2018

CALAVERAS COUNTY

Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments

Rural County Representatives of California
Economic Development Department
In partnership with
Golden State Finance Authority
(916) 447-4806
info@rcrcnet.org • www.rcrcnet.org

Document Production
Peter Owens, Senior Analyst
Ryan Miller, Senior Analyst
Jose T. Valdovinos, Project Analyst
Amanda Kabisch-Herzog, Senior Research Assistant
Karen C. Hernandez, Senior Research Assistant
Wyatt Caldeira, Senior Research Assistant
Emilio T. Hernandez, Research Assistant
Mizan Shaikh, Research Assistant
Stephen Butler, Research Assistant
Luke T. Scholl, Technical Writer

We would also like to thank the photo contributors. A full list of photo contributors can be found on page 57.

Center for Economic Development
California State University, Chico
(530) 898-4598
www.cedcal.com

Introduction

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

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

The document was produced by the Center for Economic Development, (CED) at California State University, Chico, in partnership with Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC). The CED specializes in providing the most recent, reliable, and relevant information for communities and businesses. For more information about the CED, please visit our website at www.cedcal.com.

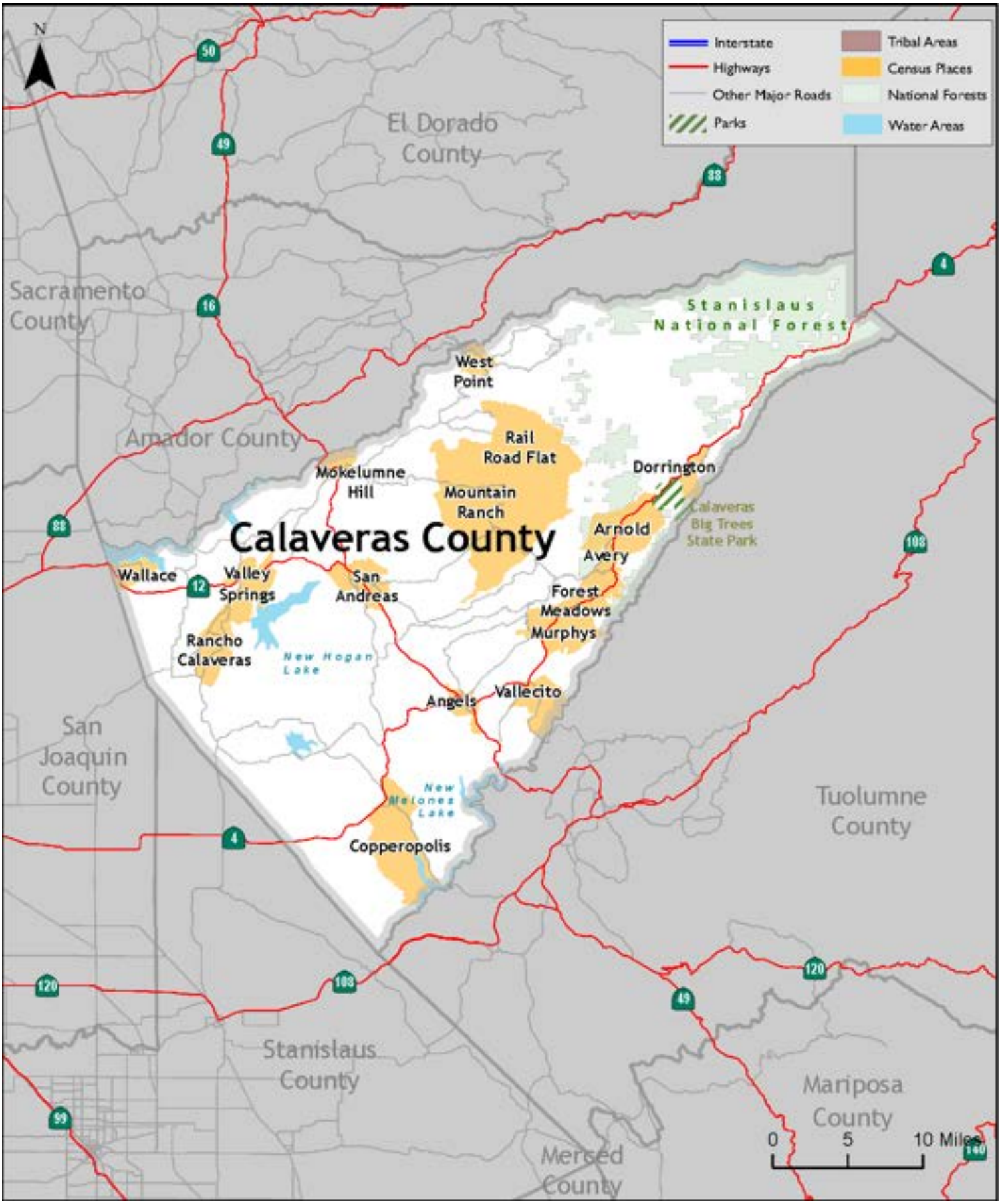
The indicators in this document provide insights into different aspects of community, social, and economic well-being. While each indicator is presented individually in this document, it is important to note that most indicators share substantive connections with other reported data. We encourage readers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

The data presented in this year's profile series have been chosen by CED staff, in partnership with Rural County Representatives of California, based on the availability of valid and uniform indicators for all rural California counties from the U.S. Census Bureau and other data providers that are of interest to the general public. If you are looking for a specific piece of data on the county or any of its communities, please feel free to contact the Center for Economic Development at (530) 898-4598 and our research staff will gladly direct you to the most recent and reliable measure.

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

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

If you copy and paste images from this document, please be sure to include or cite the source of the data as indicated in the data tables. We also request that you credit the Center for Economic Development at CSU, Chico for providing the research and formatting, and our partner, Rural County Representatives of California, for making the document available to the public.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Interstate
Highways
Other Major Roads
Parks
Tribal Areas
Census Places
National Forests
Water Areas
El Dorado County
Sacramento County
Amador County
San Joaquin County
Stanislaus County
Tuolumne County
Mariposa County
Merced County
Stanislaus National Forest
Calaveras Big Trees State Park
Calaveras County
West Point
Rail Road Flat
Mokelumne Hill
Mountain Ranch
Dorrington
Arnold
Avery
Wallace
Valley Springs
San Andreas
Forest Meadows
Murphys
Rancho Calaveras
New Hogan Lake
Angels
Vallecito
New Melones Lake
Copperopolis
0 5 10 Miles

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DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

This section presents basic demographic characteristics such as population, age, and ethnicity, which provide a framework from which most other community indicators are based.

The population of Calaveras County has remained relatively stable over the past ten years, with a modest decline in the wake of the Recession, followed by intermittent recovery between 2014 and 2017. Note that migration data for Calaveras County are not available from the Department of Finance's Demographic Research Unit after 2010, and all population change totals from 2011 to 2017 therefore only reflect the natural decrease in population. The county's population experienced natural decreases in all years reported. Neighboring counties provided significant numbers of in-migrants between 2015 and 2016, when Calaveras County received the largest number of in-migrants from San Joaquin County (548), Stanislaus County (206) and Contra Costa County (189). Calaveras residents primarily moved to San Joaquin County (282), Amador County (213), and Tuolumne County (189) during the same period.

Between 2010 and 2016, Calaveras County experienced its largest proportional increases in population for those aged 65 to 74 years old and those aged 25 to 39 years old, and the largest decreases in those aged 5 to 17 years old, 75 to 84 years old, and those aged 55 to 64 years old. In 2016, the largest proportion of the population those aged 40 to 54 years old. Between 2010 and 2016, the largest growth was seen in Calaveras County's Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Other/Multiracial populations (761 percent and 87 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county saw the greatest decreases in its Black/African American, American Indian, and Asian American populations, which decreased by 45, 42, and 29 percent, respectively. The greatest proportion of the Calaveras County population by race/ethnicity in 2016 were those identifying as White alone (82 percent).

In This Section:

Total Population

What is it?

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

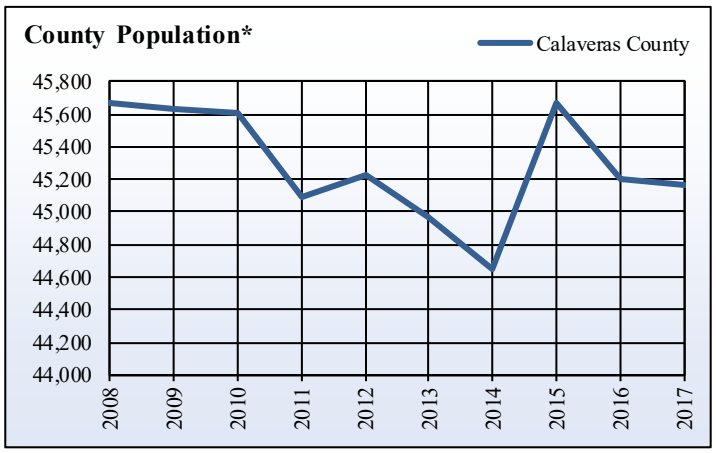
How is it used?

Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report. The population of Calaveras County has remained relatively stable over the past ten years, with a modest decline in the wake of the Recession, followed by intermittent recovery between 2014 and 2017.

Total Population*, Calaveras County

Year	Calaveras County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	45,670	0.42%	0.85%
2009	45,632	-0.08%	0.73%
2010	45,602	-0.07%	0.79%
2011	45,092	-1.12%	0.78%
2012	45,222	0.29%	0.95%
2013	44,968	-0.56%	0.99%
2014	44,650	-0.71%	0.86%
2015	45,668	2.28%	0.89%
2016	45,207	-1.01%	0.90%
2017	45,168	-0.09%	0.68%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit
** Total population data do not include incarcerated individuals unless otherwise noted.*



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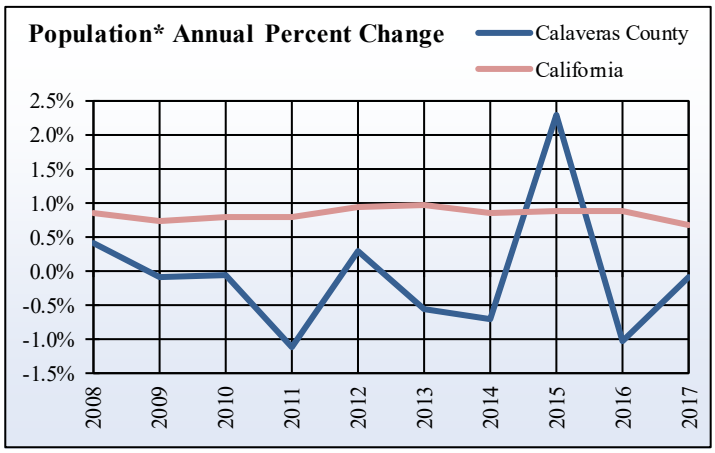


** Total population data do not include incarcerated individuals unless otherwise noted.*

City Population, Calaveras County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Angels Camp	3,799	3,819	3,831	3,843	3,891	3,986	4,000	4,016	4,045	4,020

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Components of Population Change

What is it?

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

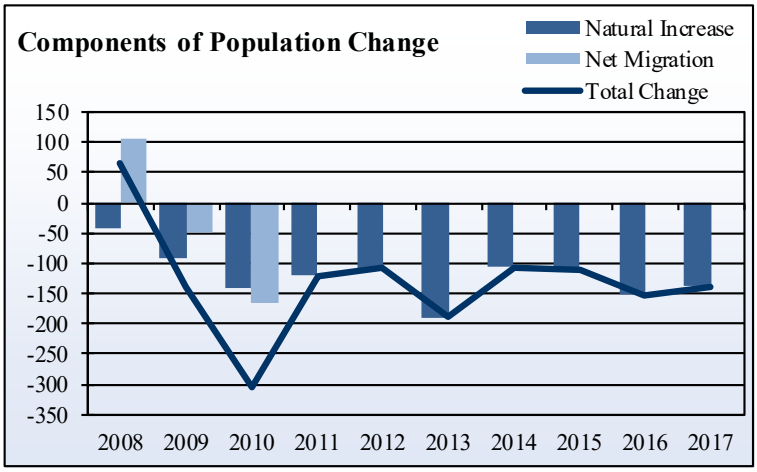
How is it used?

If population growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the county may be a place where many younger families are residing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then the population's age composition may be older. There are many potential motivations for people to move into or out of a county, such as employment opportunities, housing prices, and general quality of life. It should be noted that the components of population change data represent annual totals, while the total population data are a point-in-time measurement of population taken on January 1st of each calendar year. Because of this difference, the data reported in this section are not directly comparable to the population data presented on page two. Readers should also note that migration data for Calaveras County are not available from the Department of Finance's Demographic Research Unit after 2010. Therefore, all population change totals from 2011 to 2017 only reflect the natural decrease in population. In this case, population experienced natural decreases in all years reported.

Components of Population Change, Calaveras County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	395	437	-42	106	64
2009	366	456	-90	-50	-140
2010	316	456	-140	-164	-304
2011	334	455	-121	0	-121
2012	354	463	-109	0	-109
2013	325	514	-189	0	-189
2014	365	471	-106	0	-106
2015	356	467	-111	0	-111
2016	367	519	-152	0	-152
2017	371	509	-138	0	-138

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



Migration Patterns

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Neighboring counties provided significant numbers of in-migrants between 2015 and 2016, when Calaveras County received the largest number of in-migrants from San Joaquin County (548), Stanislaus County (206) and Contra Costa County (189). Calaveras residents primarily moved to San Joaquin County (282), Amador County (213), and Tuolumne County (189) during the same period.

Top 10 In-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Calaveras County

County	Number of In-Migrants
San Joaquin County	548
Stanislaus County	206
Contra Costa County	189
Alameda County	156
Tuolumne County	155
Sacramento County	155
Amador County	142
Santa Clara County	119
San Mateo County	54

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top 10 Out-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Calaveras County

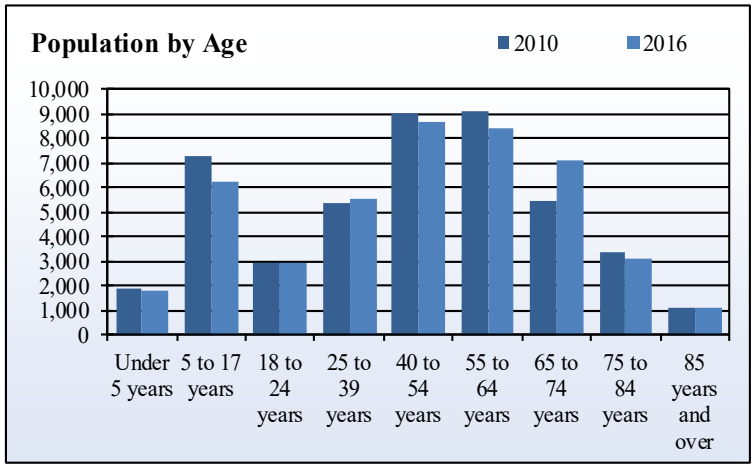
County	Number of Out-Migrants
San Joaquin County	282
Amador County	213
Tuolumne County	189
Sacramento County	136
Stanislaus County	89
Contra Costa County	59
Santa Clara County	55
Alameda County	54
Placer County	34

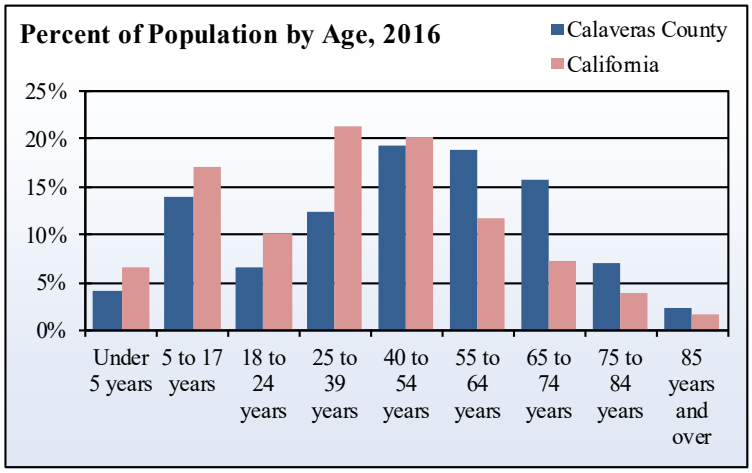
Source: Internal Revenue Service

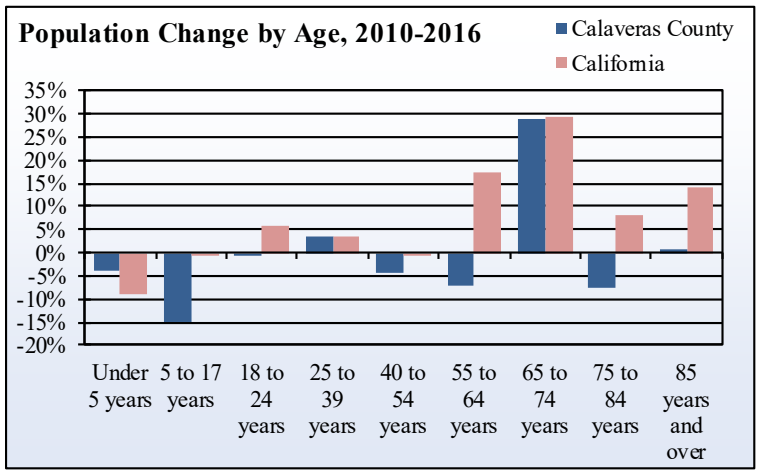
Age Distribution

What is it?

Age distribution data provide the number of permanent residents who fall into a given age range and are measured on April 1 for each recorded year. Data are provided by American Community Survey five-year estimates. The earliest five-year estimates that are available are for 2010. Therefore, all analysis of change will be over the seven year period from 2010 to 2016. These data include incarcerated individuals in total population counts.







How is it used?

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target their marketing efforts on specific age groups. Age distribution data can be used to estimate school attendance, need for public services, and workforce projections. A growing young adult population, for instance, could indicate greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a growing middle-aged population may signal the need for greater employment opportunities. An area with a significant proportion of population that is past retirement age will typically have less employment concerns but a greater need for medical and social service provision. Age distribution data can also be used in conjunction with the components of population change in order to create projections of future population growth. Between 2010 and 2016, Calaveras County experienced its largest proportional increases in population for those aged 65 to 74 years old (29 percent) and those aged 25 to 39 years old (4 percent). In contrast, Calaveras County saw its largest proportional population decreases in those aged 5 to 17 years old (15 percent), those aged 75 to 84 years old (8 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (7 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of the population by age were those aged 40 to 54 years old (19 percent).

