| 1993 | 38 | 19 | 57 | 0.0 % |
| 1994 | 34 | 32 | 66 | 15.8 % |
| 1995 | 36 | 6 | 42 | - 36.4 % |
| 1996 | 30 | 2 | 32 | - 23.8 % |
| 1997 | 31 | 0 | 31 | - 3.1 % |
| 1998 | 55 | 45 | 100 | 222.6 % |
| 1999 | 40 | 2 | 42 | - 58.0 % |
| 2000 | 47 | 2 | 49 | 16.7 % |
| 2001 | 37 | 2 | 39 | - 20.4 % |
| 2002 | 50 | 16 | 66 | 69.2 % |
| 2003 | 52 | 12 | 64 | - 3.0 % |
| 2004 | 68 | 41 | 109 | 70.3 % |
| 2005 | 54 | 37 | 91 | - 16.5 % |
| 2006 | 72 | 24 | 96 | 5.5 % |
| 2007 | 52 | 0 | 52 | - 45.8 % |
| 2008 | 27 | 2 | 29 | - 44.2 % |
| 2009 | 23 | 0 | 23 | - 20.7 % |

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



6.3 Value of New Construction (Building Permit Valuation in Dollars)

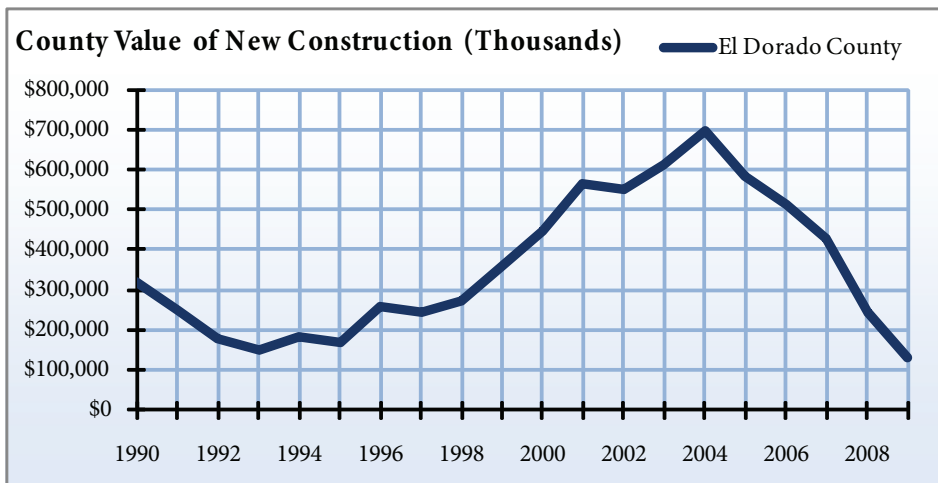
Overview

Building permits are required for all new construction, not just housing units as shown in the previous section. Permits are required not only for new commercial and industrial construction, but also for the demolition, remodeling, expansion, additions, and repairs made to existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.

the total value reported in building permits. This often understates the true value of construction because many development impact fees are based on the value of permitted construction, giving builders an incentive to underestimate the cost of the completed structure. The valuation estimate is based on costs that include labor, materials, and architectural and engineering expertise.

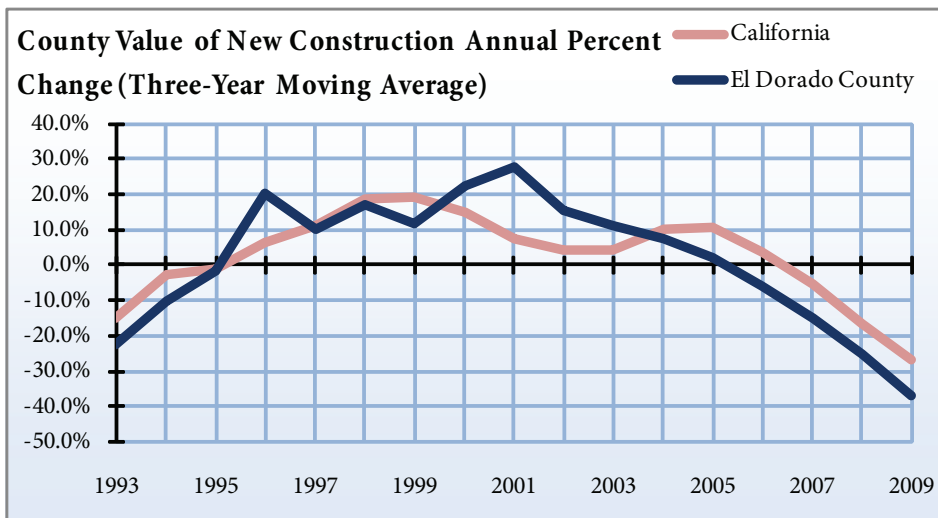
The value of new construction in this section is

Residential units are single-family and multi-family units, and typically account for about half of all permitted construction valuation.



Major components of nonresidential construction include commercial offices, commercial stores, other commercial, industrial buildings, and other construction

This section excludes public buildings when a building permit is not necessary for construction. This usually includes public schools and local government buildings.



The value of construction activity, especially of commercial and industrial buildings, is one of the primary indicators of economic expansion. It indicates economic investment in the community for which the investor is expecting a return. Because the building may not be complete and operational until the next year, building activity is often a leading indicator of near-term economic growth.

El Dorado County

The value of new construction decreased 10 percent on average each year between 1999 and 2009 in El Dorado County. California saw an average annual decrease of 6 percent the same time period. In 2009, single-family units made up 39 percent of all new construction value in the county, while multiple-family units made up less than 1 percent. Total commercial and industrial construction accounted for 9 percent of the total value in the county in the same year. The city of South Lake Tahoe had the high-

est new single-family unit valuation at \$6 million, followed by the city of Placerville at over \$726 thousand.

County Value of New Construction (Thousands)

| Year | Single-family units | Multiple-family units | Residential alterations | Comml. offices | Comml. stores | Other Comml. | Industrial | Other construction | Non-residential alterations | Total valuation |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1990 | \$230,573 | \$5,978 | \$19,524 | \$3,667 | \$6,369 | \$34,000 | \$426 | \$12,568 | \$7,187 | \$320,291 |
| 1991 | \$185,284 | \$12,797 | \$23,934 | \$0 | \$9,885 | \$675 | \$122 | \$10,986 | \$5,623 | \$249,306 |
| 1992 | \$129,089 | \$2,037 | \$20,349 | \$0 | \$4,557 | \$1,827 | \$182 | \$11,734 | \$6,496 | \$176,271 |
| 1993 | \$103,794 | \$2,497 | \$17,884 | \$478 | \$4,313 | \$0 | \$0 | \$9,723 | \$9,322 | \$148,012 |
| 1994 | \$127,179 | \$3,877 | \$16,830 | \$371 | \$11,422 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,984 | \$10,164 | \$180,826 |
| 1995 | \$121,798 | \$535 | \$16,088 | \$580 | \$6,080 | \$0 | \$490 | \$10,742 | \$12,488 | \$168,800 |
| 1996 | \$167,748 | \$22,751 | \$18,426 | \$4,360 | \$4,984 | \$13,194 | \$444 | \$15,074 | \$10,777 | \$257,756 |
| 1997 | \$173,320 | \$0 | \$21,973 | \$5,525 | \$3,499 | \$7,856 | \$5,771 | \$18,010 | \$6,564 | \$242,517 |
| 1998 | \$190,783 | \$12,178 | \$23,537 | \$901 | \$5,958 | \$3,270 | \$3,283 | \$17,902 | \$12,834 | \$270,645 |
| 1999 | \$263,487 | \$17,013 | \$25,356 | \$11,909 | \$7,316 | \$908 | \$1,287 | \$19,774 | \$10,182 | \$357,233 |
| 2000 | \$347,610 | \$6,513 | \$24,350 | \$18,531 | \$14,544 | \$3,563 | \$464 | \$18,324 | \$11,109 | \$445,007 |
| 2001 | \$350,215 | \$56,506 | \$24,300 | \$3,905 | \$9,564 | \$61,941 | \$0 | \$27,014 | \$30,534 | \$563,978 |
| 2002 | \$437,738 | \$16,483 | \$25,826 | \$5,930 | \$23,541 | \$272 | \$0 | \$27,052 | \$13,491 | \$550,333 |
| 2003 | \$507,969 | \$3,524 | \$33,497 | \$886 | \$21,500 | \$322 | \$1,098 | \$29,295 | \$15,528 | \$613,619 |
| 2004 | \$558,216 | \$13,381 | \$33,014 | \$1,456 | \$20,554 | \$14,409 | \$0 | \$37,808 | \$19,252 | \$698,091 |
| 2005 | \$428,836 | \$13,418 | \$41,595 | \$2,777 | \$18,633 | \$20,622 | \$2,223 | \$38,370 | \$17,657 | \$584,132 |
| 2006 | \$368,126 | \$6,190 | \$40,044 | \$2,337 | \$23,609 | \$6,211 | \$0 | \$37,911 | \$26,380 | \$510,808 |
| 2007 | \$246,294 | \$24,850 | \$43,467 | \$0 | \$23,330 | \$17,099 | \$902 | \$39,225 | \$30,920 | \$426,087 |
| 2008 | \$122,588 | \$15,519 | \$41,035 | \$1,961 | \$19,252 | \$288 | \$0 | \$28,666 | \$13,261 | \$242,570 |
| 2009 | \$50,041 | \$358 | \$26,611 | \$2,078 | \$4,020 | \$4,799 | \$0 | \$24,827 | \$15,377 | \$128,112 |

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

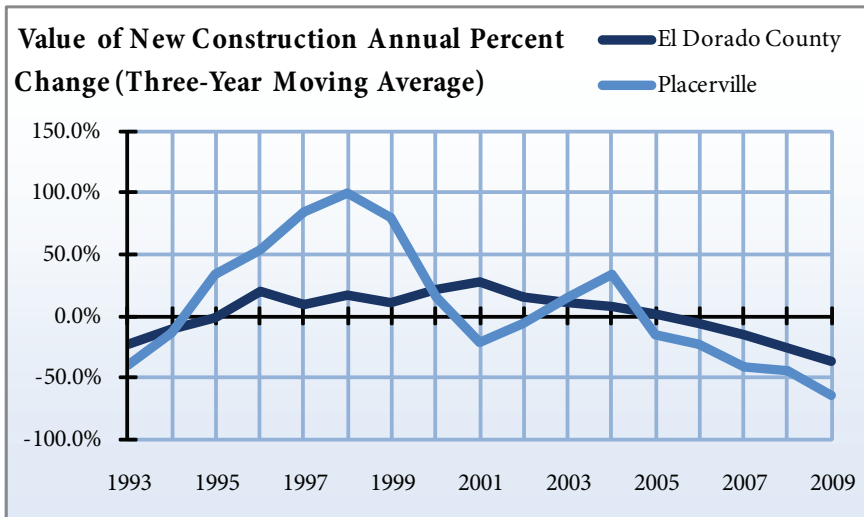
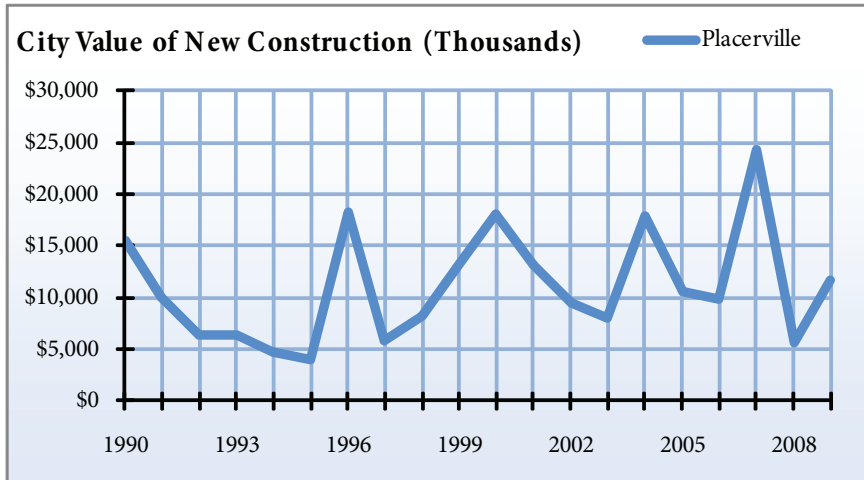
Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Placerville Value of New Construction (Thousands)

| Year | Single-family units | Multiple-family units | Residential alterations | Comml. offices | Comml. stores | Other Comml. | Industrial | Other construction | Non-residential alterations | Total valuation |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1990 | \$9,293 | \$189 | \$993 | \$2,311 | \$461 | \$0 | \$0 | \$531 | \$1,824 | \$15,601 |
| 1991 | \$4,452 | \$0 | \$1,861 | \$0 | \$0 | \$550 | \$0 | \$387 | \$2,844 | \$10,093 |
| 1992 | \$4,975 | \$0 | \$812 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$40 | \$644 | \$6,472 |
| 1993 | \$2,824 | \$0 | \$531 | \$94 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$734 | \$2,163 | \$6,347 |
| 1994 | \$3,424 | \$275 | \$794 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$36 | \$150 | \$4,679 |
| 1995 | \$3,245 | \$0 | \$385 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$81 | \$336 | \$4,047 |
| 1996 | \$6,468 | \$5,417 | \$555 | \$0 | \$238 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,598 | \$1,925 | \$18,201 |
| 1997 | \$3,599 | \$0 | \$537 | \$0 | \$265 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,138 | \$332 | \$5,871 |
| 1998 | \$3,809 | \$180 | \$260 | \$159 | \$1,548 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,259 | \$92 | \$8,308 |
| 1999 | \$4,780 | \$6,893 | \$570 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$829 | \$342 | \$13,414 |
| 2000 | \$9,133 | \$5,860 | \$829 | \$0 | \$667 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,385 | \$140 | \$18,014 |
| 2001 | \$6,979 | \$0 | \$583 | \$0 | \$3,665 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,337 | \$516 | \$13,080 |
| 2002 | \$4,306 | \$491 | \$1,025 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,359 | \$1,322 | \$9,502 |
| 2003 | \$5,651 | \$761 | \$815 | \$0 | \$200 | \$0 | \$0 | \$459 | \$234 | \$8,119 |
| 2004 | \$6,945 | \$0 | \$1,007 | \$1,068 | \$5,774 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,986 | \$1,078 | \$17,857 |
| 2005 | \$4,812 | \$0 | \$1,302 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,244 | \$1,251 | \$10,609 |
| 2006 | \$4,588 | \$273 | \$855 | \$0 | \$329 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,377 | \$387 | \$9,811 |
| 2007 | \$11,100 | \$0 | \$1,290 | \$0 | \$2,046 | \$0 | \$0 | \$7,649 | \$2,196 | \$24,282 |
| 2008 | \$1,502 | \$0 | \$1,255 | \$0 | \$155 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,068 | \$711 | \$5,691 |
| 2009 | \$726 | \$358 | \$1,815 | \$0 | \$0 | \$4,799 | \$0 | \$2,293 | \$1,766 | \$11,757 |

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

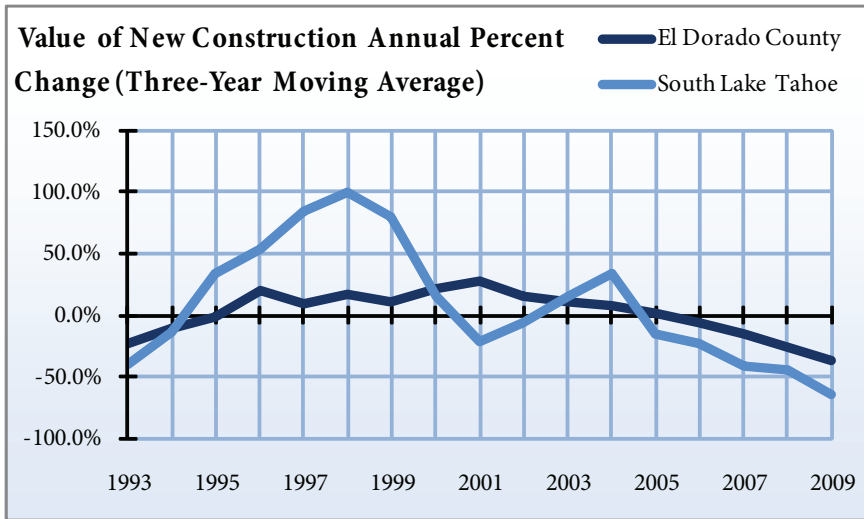
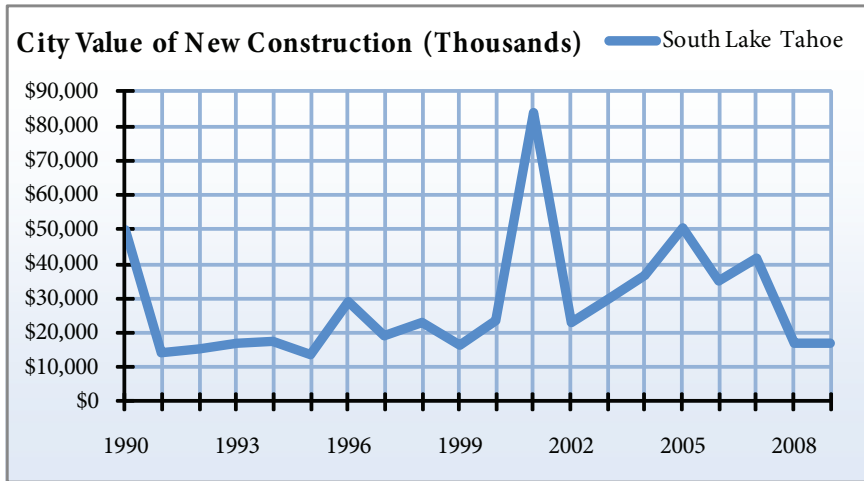


South Lake Tahoe Value of New Construction (Thousands)

| Year | Single-family units | Multiple-family units | Residential alterations | Comml. offices | Comml. stores | Other Comml. | Industrial | Other construction | Non-residential alterations | Total valuation |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1990 | \$10,692 | \$605 | \$3,045 | \$318 | \$0 | \$34,000 | \$0 | \$122 | \$1,263 | \$50,044 |
| 1991 | \$8,420 | \$738 | \$3,374 | \$0 | \$314 | \$125 | \$0 | \$35 | \$1,175 | \$14,180 |
| 1992 | \$6,131 | \$1,674 | \$2,898 | \$0 | \$192 | \$1,827 | \$0 | \$288 | \$2,444 | \$15,454 |
| 1993 | \$5,837 | \$2,106 | \$5,350 | \$384 | \$74 | \$0 | \$0 | \$174 | \$3,005 | \$16,930 |
| 1994 | \$4,913 | \$2,033 | \$3,787 | \$371 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,295 | \$3,920 | \$17,318 |
| 1995 | \$4,896 | \$535 | \$4,076 | \$491 | \$557 | \$0 | \$0 | \$846 | \$2,409 | \$13,809 |
| 1996 | \$4,780 | \$195 | \$4,446 | \$156 | \$1,432 | \$13,090 | \$0 | \$1,962 | \$3,210 | \$29,272 |
| 1997 | \$3,592 | \$0 | \$5,059 | \$0 | \$760 | \$7,255 | \$0 | \$196 | \$2,222 | \$19,084 |
| 1998 | \$8,740 | \$2,729 | \$4,837 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,007 | \$0 | \$197 | \$4,406 | \$22,916 |
| 1999 | \$5,714 | \$274 | \$5,451 | \$454 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,572 | \$2,127 | \$16,591 |
| 2000 | \$7,188 | \$212 | \$5,769 | \$935 | \$6,107 | \$0 | \$0 | \$399 | \$3,165 | \$23,774 |
| 2001 | \$8,103 | \$259 | \$4,120 | \$0 | \$111 | \$61,941 | \$0 | \$13 | \$9,583 | \$84,130 |
| 2002 | \$10,784 | \$2,228 | \$3,950 | \$927 | \$2,598 | \$0 | \$0 | \$103 | \$2,333 | \$22,924 |
| 2003 | \$11,198 | \$1,494 | \$5,910 | \$0 | \$5,215 | \$0 | \$0 | \$286 | \$5,519 | \$29,622 |
| 2004 | \$15,588 | \$6,955 | \$6,284 | \$0 | \$247 | \$0 | \$0 | \$243 | \$7,173 | \$36,490 |
| 2005 | \$13,964 | \$3,888 | \$4,933 | \$0 | \$3,464 | \$20,202 | \$0 | \$284 | \$3,770 | \$50,504 |
| 2006 | \$17,974 | \$2,459 | \$4,244 | \$0 | \$173 | \$4,079 | \$0 | \$466 | \$5,666 | \$35,061 |
| 2007 | \$12,729 | \$0 | \$4,263 | \$0 | \$1,250 | \$17,099 | \$0 | \$480 | \$5,684 | \$41,506 |
| 2008 | \$6,050 | \$262 | \$4,091 | \$0 | \$3,363 | \$0 | \$0 | \$932 | \$2,039 | \$16,737 |
| 2009 | \$5,966 | \$0 | \$5,727 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$661 | \$4,730 | \$17,085 |

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



6.4 Fair Market Rent

Overview

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

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

Fair market rent also allows community leaders to evaluate the adequacy of the supply of rental housing in the community by calculating how much a household must earn to afford a certain type of unit. A rental unit is defined as affordable if rent plus utilities is not more than 30 percent of income.