Population by Age, Calaveras County

Age Range	2010	2016
Under 5 years	1,905	1,827
5 to 17 years	7,318	6,215
18 to 24 years	2,900	2,892
25 to 39 years	5,341	5,539
40 to 54 years	9,036	8,629
55 to 64 years	9,100	8,440
65 to 74 years	5,483	7,064
75 to 84 years	3,351	3,093
85 years and over	1,081	1,088

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimates

Population by Age Compared to California, Calaveras County

	Percent of Total, 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
Age Range	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	4.1%	6.5%	-4.1%	-9.1%
5 to 17 Years	13.9%	17.2%	-15.1%	-0.7%
18 to 24 Years	6.5%	10.2%	-0.3%	5.7%
25 to 39 Years	12.4%	21.4%	3.7%	3.7%
40 to 54 Years	19.3%	20.2%	-4.5%	-0.3%
55 to 64 Years	18.8%	11.6%	-7.3%	17.4%
65 to 74 Years	15.8%	7.3%	28.8%	29.5%
75 to 84 Years	6.9%	3.8%	-7.7%	7.9%
85 years and over	2.4%	1.8%	0.6%	13.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 5-year Estimates

Population by Race and Ethnicity

What is it?

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

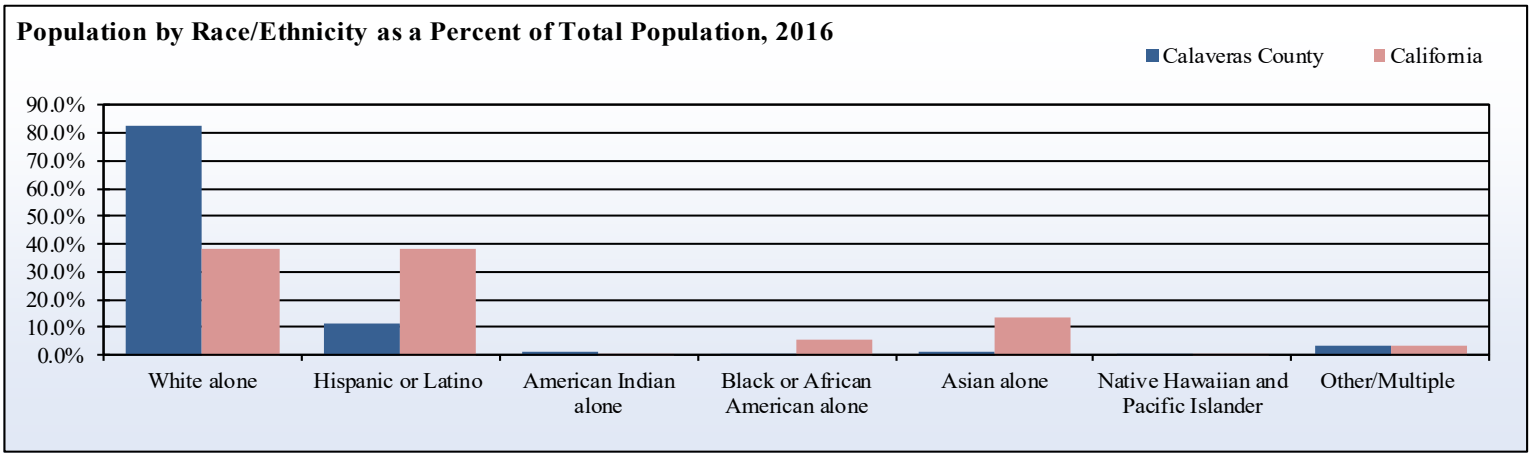
How is it used?

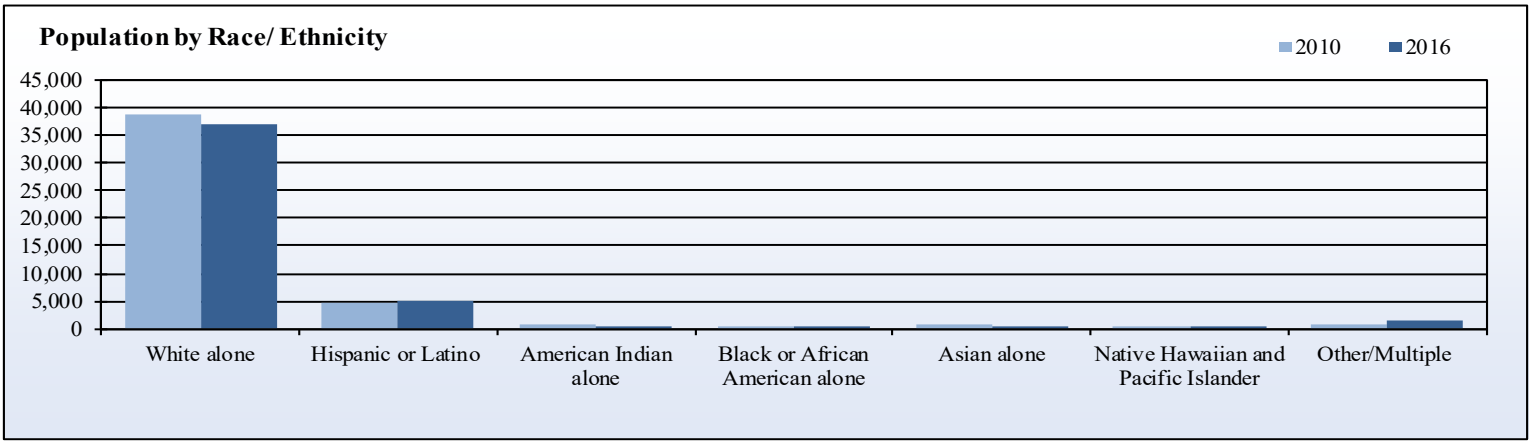
Data on population within racial and ethnic categories are often used by advertisers to target their marketing efforts towards particular groups and to estimate how profitable these efforts may be. Grant writers frequently use population data on racial and ethnic groups to secure funding for programs meant to address group-specific social conditions or inequalities. Government officials and political candidates also use population data on race and ethnicity in order to tailor their campaign messages to people who make claims to particular racial and ethnic identities. Between 2010 and 2016, the largest growth was seen in Calaveras County's Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Other/Multiracial populations (761 percent and 87 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county saw the greatest decreases in its Black/African American, American Indian, and Asian American populations, which decreased by 45, 42, and 29 percent, respectively. The greatest proportion of the Calaveras County population by race/ethnicity in 2016 were those identifying as White alone (82 percent).

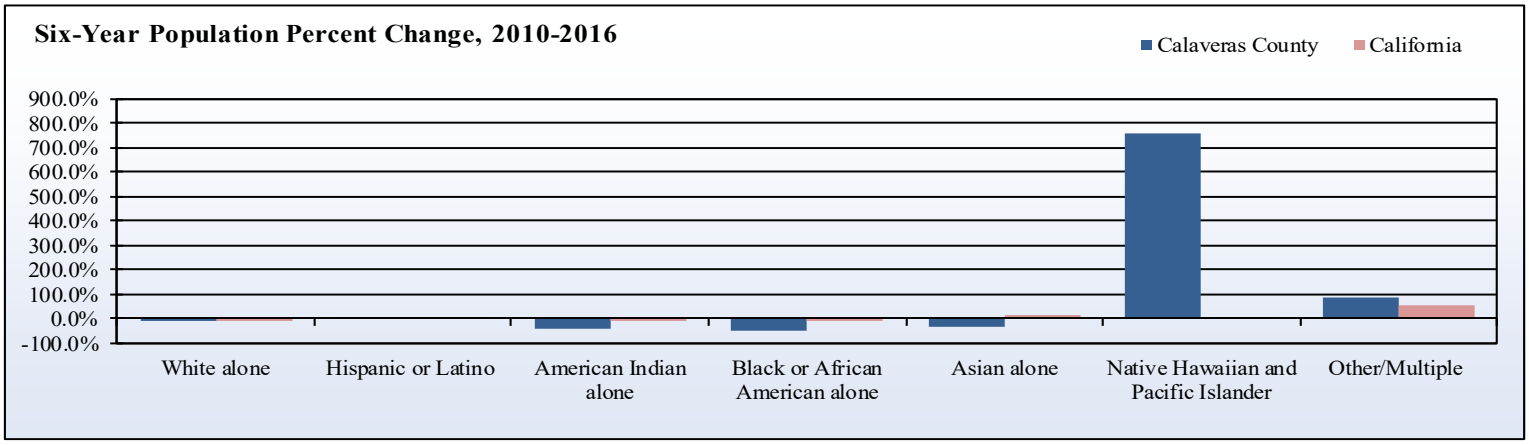
Population by Race/Ethnicity, Calaveras County

Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	38,615	36,857	82.3%	38.4%	-4.6%	-1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	4,595	5,028	11.2%	38.6%	9.4%	10.8%
American Indian alone	695	400	0.9%	0.4%	-42.4%	-11.0%
Black or African American alone	467	256	0.6%	5.6%	-45.2%	-0.3%
Asian alone	631	448	1.0%	13.7%	-29.0%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	18	155	0.3%	0.4%	761.1%	5.7%
Other/Multiple	880	1,643	3.7%	3.1%	86.7%	53.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates


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


Population by Race/ Ethnicity
2010
2016
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple


Six-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016
Calaveras County
California
900.0%
800.0%
700.0%
600.0%
500.0%
400.0%
300.0%
200.0%
100.0%
0.0%
-100.0%
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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

Much of Calaveras County's population is concentrated along the State Route 4 corridor between Angel's Camp and Dorrington and along State Route 26 between Valley Springs and Rancho Calaveras. Between 2007 and 2016, the total acres harvested in Calaveras County decreased by 7 percent and decreased from 33 to 31 percent of the county's total land area.

Between 2010 and 2016, all commute time ranges decreased in frequency in Calaveras County with the exception of the 45-59 and 60-89 minute ranges, which increased by 12 and 6 percent, respectively. In 2016, the greatest proportion of workers in Calaveras County (21 percent) commuted between 5 and 14 minutes to work. In 2016, roughly 89 percent of Calaveras County's workforce either drove alone or carpooled to work, with a further 8 percent working from home. All means of transportation decreased in frequency between 2010 and 2016, with the largest decrease seen in those walking to work (36 percent decrease).

The size of the commuting-in workforce in Calaveras County declined between 2006 and 2010, as did the total number of jobs in the county, leading to a moderate decrease and subsequent increase in the percent commuting in as well as the number of jobs. In contrast, both the size of the local workforce and the size of the commuting-out workforce increased relatively steadily between 2006 and 2015, reflected in steady increases in the percent of the local workforce commuting to jobs outside of the county. Out-commuters markedly outnumbered in-commuters during this period.

In This Section:

Land Area and Population Density

What is it?

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

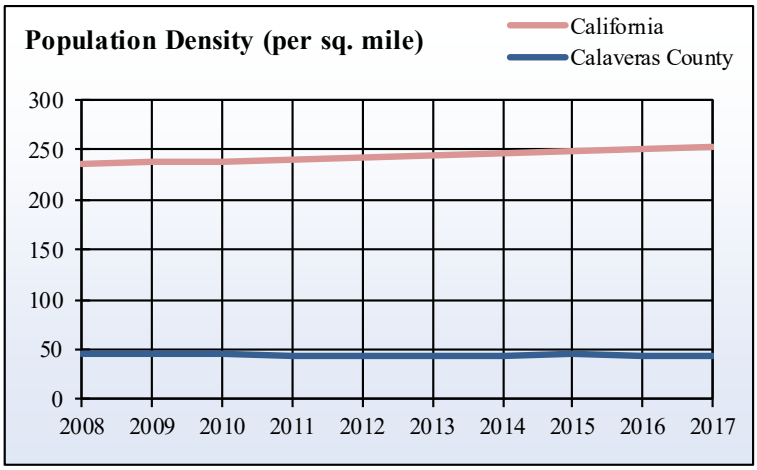
How is it used?

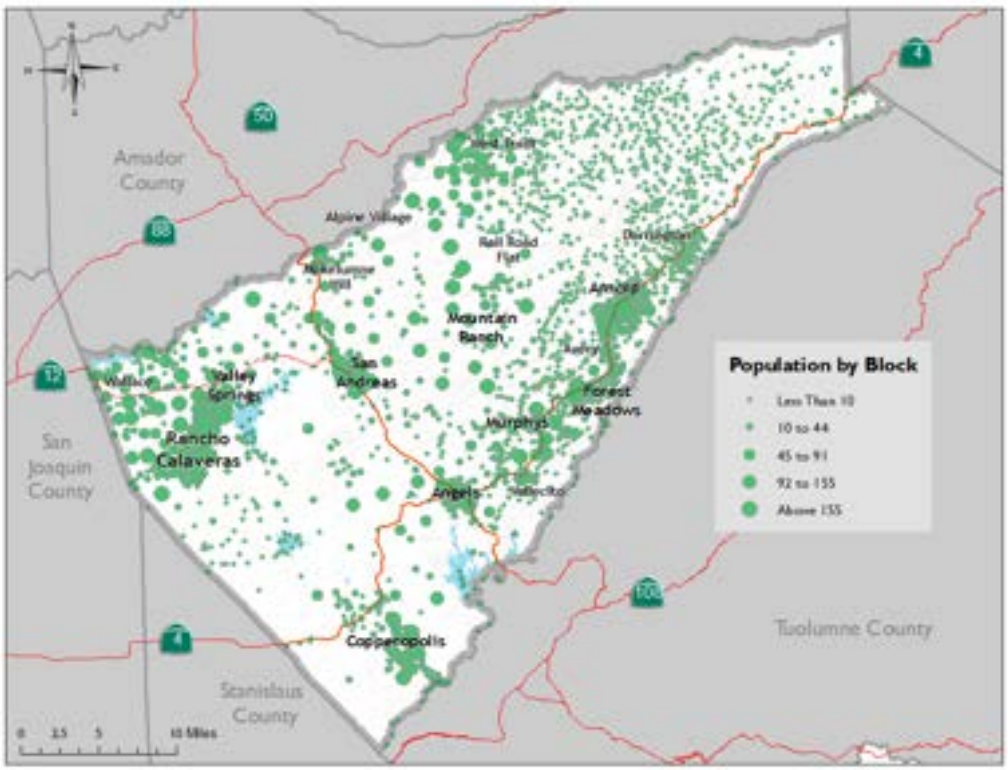
Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas with lower density, and are also frequently more energy efficient. Population density data can be useful for businesses seeking to open a new location, as greater density generally implies greater demand for labor. Changes in population density can also help in the interpretation of migration patterns as people move into and out of particular cities and neighborhoods. As can be seen from the map below, much of Calaveras County's population is concentrated along the State Route 4 corridor between Angel's Camp and Dorrington and along State Route 26 between Valley Springs and Rancho Calaveras.

Land Area and Population Density, Calaveras County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	1,020	45,670	44.8	235.3
2009	1,020	45,632	44.7	237.0
2010	1,020	45,602	44.7	238.7
2011	1,020	45,092	44.2	240.0
2012	1,020	45,216	44.3	241.5
2013	1,020	44,932	44.1	243.4
2014	1,020	44,650	43.8	245.8
2015	1,020	45,668	44.8	248.2
2016	1,020	45,246	44.4	251.3
2017	1,020	45,168	44.3	253.4

Source: California Department of Finance





Harvested Acreage

What is it?

Harvested acreage reports the total amount of land that is used in any aspect of agricultural production as a proportion of a county's total land area. Data on harvested acreage are reported annually by individual County Agricultural Commissioners to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Unfortunately, there is no consistent method for estimating harvested acreage from county to county or from year to year. However, commissioners are required to base their estimate on a local survey that is statistically representative of all agricultural producers in an area.

How is it used?

Agriculture is often a dominant land use in rural counties, and harvested acreage as a proportion of total land area can indicate the relative importance of agriculture to a local economy. In addition to being a major economic factor, agriculture can also form the basis for community and regional identity, as well as factor when determining use policies for areas surrounding farmland. Between 2007 and 2016, the total acres harvested in Calaveras County decreased by 7 percent and decreased from 33 to 31 percent of the county's total land area.

Total Crops Harvested Acreage, Calaveras County

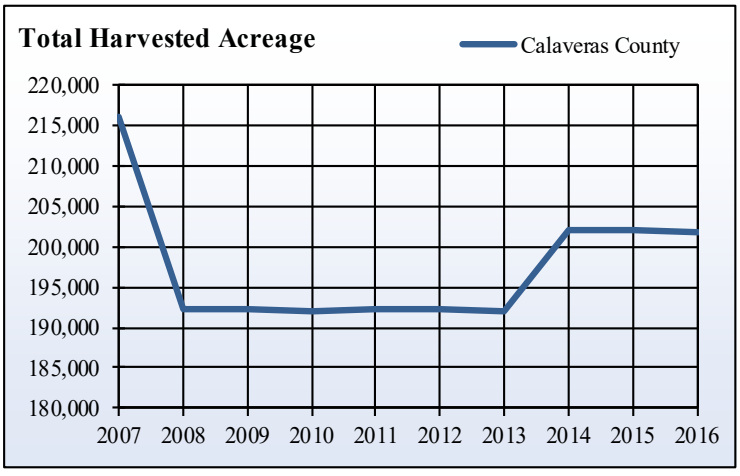
Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	198,000	98.1%
Pasture, Irrigated	2,000	1.0%
Walnuts, English	794	0.4%
Grapes, Wine	696	0.3%
Hay, Grain	200	0.1%
Olives	65	0.0%

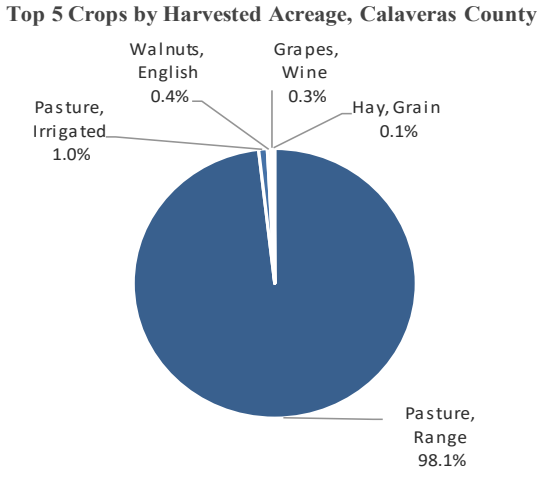
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Total Harvested Acreage, Calaveras County

Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2007	216,015	33.1%
2008	192,130	29.4%
2009	192,340	29.5%
2010	192,040	29.4%
2011	192,240	29.4%
2012	192,125	29.4%
2013	192,115	29.4%
2014	202,018	30.9%
2015	202,028	30.9%
2016	201,755	30.9%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance





Commute Patterns

What is it?

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

How is it used?

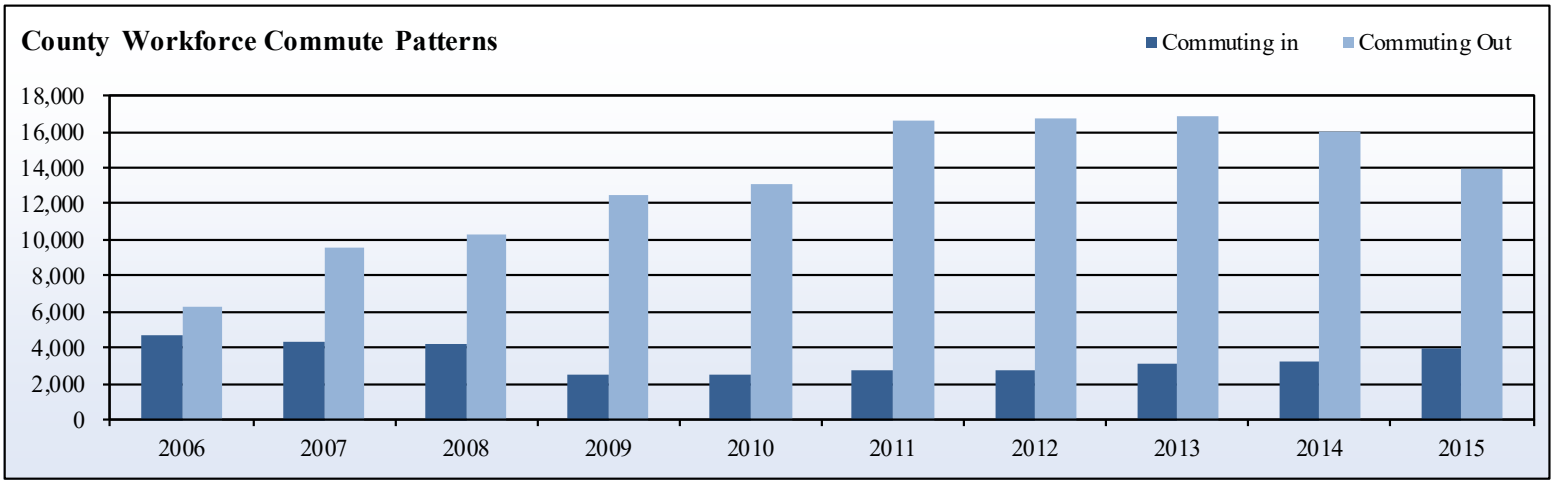
Commute pattern data are useful for estimating the ability of a county economy to meet the employment needs of its workforce. A larger proportion of workers commuting into the county from outside is indicative of a job surplus relative to labor force size, while a larger proportion of workers commuting out may indicate that there are not enough jobs relative to labor force size. These data can also be used to estimate daytime population, which are the number of people present in the county during normal business hours compared to the total (resident) population, and is often used by businesses in designing their marketing strategy for various products.

The size of the commuting-in workforce in Calaveras County declined between 2006 and 2010, as did the total number of jobs in the county, leading to a moderate decrease and subsequent increase in the percent commuting in as well as the number of jobs. In contrast, both the size of the local workforce and the size of the commuting-out workforce increased relatively steadily between 2006 and 2015, reflected in steady increases in the percent of the local workforce commuting outside of the county to work. Out-commuters markedly outnumbered in-commuters during this period.

Place of Work Patterns, Calaveras County

Year	Jobs in County	Employed Local Workforce	Local Workforce Employed in County	Workforce Commuting In	Percent Commuting In	Workforce Commuting Out	Percent Commuting Out
2006	8,614	10,186	3.950	4,664	54.1%	6,236	61.2%
2007	8,855	14,039	4.482	4,373	49.4%	9,557	68.1%
2008	8,722	14,857	4.519	4,203	48.2%	10,338	69.6%
2009	7,928	17,972	5.459	2,469	31.1%	12,513	69.6%
2010	7,590	18,185	5.137	2,453	32.3%	13,048	71.8%
2011	7,813	21,715	5.081	2,732	35.0%	16,634	76.6%
2012	7,558	21,528	4.843	2,715	35.9%	16,685	77.5%
2013	7,896	21,690	4.841	3,055	38.7%	16,849	77.7%
2014	8,136	20,989	4.953	3,183	39.1%	16,036	76.4%
2015	8,436	18,449	4.492	3,944	46.8%	13,957	75.7%

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



Travel Time to Work

What is it?

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

How is it used?

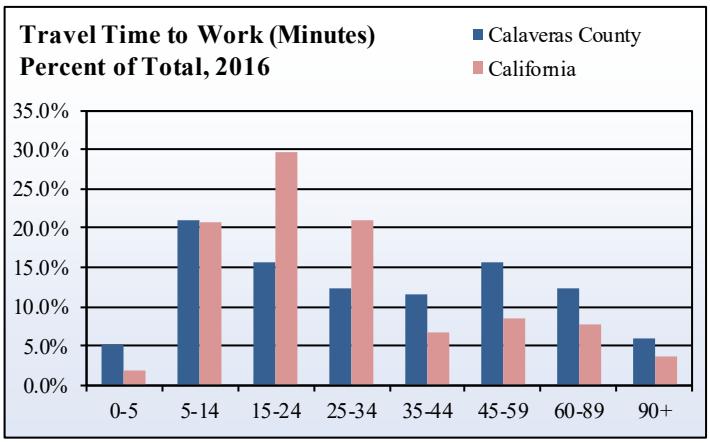
Increasing commute times often capture the push-pull dynamic between wages and housing costs as well-paying jobs become increasingly concentrated in urban centers that also frequently have higher costs of living. Workers who wish to earn higher wages but want to maintain a lower cost of living may therefore choose to commute longer distances. Longer commute times may also indicate the need for improvements to transportation infrastructure, such as more accessible public transportation resources or expansion of roads to reduce highway traffic. Conversely, shorter commute times may indicate that wages and housing costs are in better alignment or that transportation infrastructure is sufficient for the local labor force.

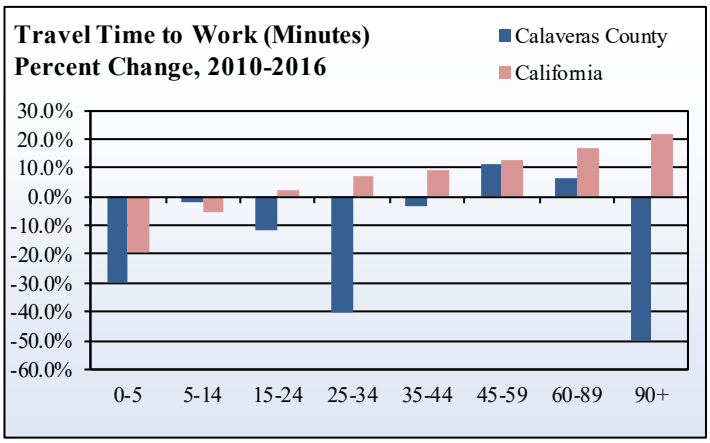
Between 2010 and 2016, all commute time ranges decreased in frequency in Calaveras County with the exception of the 45-59 and 60-89 minute ranges, which increased by 12 and 6 percent, respectively. In 2016, the greatest proportion of workers in Calaveras County (21 percent) commuted between 5 and 14 minutes to work.

Travel Time to Work, Calaveras County

Travel Time to Work	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	1,087	760	5.1%	1.9%	-30.1%	-19.5%
5 to 14 minutes	3,184	3,114	21.1%	20.8%	-2.2%	-5.1%
15 to 24 minutes	2,627	2,322	15.7%	29.7%	-11.6%	2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	3,014	1,805	12.2%	20.9%	-40.1%	7.5%
35 to 44 minutes	1,785	1,722	11.7%	6.8%	-3.5%	9.5%
45 to 59 minutes	2,082	2,321	15.7%	8.5%	11.5%	12.6%
60 to 89 minutes	1,724	1,835	12.4%	7.8%	6.4%	16.8%
90 or more minutes	1,762	879	6.0%	3.6%	-50.1%	21.7%
Total not working at home	17,265	14,758	100.0%	100.0%	-14.5%	4.0%

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





Means of Transportation to Work

What is it?

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

How is it used?

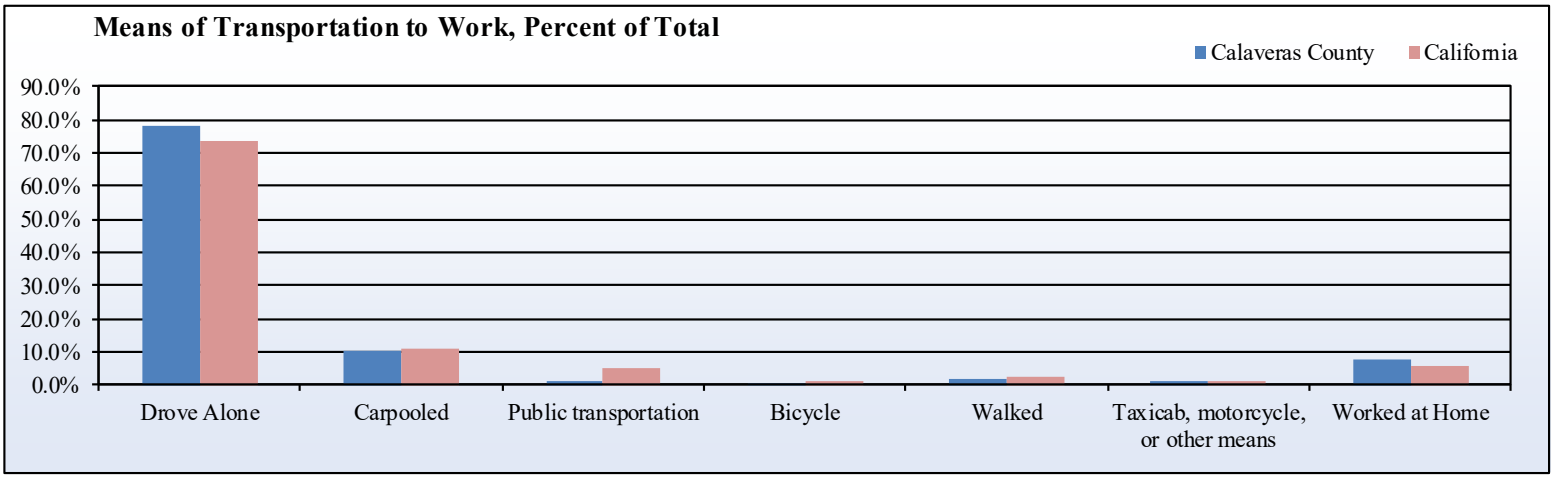
The most frequently utilized means of transportation to work may indicate how accessible or feasible certain modes of transportation are for a county's labor force. This indicator is especially useful when assessed alongside travel times to work, and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in the development of public transportation resources, bike paths, and other transportation infrastructure.

In 2016, roughly 89 percent of Calaveras County's workforce either drove alone or carpooled to work with a further 8 percent working from home. All means of transportation decreased in frequency between 2010 and 2016 with the largest decrease seen in those walking to work (36 percent decrease).

Means of Transportation to Work, Calaveras County

Means of Transportation	Calaveras County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	14,220	12,473	78.0%	73.5%	-12.3%	6.4%
Carpooled	2,191	1,690	10.6%	10.6%	-22.9%	-5.9%
Public transportation	205	135	0.8%	5.2%	-34.1%	7.2%
Bicycle	14	13	0.1%	1.1%	-7.1%	24.9%
Walked	484	310	1.9%	2.7%	-36.0%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	151	137	0.9%	1.4%	-9.3%	14.0%
Worked at Home	1,446	1,237	7.7%	5.4%	-14.5%	16.0%
Total	18,711	15,995	100.0%	100.0%	-14.5%	5.7%

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



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

Between 2007 and 2016, Calaveras County's labor force remained relatively stable in size, having increased by roughly 1 percent over this period. Employment in Calaveras County decreased by 9 percent between 2007 and 2012, but then increased by 11 percent between 2012 and 2016, with growth during this period outpacing statewide employment growth. Unemployment in the county rose rapidly between 2007 and 2010, but then decreased between 2010 and 2016 to fall below Pre-Recession levels. Calaveras generally reached peak employment during the month of June between 2007 and 2016, and employment levels were generally at their highest during the warmest months of the year (May-October). Unemployment levels were highest in January and February, at over 11 percent, and fluctuated between an average of 9 and 11 percent during the remaining months of the year.

Between 2007 and 2016, inflation-adjusted total personal income in Calaveras County increased overall by 14 percent, despite a 3-year slump during the Recession. In 2016, the greatest proportions of total personal income in Calaveras County were derived from work earnings, commuter income and dividends, interest, and rent. Between 2007 and 2016, inflation-adjusted per capita income in the county increased in aggregate by roughly 20 percent, compared to a 15 percent increase for the rest of California. Median household income in Calaveras County increased by 13 percent overall during this same period. Between 2007 and 2016, the poverty rate in the county increased by roughly 2.8 percent overall, compared to a 2 percent increase for the rest of California. However, the county poverty rate consistently remained lower than the statewide rate.

In 2016, Calaveras had the largest percent of its workforce employed in government and government enterprises (16 percent), followed by retail trade (11 percent) and construction (10 percent). During the same year, 33 percent of the county's total earnings came from government and government enterprises, with other major earning industries including construction (13 percent), retail trade (8 percent), other services except public administration (7 percent), and professional, scientific, and technical services (6 percent).

In This Section:

Labor Force

What is it?

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

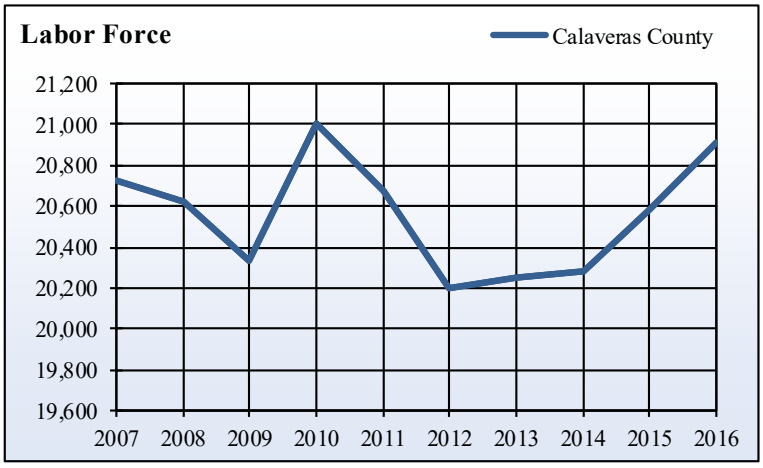
How is it used?

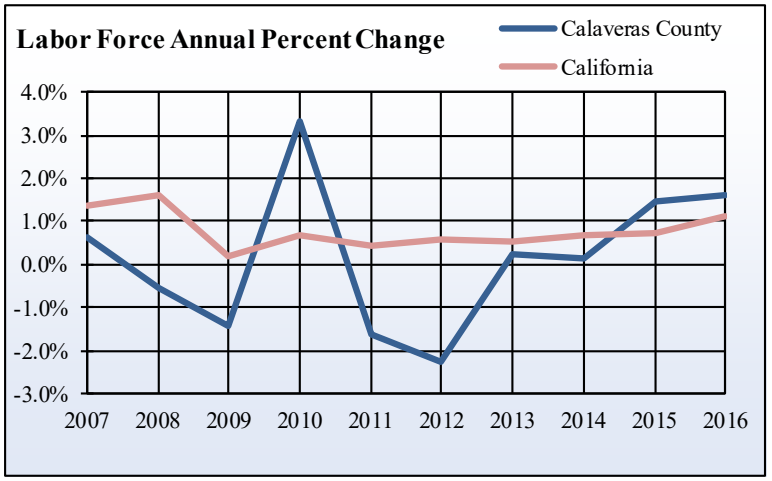
Labor force size is a useful indicator of the overall employment potential for a county. However, because labor force is an aggregate measure of both employment and unemployment, it is often necessary to interpret increases or declines in labor force size alongside these constitutive measures. Because discouraged workers are not included in labor force counts, these data can also be compared to the distribution of a county population by age in order to identify the number of people of working age (16-65) who are not in a county's workforce. Between 2007 and 2016, the Calaveras County labor force remained relatively stable in size, having increased by roughly 1 percent over this period.

Total Labor Force, Calaveras County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	20,730	17,893,100	0.6%	1.4%
2008	20,620	18,178,100	-0.5%	1.6%
2009	20,330	18,215,100	-1.4%	0.2%
2010	21,010	18,336,300	3.3%	0.7%
2011	20,670	18,415,100	-1.6%	0.4%
2012	20,200	18,523,800	-2.3%	0.6%
2013	20,250	18,624,300	0.2%	0.5%
2014	20,280	18,755,000	0.1%	0.7%
2015	20,580	18,893,200	1.5%	0.7%
2016	20,910	19,102,700	1.6%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division





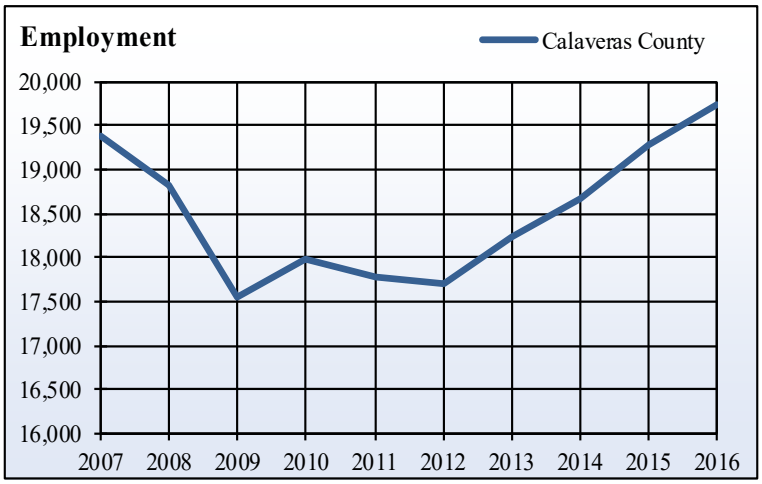
Employment

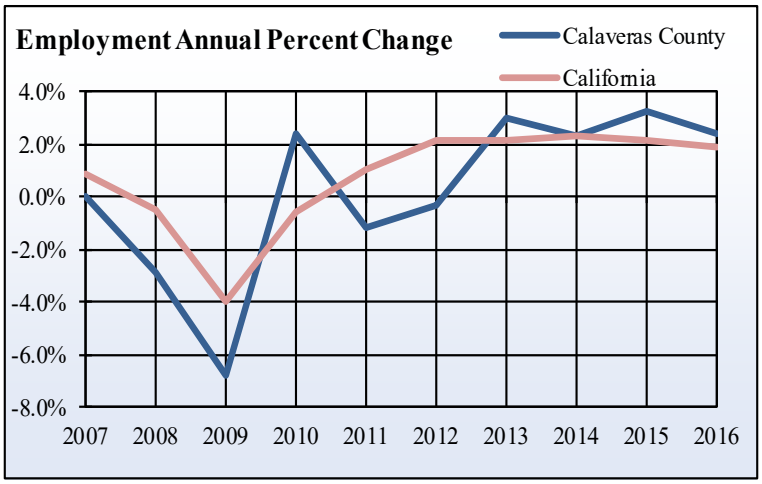
What is it?