El Dorado County

From 2009 to 2010, El Dorado County rent prices consistently increased between 1.6 percent and 1.7 percent regardless of the number of bedrooms. Between 2000 and 2010, county rent prices increased on average approximately 54 percent.

Fair Market Rent

| Year | 0-Bedroom | 1-Bedroom | 2-Bedroom | 3-Bedroom | 4-Bedroom | 5-Bedroom | 6-Bedroom |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2000 | \$ 447 | \$ 504 | \$ 631 | \$ 875 | \$ 1,031 | \$ 1,186 | \$ 1,363 |
| 2001 | \$ 486 | \$ 547 | \$ 685 | \$ 950 | \$ 1,120 | \$ 1,288 | \$ 1,481 |
| 2002 | \$ 503 | \$ 566 | \$ 709 | \$ 983 | \$ 1,159 | \$ 1,333 | \$ 1,533 |
| 2003 | \$ 651 | \$ 733 | \$ 918 | \$ 1,273 | \$ 1,501 | \$ 1,726 | \$ 1,985 |
| 2004 | \$ 674 | \$ 759 | \$ 950 | \$ 1,318 | \$ 1,554 | \$ 1,787 | \$ 2,055 |
| 2005 | \$ 707 | \$ 812 | \$ 971 | \$ 1,403 | \$ 1,639 | \$ 1,885 | \$ 2,168 |
| 2006 | \$ 959 | \$ 691 | \$ 786 | \$ 1,384 | \$ 1,586 | \$ 1,824 | \$ 2,097 |
| 2007 | \$ 715 | \$ 813 | \$ 992 | \$ 1,431 | \$ 1,641 | \$ 1,887 | \$ 2,170 |
| 2008 | \$ 708 | \$ 805 | \$ 982 | \$ 1,417 | \$ 1,624 | \$ 1,868 | \$ 2,148 |
| 2009 | \$ 737 | \$ 838 | \$ 1,022 | \$ 1,475 | \$ 1,690 | \$ 1,944 | \$ 2,235 |
| 2010 | \$ 749 | \$ 852 | \$ 1,039 | \$ 1,499 | \$ 1,719 | \$ 1,977 | \$ 2,273 |

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

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

7. Travel & Tourism

People travel away from home for many reasons, including business, pleasure, and other personal reasons. A traveler is considered to be anyone who spends time in a community other than the one in which they reside, whether it is a day trip or an overnight stay. Many areas of Northern California rely on visitor spending as a significant part of the economy. This section presents data on travel to El Dorado County including data resulting from tourism and daily commutes. Estimates of the economic impacts of tourism travel are also presented in this section, including sales, income, and employment.

Tourism in El Dorado County is important due to a number of attractions in the area, including wilderness areas, camping, hiking, and fishing opportunities.

In this section:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
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| 7.2 Travel-Generated Employment..... | 94 |
| 7.3 Total Annual Tourism Earnings..... | 96 |
| 7.4 Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditures | 98 |
| 7.5 Selected Highway Traffic Volume | 100 |
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| 7.8 Vehicle Registration | 105 |

7.1 Travel Expenditures

Overview

Every year, the California Travel and Tourism Commission hires Dean Runyan Associates on contract to estimate the impacts of travel spending by county in California. Dean Runyan specializes in economic and market research related to travel, tourism, and recreation. They are on contract with ten U.S. states to produce travel spending estimates.

Travel and tourism spending includes all purchases made by a traveler at the point of sale while visiting a county. Travelers include those making day trips, staying overnight, and people just passing through (buying gasoline, etc.). The travel can be for any reason, including but not limited to recreation, business, personal, and family visits.

Travel expenditures is the base indicator for evaluating the impacts of travel and tourism in El Dorado County. It is an estimate from which the following three important indicators are calculated.

El Dorado County

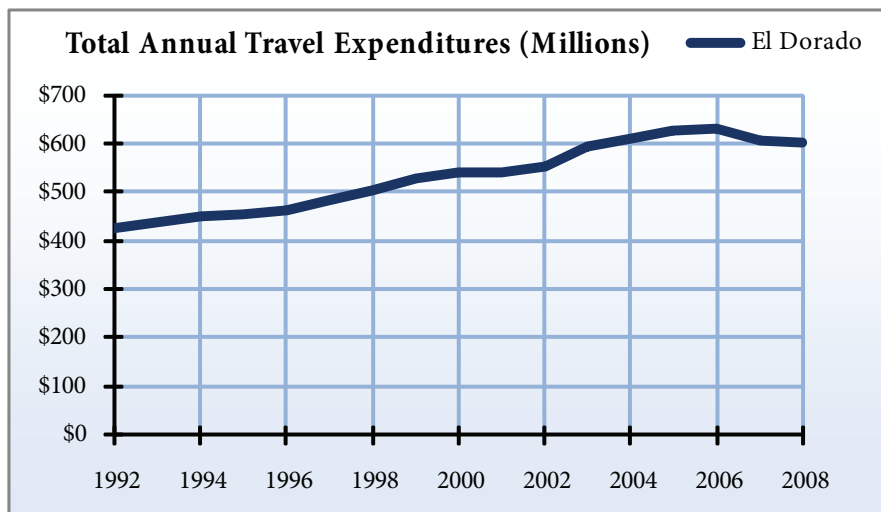
Over the past few decades, the travel and tourism industry has been responsible for a steady rise in the amount of money spent in California. Total travel expenditures in California in 2008 reached \$97.5 billion, a 3 percent increase from the previous year. Travel expenditures in El Dorado County decreased by 1 percent in the same year, to \$604.3 million. Between 1992 and 2008, El Dorado County was responsible for an annual average of 0.7 percent of all travel expenditures in California.

Total Annual Travel Expenditures by County and State (Millions)

| Year | Expenditures in County | Annual percent change | Expenditure in California | Annual percent change |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1992 | \$ 425.0 | n/a | \$ 50,700 | n/a |
| 1993 | \$ 438.1 | 3.1 % | \$ 51,600 | 1.8 % |
| 1994 | \$ 449.8 | 2.7 % | \$ 52,600 | 1.9 % |
| 1995 | \$ 455.7 | 1.3 % | \$ 54,200 | 3.0 % |
| 1996 | \$ 462.1 | 1.4 % | \$ 58,900 | 8.7 % |
| 1997 | \$ 484.4 | 4.8 % | \$ 64,100 | 8.8 % |
| 1998 | \$ 502.1 | 3.7 % | \$ 66,500 | 3.7 % |
| 1999 | \$ 528.1 | 5.2 % | \$ 70,900 | 6.6 % |
| 2000 | \$ 541.2 | 2.5 % | \$ 76,500 | 7.9 % |
| 2001 | \$ 542.5 | 0.2 % | \$ 73,300 | - 4.2 % |
| 2002 | \$ 552.2 | 1.8 % | \$ 72,700 | - 0.8 % |
| 2003 | \$ 595.3 | 7.8 % | \$ 75,600 | 4.0 % |
| 2004 | \$ 611.9 | 2.8 % | \$ 80,700 | 6.7 % |
| 2005 | \$ 629.4 | 2.9 % | \$ 87,000 | 7.8 % |
| 2006 | \$ 631.0 | 0.3 % | \$ 91,800 | 5.5 % |
| 2007 | \$ 608.5 | - 3.6 % | \$ 95,100 | 3.6 % |
| 2008 | \$ 604.3 | - 0.7 % | \$ 97,500 | 2.5 % |

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



The expenditures shown in the graph are estimated in current dollars and include the following:

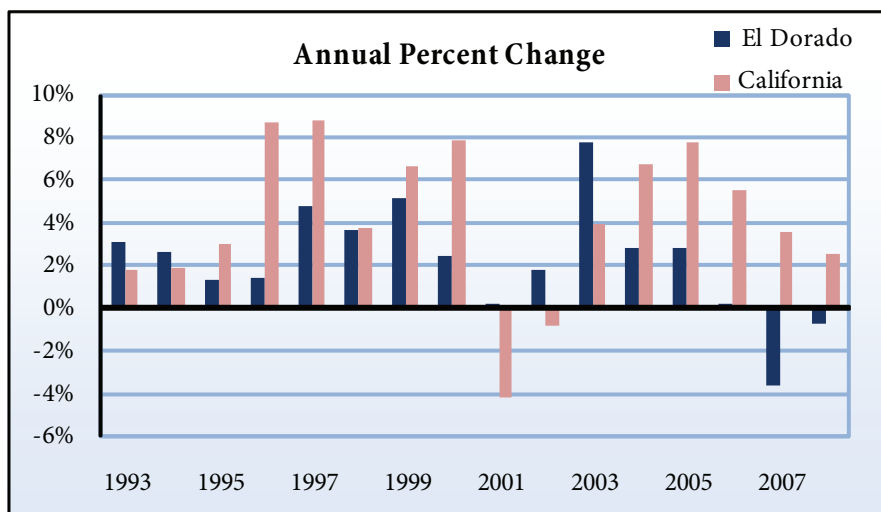
Accommodations refer to spending by travelers on lodging in hotels, motels, camping sites, and rented vacation homes.

Eating/drinking refers to purchases made by travelers at restaurants and other businesses that serve food and beverages for consumption on the premises.

Retail sales refer to spending by travelers on gifts and souvenirs, or any items other than food and recreation.

Transportation refers to spending by travelers for travel arrangements to and from their destinations.

Recreation refers to spending by travelers for amusement and enjoyment, such as admission to tourist attractions.



7.2 Travel-Generated Employment

Overview

The employment indicator is an estimate of the number of jobs generated in the county from travel spending shown in the previous indicator. Travel generated employment is spread across nearly all industries evaluated by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Travel-generated employment is the impact of travel spending on jobs and job growth in the county. It is a measure of the benefit to workers.

Travel and tourism can play a vital role in the economy and economic growth of small towns,

particularly those in Northern California dependent on visitors to wine country. It is a source of jobs for many otherwise less-skilled or -educated workers in the county.

El Dorado County

Travel-generated employment produced 8,500 jobs in El Dorado County in 2008, accounting for 9 percent of the total employment in the county. Between 2002 and 2004, El Dorado County experienced increases in travel-generated employment, but over the last four years employment has decreased.

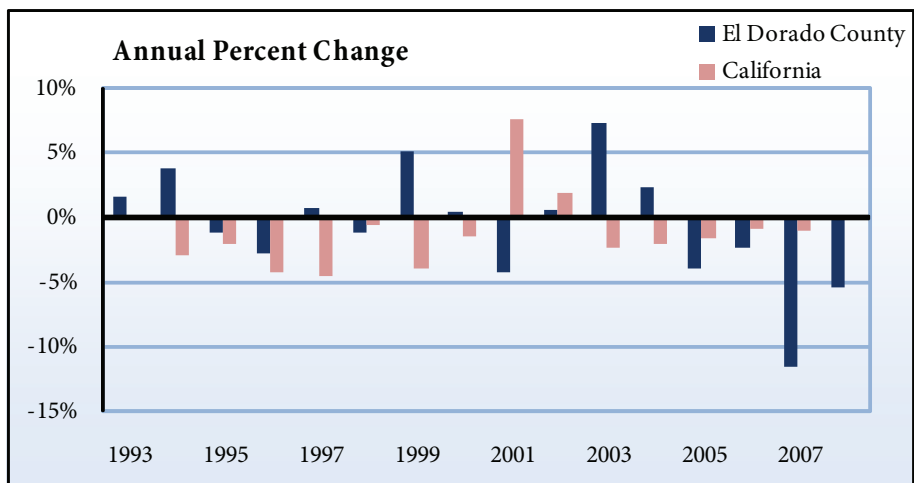
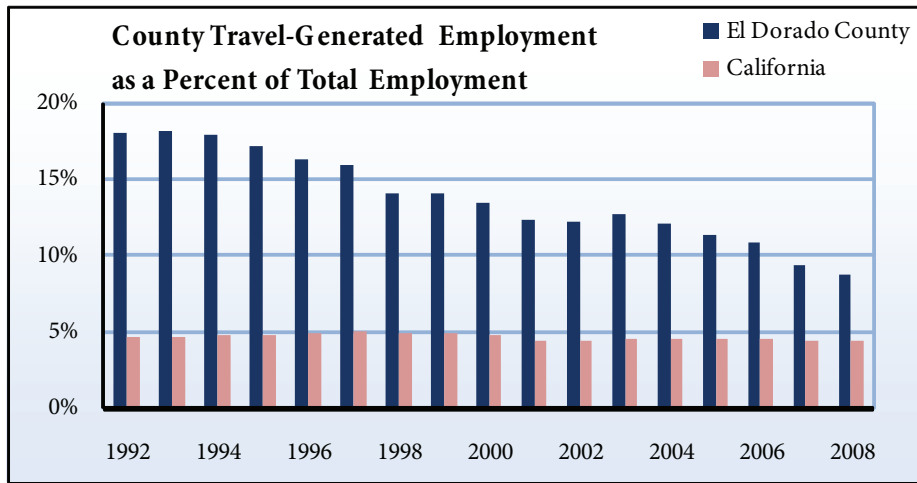
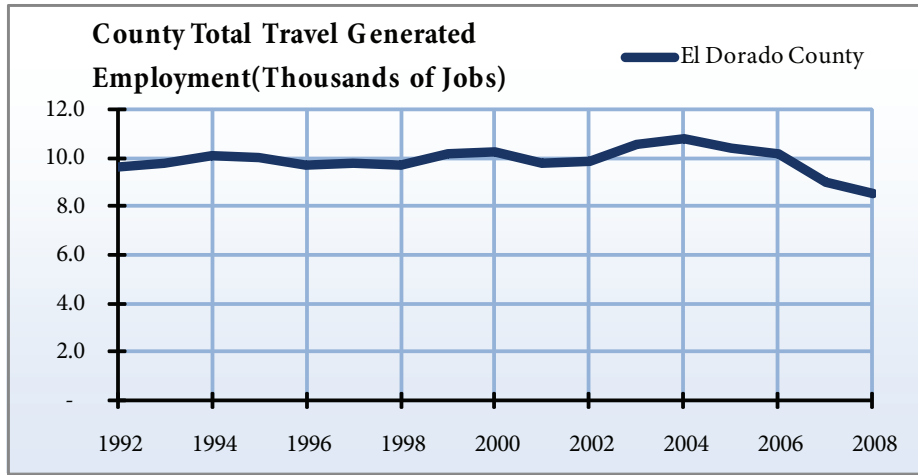
Between 1998 and 2008, El Dorado County was responsible for an annual average of 1 percent of the total travel-generated employment in the state.

Total Travel-Generated Employment (Thousands of Jobs)

| Year | Travel-generated employment | Annual percent change | Total employment | County | California |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Travel-generated employment as a percent of total employment | Travel-generated employment as a percent of total employment |
| 1992 | 9.6 | n/a | 53.1 | 18.0 % | 4.7 % |
| 1993 | 9.7 | 1.6 % | 53.6 | 18.2 % | 4.7 % |
| 1994 | 10.1 | 3.8 % | 56.6 | 17.9 % | 4.8 % |
| 1995 | 10.0 | - 1.1 % | 58.2 | 17.2 % | 4.8 % |
| 1996 | 9.7 | - 2.7 % | 59.7 | 16.3 % | 4.9 % |
| 1997 | 9.8 | 0.7 % | 61.3 | 16.0 % | 5.0 % |
| 1998 | 9.7 | - 1.2 % | 68.6 | 14.1 % | 4.9 % |
| 1999 | 10.2 | 5.2 % | 72.1 | 14.1 % | 4.9 % |
| 2000 | 10.2 | 0.5 % | 76.3 | 13.4 % | 4.8 % |
| 2001 | 9.8 | - 4.2 % | 79.5 | 12.3 % | 4.5 % |
| 2002 | 9.9 | 0.6 % | 80.4 | 12.3 % | 4.4 % |
| 2003 | 10.6 | 7.4 % | 83.0 | 12.8 % | 4.5 % |
| 2004 | 10.8 | 2.4 % | 89.2 | 12.1 % | 4.5 % |
| 2005 | 10.4 | - 3.9 % | 91.9 | 11.3 % | 4.5 % |
| 2006 | 10.2 | - 2.3 % | 93.8 | 10.8 % | 4.5 % |
| 2007 | 9.0 | - 11.6 % | 95.8 | 9.4 % | 4.4 % |
| 2008 | 8.5 | - 5.3 % | 97.2 | 8.8 % | 4.4 % |

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



7.3 Total Annual Travel Earnings

Overview

Earnings listed in this indicator are an estimate of the amount of personal income generated from the jobs shown in the previous indicator. As with employment, the earnings indicator represents those in nearly all industries evaluated by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Total annual tourism earnings are all the earnings of employees and business owners over the course of a year that can be attributed to travel expenditures, including wages and salaries, earned benefits, and proprietor income. Other earnings that do not directly relate to travel are excluded.

Tourism earnings measure the personal financial benefit of travel and tourism in El Dorado County. If earnings are increasing faster than the number of jobs, then travel and tourism jobs are generating higher wage jobs or the work season (if employment is seasonal) is expanding.

El Dorado County

El Dorado County's tourism industry generated \$224.8 million in 2008, which is a 1 percent decrease from the previous year, and \$42.1 million more than the county generated in 1998. Statewide, tourism earnings increased 2 percent in 2008. Between 1992 and 2008, El Dorado County's tourism earnings made up an annual average of 0.8 percent of all the tourism earnings in California.

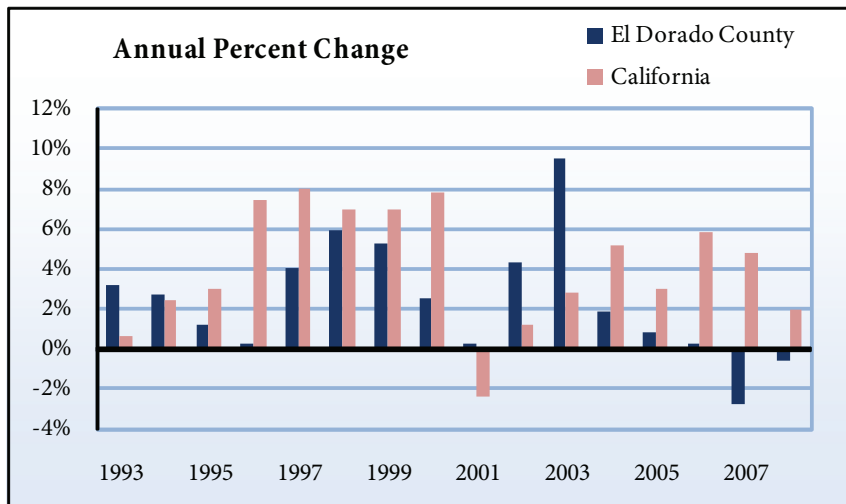
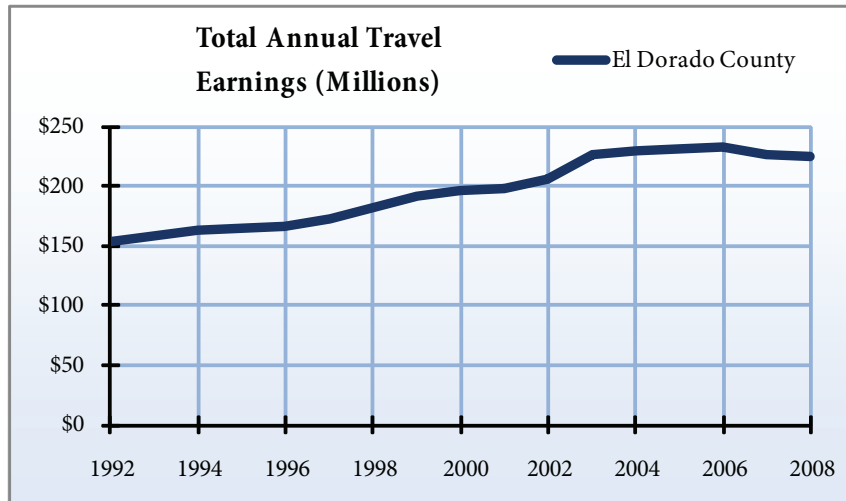
NOTE: Data prior to 1997 was not revised by Dean Runyan and Associates to include NAICS revisions at the time of writing. Therefore, data may not be comparable to previous years. Please contact the CED for any available updates in the near future.

Total Annual Travel Earnings by County and State (Millions)

| Year | Earnings in County | Annual percent change | Earnings in California | Annual percent change |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1992 | \$ 154.2 | n/a | \$ 16,400 | n/a |
| 1993 | \$ 159.1 | 3.2 % | \$ 16,500 | 0.6 % |
| 1994 | \$ 163.4 | 2.7 % | \$ 16,900 | 2.4 % |
| 1995 | \$ 165.4 | 1.2 % | \$ 17,400 | 3.0 % |
| 1996 | \$ 165.8 | 0.2 % | \$ 18,700 | 7.5 % |
| 1997 | \$ 172.5 | 4.0 % | \$ 20,200 | 8.0 % |
| 1998 | \$ 182.7 | 5.9 % | \$ 21,600 | 6.9 % |
| 1999 | \$ 192.4 | 5.3 % | \$ 23,100 | 6.9 % |
| 2000 | \$ 197.2 | 2.5 % | \$ 24,900 | 7.8 % |
| 2001 | \$ 197.8 | 0.3 % | \$ 24,300 | - 2.4 % |
| 2002 | \$ 206.4 | 4.3 % | \$ 24,600 | 1.2 % |
| 2003 | \$ 226.1 | 9.5 % | \$ 25,300 | 2.8 % |
| 2004 | \$ 230.3 | 1.9 % | \$ 26,600 | 5.1 % |
| 2005 | \$ 232.1 | 0.8 % | \$ 27,400 | 3.0 % |
| 2006 | \$ 232.7 | 0.3 % | \$ 29,000 | 5.8 % |
| 2007 | \$ 226.2 | - 2.8 % | \$ 30,400 | 4.8 % |
| 2008 | \$ 224.8 | - 0.6 % | \$ 31,000 | 2.0 % |

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



7.4 Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditures

Overview

The tax revenues indicator is an estimate of revenue generated by local government from travel expenditures shown earlier in this section. The revenue can be in the form of taxes, fees for service, fines, or any other source. The totals are not limited to general revenue, which can be spent at the discretion of the local governmental jurisdiction, but also include functional revenue that must be spent for a specific purpose.

Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditures, County and State (Millions)

| Year | Local tax revenues | State tax revenues | Total tax revenues | County Annual percent change | California Annual percent change |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1992 | \$ 9.7 | \$ 14.7 | \$ 24.4 | n/a | n/a |
| 1993 | \$ 10.1 | \$ 15.1 | \$ 25.2 | 3.3 % | 2.3 % |
| 1994 | \$ 10.4 | \$ 15.4 | \$ 25.8 | 2.4 % | 3.7 % |
| 1995 | \$ 10.5 | \$ 15.8 | \$ 26.3 | 1.9 % | 6.7 % |
| 1996 | \$ 10.4 | \$ 16.2 | \$ 26.6 | 1.1 % | 9.1 % |
| 1997 | \$ 10.7 | \$ 17.0 | \$ 27.7 | 4.1 % | 9.3 % |
| 1998 | \$ 11.3 | \$ 17.7 | \$ 29.0 | 4.7 % | 5.4 % |
| 1999 | \$ 12.1 | \$ 18.6 | \$ 30.7 | 5.9 % | 6.7 % |
| 2000 | \$ 12.6 | \$ 18.9 | \$ 31.5 | 2.6 % | 7.5 % |
| 2001 | \$ 12.4 | \$ 18.4 | \$ 30.8 | - 2.2 % | - 5.9 % |
| 2002 | \$ 12.7 | \$ 19.2 | \$ 31.9 | 3.6 % | 0.8 % |
| 2003 | \$ 13.7 | \$ 20.6 | \$ 34.3 | 7.5 % | 4.4 % |
| 2004 | \$ 13.8 | \$ 21.5 | \$ 35.3 | 2.9 % | 6.2 % |
| 2005 | \$ 14.2 | \$ 22.3 | \$ 36.5 | 3.4 % | 7.8 % |
| 2006 | \$ 14.4 | \$ 22.3 | \$ 36.7 | 0.5 % | 5.3 % |
| 2007 | \$ 13.6 | \$ 21.5 | \$ 35.1 | - 4.4 % | 4.1 % |
| 2008 | \$ 13.3 | \$ 21.3 | \$ 34.6 | - 1.4 % | 2.1 % |

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates

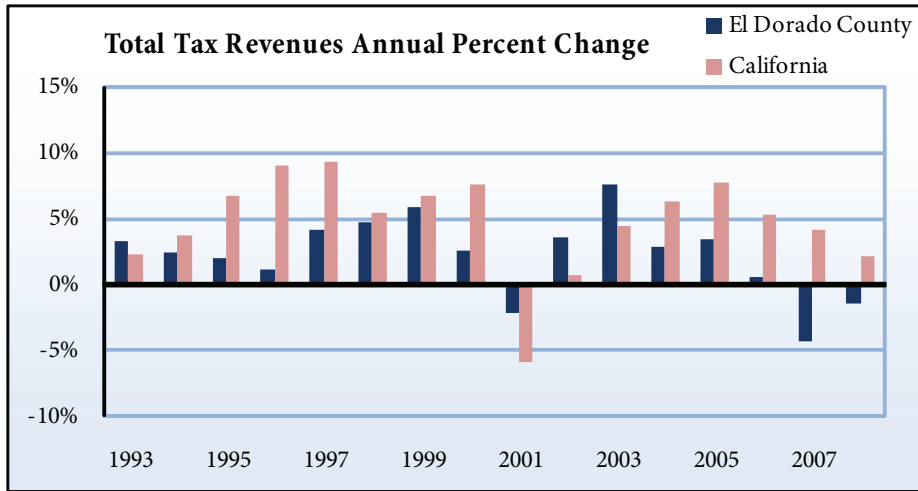
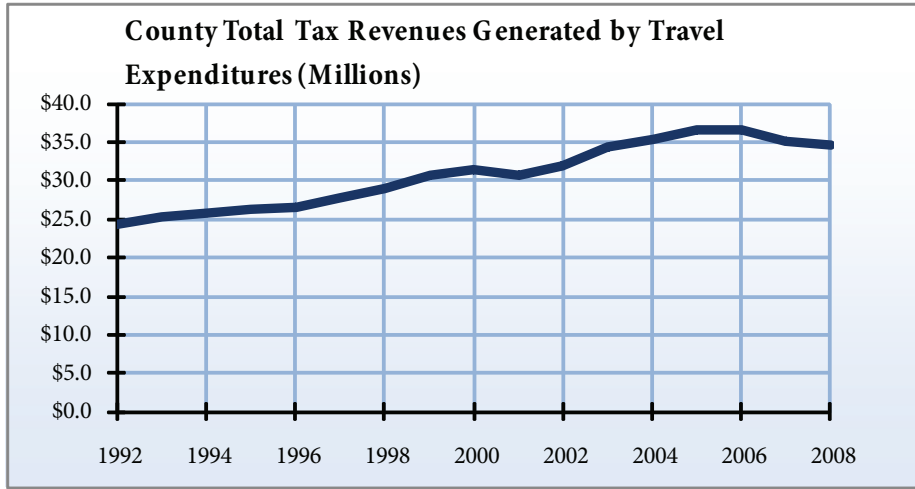
Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Local sales taxes and transient occupancy taxes (TOT) are typically the largest components of tax revenues generated by travel expenditures. This represents a portion of the revenues generated by sales of taxable items shown in section six.

Tax revenues generated by travel expenditures are a measure of the fiscal benefit to local governments in El Dorado County that is derived from travel and tourism. The size of the revenue impact can help determine the desirability of local government investment in promoting travel and tourism within its jurisdiction.

El Dorado County

Tourism tax revenues in El Dorado County decreased each of the last 2 years. In 1997, El Dorado County generated over \$27.7 million in tax revenues, including both local and state taxes. By 2008, total tax revenues in El Dorado County increased to \$34.6 million, a 19 percent increase since 1998. This was behind the state of California, which saw a 46 percent increase. During the same time period, El Dorado County's travel-generated local tax revenue increased 18 percent, while state tax revenues in the county increased 20 percent. Many attractions in the county offer untaxed goods and services, so the numbers may not reflect the total tourism activity in the county.



7.5 Selected Highway Traffic Volumes

Overview

Traffic volumes on California State Highways are estimated annually and measured on-the-ground periodically by the California Department of Transportation. The data is collected to help the state understand where traffic volume is growing and for planning traffic improvements.

Traffic volume is an indicator of change in economic interconnectivity between regions and communities. Most traffic growth over a ten-year period reflects increases in commute patterns, although other factors include increased shopping trips and commercial traffic.

Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes

| Highway/ Interstate | Location | 1999 | | 2009 | | Percent Change | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | North/ East | South/ West | North/ East | South/ West | North/ East | South/ West |
| 49 | MISSOURI FLAT RD | 13,400 | 12,300 | 15,000 | 13,500 | 11.9% | 9.8% |
| 49 | PLACERVILLE, PACIFIC/ MAIN STS | 15,600 | 2,600 | 5,400 | 3,500 | -65.4% | 34.6% |
| 49 | COOL, JCT. RTE. 193 EAST | 8,300 | 5,300 | 8,600 | 14,000 | 3.6% | 164.2% |
| 50 | LATROBE RD | 60,000 | 67,000 | 72,000 | 95,000 | 20.0% | 41.8% |
| 50 | PLACERVILLE, JCT. RTE. 49 | 38,000 | 45,000 | 40,000 | 45,000 | 5.3% | 0.0% |
| 50 | SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, PIONEER TRAIL RD | 41,000 | 35,500 | 31,500 | 31,500 | -23.2% | -11.3% |
| 89 | JCT. RTE. 50 | 18,000 | 4,400 | 16,900 | 4,500 | -6.1% | 2.3% |
| 193 | GEORGETOWN, LOWER MAIN ST | 2,050 | 4,950 | 3,550 | 5,300 | 73.2% | 7.1% |

Source: California Department of Transportation

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

7.6 Travel Time to Work

Overview

Travel time to work is the amount of time, in minutes, workers estimate it takes them to get to work on a normal workday. Travel time can be influenced by distance to work, traffic levels, and the means of transportation utilized (evaluated in the following indicator). It is measured every ten years by the decennial census.

As the U.S. economy heads toward a broader global market, the dynamics of transportation to and from work change as well. Commuting has become a way of life. People spend an increasing number of hours on the road traveling to and from work, and lose valuable time that otherwise might be spent working, at home, or in the marketplace. In addition, the increasing use of the Internet to conduct business has had an impact on the number of people working from their homes or nearby offices, while the expansion of large businesses in metropolitan areas attracts employees from rural areas. Commuting has had a tremendous effect on local economies, increasing the need for alternative forms of transportation, including public transit.

El Dorado County

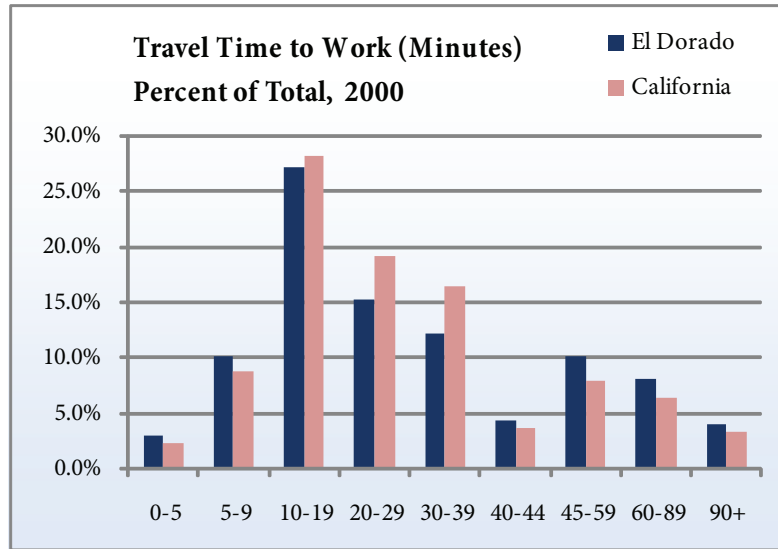
For many residents in El Dorado County, commuting to work is a ten- to nineteen-minute drive in a personal car, truck, or van. As of 2000, 19,619 residents in El Dorado County, which is 27.2 percent of total employed residents, commuted to their place of employment in a ten- to nineteen-minute drive, while 15.3 percent faced a commute of twenty to twenty-nine minutes. These were also the two most common commute times statewide. A significant number of El Dorado County residents had much easier commutes, with 9,407 people reporting a commute time of less than ten minutes. This number, which is 13.1 percent of all employed El Dorado County residents, is higher than the 11 percent of workers with similar commutes throughout California.

Travel Time to Work

| Travel Time to Work | 1990 | | 2000 | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Did not work at home | 55,290 | 96.1% | 67,904 | 94.2% |
| Less than 5 minutes | 2,398 | 4.2% | 2,139 | 3.0% |
| 5 to 9 minutes | 7,161 | 12.4% | 7,268 | 10.1% |
| 10 to 19 minutes | 18,158 | 31.6% | 19,619 | 27.2% |
| 20 to 29 minutes | 8,391 | 14.6% | 11,004 | 15.3% |
| 30 to 39 minutes | 6,956 | 12.1% | 8,783 | 12.2% |
| 40 to 44 minutes | 2,326 | 4.0% | 3,108 | 4.3% |
| 45 to 59 minutes | 5,193 | 9.0% | 7,258 | 10.1% |
| 60 to 89 minutes | 3,533 | 6.1% | 5,894 | 8.2% |
| 90 or more minutes | 1,174 | 2.0% | 2,831 | 3.9% |
| Worked at home | 2,257 | 3.9% | 4,215 | 5.8% |
| Total | 57,547 | 100.0% | 72,119 | 100.0% |

Source: Bureau of the Census

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



7.7 Means of Transportation to Work

Overview

Means of transportation to work is the type of vehicle or mode used to get from home to work on work days. As with travel time, it is only consistently measured by the decennial census unless a local survey is conducted during noncensus years.

Commuting is a necessary and regular part of life for most people in the workforce. The means by which the population travels to and from work can be used to analyze the need and importance of public transportation in a county.

El Dorado County

As of 2000, the vast majority of El Dorado County workers, 89.1 percent, got to work via car, truck, or van. Of those residents, 85.1 percent drove alone, compared to 83.2 percent throughout California in 2000. In the county, 14.9 percent of that group carpooled in the same year.

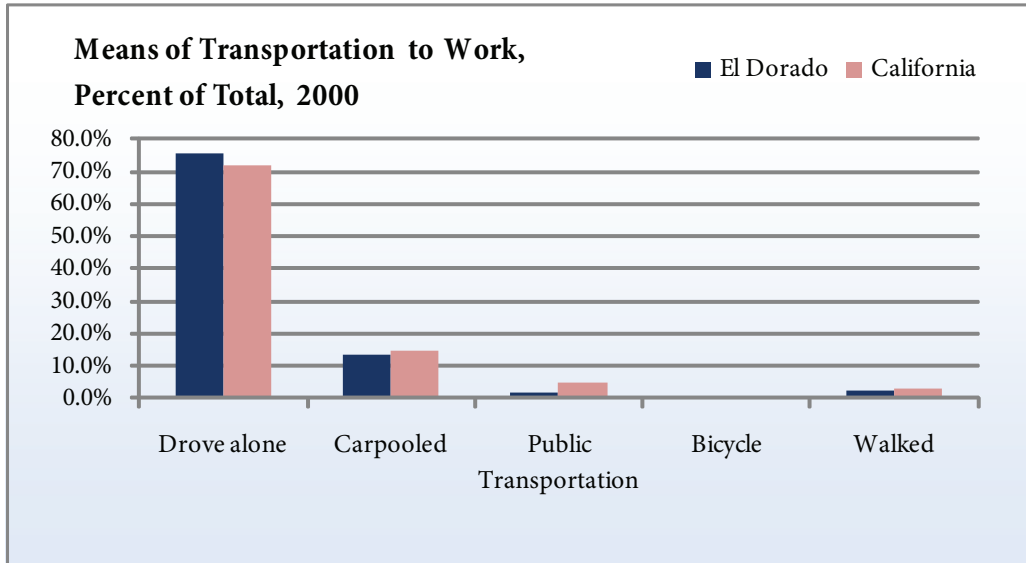
In 2000, 3.1 percent of El Dorado County's employed residents used nonmotorized means to get to work: 0.3 percent rode a bicycle, 2.2 percent walked, and 0.6 percent got to work using some other mode of transportation. Only 1.8 percent of the total number of employed residents in El Dorado County used public transportation of some kind, which can either be attributed to a lack of available public transportation, or a negative connotation associated with it.

Means of Transportation to Work

| Means of Transportation | 1990 | | 2000 | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Car, truck, or van | 51,610 | 89.7% | 64,255 | 89.1% |
| Drove alone | 43,213 | 75.1% | 54,656 | 75.8% |
| Carpooled | 8,397 | 14.6% | 9,599 | 13.3% |
| Public Transportation | 920 | 1.6% | 1,294 | 1.8% |
| Motorcycle | 132 | 0.2% | 123 | 0.2% |
| Bicycle | 213 | 0.4% | 244 | 0.3% |
| Walked | 1,947 | 3.4% | 1,570 | 2.2% |
| Other means | 468 | 0.8% | 418 | 0.6% |
| Worked at Home | 2,257 | 3.9% | 4,215 | 5.8% |
| Total | 57,547 | 100.0% | 72,119 | 100.0% |

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



7.8 Vehicle Registration

Overview

Registration is an annual fee based on vehicle type and required for all vehicles intended for use on the highway or in town. A biennial smog check is required for all gasoline vehicles made after 1975. Models made before that time are exempt, as well as models made within the last six years, some diesel powered vehicles, motorcycles, hybrids, and electric vehicles.

Vehicle registration, per capita, has generally

increased over time, meaning more cars on the road for every living person. Increasing volume of vehicles can indicate increasing traffic levels, the impacts of which may need to be addressed by state and local government bodies.

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) use vehicle registration fees to offset costs for road safety, maintenance, and repairs. Registration fees also benefit local projects, such as fingerprint identification for children in the community, the disposal of abandoned vehicles, Service Authority for Freeway Emergencies (SAFE), auto theft deterrence/DUI educational prevention tactics, and air quality monitoring and management programs.