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

How is it used?

Employment is a primary indicator of the economic situation for workers in a county. Increasing employment means more potential jobs for workers; workers will generally have an easier time finding work in counties with higher employment totals. This variable is indicative of the health of the economy as the unemployment rate is affected by labor force shifts. Employment in Calaveras County decreased by 9 percent between 2007 and 2012, but then increased by 11 percent between 2012 and 2016, with growth during this period outpacing statewide employment growth.





Total Employment, Calaveras County

	Employed		1-Year Change	
Year	County	State	County	State
2007	19,390	16,931,600	0.0%	0.8%
2008	18,830	16,854,500	-2.9%	-0.5%
2009	17,560	16,182,600	-6.7%	-4.0%
2010	17,980	16,091,900	2.4%	-0.6%
2011	17,770	16,258,100	-1.2%	1.0%
2012	17,710	16,602,700	-0.3%	2.1%
2013	18,240	16,958,700	3.0%	2.1%
2014	18,660	17,348,600	2.3%	2.3%
2015	19,270	17,723,300	3.3%	2.2%
2016	19,740	18,065,000	2.4%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

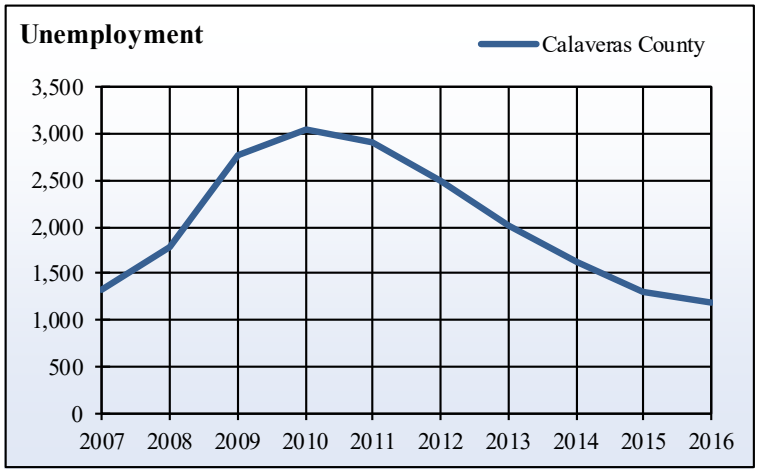
Unemployment

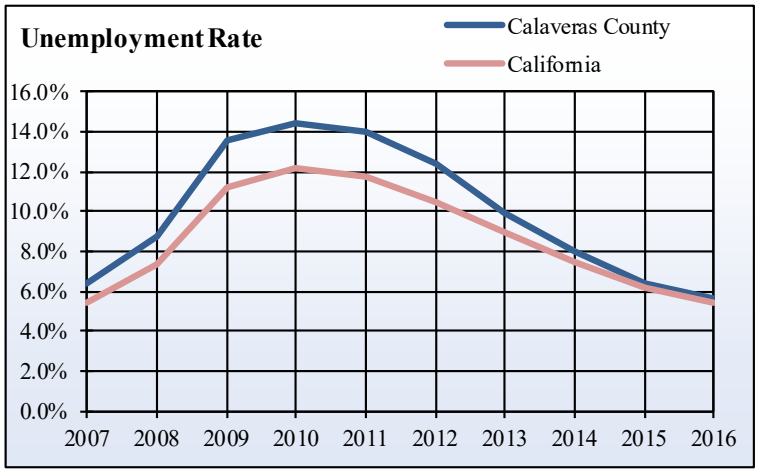
What is it?

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

How is it used?

Although unemployment levels are often used as a primary measure of economic health, it is perhaps more accurate to view them as an indicator of recent economic disruptions than a holistic indicator of growth or decline, due to their direct connection to unemployment benefits provision. Sustained high unemployment rates typically indicate the presence of structural economic and/or social issues within the community, although what is considered "high" may vary from one community to the next. Unemployment in Calaveras County rose rapidly between 2007 and 2010, but then decreased between 2010 and 2016 to fall below Pre-Recession levels.





Total Unemployment, Calaveras County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	1,330	6.4%	5.4%	9.9%	11.2%
2008	1,790	8.7%	7.3%	34.6%	37.7%
2009	2,760	13.6%	11.2%	54.2%	53.6%
2010	3,040	14.4%	12.2%	10.1%	10.4%
2011	2,900	14.0%	11.7%	-4.6%	-3.9%
2012	2,500	12.4%	10.4%	-13.8%	-10.9%
2013	2,010	9.9%	8.9%	-19.6%	-13.3%
2014	1,620	8.0%	7.5%	-19.4%	-15.6%
2015	1,310	6.4%	6.2%	-19.1%	-16.8%
2016	1,180	5.6%	5.4%	-9.9%	-11.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Seasonal Employment

What is it?

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

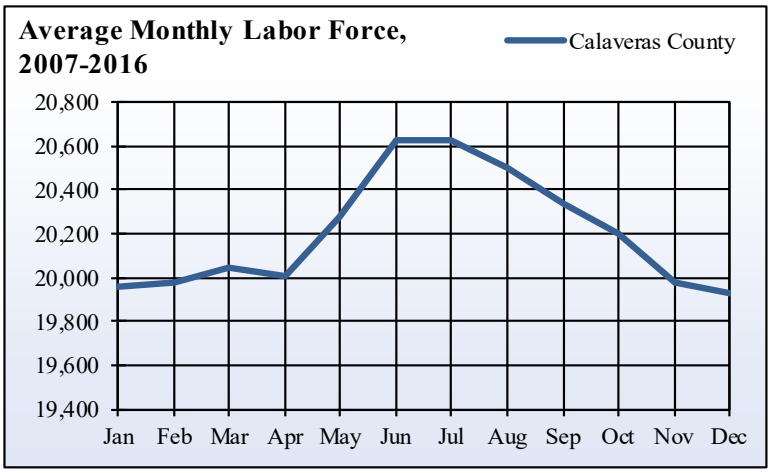
How is it used?

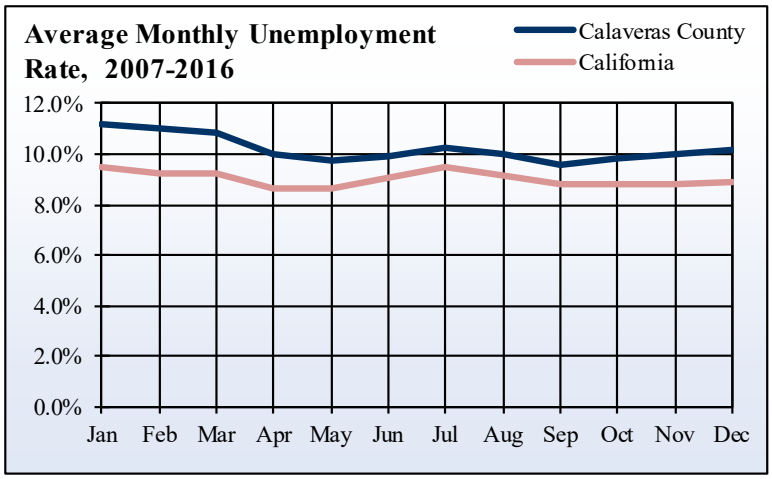
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment and can be used by area business associations and chambers of commerce to coordinate local events and business marketing campaigns. Areas that are economically dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation tend to experience greater fluctuations in employment over the course of the year that are obscured by annual averages. The employment differential between low- and high-employment months can be used to evaluate the relative degree to which an economy is dependent upon seasonal employment. Many seasonal employees locate temporarily and leave during the off-season, but some remain year-round and are unemployed during this period. Calaveras County generally reached peak employment during the month of June between 2007 and 2016, and employment levels were generally at their highest during the warmest months of the year (May - October). Unemployment levels were highest in January and February, at over 11 percent, and fluctuated between an average of 9 and 11 percent during the remaining months of the year.

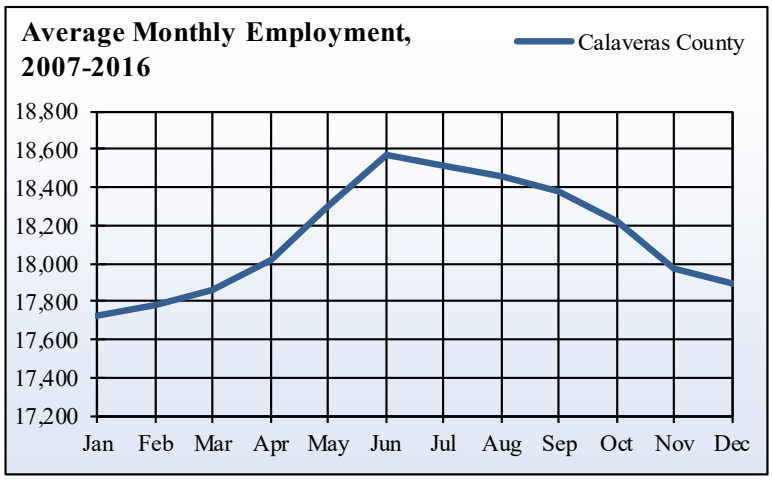
Average Monthly Labor Statistics, Calaveras County, 2007-2016

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	19,957	17,729	2,227	11.2%
Feb	19,974	17,778	2,194	11.0%
Mar	20,043	17,865	2,179	10.9%
April	20,009	18,014	1,996	10.0%
May	20,278	18,303	1,973	9.7%
Jun	20,626	18,577	2,049	9.9%
Jul	20,623	18,515	2,110	10.2%
Aug	20,505	18,464	2,042	10.0%
Sep	20,333	18,383	1,953	9.6%
Oct	20,204	18,224	1,980	9.8%
Nov	19,978	17,975	2,004	10.0%
Dec	19,930	17,895	2,034	10.2%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division







Jobs by Industry

What is it?

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

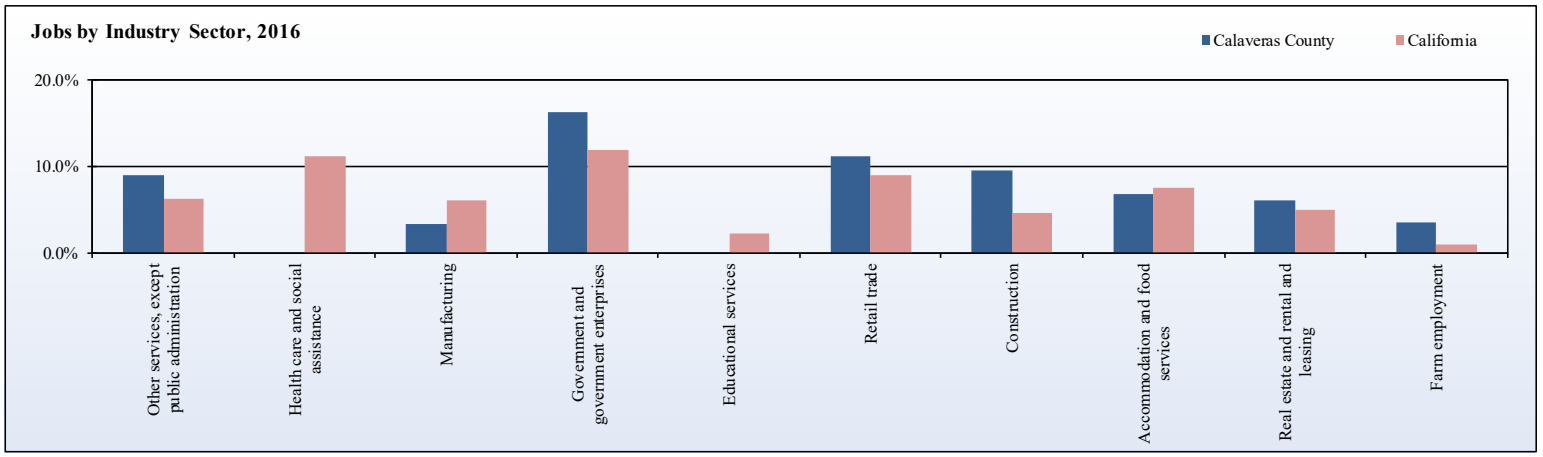
How is it used?

Jobs by industry is a useful measure of the economic diversity and potential resilience of the local economy, and is thus of great utility to local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations. A county with a large proportion of its jobs concentrated in a few industry sectors may be more susceptible to a recession or economic downturn than one with a more diversified economy. In 2016, Calaveras County had the largest percent of its workforce employed in government and government enterprises (16 percent), followed by retail trade (11 percent) and construction (10 percent). However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable from the California Employment Development Department for some industry sectors, including educational services and health care/ social assistance, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

Jobs by Industry, Calaveras County, 2016

Industry	Calaveras County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	611	3.6%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	126	0.7%	0.3%
Construction	1,621	9.6%	4.7%
Manufacturing	581	3.4%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	373	2.2%	3.8%
Retail trade	1,885	11.1%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	322	1.9%	3.8%
Information	153	0.9%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	500	3.0%	4.4%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	1,038	6.1%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	914	5.4%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	47	0.3%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	804	4.8%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	704	4.2%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	1,163	6.9%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	1,520	9.0%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	2,766	16.4%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	1,789	10.6%	n/a
Total Jobs	16,917	100.0%	100.0%

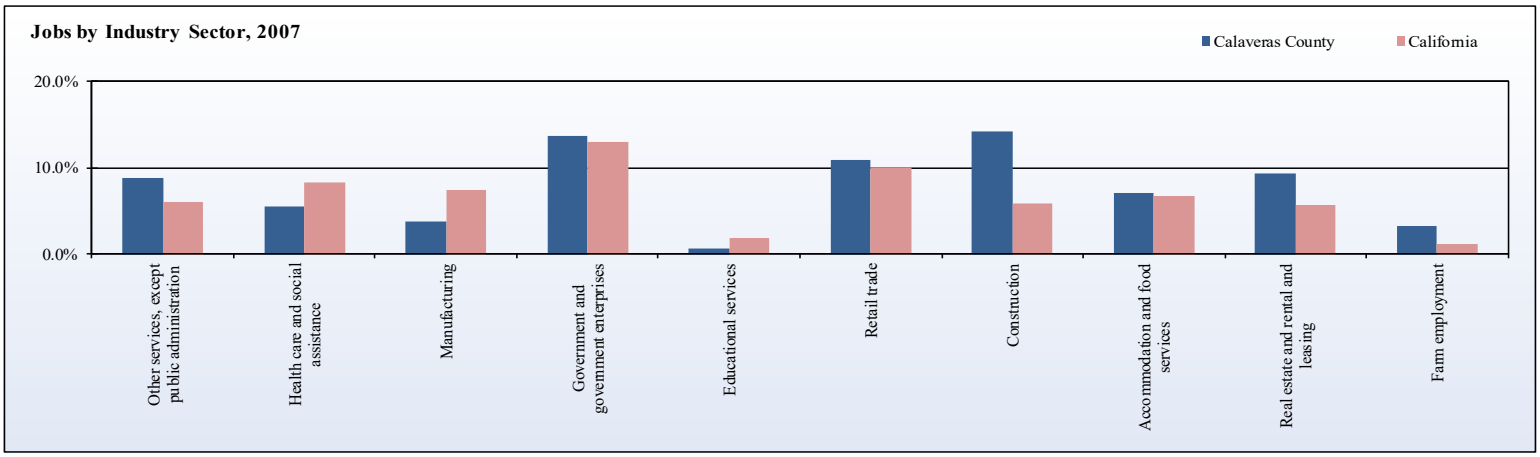
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Jobs by Industry, Calaveras County, 2007

Industry	Calaveras County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	589	3.2%	1.1%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	1.0%
Mining	(D)	n/a	0.2%
Utilities	106	0.6%	0.3%
Construction	2,625	14.1%	5.9%
Manufacturing	695	3.7%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	239	1.3%	3.8%
Retail trade	2,026	10.9%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	454	2.4%	2.9%
Information	175	0.9%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	508	2.7%	4.6%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	1,717	9.2%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,197	6.4%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	(D)	0.0%	6.4%
Educational services	115	0.6%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	1,030	5.5%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	612	3.3%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	1,306	7.0%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	1,630	8.8%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	2,554	13.8%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	996	5.4%	n/a
Total Jobs	18,574	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



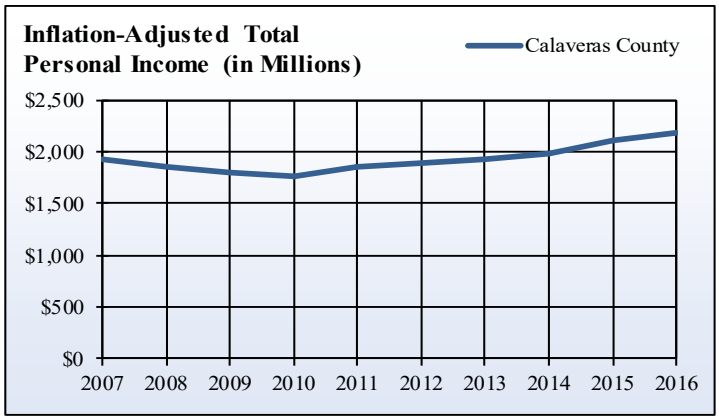
Total Personal Income

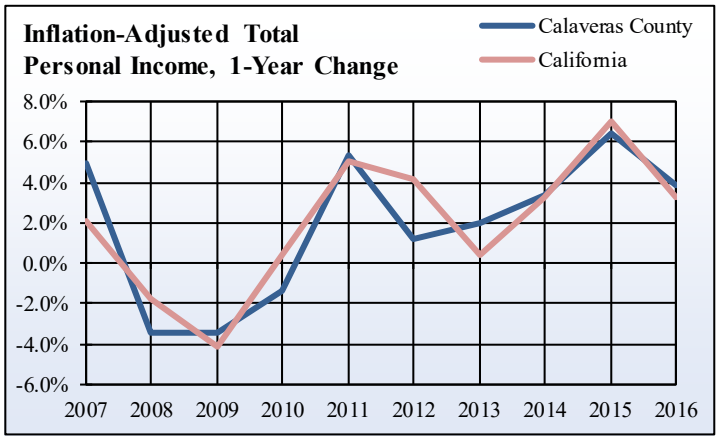
What is it?

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

How is it used?

Total personal income is the basis for several other income indicators in this section. Growing personal income generally indicates a growing economy, as long as the growth is greater than the annual average inflation rate. Increases or decreases in total personal income are most frequently due to changes in worker's earnings, population changes, or both. Between 2007 and 2016, inflation-adjusted total personal income in Calaveras County increased overall by 14 percent, despite a 3-year slump during the Recession.





Total Personal Income, Calaveras County

Year	Calaveras County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars (2016)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2007	$1,612	4.9%	$1,923	4.9%	2.1%
2008	$1,623	0.7%	$1,857	-3.4%	-1.8%
2009	$1,568	-3.4%	$1,793	-3.4%	-4.1%
2010	$1,588	1.3%	$1,769	-1.3%	0.4%
2011	$1,699	7.0%	$1,863	5.3%	5.1%
2012	$1,769	4.1%	$1,884	1.2%	4.1%
2013	$1,833	3.6%	$1,921	2.0%	0.5%
2014	$1,923	5.0%	$1,985	3.3%	3.2%
2015	$2,075	7.9%	$2,113	6.4%	7.0%
2016	$2,193	5.7%	$2,193	3.8%	3.3%

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

Components of Personal Income

What is it?

This indicator disaggregates personal income totals by the sources of personal income, including work earnings, retirement or disability benefits, returns on investment, or transfer payments from sources such as supplemental social security, medical benefits, and unemployment insurance. Personal income reported for each county may also include commuter income, which accounts for income earned by individuals who live within the county but work elsewhere. The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis provides these county-level data.

How is it used?

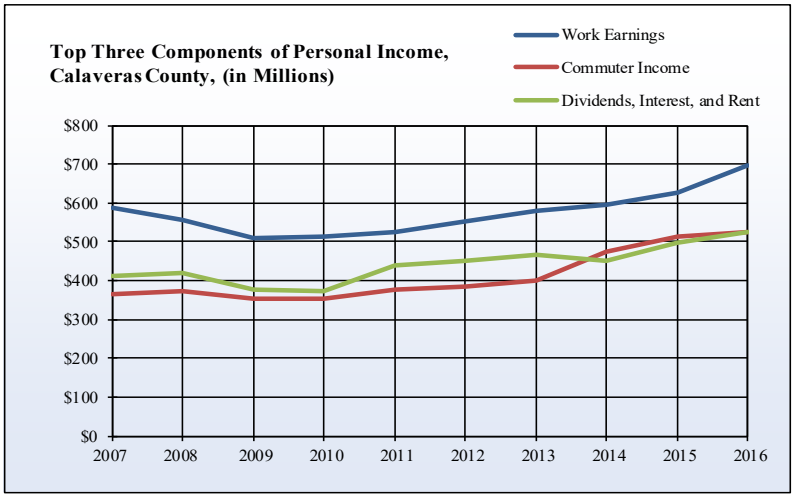
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income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

In 2016, the greatest proportions of total personal income in Calaveras County were derived from work earnings, commuter income, and dividends/interest/rent. The county also saw a proportionately large increase in the volume of transfer payments (categorized as other government benefits) between 2007 and 2016, much like many other counties in California during this same period.

Components of Total Personal Income, Calaveras County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	31.7%	71.6%	1.8%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-3.6%	-7.4%	2.5%	3.3%
Commuter Income	24.0%	-0.1%	4.3%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	23.9%	20.8%	2.8%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	9.8%	4.2%	5.1%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	10.5%	7.5%	9.3%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	1.5%	1.6%	4.1%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.3%	0.2%	-2.1%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	0.8%	0.4%	14.1%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.3%	0.4%	10.1%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.3%	0.3%	311.6%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.3%	0.2%	1.8%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.3%	0.2%	12.0%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	3.6%	4.1%

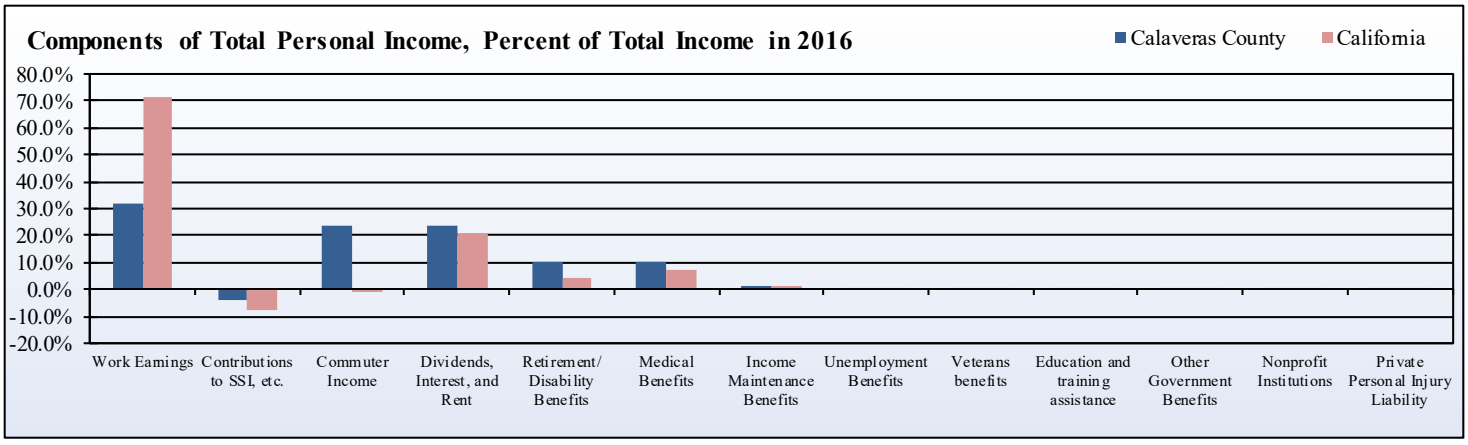
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

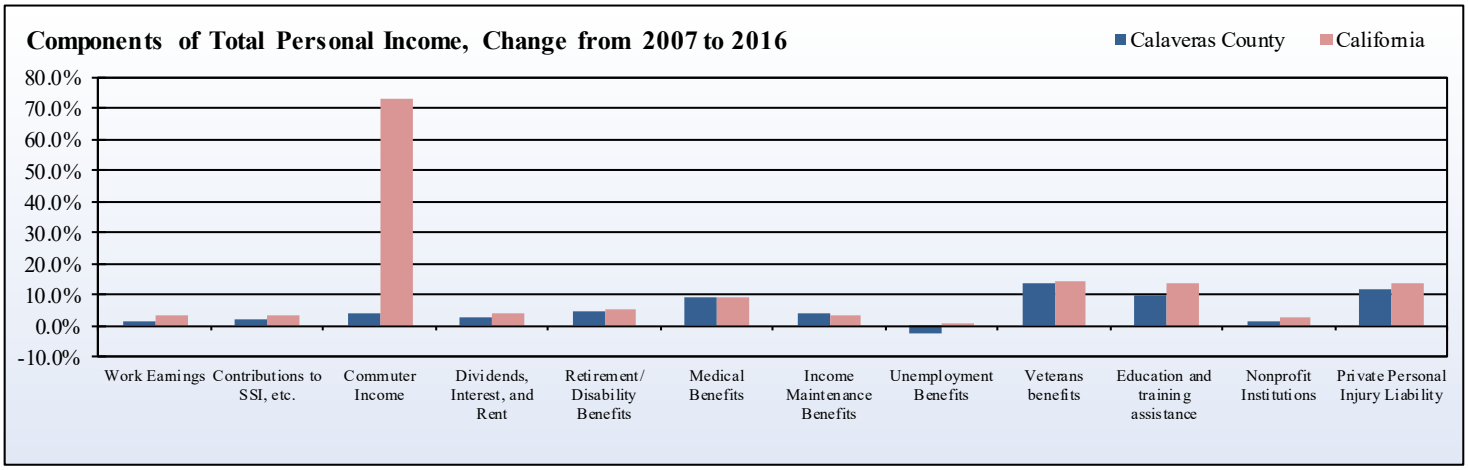


Components of Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars), Calaveras County

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	$587.6	$557.7	$511.3	$512.1	$524.8	$554.4	$578.4	$595.4	$625.7	$695.7
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-$63.8	-$63.3	-$61.1	-$60.9	-$58.1	-$58.5	-$67.2	-$69.8	-$72.2	-$79.4
Commuter Income	$366.8	$372.1	$353.6	$354.5	$375.9	$385.8	$398.8	$473.7	$512.4	$526.1
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	$411.0	$418.3	$376.7	$372.5	$438.6	$450.3	$467.6	$451.7	$497.1	$524.6
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	$142.8	$151.3	$165.5	$170.8	$176.7	$186.8	$196.7	$204.0	$212.6	$215.8
Medical Benefits	$119.0	$129.7	$138.6	$148.9	$156.5	$171.8	$183.9	$198.9	$219.6	$229.3
Income Maintenance Benefits	$23.0	$24.2	$28.9	$29.9	$31.7	$31.6	$31.9	$32.9	$33.4	$32.3
Unemployment Benefits	$7.4	$12.1	$27.5	$31.5	$25.2	$19.4	$13.3	$7.2	$5.9	$5.8
Veterans benefits	$7.7	$8.3	$9.3	$10.8	$11.7	$13.1	$15.7	$16.4	$17.6	$18.5
Education and training assistance	$3.0	$3.2	$3.9	$4.5	$4.7	$5.1	$5.2	$5.3	$5.4	$5.9
Other Government Benefits	$0.2	$13.2	$5.9	$11.3	$9.8	$1.5	$1.2	$5.2	$7.0	$7.4
Nonprofit Institutions	$5.0	$4.8	$5.1	$5.6	$5.3	$5.6	$5.6	$5.7	$5.7	$5.9
Private Personal Injury Liability	$2.6	$3.7	$3.9	$3.9	$5.1	$3.8	$3.5	$4.0	$4.8	$5.6
Total Personal Income	$1,612.2	$1,635.2	$1,569.0	$1,595.4	$1,707.9	$1,770.6	$1,834.7	$1,930.8	$2,075.0	$2,193.5

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





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

Per Capita Income

What is it?

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

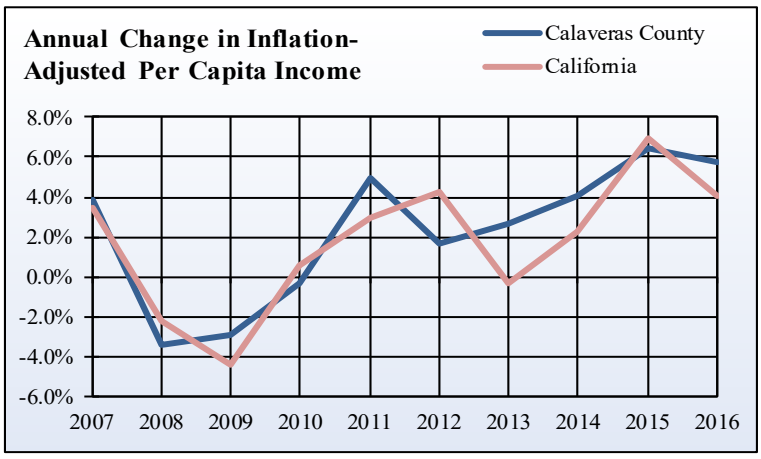
How is it used?

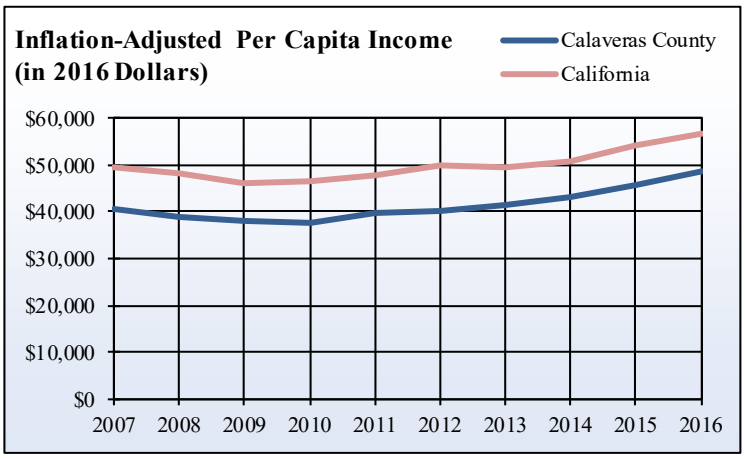
Per capita income is one of the most commonly used indicators of the general economic well-being of a county. Changes in this variable may indicate changes in a county's standard of living or the availability of resources to individuals and families. Per capita income also tends to follow long-term business cycles (rising during expansions and falling during recessions). Income influences individual buying power and therefore affects consumer choices and local retail sales. Between 2007 and 2016, inflation-adjusted per capita income in Calaveras County increased in aggregate by roughly 20 percent, compared to a 15 percent increase for the rest of California.

Per Capita Income, Calaveras County

Year	Calaveras County Nominal Per Capita Income	Calaveras County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Calaveras County	California	Calaveras County	California
2007	$ 35,451	3.9%	$ 40,515	$ 49,366	3.9%	3.4%
2008	$ 35,547	0.3%	$ 39,115	$ 48,255	-3.5%	-2.2%
2009	$ 34,361	-3.3%	$ 37,951	$ 46,117	-3.0%	-4.4%
2010	$ 34,819	1.3%	$ 37,822	$ 46,395	-0.3%	0.6%
2011	$ 37,685	8.2%	$ 39,698	$ 47,775	5.0%	3.0%
2012	$ 39,122	3.8%	$ 40,367	$ 49,819	1.7%	4.3%
2013	$ 40,751	4.2%	$ 41,444	$ 49,674	2.7%	-0.3%
2014	$ 43,074	5.7%	$ 43,112	$ 50,790	4.0%	2.2%
2015	$ 45,825	6.4%	$ 45,900	$ 54,318	6.5%	6.9%
2016	$ 48,521	5.9%	$ 48,521	$ 56,532	5.7%	4.1%

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





Earnings by Industry

What is it?

Earnings by industry data represent the total personal earnings for workers within individual industry sectors, and should not be confused with total business revenues within industries. The total earnings of an industry are calculated by taking the sum of three components: wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor's income. Earnings by industry are the components of earnings by place of work from the section on components of personal income. The symbol "(D)" is used for information withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. The symbol "(L)" is used when reported values are less than $50,000. Values for both (D) and (L) are included in aggregate totals.

How is it used?

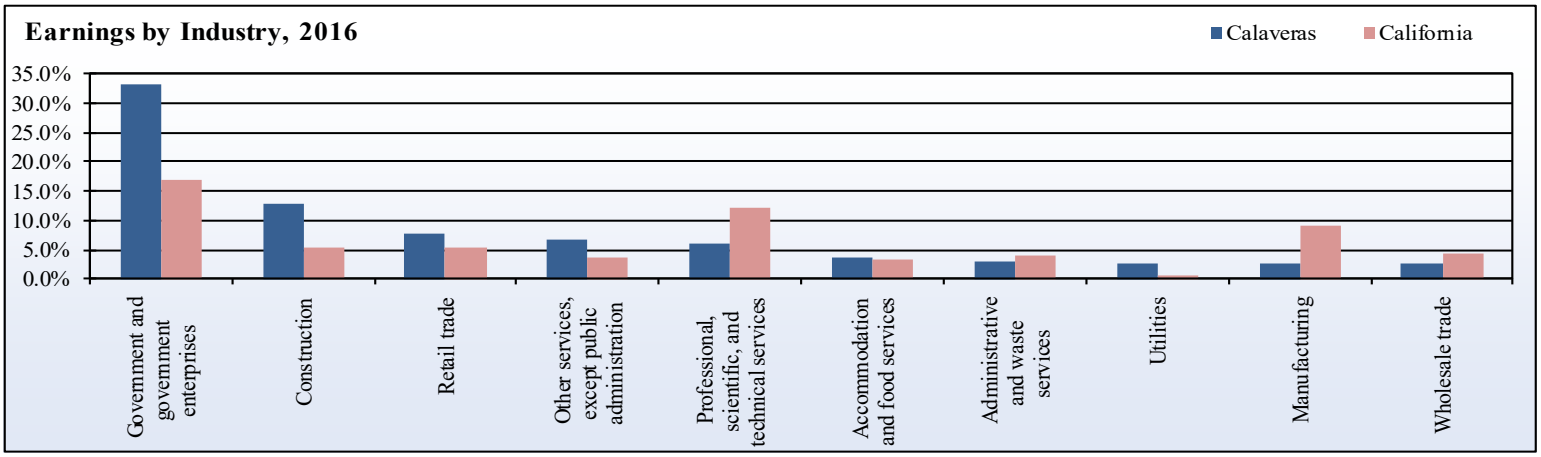
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how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

In 2016, Calaveras County had 33 percent of its total earnings in government and government enterprises, with other major earning industries including construction (13 percent), retail trade (8 percent), other services except public administration (7 percent), and professional, scientific, and technical services (6 percent). However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable for several industry sectors, including mining, educational services, and health care, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

Earnings by Industry, Calaveras County, 2016 (in Millions)

	Calaveras County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	$ 6.1	0.9%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	0.6%
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	$ 17.4	2.5%	0.6%
Construction	$ 89.7	12.9%	5.3%
Manufacturing	$ 17.4	2.5%	9.2%
Wholesale trade	$ 17.3	2.5%	4.4%
Retail trade	$ 53.3	7.7%	5.5%
Transportation and warehousing	$ 15.1	2.2%	2.9%
Information	$ 15.9	2.3%	6.5%
Finance and insurance	$ 9.6	1.4%	5.1%
Real Estate, rental, and leasing	$ 15.3	2.2%	3.2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	$ 41.5	6.0%	12.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	$ 2.3	0.3%	2.1%
Administrative and waste services	$ 20.9	3.0%	4.0%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.5%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	9.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	$ 13.5	1.9%	1.7%
Accommodation and food services	$ 26.0	3.7%	3.5%
Other services, except public administration	$ 47.7	6.9%	3.6%
Government and government enterprices	$ 230.4	33.1%	17.1%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	$56.3	8.1%	n/a
Total Earnings	$ 695.7	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Median Household Income

What is it?

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

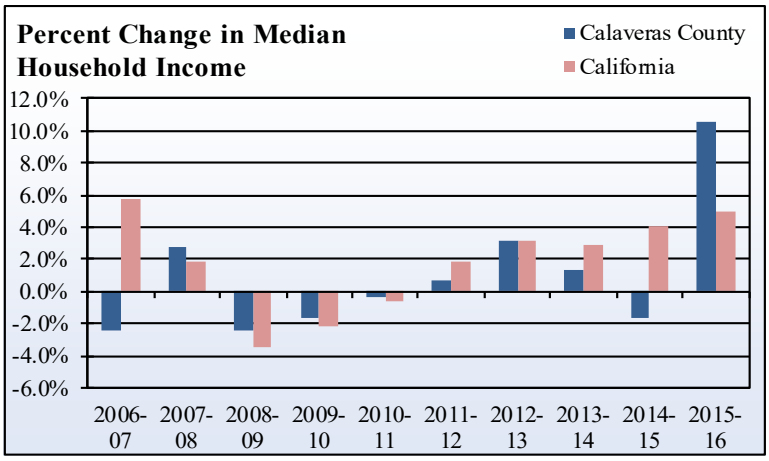
How is it used?