El Dorado County

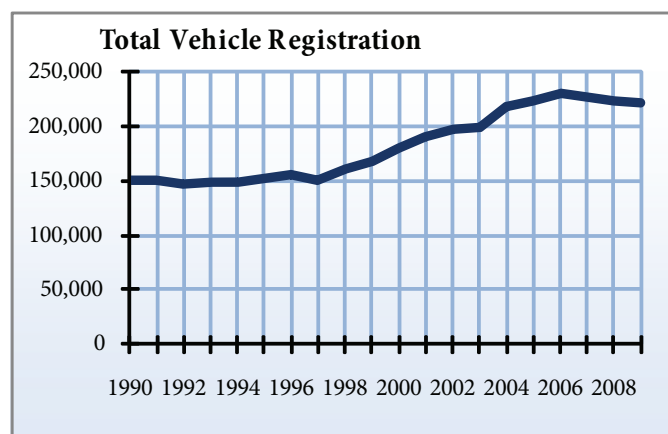
The number of total vehicle registrations had increased steadily in El Dorado County until reaching a peak of 229,791 in 2006. It has since fallen to 220,799 in 2009. Of these, 121,768 were automobiles, 47,309 were trucks, 41,555 were trailers, and 8,158 were motorcycles. These numbers are expected to rise as more people obtain their driver's license and begin driving in El Dorado County. Because registration fees in certain cases can be more than \$400, vehicle registration and

Estimated Fee Paid Vehicle Registrations

| Year | Autos | Trucks | Trailers | Mortorcycles | Total |
|------|---------|--------|----------|--------------|---------|
| 1990 | 81,941 | 40,362 | 22,185 | 3,841 | 150,319 |
| 1991 | 85,323 | 38,460 | 20,404 | 4,253 | 150,431 |
| 1992 | 83,601 | 36,674 | 20,357 | 4,126 | 146,750 |
| 1993 | 84,125 | 36,415 | 21,678 | 4,081 | 148,292 |
| 1994 | 85,135 | 36,672 | 20,981 | 4,071 | 148,853 |
| 1995 | 87,043 | 37,181 | 22,684 | 4,161 | 153,064 |
| 1996 | 88,725 | 37,956 | 23,207 | 4,184 | 156,068 |
| 1997 | 85,369 | 35,885 | 23,571 | 3,296 | 150,118 |
| 1998 | 93,259 | 38,606 | 23,949 | 3,421 | 161,233 |
| 1999 | 95,962 | 39,977 | 26,161 | 3,674 | 167,773 |
| 2000 | 100,916 | 41,915 | 30,473 | 4,161 | 179,465 |
| 2001 | 105,836 | 43,438 | 34,403 | 4,736 | 190,414 |
| 2002 | 110,817 | 46,075 | 33,075 | 5,126 | 197,095 |
| 2003 | 110,652 | 46,069 | 35,320 | 5,667 | 199,711 |
| 2004 | 119,460 | 49,593 | 41,050 | 6,534 | 218,641 |
| 2005 | 119,094 | 49,152 | 46,586 | 7,003 | 223,840 |
| 2006 | 121,335 | 50,063 | 48,761 | 7,626 | 229,791 |
| 2007 | 122,360 | 50,190 | 43,773 | 7,935 | 226,265 |
| 2008 | 122,082 | 48,376 | 43,066 | 8,393 | 223,925 |
| 2009 | 121,768 | 47,309 | 41,555 | 8,158 | 220,799 |

Source: California Department of Motor Vehicles

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



8. Community Health

Health and human service agencies are involved in treating and monitoring the health care needs of the community. Community health indicators measure the success of programs and services that provide access to physical and mental support for the community.

When considering community health indicators, it is helpful to look not only at traditional medical indicators (births, deaths, etc.), but those that measure individual and collective health as well. Individual health may be influenced by a variety of factors, including educational attainment, employment, environmental factors, and even community relations. Other indicators measure the availability, and perhaps the adequacy, of health care services in the area.

Indicators in this section can be linked to issues of unemployment and poverty as poverty can affect a person's ability to receive adequate health care. Conversely health issues can affect a person's ability to work and improve their standard of living.

In this section:

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8.1 Death Rate

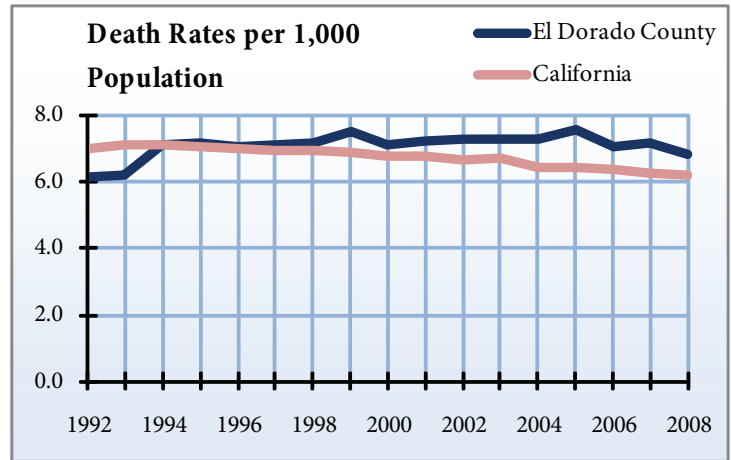
Overview

The data is reported by place of residence at the time of death; as long as the decedent was a permanent resident of El Dorado County at the time of death, they are included. Age and race/ethnicity of decedent, place of death, and cause of death, among other characteristics are also reported to the California Department of Public Health.

Death statistics are essential when evaluating public health and generally identifies the degree to which the county has an aging population. This data is used for identifying health issues in the community, and targeting public health programs and services. Age-adjusted death rates are not published by CDPH at the county level.

El Dorado County

1,227 El Dorado County residents died in 2008. The death rate in El Dorado County decreased from 7.1 deaths per 1,000 residents in 1998 to 6.8 in 2008. In comparison, California had a lower death rate of 6.2 deaths in 2008 per 1,000 residents, and it also has a decreasing death rate. A death rate higher than that of California's death rate means either or both of the following are true: the population of the county is much older than that of California's population, or El Dorado County residents have a lower standard of living/health than the California average.



Number of Deaths, County

| Year | Number | Rate per 1,000 |
|------|--------|----------------|
| 1991 | 901 | 6.9 |
| 1992 | 827 | 6.1 |
| 1993 | 856 | 6.2 |
| 1994 | 1,004 | 7.1 |
| 1995 | 1,026 | 7.1 |
| 1996 | 1,024 | 7.0 |
| 1997 | 1,053 | 7.1 |
| 1998 | 1,078 | 7.1 |
| 1999 | 1,149 | 7.5 |
| 2000 | 1,101 | 7.1 |
| 2001 | 1,161 | 7.2 |
| 2002 | 1,191 | 7.3 |
| 2003 | 1,213 | 7.3 |
| 2004 | 1,235 | 7.3 |
| 2005 | 1,303 | 7.5 |
| 2006 | 1,233 | 7.0 |
| 2007 | 1,275 | 7.2 |
| 2008 | 1,227 | 6.8 |

Source: California Department of Public Health

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Number of Deaths, California

| Year | Number | Rate per 1,000 |
|------|---------|----------------|
| 1991 | 214,220 | 7.1 |
| 1992 | 214,586 | 7.0 |
| 1993 | 220,271 | 7.1 |
| 1994 | 222,854 | 7.1 |
| 1995 | 222,626 | 7.0 |
| 1996 | 222,308 | 7.0 |
| 1997 | 223,438 | 6.9 |
| 1998 | 225,450 | 6.9 |
| 1999 | 227,965 | 6.9 |
| 2000 | 228,281 | 6.8 |
| 2001 | 232,790 | 6.8 |
| 2002 | 233,246 | 6.7 |
| 2003 | 239,325 | 6.7 |
| 2004 | 232,464 | 6.4 |
| 2005 | 236,220 | 6.4 |
| 2006 | 236,452 | 6.4 |
| 2007 | 233,467 | 6.2 |
| 2008 | 234,072 | 6.2 |

Source: California Department of Public Health

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

8.2 Birth Rate

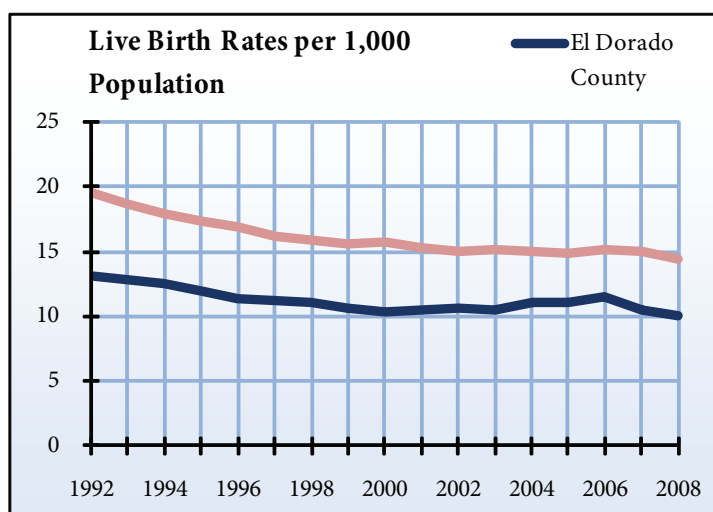
Overview

The birth rate is the number of live births that occur for every 1,000 people in the county. The number of births and rate is tabulated by the California Department of Public Health from records of the state's county health departments.

Birth rates indicate the degree to which the population reproduces. High birth rates can indicate a healthier population, although lower birth rates may be due to fewer family-age adults in the community, or a greater propensity for lifestyles that include smaller than average families. Birth rates tend to increase slightly during economic booms and decrease slightly during recessions, although long-term trends in birth rates are not an indicator of long-term economic activity.

El Dorado County

County birth rates are consistently below average compared to the state, which is attributable to the higher senior population of the county. Rates have been declining along with those of the state since 1991.



Number of Live Births, County

| Year | Number | Rate per 1,000 |
|------|--------|----------------|
| 1991 | 1,956 | 15.0 |
| 1992 | 1,773 | 13.1 |
| 1993 | 1,789 | 12.9 |
| 1994 | 1,792 | 12.6 |
| 1995 | 1,726 | 12.0 |
| 1996 | 1,664 | 11.4 |
| 1997 | 1,666 | 11.2 |
| 1998 | 1,677 | 11.1 |
| 1999 | 1,637 | 10.7 |
| 2000 | 1,628 | 10.5 |
| 2001 | 1,698 | 10.6 |
| 2002 | 1,765 | 10.8 |
| 2003 | 1,751 | 10.5 |
| 2004 | 1,897 | 11.2 |
| 2005 | 1,930 | 11.1 |
| 2006 | 2,036 | 11.6 |
| 2007 | 1,881 | 10.6 |
| 2008 | 1,814 | 10.1 |

Source: California

Department of Public

Created by: Center for

Economic Development,

California State University,

Chico

Number of Live Births, California

| Year | Number | Rate per 1,000 |
|------|---------|----------------|
| 1991 | 609,228 | 20.2 |
| 1992 | 600,838 | 19.6 |
| 1993 | 584,483 | 18.8 |
| 1994 | 567,034 | 18.0 |
| 1995 | 551,226 | 17.4 |
| 1996 | 538,628 | 16.9 |
| 1997 | 524,174 | 16.3 |
| 1998 | 521,265 | 16.0 |
| 1999 | 518,073 | 15.6 |
| 2000 | 531,285 | 15.8 |
| 2001 | 527,371 | 15.3 |
| 2002 | 529,245 | 15.1 |
| 2003 | 540,827 | 15.2 |
| 2004 | 544,685 | 15.0 |
| 2005 | 548,700 | 15.0 |
| 2006 | 562,157 | 15.2 |
| 2007 | 566,137 | 15.1 |
| 2008 | 551,567 | 14.6 |

Source: California

Department of Public Health

Created by: Center for

Economic Development,

California State University,

Chico

8.3 Leading Causes of Death

Overview

Each death in the county is reported with certain characteristic information, including age and race/ethnicity of decedent, place of residence at time of death, and cause of death, among other characteristics. This indicator includes data on the ten leading causes of death in California each year, broken out by county. The tables show the number of deaths in El Dorado and in California in order of California's top ten most common causes of death in California between 1999 and 2008.

El Dorado County

The leading cause of death in El Dorado County is cancer, which is the second leading cause of death in the state. The second leading cause of death in El Dorado County is heart disease, California's leading cause of death. In the last ten years, the number of deaths caused by heart disease has fluctuated between 343 with 301 deaths in 2008.

Leading Causes of Death, County

| Cause of Death | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| All Causes | 1,149 | 1,101 | 1,161 | 1,191 | 1,213 | 1,235 | 1,303 | 1,233 | 1,275 | 1,227 |
| Heart Disease | 343 | 275 | 324 | 329 | 292 | 341 | 304 | 313 | 298 | 301 |
| Cancer | 302 | 300 | 295 | 323 | 324 | 296 | 319 | 300 | 319 | 333 |
| Cerebro-Vascular Disease | 76 | 69 | 66 | 72 | 74 | 76 | 83 | 52 | 56 | 56 |
| Pulmonary Disease | 51 | 67 | 71 | 84 | 75 | 73 | 104 | 70 | 79 | 76 |
| Accidents | 47 | 54 | 65 | 47 | 55 | 59 | 74 | 86 | 96 | 70 |
| Alzheimers | 40 | 22 | 33 | 32 | 36 | 33 | 41 | 32 | 48 | 59 |
| Diabetes | 28 | 28 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 29 | 20 |
| Pneumonia & Influenza | 17 | 29 | 38 | 35 | 24 | 33 | 33 | 36 | 18 | 23 |
| Cirrhosis | 21 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 30 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 16 |
| Suicide | 21 | 19 | 25 | 22 | 29 | 14 | 34 | 31 | 21 | 16 |
| All other causes | 203 | 220 | 208 | 211 | 264 | 254 | 265 | 267 | 288 | 257 |

Source: California Department of Public Health

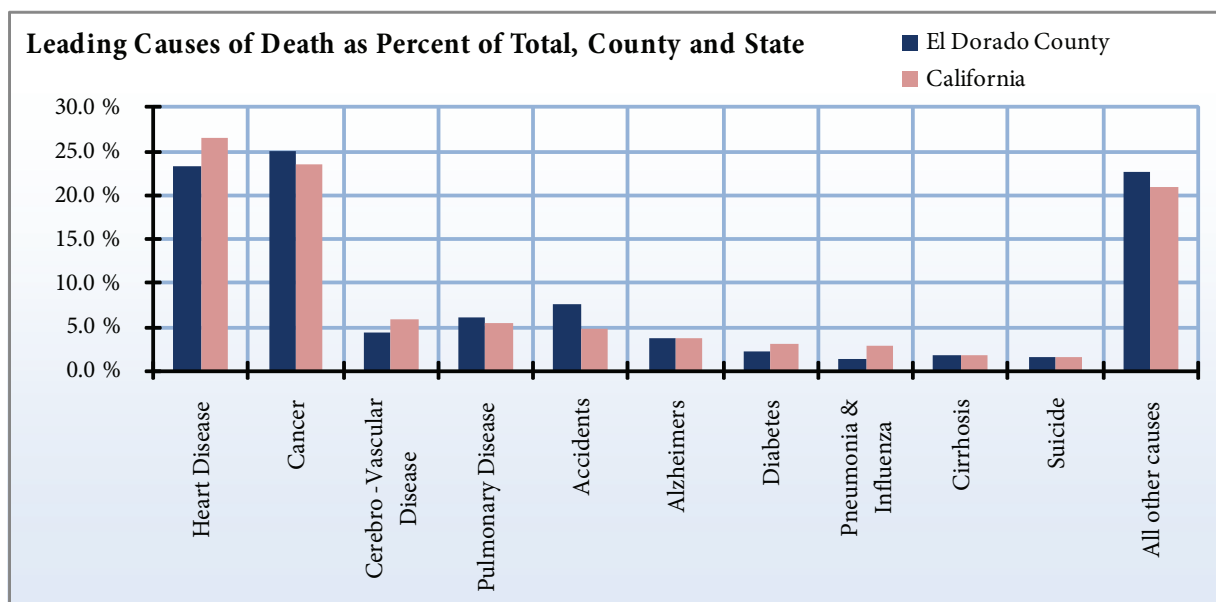
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Leading Causes of Death, California

| Cause of Death | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| All Causes | 227,965 | 228,281 | 232,790 | 233,246 | 239,325 | 232,464 | 236,220 | 236,452 | 233,467 | 234,072 |
| Heart Disease | 69,900 | 68,533 | 69,004 | 68,387 | 69,013 | 65,002 | 64,689 | 64,648 | 62,220 | 60,739 |
| Cancer | 52,880 | 53,005 | 53,810 | 53,926 | 54,307 | 53,708 | 54,613 | 54,043 | 54,918 | 54,579 |
| Cerebro-Vascular Disease | 18,079 | 18,090 | 18,078 | 17,551 | 17,686 | 16,884 | 15,551 | 15,011 | 13,724 | 13,792 |
| Pulmonary Disease | 13,187 | 12,754 | 13,056 | 12,643 | 13,380 | 12,519 | 13,167 | 12,807 | 12,497 | 13,346 |
| Accidents | 8,940 | 8,814 | 9,274 | 9,882 | 10,470 | 10,614 | 10,926 | 11,236 | 11,426 | 10,667 |
| Alzheimers | 8,014 | 4,398 | 4,897 | 5,405 | 6,585 | 6,962 | 7,694 | 8,141 | 8,495 | 10,095 |
| Diabetes | 6,004 | 6,203 | 6,457 | 6,783 | 7,088 | 7,119 | 7,679 | 7,367 | 7,395 | 7,349 |
| Pneumonia & Influenza | 3,934 | 8,355 | 8,167 | 8,098 | 8,184 | 7,331 | 7,537 | 7,329 | 6,522 | 6,576 |
| Cirrhosis | 3,546 | 3,673 | 3,759 | 3,725 | 3,832 | 3,686 | 3,819 | 3,826 | 4,052 | 4,142 |
| Suicide | 3,047 | 3,113 | 3,256 | 3,210 | 3,396 | 3,364 | 3,188 | 3,296 | 3,543 | 3,729 |
| All other causes | 40,434 | 41,343 | 43,032 | 43,636 | 45,384 | 45,275 | 47,357 | 48,748 | 48,675 | 49,058 |

Source: California Department of Public Health

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



8.4 Infant Mortality

Overview

Infant mortality is used to compare the health and well-being of populations across and within countries.

Infant mortality rates are a subset of total deaths presented earlier in this section and are the sum of infant and neonatal deaths, which are described below:

Neonatal death is a death occurring within the first twenty-eight days of life.

Infant death is a death occurring during the first year of life.

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

El Dorado County

There were a total of eight infant deaths in El Dorado County in 2007, an increase of one death from the previous year. In 2002, El Dorado County saw the highest number of infant deaths since 1994.

At the time of data collection the most current data available was from 2007.