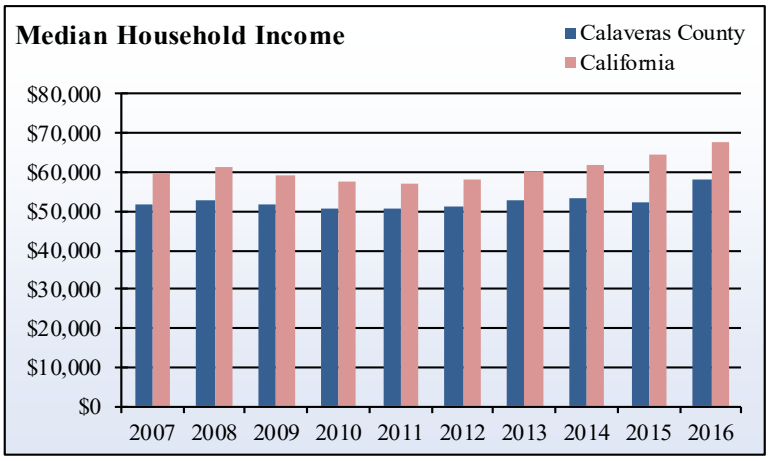
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends of a county's earnings spectrum. Changes in median household income therefore signal changes within a wide range of earnings in a regional economy. Between 2007 and 2016, median household income in Calaveras County increased overall by 13 percent. Contained within this increase is a 4 percent decline between 2008 and 2011 (the Recession) and a subsequent increase of 15 percent between 2011 and 2016.

Median Household Income (Nominal), Calaveras County

Year	County	California
2007	$51,447	$59,928
2008	$52,850	$61,017
2009	$51,564	$58,925
2010	$50,745	$57,664
2011	$50,599	$57,275
2012	$50,962	$58,322
2013	$52,598	$60,185
2014	$53,321	$61,927
2015	$52,471	$64,483
2016	$57,990	$67,715

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





Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

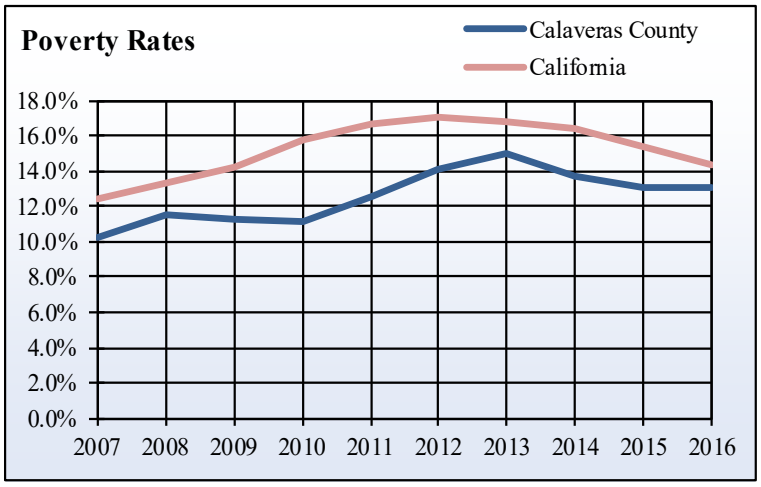
How is it used?

The poverty rate is a very commonly used indicator of the overall economic health and well-being of a region. Despite their wide use, official poverty rates have notable shortcomings. For instance, because the thresholds that define poverty status only vary by family size and composition, and not by the underlying cost of living in a particular neighborhood or community (e.g., housing and insurance costs), they tend to either over- or underestimate the real level of economic hardship in a region. Between 2007 and 2016, the poverty rate in Calaveras County increased by roughly 2.8 percent overall, compared to a 2 percent increase for the rest of California. However, the county poverty rate consistently remained lower than the statewide rate.

Poverty Rates, Calaveras County

Year	County	California
2007	10.3%	12.4%
2008	11.5%	13.3%
2009	11.3%	14.2%
2010	11.1%	15.8%
2011	12.5%	16.6%
2012	14.1%	17.0%
2013	15.0%	16.8%
2014	13.7%	16.4%
2015	13.0%	15.4%
2016	13.1%	14.4%

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



Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

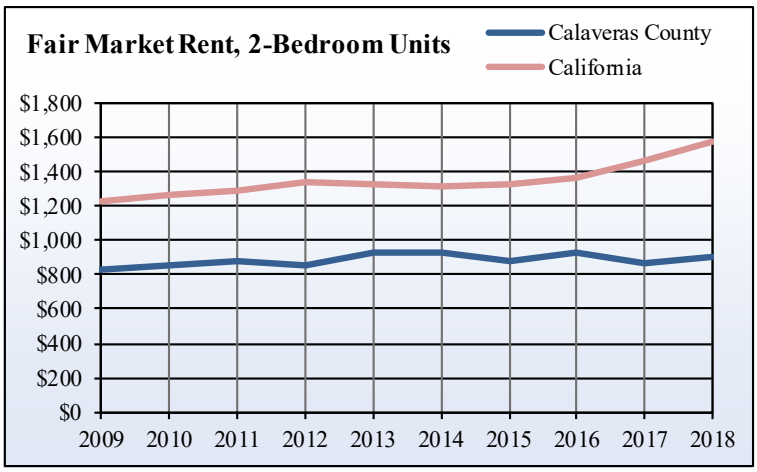
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county, and is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates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

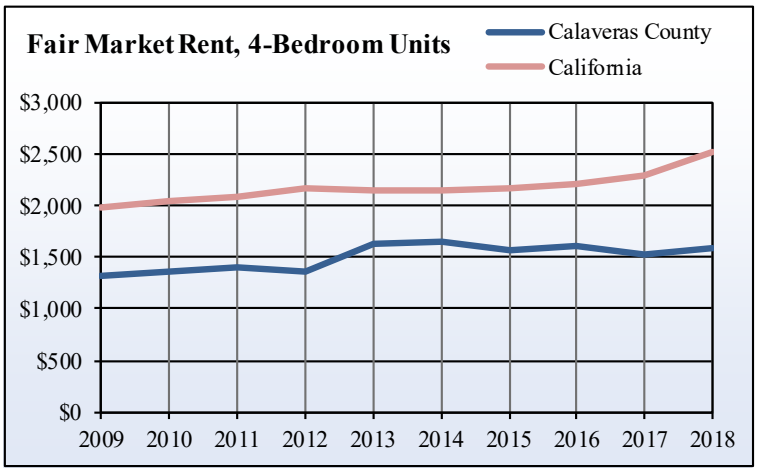
Fair market rents in Calaveras County have experienced notable fluctuations since 2009, with 1- to 4-bedroom apartments generally increasing but with many year-to-year ups and downs. Studio and efficiency apartment (0 bedrooms) rents declined overall but increased by 6 percent from 2009 to 2011 before this decline.

Fair Market Rent, Calaveras County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	$686	$686	$825	$1,203	$1,327
2010	$707	$708	$851	$1,241	$1,368
2011	$725	$726	$873	$1,273	$1,404
2012	$707	$708	$851	$1,241	$1,368
2013	$672	$732	$923	$1,360	$1,635
2014	$675	$736	$928	$1,367	$1,644
2015	$642	$699	$882	$1,300	$1,562
2016	$645	$713	$925	$1,348	$1,615
2017	$600	$665	$867	$1,262	$1,528
2018	$619	$763	$902	$1,312	$1,589

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





SOCIAL INDICATORS

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

Calaveras County's total crime rate remained well below the statewide average between 2007 and 2016. In every election year since 2002, Calaveras County's voter registration and participation rates have been higher than the statewide averages. Like many other counties, participation rates in Calaveras County were generally lower in midterm election years and higher in presidential election years, with the highest rates of participation occurring in the 2004 (82 percent) and 2008 (83 percent) elections. In 2016, the largest proportion of deaths in Calaveras County were due to heart disease (22 percent) and cancer (25 percent). The county also had a slightly higher rate of death from pulmonary disease than the average California county, but a lower rate of deaths from Alzheimer's disease.

Calaveras County's average annual California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) caseload increased dramatically (67 percent) between 2007 and 2010, with a subsequent and significant drop of 38 percent between 2010 and 2016. Calaveras County's number of Medi-Cal recipients has increased dramatically between 2007 and 2016, with a 147 percent increase during this period. Enrollment in free and reduced price lunch programs in Calaveras County closely tracked statewide trends, and trailed below the state average enrollment in all years except 2016. Enrollment in English language learning programs in Calaveras County fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2017, but generally remained between 2 to 3 percent of all students.

In Calaveras County in 2016, almost half of the population had some college experience but no degree. This particular educational population more than doubled in size between 2010 and 2016. The next largest educational segment in 2016 were those with a high school degree or equivalent, with this educational segment having declined in size by 13 percent between 2010 and 2016. Between the 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 academic school years, the dropout rate in Calaveras County declined significantly, moving from over two percent to just under one percent. Calaveras County graduates deemed eligible for California public universities remained at roughly 23 to 30 percent of total graduates during most years, with the exception of the 2008-2009 and 2015-2016 academic years when only about 14 percent of graduates were eligible. Average SAT scores in Calaveras have generally remained between 1,500 and 1,600 out of a possible 2,400, which is above the statewide average.

In This Section:

Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

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

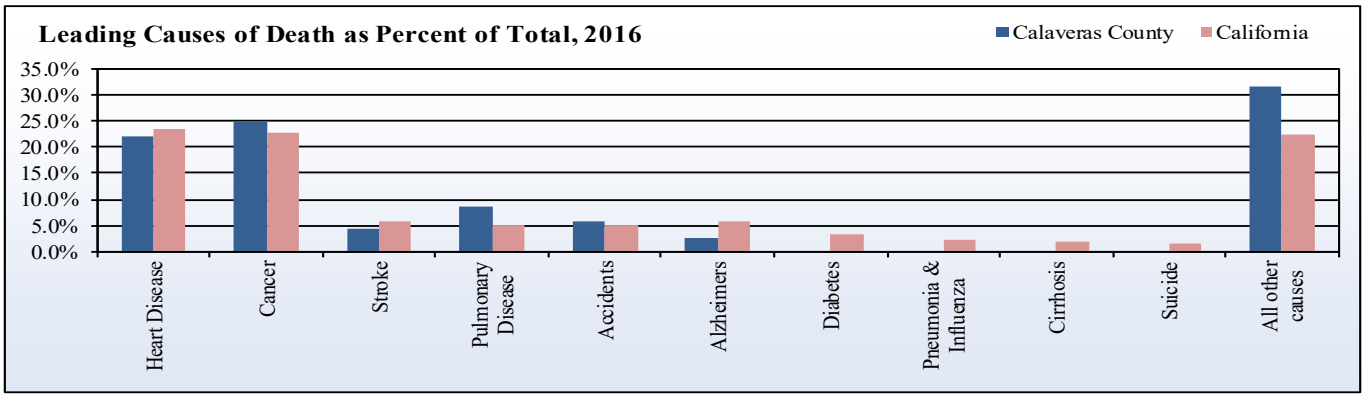
How is it used?

Cause of death statistics provide important insights into the overall health of a region, and can be used by health care practitioners and social service providers to coordinate disease prevention and educational efforts. If death rates for preventable causes are greater than those for other counties in a region, this is indicative of a greater need for community health education. If death rates for environmentally influenced factors, such as cancer and influenza, are high, this may indicate the presence of systemic factors that need to be addressed. In 2016, the largest proportion of deaths in Calaveras County were due to heart disease (22 percent) and cancer (25 percent). The county also had a slightly higher rate of death from pulmonary disease than the rest of the state, but a lower rate of deaths from Alzheimer's disease.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Calaveras County	California
Heart Disease	22.1%	23.5%
Cancer	24.7%	22.7%
Stroke	4.3%	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	8.7%	5.2%
Accidents	5.8%	5.0%
Alzheimer's	2.6%	5.9%
Diabetes	n/a	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	n/a	2.3%
Cirrhosis	n/a	2.0%
Suicide	n/a	1.6%
All other causes	31.7%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health



Leading Causes of Death, Calaveras County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	409	454	489	434	488	477	498	478	465	530
Heart Disease	97	119	134	103	124	116	128	124	125	117
Cancer	106	113	114	103	131	117	126	123	115	131
Stroke	14	18	22	24	18	22	24	25	21	23
Pulmonary Disease	27	35	23	33	30	29	33	27	26	46
Accidents	27	24	32	23	20	23	20	21	24	31
Alzheimer's	8	5	10	10	8	11	16	11	22	14
Diabetes	11	14	9	10	13	12	8	16	(D)	(D)
Pneumonia & Influenza	12	16	15	10	8	12	12	13	12	(D)
Cirrhosis	9	5	8	7	8	9	9	(D)	(D)	(D)
Suicide	9	8	8	11	20	11	10	(D)	22	(D)
All other causes	89	97	114	100	108	115	112	118	98	168

Source: California Department of Public Health

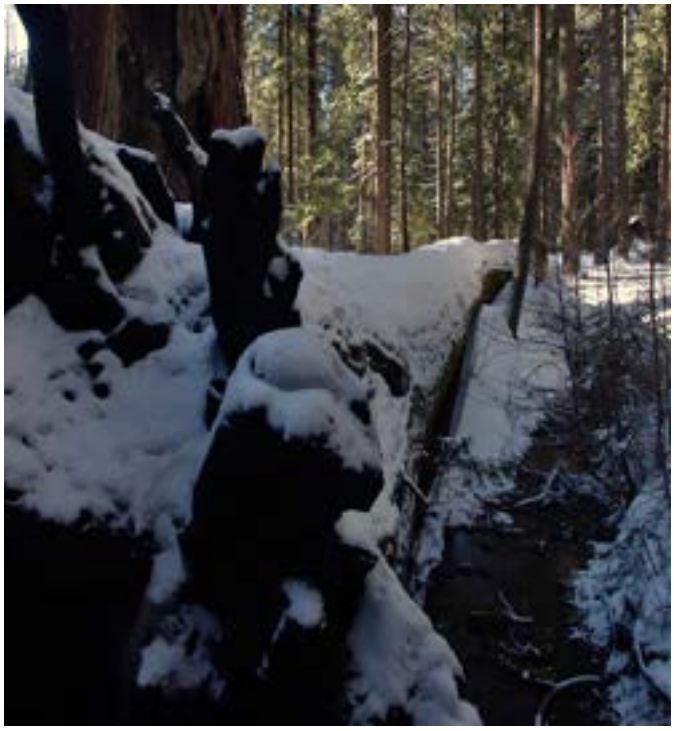
TANF-CalWORKs Caseload

What is it?

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

How is it used?

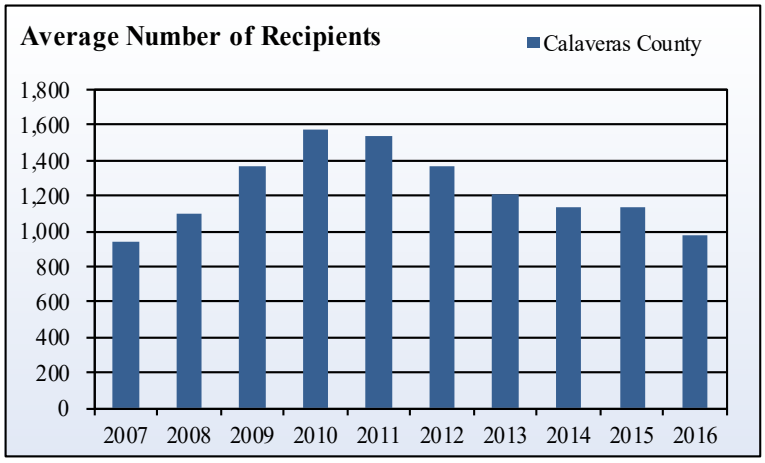
Data on the number of families that qualify for economic assistance through CalWORKs and similar programs can be important supplements to the official poverty rate as families experiencing sufficient economic hardship to qualify for CalWORKs may not necessarily also be below official poverty thresholds. Such data are therefore important for county and municipal planners and policymakers in understanding the overall level of economic hardship in a county or region. Calaveras County's CalWORKs average annual caseload increased dramatically (67 percent) between 2007 and 2010, with a subsequent and significant drop of 38 percent between 2010 and 2016.

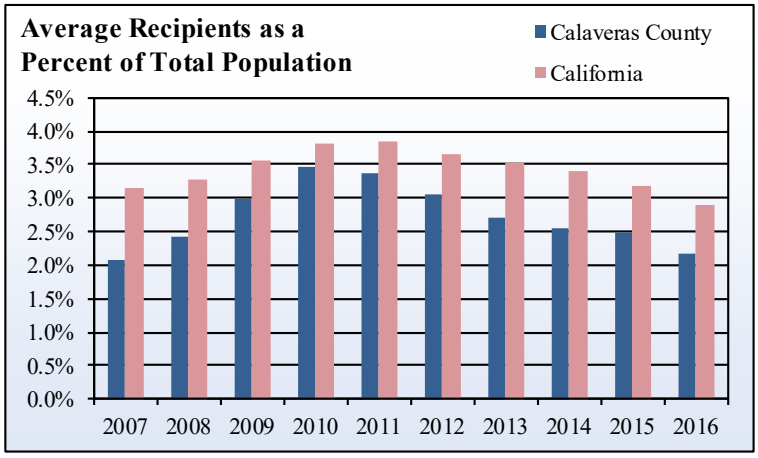


TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Calaveras County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	942	2.1%	3.1%
2008	1,102	2.4%	3.3%
2009	1,368	3.0%	3.6%
2010	1,576	3.5%	3.8%
2011	1,535	3.4%	3.9%
2012	1,371	3.1%	3.6%
2013	1,214	2.7%	3.5%
2014	1,141	2.6%	3.4%
2015	1,130	2.5%	3.2%
2016	979	2.2%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services





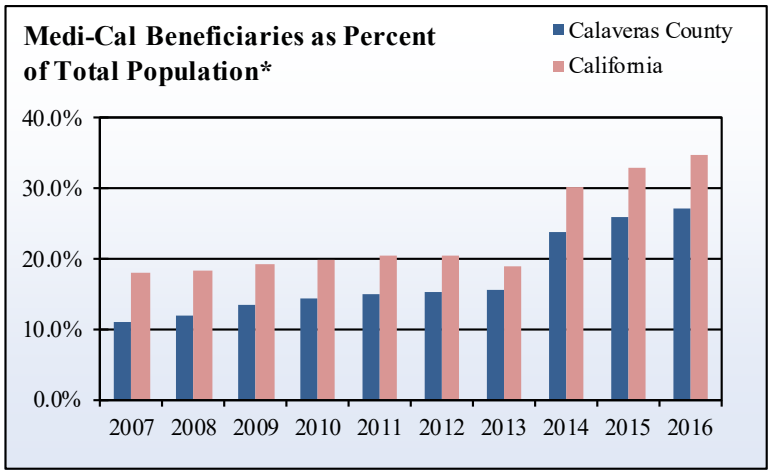
Medi-Cal Caseload

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Data on Medi-Cal program recipients is helpful in determining the need for public medical assistance in a county. Similar to the CalWORKs caseload data, this indicator can also provide important insights into general economic hardship in a region by identifying needy individuals and families who may not be below official poverty thresholds. Calaveras County's number of Medi-Cal recipients has increased dramatically between 2007 and 2016 with a 147 percent increase during this period. Contained within this overall increase is a notable spike in cases between 2013 and 2014, when caseloads increased by 53 percent followed by a further 15 percent increase between 2014 and 2016. The significant increases in the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in 2014, which occurred across California and within many counties, correlate with the first year of enrollment for health care benefits under the Affordable Care Act.