**Number of Infant Deaths,
County**

| Year | Number | Deaths per |
|------|--------|-------------------|
| | | 1,000 live births |
| 1999 | 8 | 4.9 |
| 2000 | 3 | 1.8 |
| 2001 | 9 | 5.3 |
| 2002 | 12 | 6.8 |
| 2003 | 4 | 2.3 |
| 2004 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 2005 | 5 | 2.6 |
| 2006 | 7 | 3.4 |
| 2007 | 8 | 4.3 |

Source: California Department of Public Health

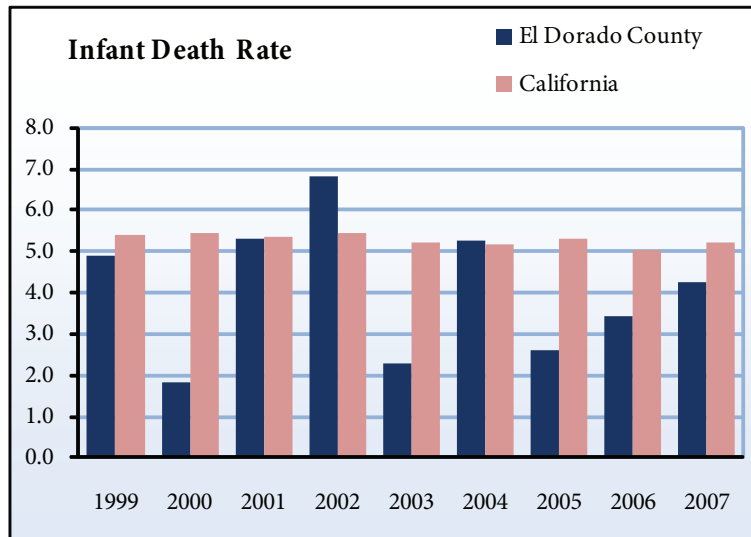
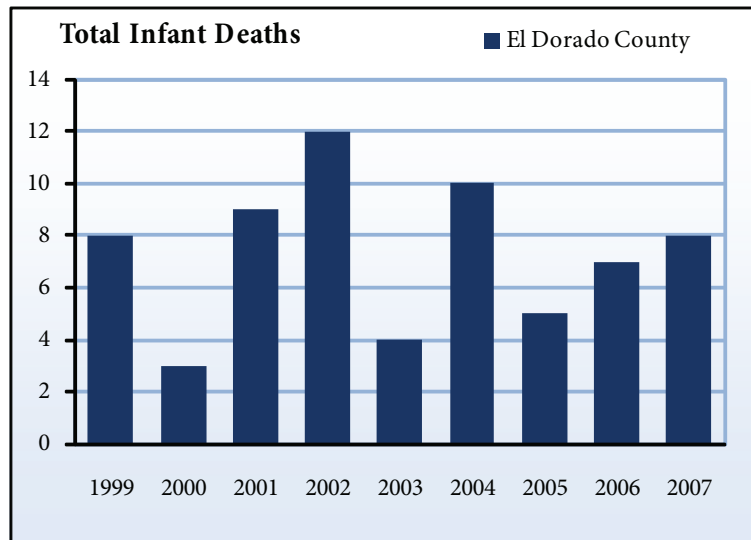
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**Number of Infant Deaths,
California**

| Year | Number | Deaths per |
|------|--------|-------------------|
| | | 1,000 live births |
| 1999 | 2,787 | 5.4 |
| 2000 | 2,884 | 5.4 |
| 2001 | 2,815 | 5.3 |
| 2002 | 2,875 | 5.4 |
| 2003 | 2,819 | 5.2 |
| 2004 | 2,811 | 5.2 |
| 2005 | 2,913 | 5.3 |
| 2006 | 2,829 | 5.0 |
| 2007 | 2,941 | 5.2 |

Source: California Department of Public Health

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8.5 Low Birth Weight Infants

Overview

Births of infants with a low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams, about 5.5 pounds) are reported by the California Department of Health Services as a subset of birth data.

Low birth weight is a major cause of infant mortality. Birth weight is also an important element in childhood development. There are many factors that lead to low birth weights, such as smoking tobacco during pregnancy, using alcohol or other nonprescribed substances, poor nutrition, inadequate prenatal care, and premature birth.

Low birth weight babies are at a higher risk to be born with underdeveloped organs. This can lead to lung problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding of the brain, vision loss, and/or serious intestinal problems. Low birth weight babies are more than twenty times more likely to die in their first year of life than babies born at a normal weight.

El Dorado County

The total number of low birth weight babies was 120 in El Dorado County in 2008, which was 6.6 percent of the total number of births in the same year. This percentage has decreased from 7 percent in 2002 and 2003, and is 0.2 percent less than the rate of low birth weight babies across California.

Low Birth Weight Infants, California

| Year | Number | Percent of live births |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| 1990 | 35,474 | 5.8 % |
| 1991 | 35,359 | 5.8 % |
| 1992 | 35,608 | 5.9 % |
| 1993 | 35,116 | 6.0 % |
| 1994 | 34,876 | 6.2 % |
| 1995 | 33,588 | 6.1 % |
| 1996 | 32,649 | 6.1 % |
| 1997 | 32,232 | 6.1 % |
| 1998 | 32,438 | 6.2 % |
| 1999 | 31,686 | 6.1 % |
| 2000 | 32,853 | 6.2 % |
| 2001 | 33,196 | 6.3 % |
| 2002 | 33,859 | 6.4 % |
| 2003 | 35,659 | 6.6 % |
| 2004 | 36,481 | 6.7 % |
| 2005 | 37,653 | 6.9 % |
| 2006 | 38,517 | 6.9 % |
| 2007 | 38,923 | 6.9 % |
| 2008 | 37,507 | 6.8 % |

Source: California

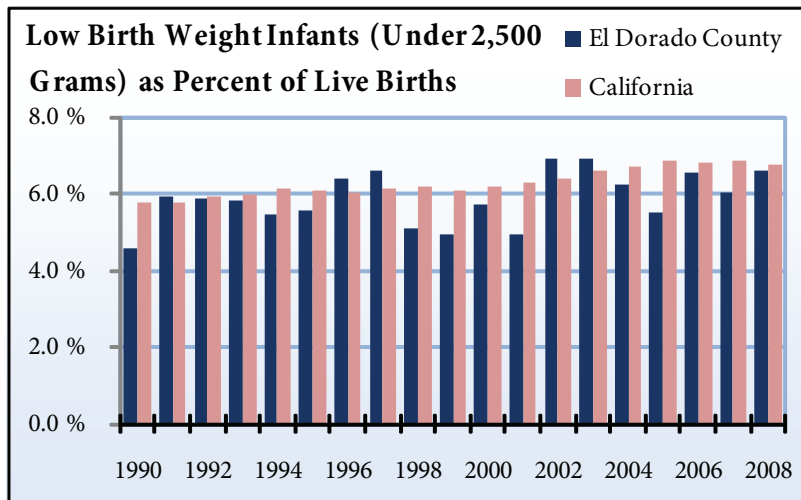
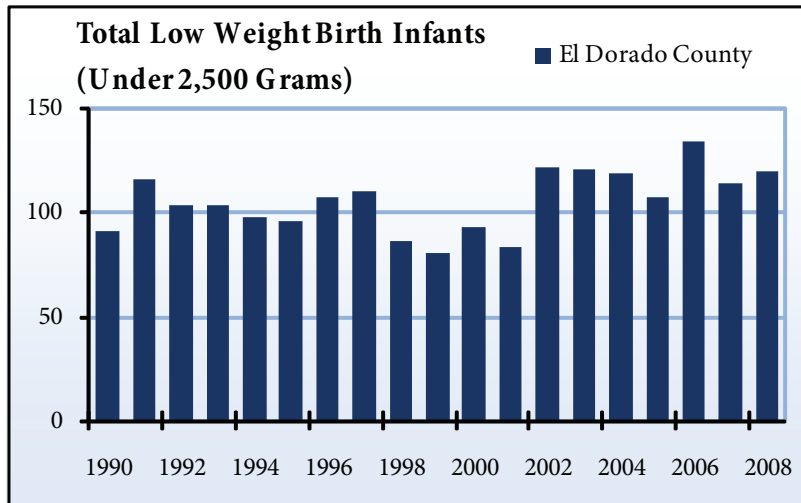
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Low Birth Weight Infants, County

| Year | Number | Percent of live births |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| 1990 | 91 | 4.6 % |
| 1991 | 116 | 5.9 % |
| 1992 | 104 | 5.9 % |
| 1993 | 104 | 5.8 % |
| 1994 | 98 | 5.5 % |
| 1995 | 96 | 5.6 % |
| 1996 | 107 | 6.4 % |
| 1997 | 110 | 6.6 % |
| 1998 | 86 | 5.1 % |
| 1999 | 81 | 4.9 % |
| 2000 | 93 | 5.7 % |
| 2001 | 84 | 4.9 % |
| 2002 | 122 | 6.9 % |
| 2003 | 121 | 6.9 % |
| 2004 | 119 | 6.3 % |
| 2005 | 107 | 5.5 % |
| 2006 | 134 | 6.6 % |
| 2007 | 114 | 6.1 % |
| 2008 | 120 | 6.6 % |

Source: California

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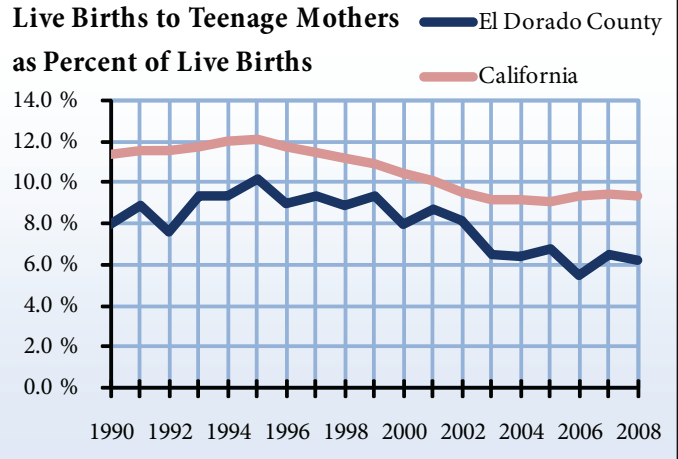


8.6 Teenage Pregnancy

Overview

Teen births are reported by the California Department of Health Services as births to mothers under the age of twenty. It is a subset of the birth data published by the California Department of Public Health.

Teen pregnancy is a major national and state con-



Total Teen Births, California

| Year | Number | Percent of live births |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| 1990 | 69,560 | 11.4 % |
| 1991 | 70,322 | 11.5 % |
| 1992 | 69,272 | 11.5 % |
| 1993 | 68,519 | 11.7 % |
| 1994 | 68,198 | 12.0 % |
| 1995 | 66,644 | 12.1 % |
| 1996 | 63,118 | 11.7 % |
| 1997 | 59,851 | 11.4 % |
| 1998 | 58,141 | 11.2 % |
| 1999 | 56,577 | 10.9 % |
| 2000 | 55,373 | 10.4 % |
| 2001 | 52,966 | 10.0 % |
| 2002 | 50,201 | 9.5 % |
| 2003 | 49,330 | 9.1 % |
| 2004 | 49,737 | 9.1 % |
| 2005 | 50,017 | 9.1 % |
| 2006 | 52,770 | 9.4 % |
| 2007 | 53,393 | 9.4 % |
| 2008 | 51,704 | 9.4 % |

Source: California Department of Public Health
Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Total Teen Births, County

| Year | Number | Percent of live births |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| 1990 | 159 | 8.0 % |
| 1991 | 174 | 8.9 % |
| 1992 | 135 | 7.6 % |
| 1993 | 167 | 9.3 % |
| 1994 | 167 | 9.3 % |
| 1995 | 176 | 10.2 % |
| 1996 | 150 | 9.0 % |
| 1997 | 155 | 9.3 % |
| 1998 | 149 | 8.9 % |
| 1999 | 153 | 9.3 % |
| 2000 | 129 | 7.9 % |
| 2001 | 148 | 8.7 % |
| 2002 | 144 | 8.2 % |
| 2003 | 113 | 6.5 % |
| 2004 | 122 | 6.4 % |
| 2005 | 131 | 6.8 % |
| 2006 | 111 | 5.5 % |
| 2007 | 123 | 6.5 % |
| 2008 | 112 | 6.2 % |

Source: California Department of Public Health
Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

cern because teen mothers and their babies face increased risks to their health and economic status. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, teen mothers are more likely than mothers over age twenty to give birth prematurely (before thirty-seven completed weeks of pregnancy). Many factors contribute to the increased risk of health problems of babies born to teenage mothers. Teens often have poor eating habits and neglect taking vitamins. Many teens smoke, drink alcohol, or even take drugs.

Teenage mothers are more likely to drop out of high school than those who wait until later years to have their own children. Usually lacking necessary education skills, teenage mothers potentially have a harder time finding and keeping well-paying jobs.

El Dorado County

Births to teenage mothers in El Dorado County represented 10 percent of all live births in 1995, but have since been decreasing even though the population has grown. Also, teen pregnancy rates in El Dorado County have always been lower than the overall incidence throughout California. Only 6.2 percent of all births in the county were from teen mothers in 2008, lower than the California average of 9.4 percent.

8.7 Late Prenatal Care

Overview

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

first sought medical care during her pregnancy.

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

Births With Late or No Prenatal Care, California

| Year | Number | Percent of live births |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| 1990 | 42,553 | 7.0 % |
| 1991 | 38,277 | 6.3 % |
| 1992 | 31,755 | 5.3 % |
| 1993 | 29,185 | 5.0 % |
| 1994 | 27,458 | 4.8 % |
| 1995 | 25,099 | 4.6 % |
| 1996 | 20,328 | 3.8 % |
| 1997 | 19,244 | 3.7 % |
| 1998 | 18,650 | 3.6 % |
| 1999 | 16,319 | 3.1 % |
| 2000 | 16,051 | 3.0 % |
| 2001 | 15,258 | 2.9 % |
| 2002 | 13,606 | 2.6 % |
| 2003 | 13,447 | 2.5 % |
| 2004 | 14,123 | 2.6 % |
| 2005 | 14,635 | 2.7 % |
| 2006 | 15,658 | 2.8 % |
| 2007 | 17,847 | 3.2 % |
| 2008 | 17,388 | 3.2 % |

Source: California

Department of Public Health

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Chico

Births With Late or No Prenatal Care, County

| Year | Number | Percent of live births |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| 1990 | 126 | 6.3 % |
| 1991 | 75 | 3.8 % |
| 1992 | 48 | 2.7 % |
| 1993 | 79 | 4.4 % |
| 1994 | 42 | 2.3 % |
| 1995 | 51 | 3.0 % |
| 1996 | 45 | 2.7 % |
| 1997 | 53 | 3.2 % |
| 1998 | 34 | 2.0 % |
| 1999 | 53 | 3.2 % |
| 2000 | 32 | 2.0 % |
| 2001 | 37 | 2.2 % |
| 2002 | 27 | 1.5 % |
| 2003 | 31 | 1.8 % |
| 2004 | 41 | 2.2 % |
| 2005 | 49 | 2.5 % |
| 2006 | 43 | 2.1 % |
| 2007 | 50 | 2.7 % |
| 2008 | 52 | 2.9 % |

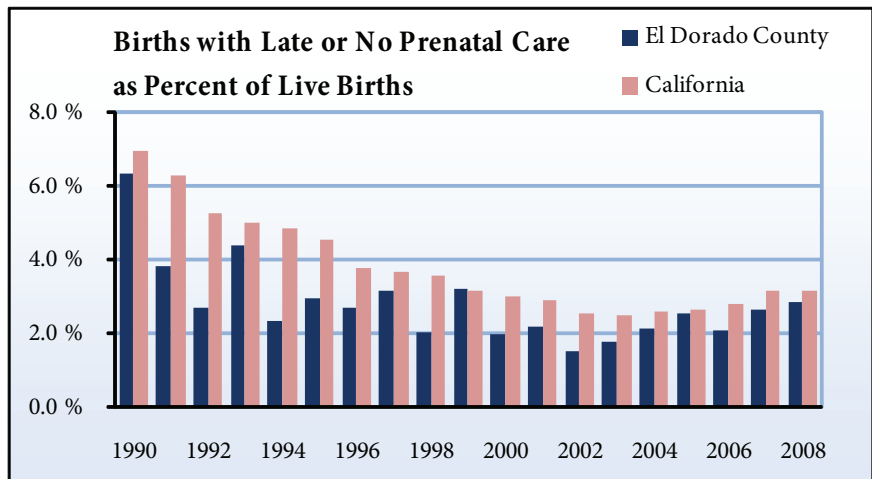
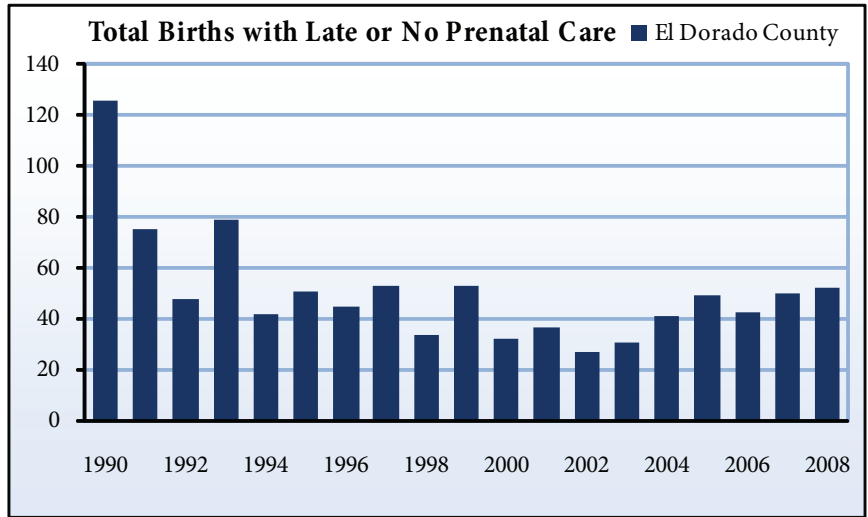
Source: California

Department of Public Health

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Chico

El Dorado County

In 2008 the percent of live births with late prenatal care in the county was 2.9 percent compared to 3.2 percent in the state. However, county rates have been similar to state rates since 1996.



8.8 Medical Service Providers

Overview

The Medical Board of California is the state's licensing agency for practicing physicians. The table in this section presents the number of licenses where the primary address of the practice is in El Dorado County. This may not entirely represent health care availability in the area if there are a significant number of physicians practicing part-time in El Dorado County with a primary address in neighboring places.

The number of practitioners providing services within an area can indicate the available health care resources in a community. Access to health care and preventative services, such as immunizations and health screenings, are important to an individual's health. Those lacking preventative services are at a higher risk for some diseases, especially those that are preventable by vaccine.

El Dorado County

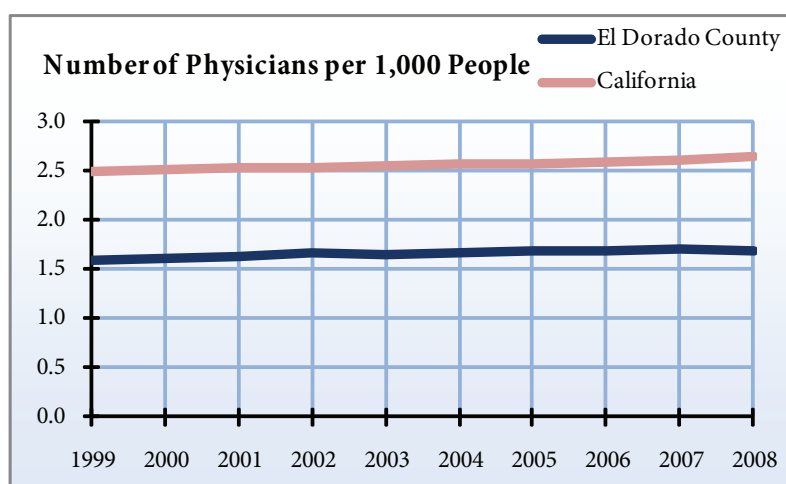
As of 2008, there were 302 physicians actively practicing in El Dorado County, a decrease of one physician from the previous year, although there is a general upward trend over the last decade. As the number of physicians in California and El Dorado County continue to rise, community health and preventative care services will continue to improve. Also, an influx of physicians in a particular area raises that area's economic and educational status.

Number of Physicians

| Fiscal Year | Number of physicians | Total physicians in California |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1999 | 242 | 82,872 |
| 2000 | 251 | 84,675 |
| 2001 | 261 | 86,934 |
| 2002 | 274 | 89,025 |
| 2003 | 276 | 91,049 |
| 2004 | 282 | 92,852 |
| 2005 | 292 | 94,546 |
| 2006 | 297 | 96,299 |
| 2007 | 303 | 97,878 |
| 2008 | 302 | 99,900 |

Source: Medical Board of California

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



9. Welfare

The amount of assistance utilized by families and individuals in need is an indication of how well the community is meeting the basic needs of the less fortunate in our society. Also, by assessing the available services and the amount of existing need, it becomes apparent what additional services and/or assistance might improve the quality of life in a specific area. Welfare indicators are also a good indication of the county's socio-economic make-up.