Medi-Cal Users, Calaveras County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Total Population*	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	4,941	10.9%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	5,414	11.9%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	6,072	13.3%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	6,574	14.4%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	6,701	14.9%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	6,850	15.3%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	6,936	15.5%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	10,630	23.8%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	11,710	25.9%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	12,214	27.0%	13,542,960	34.6%

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services
** Total population data do not include incarcerated individuals unless otherwise noted.*

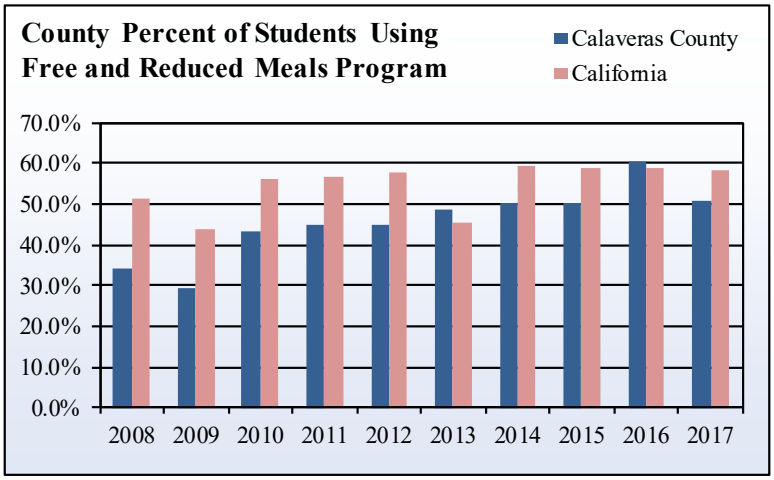
School Free and Reduced Meal Program

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Enrollment data on free and reduced meal programs aid in the estimation of family economic assistance needs in a county. Enrollment totals and proportions can also be used to determine a school's eligibility for receiving funding from official programs and grants intended to alleviate student poverty. Enrollment in free and reduced price lunch programs in Calaveras County dipped somewhat in 2009, but then increased by 78 percent to reach roughly 3,400 in 2016 followed by a slight decline to roughly 2,800 in 2017.



School Free and Reduced Meals, Calaveras County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	2,311	6,722	34.4%	51.2%
2009	1,906	6,512	29.3%	44.0%
2010	2,711	6,287	43.1%	55.9%
2011	2,785	6,174	45.1%	56.7%
2012	2,642	5,888	44.9%	57.5%
2013	2,911	5,959	48.9%	45.5%
2014	2,938	5,837	50.3%	59.4%
2015	2,886	5,757	50.1%	58.6%
2016	3,399	5,649	60.2%	58.9%
2017	2,848	5,596	50.9%	58.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Educational Attainment

What is it?

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

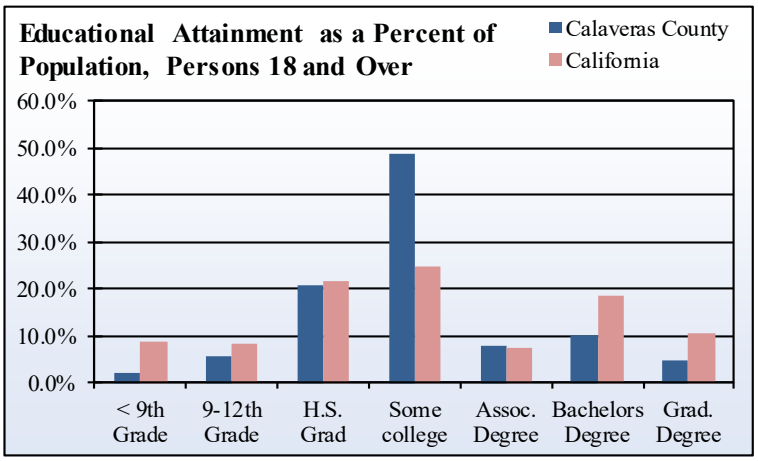
How is it used?

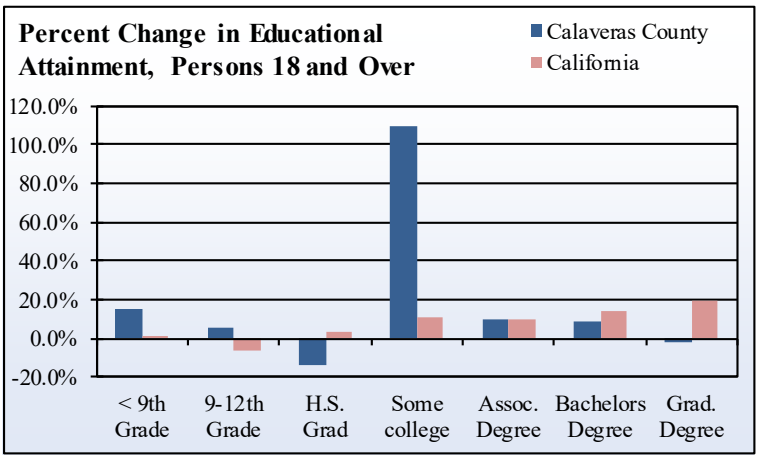
Educational attainment is a good general indicator of the skill level of a county's workforce. County populations that are more educated are generally more likely to be employed and stay out of poverty. In addition, educational attainment data can be useful for businesses that are considering opening a new location or relocating and want to identify areas with a sufficiently skilled and educated workforce. In Calaveras County in 2016, almost half of the population had some college experience but no degree, and this particular educational population more than doubled in size between 2010 and 2016. The next largest educational segment in 2016 were those with a high school degree or equivalent, with this educational segment having declined in size by 13 percent between 2010 and 2016. The only other decrease during this same period was seen in those with graduate or professional degrees, who declined by 2 percent.

Education Attainment, Calaveras County

			Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
Educational Attainment	**2010**	**2016**	**County**	**California**	**County**	**California**
Less than 9th grade	962	1,110	2.3%	8.8%	15.4%	0.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,544	2,694	5.5%	8.5%	5.9%	-5.7%
High school graduate or equivalent	11,763	10,194	21.0%	21.7%	-13.3%	3.4%
Some college, no degree	11,314	23,720	48.8%	24.6%	109.7%	11.5%
Associate's degree	3,477	3,832	7.9%	7.4%	10.2%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	4,474	4,855	10.0%	18.6%	8.5%	14.2%
Graduate or professional degree	2,237	2,200	4.5%	10.4%	-1.7%	19.4%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	36,771	48,605	100.0%	100.0%	32.2%	8.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates





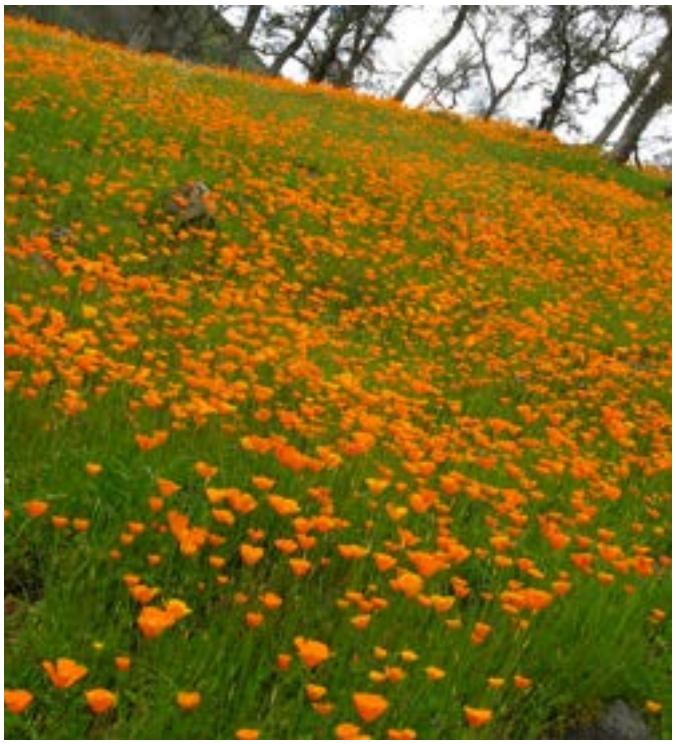
High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

How is it used?

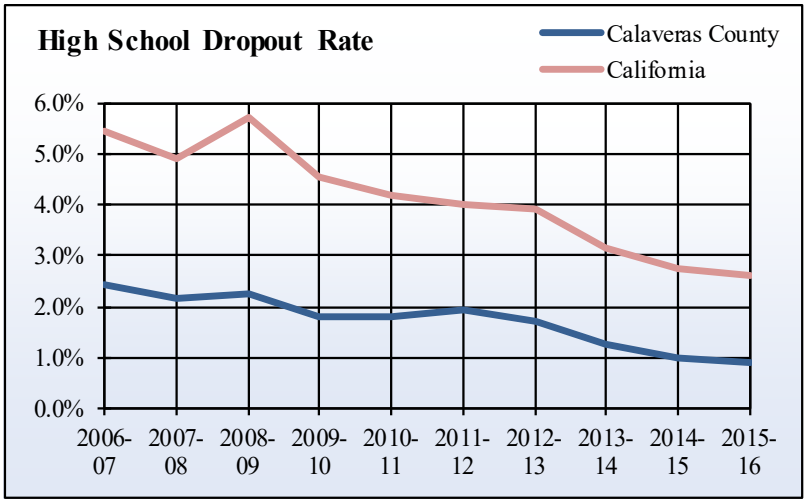
Data on high school dropouts indicate the capacity of county school systems to provide youth with a basic level of education and workforce training. Lower dropout rates are generally correlated with lower poverty rates and higher income levels, since employers frequently require a high school degree for most jobs. Between the 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 academic school years, the dropout rate in Calaveras County declined significantly, moving from over two percent to just under one percent. Throughout this period, Calaveras County possessed a much lower dropout rate than the statewide average.

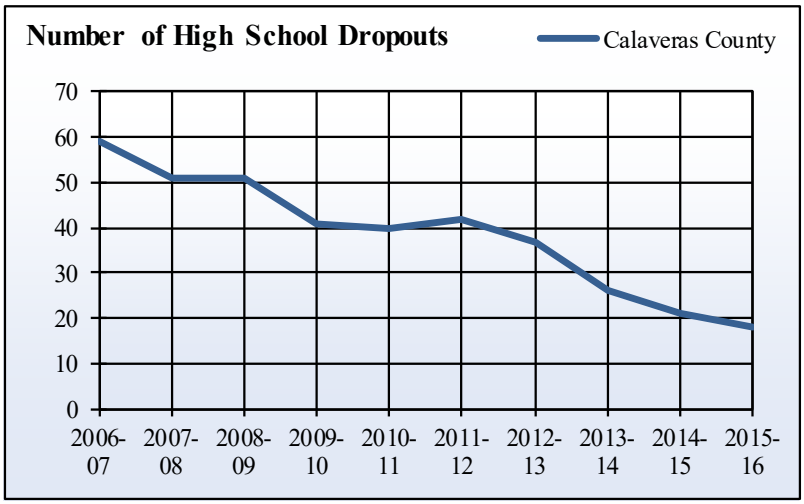


High School Dropouts, Calaveras County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	59	2.4%	5.5%
2007-08	51	2.1%	4.9%
2008-09	51	2.2%	5.7%
2009-10	41	1.8%	4.6%
2010-11	40	1.8%	4.2%
2011-12	42	1.9%	4.0%
2012-13	37	1.7%	3.9%
2013-14	26	1.2%	3.1%
2014-15	21	1.0%	2.8%
2015-16	18	0.9%	2.6%

Source: California Department of Education





Graduates Eligible For UC and CSU Systems

What is it?

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

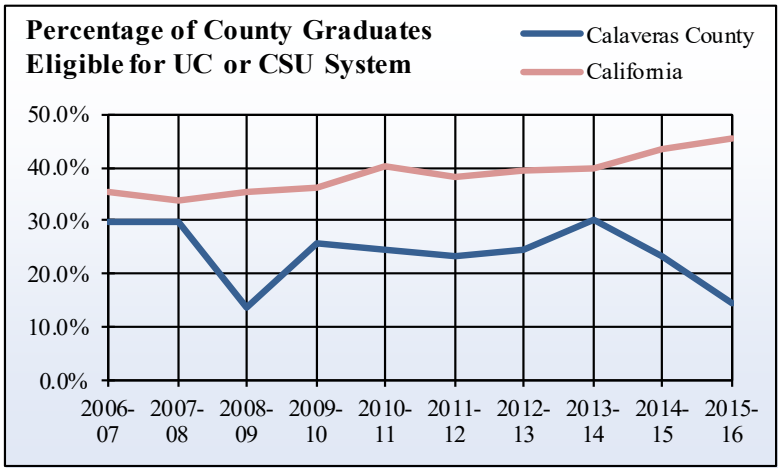
How is it used?

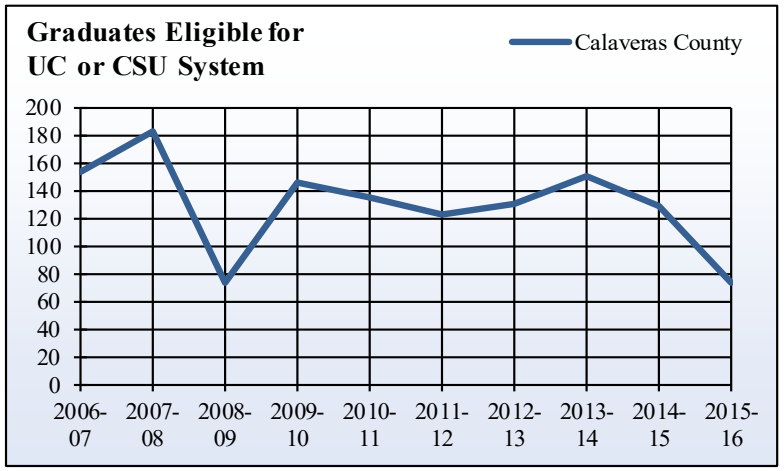
These data are an important indicator of how well a county school system is preparing its students for higher-wage employment, as a college education is generally correlated with higher earnings from employment. Counties with a low proportion of eligible high school graduates may therefore exhibit greater competition for jobs in lower-wage sectors of the regional economy. Between the 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 school years, Calaveras County graduates deemed eligible for California public universities remained at roughly 23 to 30 percent of total graduates during most years, with the exception of the 2008-2009 and 2015-2016 academic years when only about 14 percent of graduates were eligible.

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Calaveras County

	County Graduates		CA Graduates
Year	Number	Calaveras County	California
2006-07	154	30.0%	35.5%
2007-08	183	29.8%	33.9%
2008-09	74	13.8%	35.3%
2009-10	146	25.8%	36.3%
2010-11	135	24.7%	40.3%
2011-12	123	23.2%	38.3%
2012-13	131	24.7%	39.4%
2013-14	151	30.3%	39.1%
2014-15	128	23.4%	43.4%
2015-16	74	14.5%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education





Average SAT Scores

What is it?

The SAT is designed to measure verbal and mathematical reasoning abilities that are related to successful performance in college. Like many standardized tests, however, SAT scores are most strongly correlated with socioeconomic status, since better-resourced students will generally have more preparatory options and resources. Sufficiently high SAT scores are a requirement for admission to most American colleges and universities, although the strong correlation with economic status has generated challenges to these requirements from many educators.

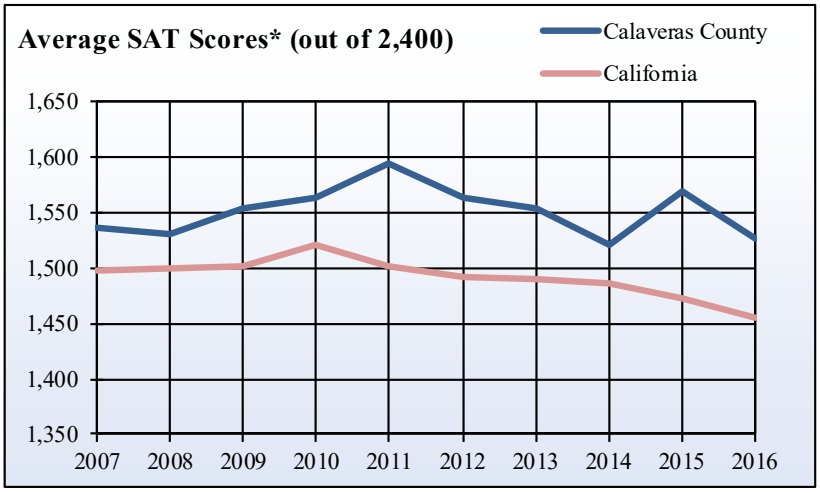
How is it used?

SAT scores are usually treated as an indicator of academic performance and college readiness for children in local schools, except where an exceptionally low or high percentage of students took the test. Because scores are standardized, test results provide a baseline for comparing student performance across all regions of the country. However, their utility has been challenged due to the strong correlation between scores and socioeconomic status. Between the 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 school years, the number of students taking the SAT exam in Calaveras County has consistently remained between 23 and 30 percent, and average scores have generally remained between 1,500 and 1,600 out of a possible 2,400. While the percent of students taking the exam in Calaveras has remained lower than the rest of California, average scores in Calaveras County have remained slightly above the statewide average.