In this section:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
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| 9.2 Food Stamps Caseload & Expenditures | 124 |
| 9.3 Medi-Cal Beneficiaries | 126 |
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9.1 TANF/CalWORKs Caseload

Overview

The table shows the annual average number of California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients (persons) and cases (families or households). CalWORKs is California's implementation of the federal Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) program. Under the welfare reform legislation of 1996, TANF replaced the old welfare programs known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program, and the Emergency Assistance (EA) program.

CalWORKs is a welfare program that gives cash aid and services to eligible needy California families. The program serves all fifty-eight counties in the state and is locally operated by county welfare departments. If a family has little or no cash and needs housing, food, utilities, clothing, or medical care, they may be eligible to receive immediate short-term help. Families eligible for cash aid are those with needy children who are deprived because of a disability, absence or death of a parent, or unemployment of the principal earner. The assistance is intended to encourage work, enable families to become self-sufficient, and provide financial support for children who lack the proper support and care.

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

El Dorado County

Between 2008 and 2009, the number of TANF/CalWORKs cases in the county increased 11 percent, compared to an 8 percent increase in California. In

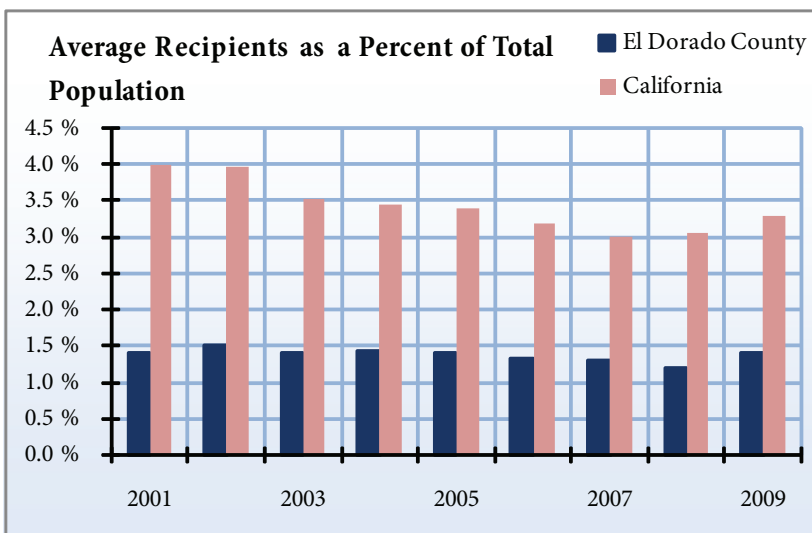
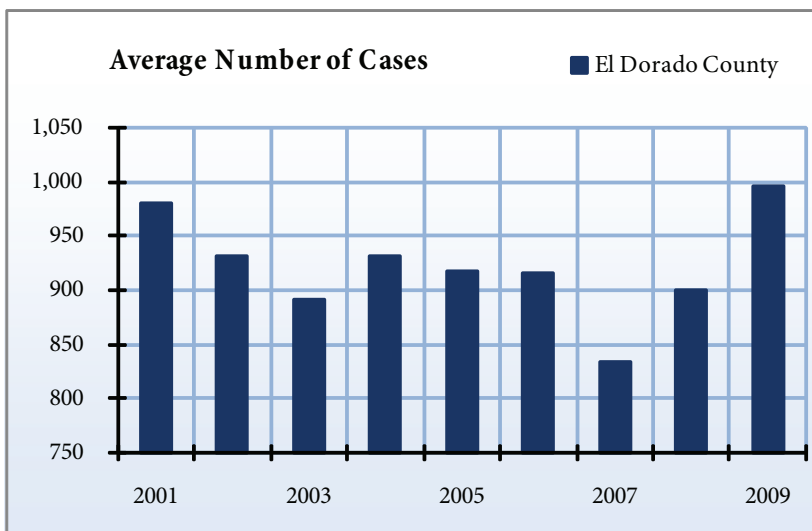
the same year, the number of recipients in the county increased 16 percent, compared to a 9 percent increase in California.

TANF/CalWORKs Caseload

| Year | Average number of cases | Average number of recipients |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2001 | 979 | 2,233 |
| 2002 | 931 | 2,462 |
| 2003 | 892 | 2,336 |
| 2004 | 931 | 2,382 |
| 2005 | 917 | 2,434 |
| 2006 | 916 | 2,341 |
| 2007 | 834 | 2,304 |
| 2008 | 900 | 2,164 |
| 2009 | 995 | 2,513 |

Source: California Department of Social Services

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



9.2 Food Stamps Caseload & Expenditures

Overview

The food stamp program is a federally funded program aimed at ending hunger and improving nutrition and health. The program is available to people whose income falls below a certain level, but who are actively seeking employment or are currently employed.

The food stamp program is administered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The department pays all of the costs of the food stamps issued and half of the administrative costs of the program. The state and county share the other half of the administrative costs. Through this system a county can provide for the basic nutrition needs of its population without suffering a major drain on its economy. Food stamps cannot be used to buy items such as pet food, soap, paper products, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, vitamins, or any food prepared in the store or ready-to-eat.

As with CalWORKs, food stamp caseloads and expenditures may be an indication that issues exist in the county affecting the ability of people to work, either due to lack of jobs or lack of ability to do paid work. Since those working may also be eligible for food stamp assistance, a high food stamp caseload may also indicate that a large percentage of households are supported by employment paying relatively low wages.

El Dorado County

Between 2008 and 2009, the number of households receiving food stamps increased 9 percent, while the number of persons increased 8 percent. In comparison, the average number of households receiving food stamps in California increased 9 percent, and the average number of persons receiving food stamps increased 7 percent in the same year.

Total expenditures in the county rose to its highest

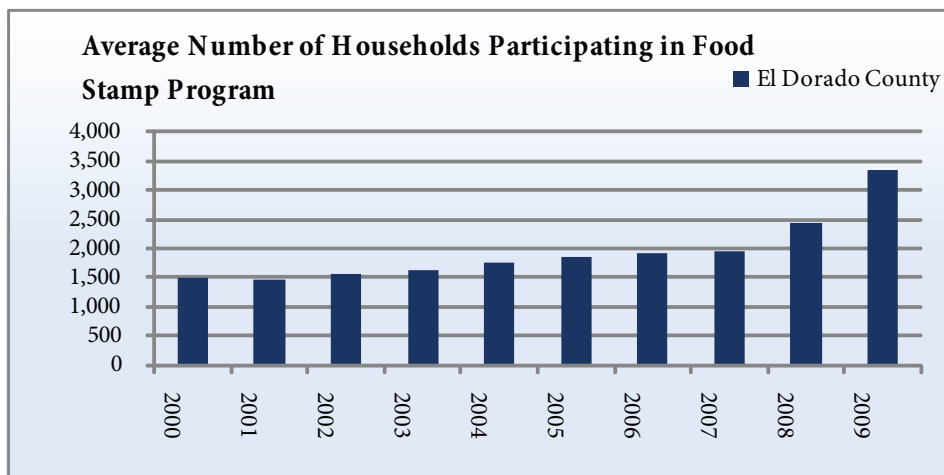
point ever in 2009, increasing by 14 percent, compared to a 15 percent increase in California.

Food Stamps, Recipients, and Expenditures

| Year | Average number of households | Average number of persons | Total expenditures |
|------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 2000 | 1,513 | 3,478 | \$ 3,051,748 |
| 2001 | 1,453 | 3,285 | \$ 2,984,037 |
| 2002 | 1,555 | 3,502 | \$ 3,357,184 |
| 2003 | 1,633 | 3,586 | \$ 3,704,341 |
| 2004 | 1,766 | 3,971 | \$ 4,337,484 |
| 2005 | 1,856 | 4,153 | \$ 4,984,568 |
| 2006 | 1,919 | 4,318 | \$ 5,394,680 |
| 2007 | 1,960 | 4,379 | \$ 5,804,278 |
| 2008 | 2,426 | 5,324 | \$ 7,593,014 |
| 2009 | 3,362 | 7,067 | \$ 12,266,308 |

Source: California Department of Social Services

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



9.3 Medi-Cal Caseload & Expenditures

Overview

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

Many Medi-Cal recipients are also either CalWORKs or food stamp recipients, creating an overlap in program enrollment.

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

El Dorado County

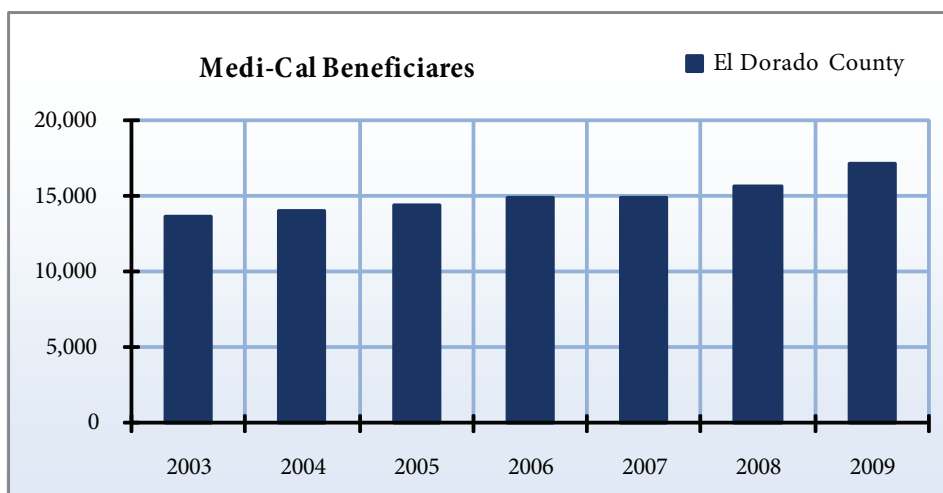
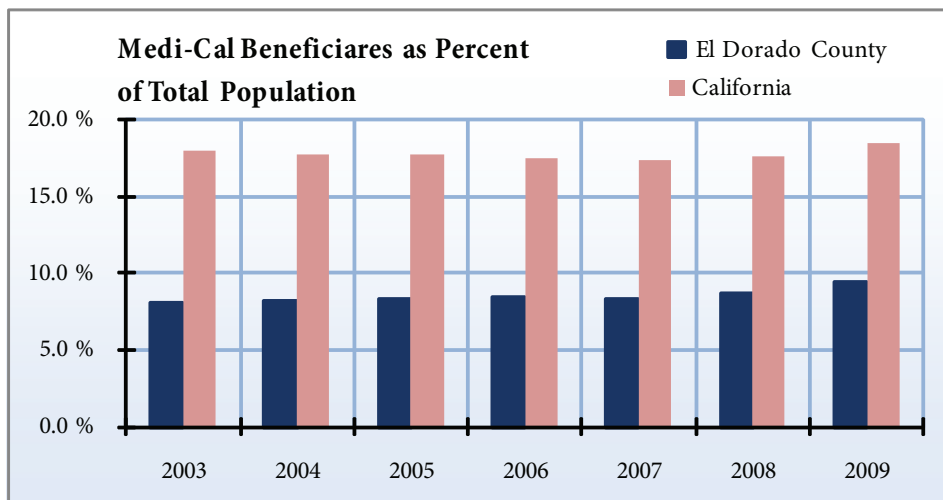
In 2009, approximately 10 percent of the population in El Dorado County was eligible for Medi-Cal programs (17,192 people). In comparison, 18 percent of the population throughout California was eligible. The number of eligibles in the county has been increasing since 2003.

Medi-Cal Users

| Year | Beneficiaries | Percentage of County Population | California Beneficiaries | Percentage of California Population |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 2003 | 13,621 | 8.1 % | 6,478,049 | 18.0 % |
| 2004 | 14,004 | 8.2 % | 6,489,774 | 17.8 % |
| 2005 | 14,455 | 8.3 % | 6,560,346 | 17.8 % |
| 2006 | 14,927 | 8.4 % | 6,534,983 | 17.5 % |
| 2007 | 14,917 | 8.3 % | 6,553,258 | 17.4 % |
| 2008 | 15,687 | 8.7 % | 6,721,003 | 17.6 % |
| 2009 | 17,192 | 9.5 % | 7,094,877 | 18.4 % |

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

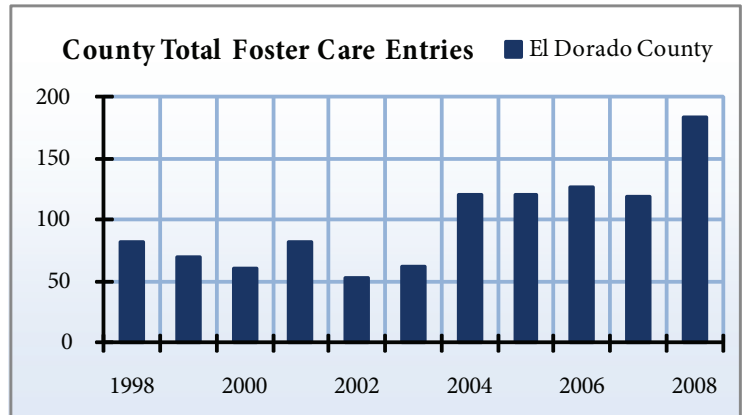


9.4 Foster Care Entries

Overview

Foster care is an out-of-home care system designed to protect children who cannot safely remain in the care of their families. Child abuse and/or neglect are the main causes of child removal from the home, making the child a dependent of the court. The foster care program is aimed at placing these children (who have been removed from their families) in an environment where they will receive proper care and attention. Foster care entries can be of many different types, including kinship, foster, foster family agencies, group homes, shelters, and guardian care.

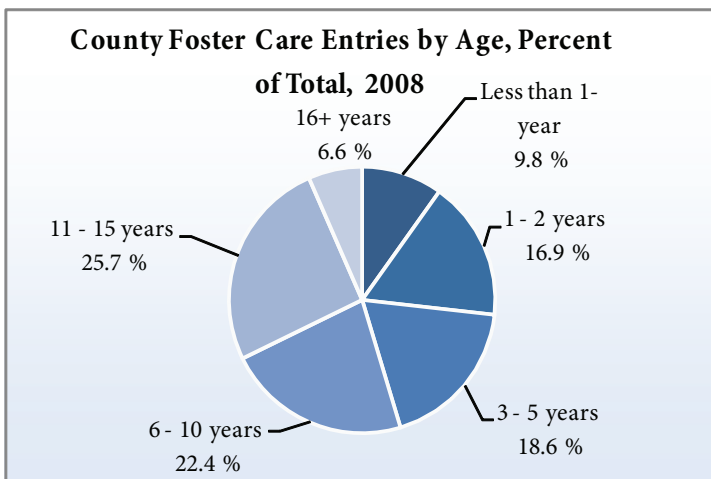
It is common for children placed in foster care to remain in the system, with multiple placements, until age eighteen. Depending on the success of the initial placements, the time spent in the welfare foster system can have lasting effects on the child's adult life following emancipation. For example, statistics show that children with over five placements suffer more hardships than a child who had fewer than five placements. A small but disturbing number of males enter the state prison system after they leave the child welfare system, while those women who become mothers while in foster care are four times as likely to receive welfare or



state aid compared to other young females in their age group. It has been determined by the California Youth Connection that many emancipating foster youth are not made aware of their eligibility for benefits that could support their housing, child care, and employment needs. Roughly two-thirds of foster youth have college ambitions, but many emancipating youths do not attend because information on higher education and financial aid opportunities is not consistently provided in a timely manner.

El Dorado County

A total of 183 children entered foster care in El Dorado County in 2008, an increase of 54 percent from the previous year. The age of these children varied greatly, ranging from less than one year old to over 16 years of age. Of the 183 children who entered foster care in 2008, eighteen were less than one year old.



County Foster Care Entries by Age

| Year | Less than 1-year | 1 - 2 years | 3 - 5 years | 6 - 10 years | 11 - 15 years | 16+ years | Total | Annual percent change |
|------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1998 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 4 | 82 | n/a |
| 1999 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 1 | 69 | - 15.9 % |
| 2000 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 60 | - 13.0 % |
| 2001 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 82 | 36.7 % |
| 2002 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 53 | - 35.4 % |
| 2003 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 62 | 17.0 % |
| 2004 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 31 | 22 | 5 | 121 | 95.2 % |
| 2005 | 21 | 24 | 18 | 26 | 24 | 8 | 121 | 0.0 % |
| 2006 | 30 | 15 | 17 | 24 | 34 | 6 | 126 | 4.1 % |
| 2007 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 29 | 24 | 9 | 119 | - 5.6 % |
| 2008 | 18 | 31 | 34 | 41 | 47 | 12 | 183 | 53.8 % |

Source: CWS/CMS 2009 Q3 Extract *8 days or more

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

County Foster Care Entries by Placement Type

| Year | Kinship | Foster | FFA | Group | Shelter | Guardian | Missing | Court | Other | Total |
|------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1998 | 15 | 23 | 33 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 82 |
| 1999 | 13 | 15 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 69 |
| 2000 | 7 | 23 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| 2001 | 12 | 27 | 33 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| 2002 | 5 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| 2003 | 10 | 15 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| 2004 | 5 | 45 | 57 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 121 |
| 2005 | 26 | 36 | 39 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 |
| 2006 | 22 | 31 | 57 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126 |
| 2007 | 22 | 43 | 42 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119 |
| 2008 | 19 | 41 | 91 | 26 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 183 |

Source: CWS/CMS 2009 Q3 Extract *8 days or more

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

9.5 School Free and Reduced Meals

Overview

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

NOTE: Total enrollment numbers differ between this indicator and section 10.1 because total enrollment for the free and reduced meal is calculated for total enrollment in October of a given year, students between ages 5 and 17.

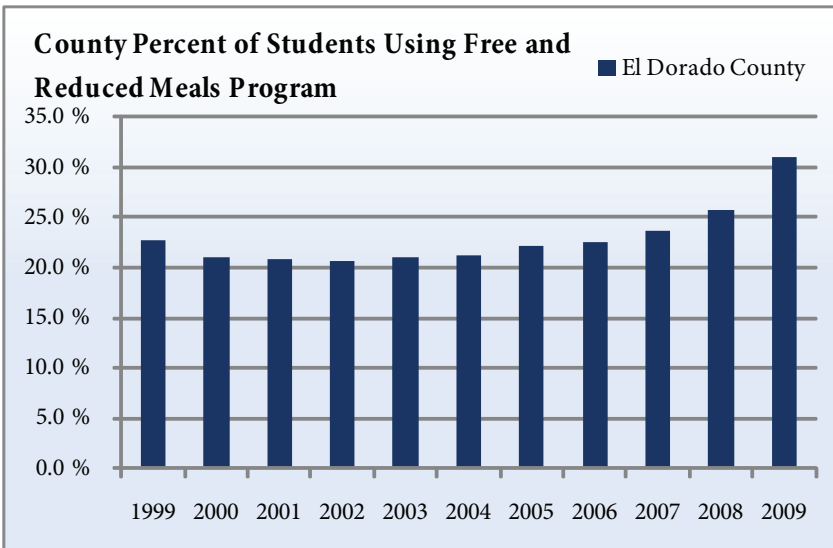
El Dorado County

The percent of students enrolled in the free and reduced price meal program has increased significantly since 2000, from 21 percent to 31 percent in 2009. Program enrollment went from a low of 5,925 in 2000 to a high of 8,980 in 2009.

School Free and Reduced Meals

| Year | Total Free and Reduced Meals | Total Enrollment | Percent of Students |
|------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1999 | 6,334 | 27,844 | 22.7 % |
| 2000 | 5,925 | 28,096 | 21.1 % |
| 2001 | 5,965 | 28,690 | 20.8 % |
| 2002 | 5,948 | 28,874 | 20.6 % |
| 2003 | 6,105 | 29,072 | 21.0 % |
| 2004 | 6,242 | 29,396 | 21.2 % |
| 2005 | 6,449 | 29,183 | 22.1 % |
| 2006 | 6,561 | 29,138 | 22.5 % |
| 2007 | 6,826 | 28,950 | 23.6 % |
| 2008 | 7,392 | 28,686 | 25.8 % |
| 2009 | 8,980 | 29,021 | 30.9 % |

Source: California Department of Education
 Created by: Center for Economic Development,
 California State University, Chico



10. Education

The quality of an area's educational institutions can be a critical factor in a person's decision on where to live, raise a family, and locate his or her business. Education is considered one of the most fundamental socio-economic indicators of a successful life, and a county with substantial, respectable schools is very attractive to parents.

The indicators in this section cover enrollment volume and student performance, each indicating different aspects of the local community. Enrollment data can be used to refine the estimate of population by age (section one) and school performance can influence employment and income potential. Good performance in schools can help residents avoid the need for public assistance health and welfare programs in the future. Often, the amount of education a person achieves has a strong influence on occupations, earnings, poverty, and health care.

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10.1 School Enrollment

Overview

Total enrollment as reported by the California Department of Education is shown for the 2001-2002 school year through the 2008-2009 school year. The data was compiled from the California Basic Education Data System (CBEDS). On October 4th of each year, the number of students enrolled in public schools that day is reported to CBEDS. California Youth Authority schools (CYA) are also included in enrollment figures. CYA schools provide institutional training and parole supervision for juvenile and young adult offenders.

School enrollment is the most useful indicator of change in the child population after the 2000 Census. As discussed in the age distribution indicator in section one, the decennial census is the only time when population by age is counted, and any data for later years is typically a projection of 2000 Census data. The child population is the most difficult to project because of changing family migration and fertility patterns. School enrollment provides the best data with which to estimate the population of children in the community.

Enrollment trends provide insight into a school's financial stability. Funding is based primarily on enrollment and average daily attendance. Since school districts often face funding challenges, understanding trends in enrollment will help them produce more accurate financial plans.

El Dorado County

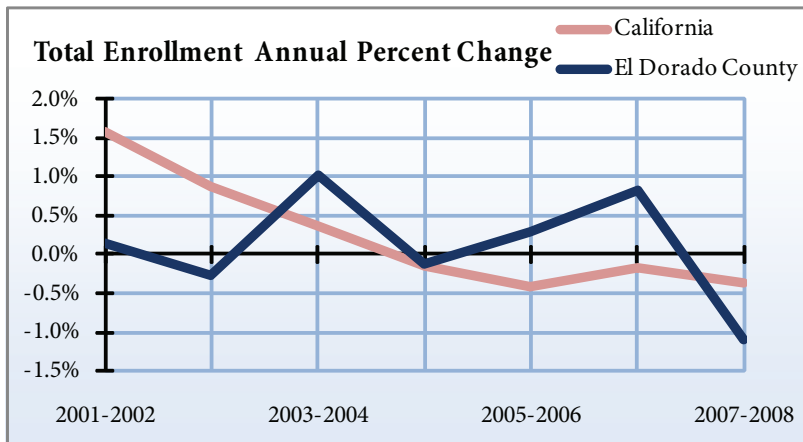
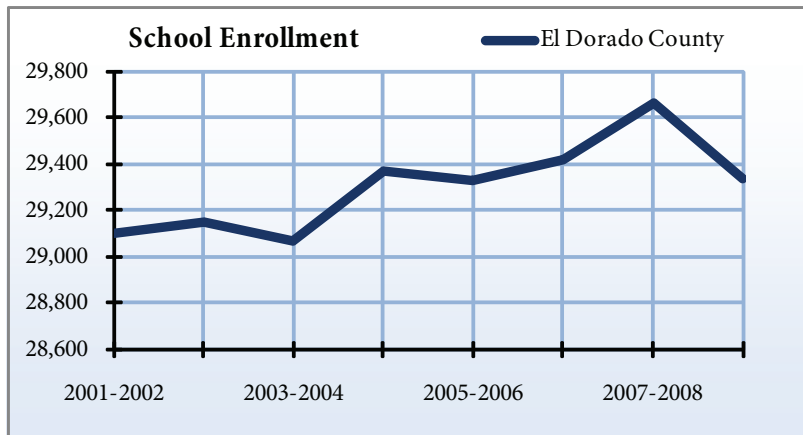
In the 2008-2009 school year, 29,336 students were enrolled in El Dorado County schools. This number represents a 1 percent decrease from the 2007-2008 year. Total enrollment has increased by 232 students since the 2001-2002 school year.

Total School Enrollment

| School Year | Total Enrollment | Annual Percent Change |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 2001-2002 | 29,104 | n/a |
| 2002-2003 | 29,147 | 0.1 % |
| 2003-2004 | 29,072 | - 0.3 % |
| 2004-2005 | 29,368 | 1.0 % |
| 2005-2006 | 29,332 | - 0.1 % |
| 2006-2007 | 29,417 | 0.3 % |
| 2007-2008 | 29,662 | 0.8 % |
| 2008-2009 | 29,336 | - 1.1 % |

Source: California Department of Education

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



10.2 High School Dropout Rate

Overview

High school dropout rates measure how many students fail to complete state-mandated curriculum requirements. In order for a student to be officially designated as a dropout, he or she must have been previously enrolled in any grade level, 9-12, and left school without re-enrolling in another public or private educational institution or school program for forty-five consecutive days. The one-year dropout rate is the number of dropouts in grades 9-12 divided by the total enrollment in those grades.

The completion of high school is a requirement for most jobs. Even many lower skilled jobs require a high school diploma. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, people with a high school diploma who did not attend college earn 23 percent more per year on average than those without a diploma. The employment rate for high school dropouts is 11 percent less than rate for high school graduates.

High dropout rates may indicate social issues with families in the community. It may also indicate a workforce that is not skilled enough to attract higher wage jobs to the area, which is important for economic development.

NOTE: Due to Department of Education data discrepancies 2006 - 2008 drop out numbers are not historically comparable.

El Dorado County

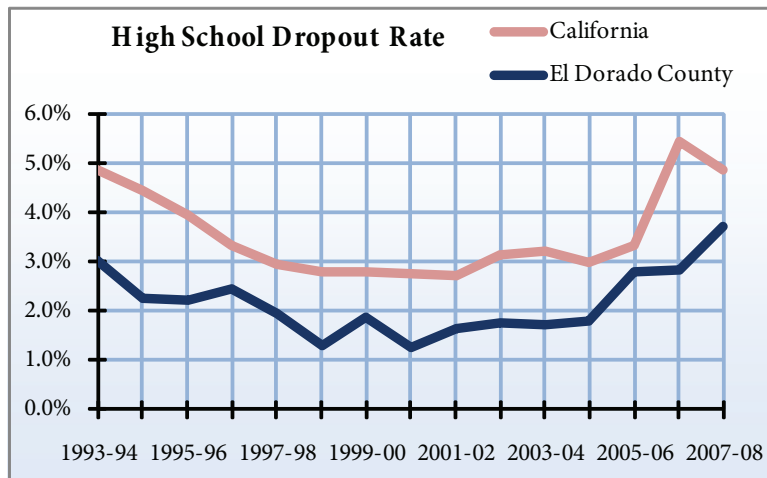
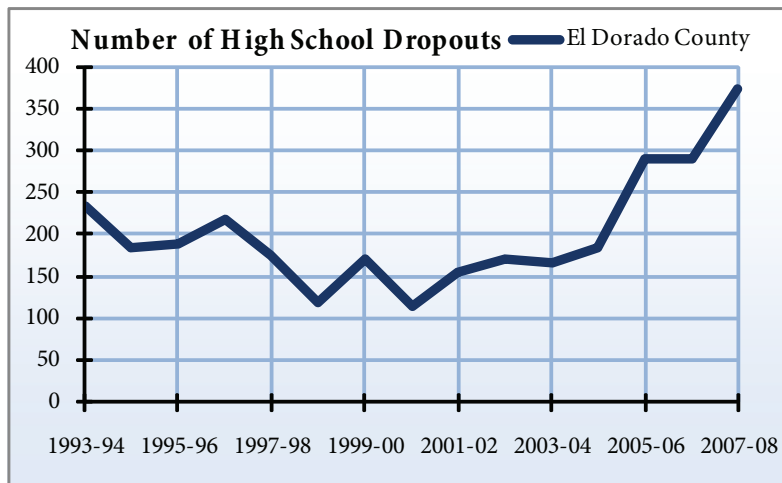
There were 373 students designated as high school dropouts in El Dorado County in 2007, or a 3.7 dropout rate. This number is lower than the 4.9 one-year dropout rate in California.

High School Dropouts, County (Percent of Total Enrollment)

| Year | Number of dropouts | 1-year dropout rate | CA 1-year dropout rate |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1993-1994 | 233 | 3.0 % | 4.9 % |
| 1994-1995 | 184 | 2.3 % | 4.4 % |
| 1995-1996 | 189 | 2.2 % | 3.9 % |
| 1996-1997 | 217 | 2.4 % | 3.3 % |
| 1997-1998 | 176 | 1.9 % | 2.9 % |
| 1998-1999 | 119 | 1.3 % | 2.8 % |
| 1999-2000 | 171 | 1.9 % | 2.8 % |
| 2000-2001 | 115 | 1.2 % | 2.8 % |
| 2001-2002 | 154 | 1.6 % | 2.7 % |
| 2002-2003 | 170 | 1.8 % | 3.1 % |
| 2003-2004 | 166 | 1.7 % | 3.2 % |
| 2004-2005 | 184 | 1.8 % | 3.0 % |
| 2005-2006 | 289 | 2.8 % | 3.3 % |
| 2006-2007 | 289 | 2.8 % | 5.5 % |
| 2007-2008 | 373 | 3.7 % | 4.9 % |

Source: California Department of Education

Created by: Center for Economic Development,
California State University, Chico



10.3 Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System

Overview

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

A college education is critical for most students looking for higher-wage employment. Also, this is an indicator of the support provided to K-12 students from a combination of the local school system, parents, and the community.

El Dorado County

Between 2000 and 2007, the county has had a similar percentage of its graduates complete coursework to be CSU/UC eligible to that of California. However, that percentage decreased significantly in 2007-08. This decrease may be temporary or due to incomplete reporting, which can happen – forthcoming data for 2008-09 will help clarify the picture.

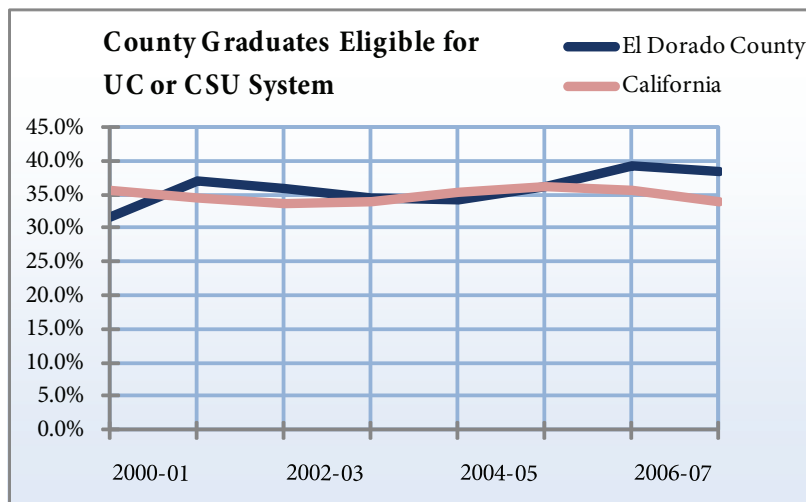
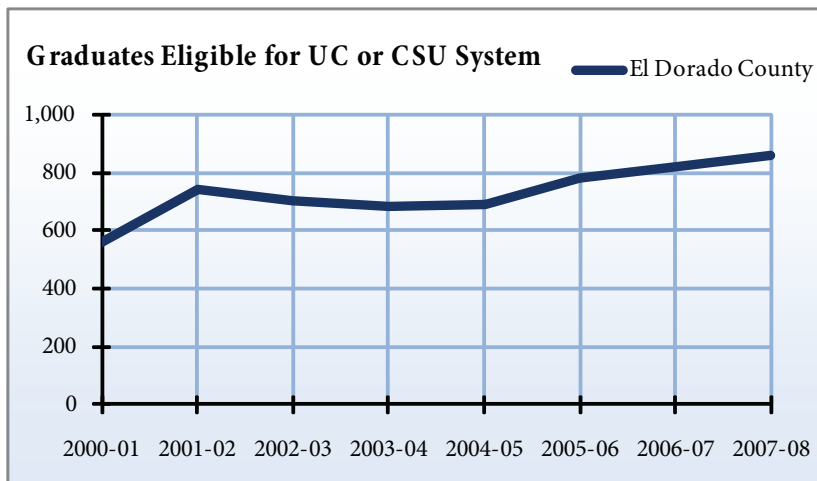
With the exception of the 2007-2008 school year the percent of El Dorado County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU system has been very comparable to the state average.

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System

| Year | County Graduates eligible for UC or CSU System | County Percent of Graduates eligible for UC or CSU System | CA Percent of Graduates eligible for UC or CSU System |
|---------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 2000-01 | 560 | 31.5 % | 35.6 % |
| 2001-02 | 743 | 36.9 % | 34.6 % |
| 2002-03 | 701 | 35.9 % | 33.6 % |
| 2003-04 | 685 | 34.4 % | 33.8 % |
| 2004-05 | 693 | 34.2 % | 35.2 % |
| 2005-06 | 782 | 36.1 % | 36.1 % |
| 2006-07 | 821 | 39.2 % | 35.5 % |
| 2007-08 | 860 | 38.5 % | 33.9 % |

Source: California Department of Education

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



10.4 English Learners Enrollment

Overview

This is the count of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs. These programs were once referred to as “English as a second language” (ESL).

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

El Dorado County

The total English learner enrollment has increased steadily over the past two decades. From 1990 to 2009 the total increase in English learners was 161 percent compared to a 53 percent increase in California. The sharp increase seems to have flattened out somewhat as there was a 2.2 percent increase from the 2007-2008 school year to the 2008-2009 school year.

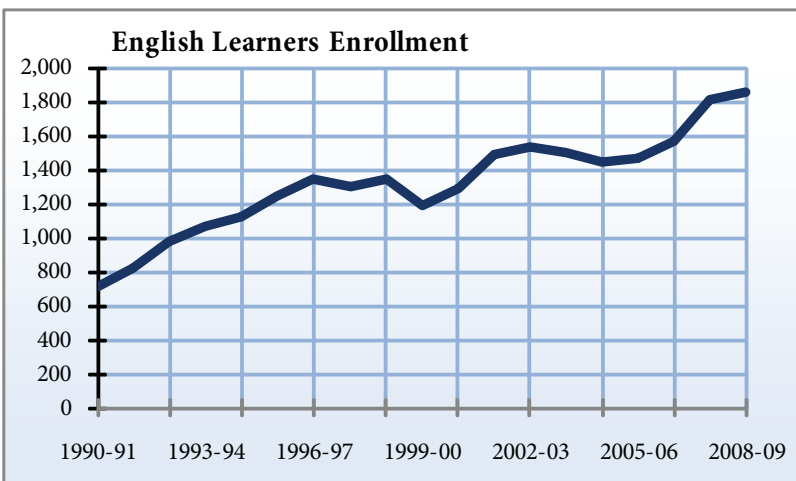
English Learners

Enrollment

| Year | Enrollment |
|-----------|------------|
| 1990-1991 | 711 |
| 1991-1992 | 825 |
| 1992-1993 | 977 |
| 1993-1994 | 1,064 |
| 1994-1995 | 1,127 |
| 1995-1996 | 1,252 |
| 1996-1997 | 1,352 |
| 1997-1998 | 1,305 |
| 1998-1999 | 1,352 |
| 1999-2000 | 1,187 |
| 2000-2001 | 1,294 |
| 2001-2002 | 1,495 |
| 2002-2003 | 1,537 |
| 2003-2004 | 1,501 |
| 2004-2005 | 1,450 |
| 2005-2006 | 1,464 |
| 2006-2007 | 1,565 |
| 2007-2008 | 1,814 |
| 2008-2009 | 1,854 |

Source: California Department of Education

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



10.5 Average SAT Scores

Overview

The SAT is designed to measure verbal and mathematical reasoning abilities that are related to successful performance in college, according to the California Department of Education. Academic, demographic, and socioeconomic factors can affect the results of the test scores. The largest factor affecting average SAT scores is the number of students taking the test; as the number of test takers increases, scores tend to fall.

Students are required to take the test only if they plan on attending a college that requires it for admission. This is the primary reason the SAT is not an accurate measure of the effectiveness of school curriculum or teaching. If a small percentage of students from a school take the test, then the average score could reflect selective testing; a school may encourage only those students who are identified as high achievers to participate. For this reason, the percentage of students who took the exam is provided. The highest possible score a student can receive is 2400.

NOTE: Average SAT scores are only reported for graduating seniors. The scores from

students who take the SAT as juniors are included with their graduating class.

El Dorado County

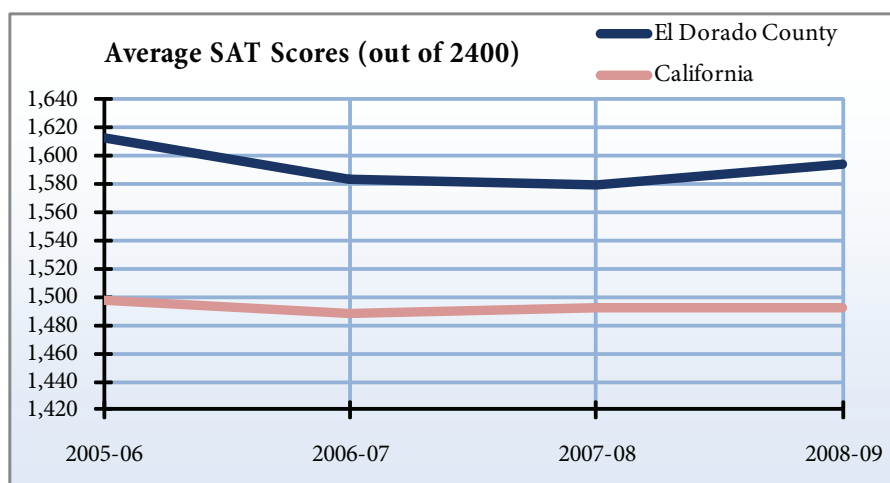
Average SAT scores in the county are significantly higher than those in California. During the 2008-2009 school year, the average score was 1594 compared to 1492 in the state as a whole.

Average SAT Scores (out of 2400)

| School Year | County % of Students who took SAT | County Average SAT Scores | CA % of Students who took SAT | CA Average SAT Scores |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2005-06 | 34.4% | 1613 | 36.7% | 1498 |
| 2006-07 | 34.7% | 1583 | 36.9% | 1489 |
| 2007-08 | 35.4% | 1580 | 35.9% | 1493 |
| 2008-09 | 37.2% | 1594 | 34.7% | 1492 |

Source: California Department of Education

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



10.6 Academic Performance Index (API)

Overview

The purpose of the Academic Performance Index is to measure the academic performance and progress of schools. It is a reliable measure of academic performance and progress because it uses a test that every student is required to take yearly beginning in second grade and continuing through eleventh grade. The base year for a school's API result is 2006. These results will be used to monitor academic growth.

The 2006 base API incorporates the results of school performance in California's Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) program, the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE), and the California Alternate Performance Assessment (CAPA). The API is calculated on a scale from 200-1000, using individual student performance on four different tests.

The State Board of Education adopted a performance target of 800 for the 1999 API. This target will serve as an interim statewide target until state performance standards are adopted. The annual growth rate target for schools is equal to 5 percent of the distance between a school's API and the interim state performance target of 800. Schools that receive an API less than 800 have a minimum target of a one-point increase. Schools that meet or exceed the interim target must maintain an API of 800.

The California Department of Education did not calculate API scores for schools with less than 100 students with valid Stanford 9 test scores, or county administered, alternative, continuation, independent, or community day schools.

Combined with SAT scores, API scores can indicate either the learning ability of children in the community, or measure the effect of broader social or economic maladies in the community on children.

It is also important to keep track of a school's API scores because federal No Child Left Behind includes provisions allowing the state to assume more financial and administrative control over local schools that do not make the required improvements in test scores toward a national benchmark.

El Dorado County

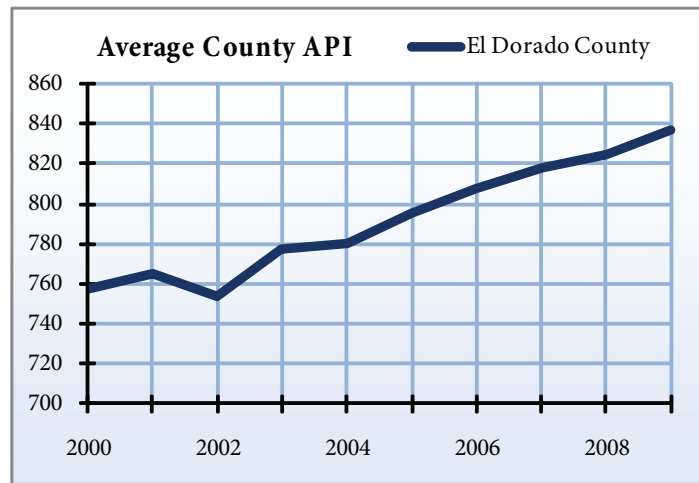
El Dorado County's average API has been steadily increasing since 2000. As stated, the goal for county schools is to make an annual minimum increase that is equal to 5 percent of the difference between the school or county's API and 800. El Dorado County has reached the State Board of Education's performance target each year since 2006.

Average County API

| Year | Average API | 1 Year Change |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| 2000 | 758 | n/a |
| 2001 | 765 | 1.0 % |
| 2002 | 753 | - 1.5 % |
| 2003 | 777 | 3.1 % |
| 2004 | 780 | 0.4 % |
| 2005 | 795 | 1.9 % |
| 2006 | 807 | 1.5 % |
| 2007 | 818 | 1.3 % |
| 2008 | 825 | 0.8 % |
| 2009 | 837 | 1.5 % |

Source: California Department of Education

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



11. Crime

Crime rate statistics include information on crimes reported, staffing of the criminal justice system, and the probation caseload. Interpretation of crime statistics is difficult because they may be indicative of any number of local conditions and attitudes, both negative and positive. An above average rate of reported crime in an area can be a direct reflection of social problems in a community. It can also indicate a greater willingness within the community to report crime, perhaps due to a more cooperative relationship between local law enforcement and the citizens. The adequacy of local law enforcement cannot be determined by the information presented in this section.

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11.1 Reported Crime & Crime Rates

Overview

Crime counts are a summation of crimes reported to local law enforcement agencies. They include misdemeanor and felony reports, but not infractions such as traffic violations. Reported crimes are counted whether or not the criminal is apprehended.

The crime rate is the number of crimes committed per 100,000 people, and includes both violent and property crimes.

Crime rate data can be used to determine whether the amount of crime in a given area is increasing or decreasing, and also to show how crime rates from various areas compare to each other. Crime is an important factor in terms of an area's quality of life. An area with a high crime rate is usually a much less attractive place to live than one with a low crime rate. While it is impossible to predict when or where a crime will occur, individuals and communities can help with prevention by taking note of patterns and trends collected by legitimate agencies.

Crime rates can rise and fall with increasing or decreasing incidence of crime, but rates could also change if more or fewer crimes are reported to local law enforcement agencies. Therefore, careful analysis is needed when evaluating change in crime rates.

El Dorado County

There were 2,027 property crimes and 451 violent crimes in El Dorado County in 2008. The crime rate in the county in 2008 was 14 crimes per 1,000 people, which reflects no significant change in the number of crimes per 1,000 from the preceding year.

County and California Crime Rate per 1,000 Population

| Year | County property crime rate | County violent crime rate | County total | State property crime rate | State violent crime rate | State total |
|------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1999 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| 2000 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| 2001 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| 2002 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| 2003 | 14 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| 2004 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 20 | 5 | 25 |
| 2005 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 20 | 5 | 25 |
| 2006 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| 2007 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| 2008 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 5 | 22 |

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Violent Crimes

| Year | Forcible | | Aggravated | | Total |
|------|----------|------|------------|---------|-------|
| | Homicide | rape | Robbery | assault | |
| 1999 | 3 | 38 | 41 | 468 | 550 |
| 2000 | 3 | 37 | 29 | 633 | 702 |
| 2001 | 5 | 43 | 42 | 473 | 563 |
| 2002 | 4 | 41 | 50 | 429 | 524 |
| 2003 | 2 | 44 | 61 | 374 | 481 |
| 2004 | 2 | 45 | 59 | 361 | 467 |
| 2005 | 5 | 21 | 42 | 414 | 482 |
| 2006 | 4 | 40 | 51 | 519 | 614 |
| 2007 | 4 | 39 | 55 | 373 | 471 |
| 2008 | 8 | 29 | 60 | 354 | 451 |

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

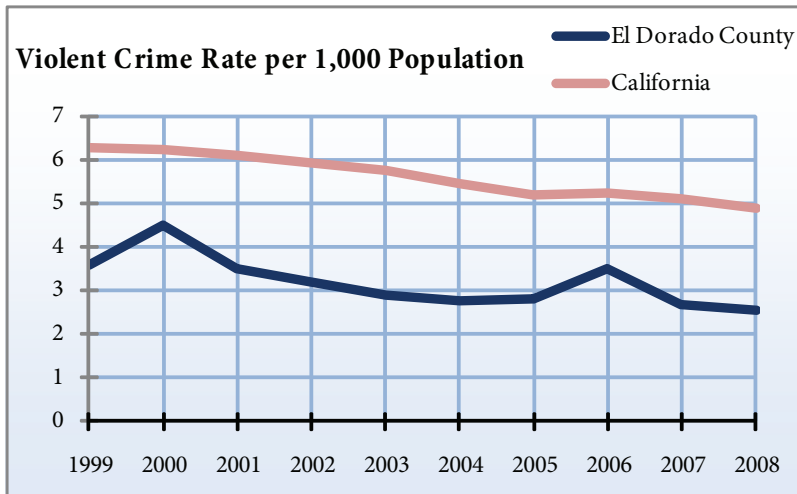
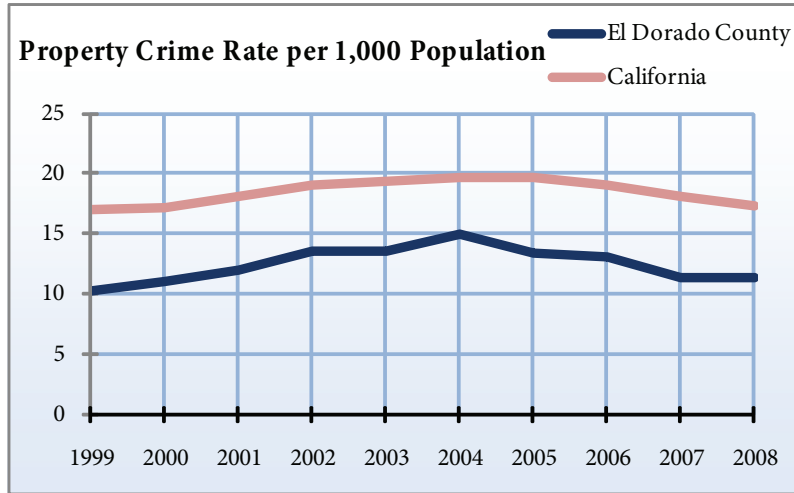
Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

Property Crimes

| Year | Motor | | Larceny | Total |
|------|----------|---------------|------------|-------|
| | Burglary | vehicle theft | over \$400 | |
| 1999 | 820 | 209 | 534 | 1,563 |
| 2000 | 807 | 293 | 612 | 1,712 |
| 2001 | 1,059 | 271 | 602 | 1,932 |
| 2002 | 1,212 | 371 | 643 | 2,226 |
| 2003 | 1,009 | 446 | 811 | 2,266 |
| 2004 | 1,149 | 516 | 873 | 2,538 |
| 2005 | 1,010 | 518 | 780 | 2,308 |
| 2006 | 993 | 468 | 850 | 2,311 |
| 2007 | 958 | 297 | 774 | 2,029 |
| 2008 | 1,086 | 244 | 697 | 2,027 |

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



11.2 Criminal Justice Personnel

Overview

Criminal justice personnel includes the law enforcement employees working in the different agencies as reported by the California Department of Justice. NOTE: The California Department of Justice relies on local agencies to report the number of criminal justice personnel in their area every year.

Criminal justice personnel information helps identify the types of criminal justice employment within a county. Counties with higher incidence of crime need greater numbers of criminal justice personnel to handle the caseload. If crime is rising and the number of criminal justice personnel is not keeping pace, then local personnel are likely handling greater workloads.

The following types of criminal justice personnel are shown:

Law enforcement or sworn officers and civilian employees in local law enforcement agencies, including city police and county sheriff's departments

Prosecution or personnel involved in the prosecution of the accused

Public defense or personnel primarily responsible for representing those unable to hire a private lawyer

Trial courts or primary and auxiliary judges employed during trials

El Dorado County

The total number of criminal justice personnel in El Dorado County increased slightly between 2007 and 2008. There was an increase of 34 sheriff's department personnel in the same year. In the state of California, the total number of law enforcement personnel increased from 210,797 in 2007 to 227,958 in 2008, according to the California Department of Justice.

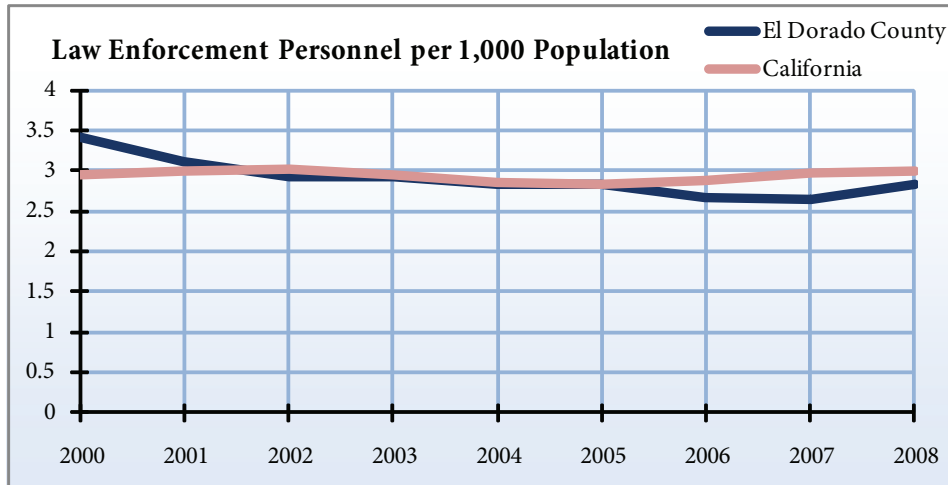
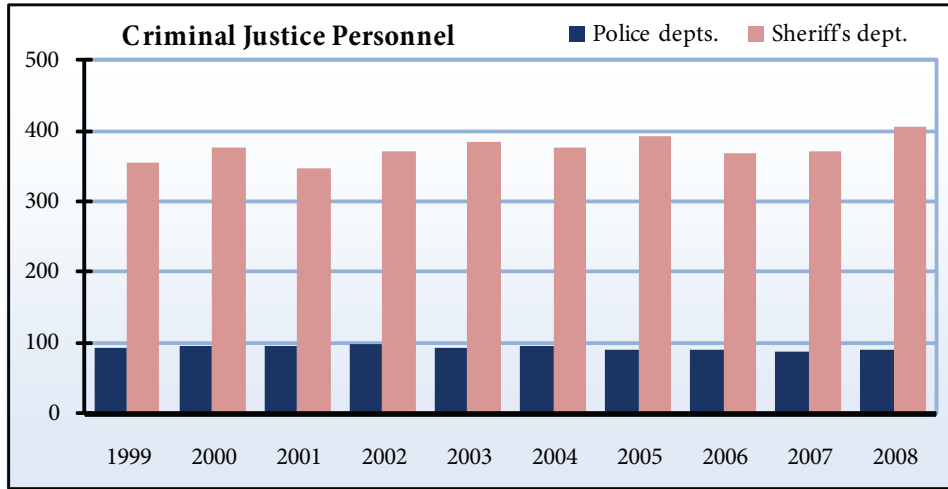
Criminal Justice Personnel

| Year | Police depts. | Sheriff's dept. | Other law enforcement | Total law enforcement | Prosecution staff | Public defense staff | Court staff |
|------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1999 | 92 | 354 | 55 | 501 | 112 | 16 | 8 |
| 2000 | 96 | 376 | 59 | 531 | 115 | 17 | 8 |
| 2001 | 95 | 347 | 57 | 499 | 117 | 17 | 8 |
| 2002 | 97 | 372 | 10 | 479 | 56 | 18 | 9 |
| 2003 | 94 | 384 | 9 | 487 | 52 | 17 | 9 |
| 2004 | 96 | 376 | 9 | 481 | 50 | 17 | 9 |
| 2005 | 89 | 393 | 9 | 491 | 51 | 19 | 9 |
| 2006 | 89 | 368 | 13 | 470 | 59 | 30 | 9 |
| 2007 | 86 | 372 | 12 | 470 | 73 | 32 | 9 |
| 2008 | 89 | 406 | 11 | 506 | 64 | 35 | 9 |

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

n/a: Data not reported by source

Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



11.3 Crime Expenditures

Overview

Expenditures for criminal justice programs in a county measure the amount of money allocated to local law enforcement each year. Criminal justice expenditures include the amount of money spent by a county in a fiscal year, according to the California Department of Justice. These expenses include employee salaries and benefits, as well as services and supplies. Capital expenditures (expenditures made to acquire, add to, or improve property, plant, and equipment) and construction and maintenance of structures are not included in the data.

NOTE: The California Department of Justice relies on local agencies to report criminal justice expenditures in their area. Local government expenditure reports may show different spending patterns on criminal justice line-items, which usually include capital expenditures. The data reported to the department should include some expenditures entered in administrative line items, as well.

The criminal justice expenditures statistic is somewhat ambiguous because higher expenditures may imply a local problem with crime or a budgetary priority for prevention or prosecution of crimes. Evaluation must be included with trends in crimes and personnel.

NOTE: Criminal Justice Expenditures are not inflation adjusted.

El Dorado County

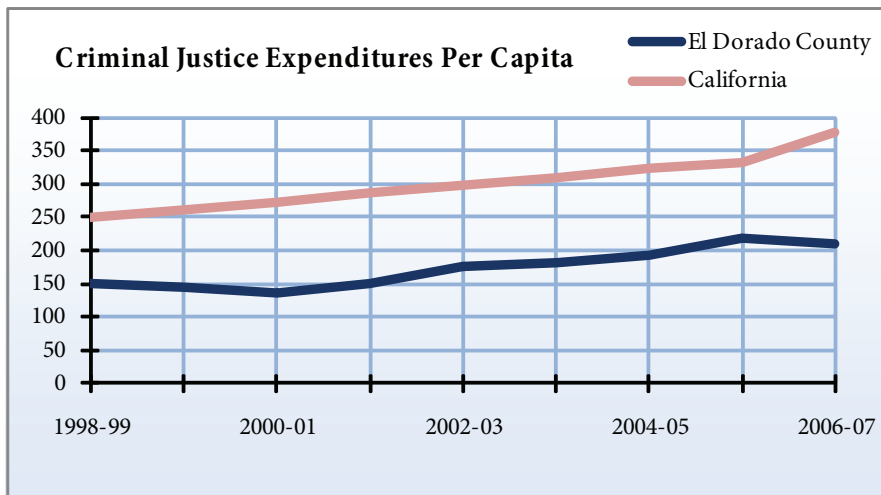
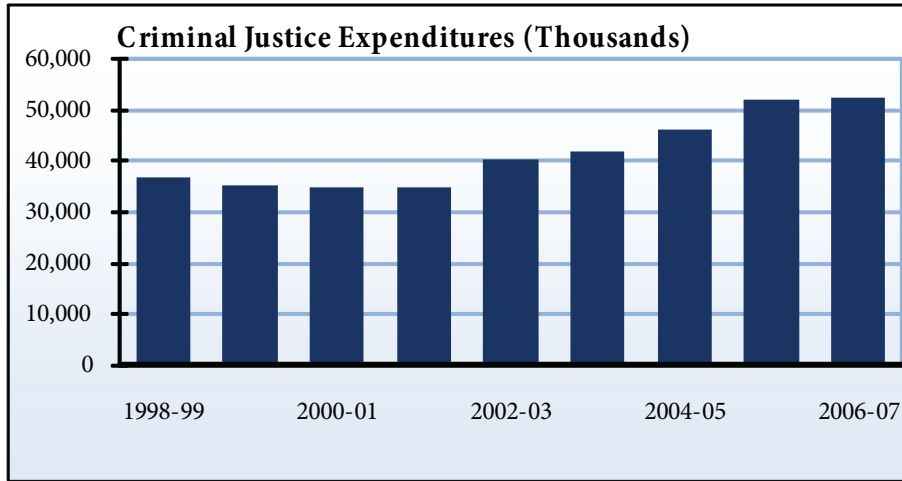
In FY06, approximately \$52.5 million was spent on criminal justice expenditures in El Dorado County. Those expenditures have increased \$15.7 million since FY98. Between FY98 and FY07, public defense expenditures increased the most, with a 126 percent increase. This increase in expenditures was followed by

law enforcement expenditures (64 percent). Judicial expenditures (-4.4 percent) and prosecution expenditures (-0.3 percent) experienced a decrease over the same time period.

Criminal Justice Expenditures (Thousands)

| Year | Law enforcement | Judicial | Prosecution | Public defense | Total |
|---------|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1998-99 | \$ 22,827 | \$ 5,970 | \$ 6,843 | \$ 1,148 | \$ 36,788 |
| 1999-00 | \$ 22,714 | \$ 4,068 | \$ 7,372 | \$ 1,266 | \$ 35,420 |
| 2000-01 | \$ 21,646 | \$ 4,112 | \$ 7,905 | \$ 1,312 | \$ 34,975 |
| 2001-02 | \$ 24,596 | \$ 4,469 | \$ 4,349 | \$ 1,481 | \$ 34,895 |
| 2002-03 | \$ 29,422 | \$ 4,723 | \$ 4,477 | \$ 1,677 | \$ 40,299 |
| 2003-04 | \$ 30,863 | \$ 4,963 | \$ 4,673 | \$ 1,596 | \$ 42,095 |
| 2004-05 | \$ 33,293 | \$ 5,773 | \$ 5,251 | \$ 1,826 | \$ 46,143 |
| 2005-06 | \$ 38,251 | \$ 5,806 | \$ 5,914 | \$ 2,309 | \$ 52,280 |
| 2006-07 | \$ 37,346 | \$ 5,706 | \$ 6,821 | \$ 2,597 | \$ 52,470 |

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico



11.4 Probation Caseload

Overview

Probation allows people who have been convicted of a minor crime to serve time outside criminal justice facilities, performing various duties such as trash collection, park cleanup, and landscape maintenance of the surrounding community. Data is representative of December 31 of a given year.

Significant probation caseloads in a county can be indicative of minor criminal activity within the community, a criminal justice system that relies on community-based rehabilitation programs, or any number of additional factors.

El Dorado County

There were a total of 1,512 probation cases in El Dorado County in 2008, with 1,211 cases related to felony offenses (a decrease of 95 from the previous year) and 301 related to misdemeanors (an increase of 23 from the previous year).

County Probation Caseload

| Year | Felony Offense | Misdemeanor Offense | Total |
|------|----------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1999 | 552 | 568 | 1,120 |
| 2000 | 541 | 562 | 1,103 |
| 2001 | 506 | 597 | 1,103 |
| 2002 | 613 | 706 | 1,319 |
| 2003 | 820 | 768 | 1,588 |
| 2004 | 929 | 748 | 1,677 |
| 2005 | 1,116 | 796 | 1,912 |
| 2006 | 1,494 | 184 | 1,678 |
| 2007 | 1,306 | 278 | 1,584 |
| 2008 | 1,211 | 301 | 1,512 |

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
 Created by: Center for Economic Development, California State University, Chico