Average SAT Scores* (out of 2,400), Calaveras County

	Calaveras County		California	
Year	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	26.5%	1,536	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	26.3%	1,531	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	27.6%	1,554	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	23.9%	1,563	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	28.3%	1,594	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	27.4%	1,564	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	25.8%	1,553	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	29.4%	1,520	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	23.4%	1,569	42.4%	1,473
2015-16	26.1%	1,526	43.5%	1,455

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



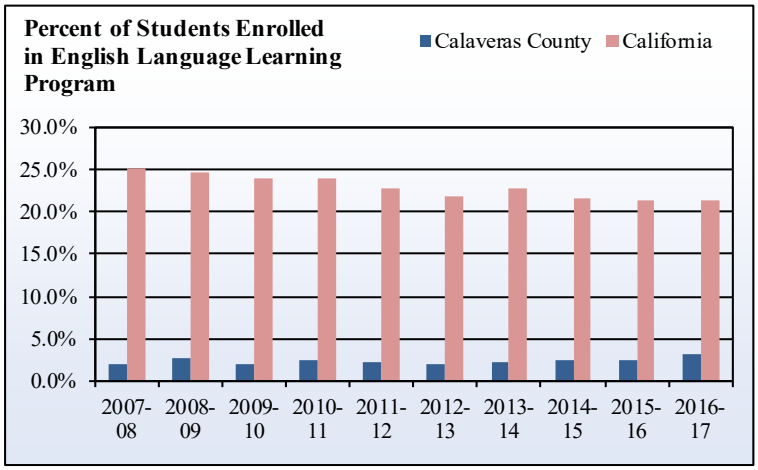
English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

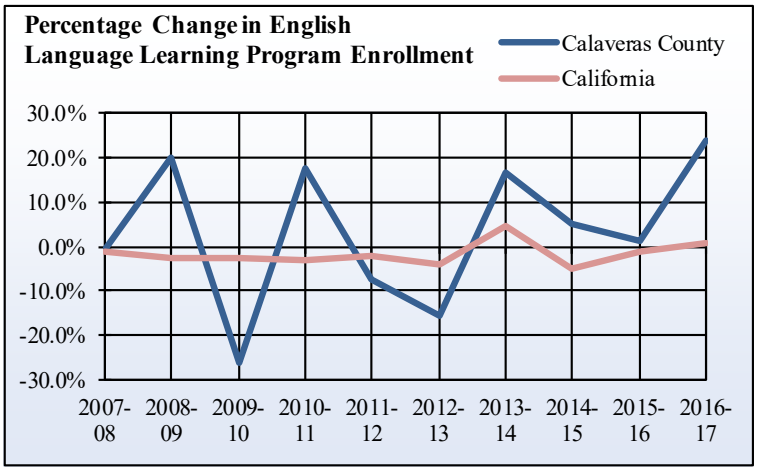
ELL enrollment data can be an important indicator of international migration or internal migration of non-English-speaking populations into an area. The ability and willingness of non-English speakers to learn and use English is also commonly seen as indicative of their willingness to "assimilate" into the English-speaking community, and can therefore influence their access to some jobs and community resources. Enrollment in English language learning programs in Calaveras County fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2017, but generally remained between 2 to 3 percent of all students.

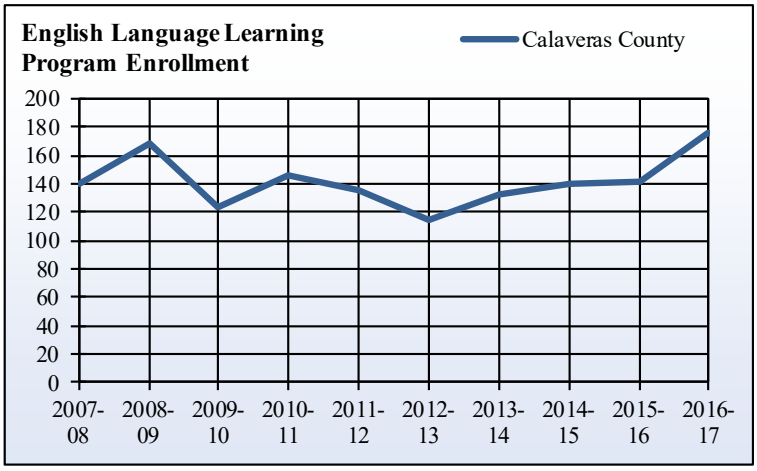


English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Calaveras County

Year	Calaveras County: Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Calaveras County: Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Calaveras County: Total Enrolled Students K-12	Calaveras County: Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.L.	California: Percent of Enrolled E.L.L Students
2007-08	140	-0.7%	6,722	2.1%	25.2%
2008-09	168	20.0%	6,512	2.6%	24.7%
2009-10	124	-26.2%	6,287	2.0%	23.9%
2010-11	146	17.7%	6,174	2.4%	24.0%
2011-12	135	-7.5%	6,074	2.2%	22.6%
2012-13	114	-15.6%	5,959	1.9%	21.7%
2013-14	133	16.7%	5,837	2.3%	22.7%
2014-15	140	5.3%	5,757	2.4%	21.5%
2015-16	142	1.4%	5,649	2.5%	21.3%
2016-17	176	23.9%	5,596	3.1%	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education





Crime Rates

What is it?

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

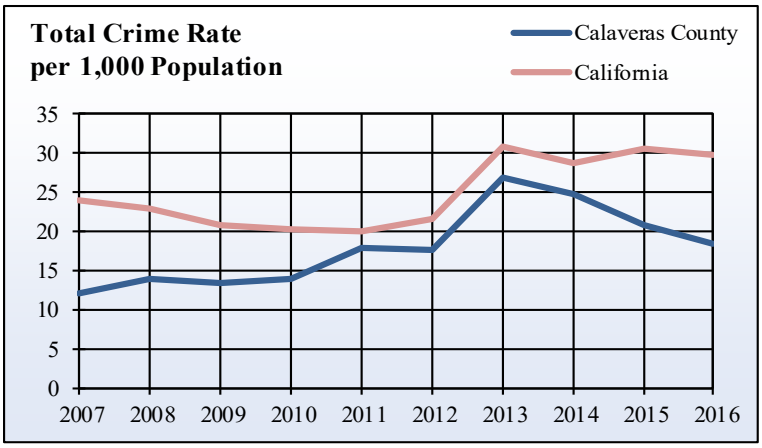
How is it used?

The relative level of criminal activity in a county is a major factor in how residents perceive their quality of life. An area with a high crime rate is often seen as a much less attractive place to live than one with a low rate. However, crime rates are also dependent on other factors besides the actual incidence of criminal activity, such as the willingness of residents to report crimes to police and overall population density. Crime rates are also generally correlated with the spatial concentration of disadvantage, such as poverty and unemployment. Calaveras County's total crime rate remained well below the statewide rate for California between 2007 and 2016. The property crime rate spiked noticeably in 2013 and 2014, still remaining lower than the California rate, while the violent crime rate was noticeably higher in 2016 than in any other year since 2007.

Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Calaveras County

	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
Year	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	10.7	18.8	1.5	5.3	12.2	24.1
2008	12.0	18.0	2.0	5.1	14.0	23.0
2009	11.5	16.2	1.8	4.7	13.3	20.9
2010	12.0	15.8	2.0	4.4	14.0	20.2
2011	15.3	15.9	2.6	4.2	17.9	20.0
2012	15.4	17.2	2.3	4.3	17.6	21.5
2013	24.0	26.8	2.9	4.0	26.9	30.8
2014	22.2	24.8	2.5	4.0	24.7	28.7
2015	17.8	26.3	2.8	4.3	20.7	30.6
2016	14.5	25.5	3.9	4.2	18.4	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Property Crimes, Calaveras County

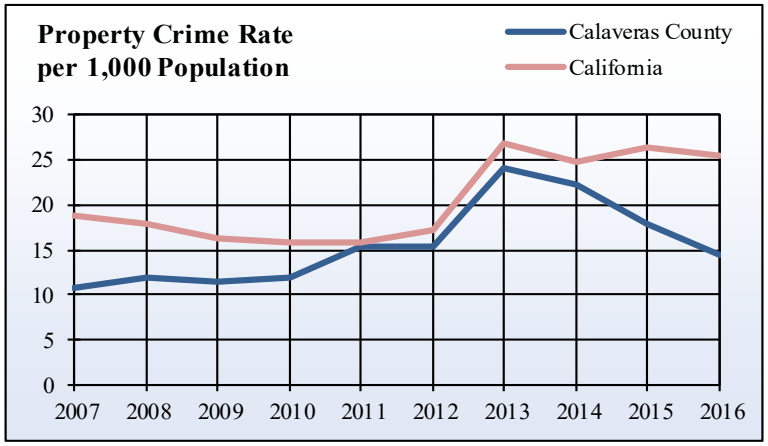
Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over $400	Total
2007	279	79	128	486
2008	322	97	127	546
2009	284	99	140	523
2010	307	101	139	547
2011	344	106	247	697
2012	391	96	202	689
2013	361	180	192	733
2014	297	93	155	545
2015	262	115	151	528
2016	191	97	129	417

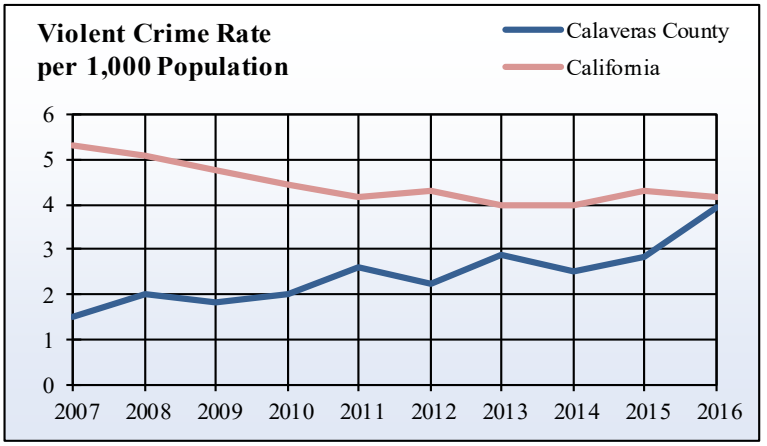
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, Calaveras County

Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2007	0	19	10	39	68
2008	2	6	15	70	93
2009	1	16	14	53	84
2010	1	11	14	67	93
2011	1	17	8	94	120
2012	0	18	9	74	101
2013	5	21	11	93	130
2014	0	12	9	92	113
2015	6	25	9	89	129
2016	3	27	16	131	177

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center





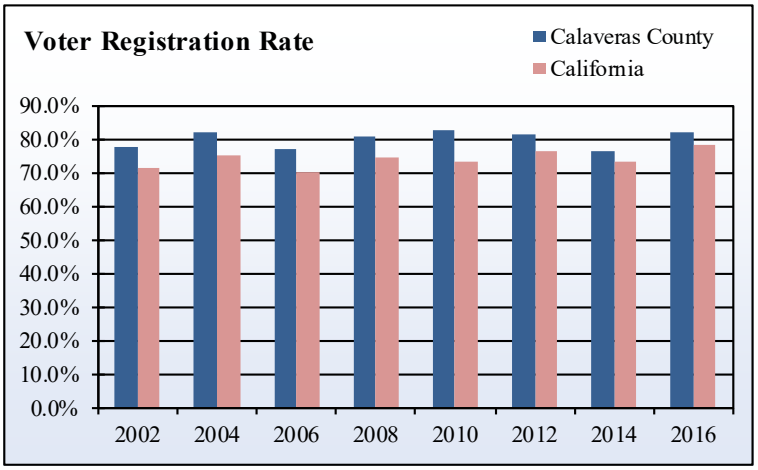
Voter Registration and Participation

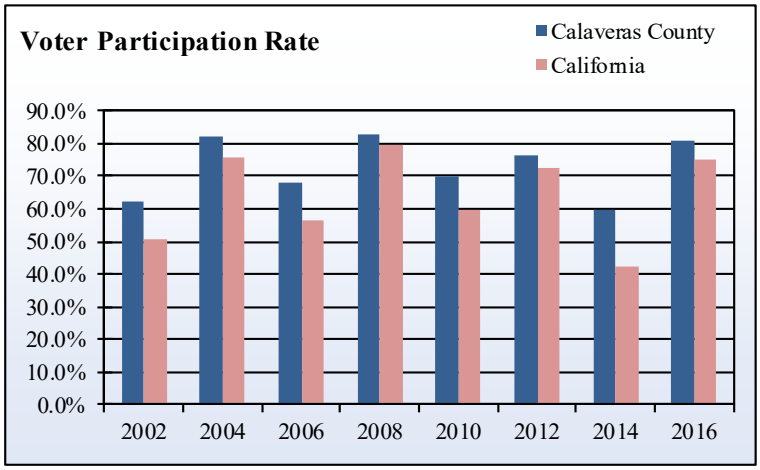
What is it?

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

How is it used?

Voter registration in California is now built into many other social service processes, such as receiving a state driver's license or identification, in order to promote enfranchisement and electoral participation. The differential between voter registration and participation is therefore a good indicator of how engaged a county population is with the overall electoral process. Large differences between the voting-age population and the number of registered/ participating individuals may also indicate potential issues in accessing electoral resources and reaching local voting centers. In every election year since 2002, Calaveras County's voter registration and participation rates have been higher than the statewide rates. Like many other counties, participation rates in Calaveras County were generally lower in midterm election years and higher in presidential election years, with the highest rates of participation in the 2004 (82 percent) and 2008 (83 percent) elections.





Voter Participation in General Elections, Calaveras County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	32,167	24,971	15,553	77.6%	62.3%
2004	33,381	27,332	22,521	81.9%	82.4%
2006	35,186	27,048	18,321	76.9%	67.7%
2008	35,290	28,388	23,588	80.4%	83.1%
2010	34,881	28,740	20,117	82.4%	70.0%
2012	35,672	29,014	22,077	81.3%	76.1%
2014	35,473	27,068	16,101	76.3%	59.5%
2016	36,098	29,555	23,975	81.9%	81.1%

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

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

Between 2007 and 2016, agricultural jobs and earnings grew as a percentage of overall economic activity in Calaveras County. Energy and utilities jobs declined by 12 percent between 2007 and 2011 and subsequently increased by 35 percent between 2011 and 2016. Despite this notable proportional increase, energy and utilities jobs remained at just below 1 percent of total jobs in Calaveras in 2016. Construction jobs in the county decreased by 38 percent between 2007 and 2016, although the bulk of this decrease was concentrated during the Recession period between 2008 and 2012. Manufacturing jobs in Calaveras fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2016. Travel and recreation jobs declined by 14 percent between 2007 and 2009 but subsequently increased by 14 percent between 2009 and 2016, thus returning to pre-Recession levels. The number of Calaveras County retail jobs decreased relatively steadily between 2007 and 2012 (19 percent decrease) and subsequently increased by 15 percent between 2012 and 2016 to near pre-Recession totals. Government jobs in the county declined by 10 percent between 2007 and 2012, and subsequently increased by 20 percent between 2012 and 2016.

Agricultural earnings in Calaveras County were at their highest in 2014 and 2015. Earnings in the energy and utilities sector increased by 62 percent between 2007 and 2016. Construction earnings exhibited a significant 38 percent decrease between 2007 and 2011 and a subsequent, partial rebound between 2012 and 2016. Manufacturing earnings were similarly affected during the Recession period: after declining by 28 percent between 2007 and 2012, earnings increased by 13 percent between 2012 and 2016. Travel and recreation earnings declined significantly between 2008 and 2009 (12 percent decrease) but then increased relatively steadily between 2009 and 2016 (61 percent increase overall) to exceed pre-Recession totals. Retail earnings followed a similar trend during the Recession period: after a 20 percent decline between 2007 and 2009, earnings increased relatively steadily between 2009 and 2016 (50 percent overall increase), with a small dip in earnings in 2013. Unlike the other industries within Calaveras County, government earnings grew almost without interruption between 2007 and 2016, displaying only a 1 percent dip in 2009 before resuming a steady growth trajectory.

In This Section:

Agriculture Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

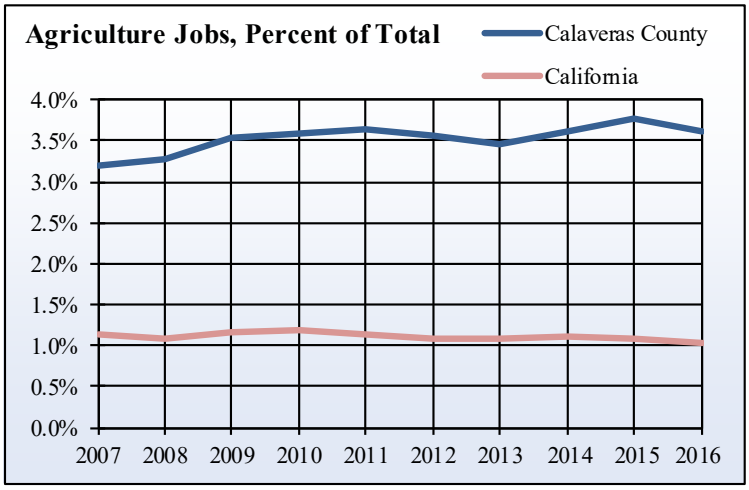
Agriculture is typically a base industry: one that is responsible for bringing in revenue from outside the county to support the local economy. Changes to agricultural employment and earnings can therefore indicate the potential for further changes in other industry sectors where agriculture comprises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

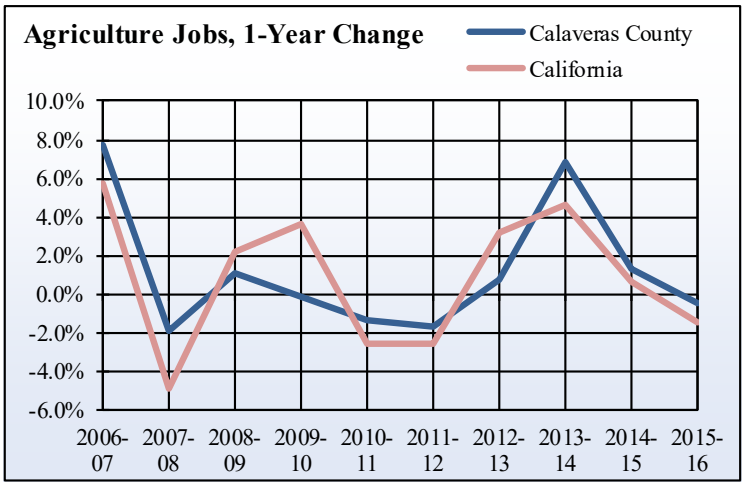
Between 2007 and 2016, agricultural jobs in Calaveras County increased overall by 4 percent. However, within this period, agricultural jobs actually decreased by 4 percent between 2007 and 2012, and subsequently increased by 9 percent between 2012 and 2016. Between 2007 and 2016, agricultural jobs and earnings have grown as a percentage of overall economic activity in Calaveras County. In 2007, there were 587 agricultural jobs in the county, and this figure grew in overall terms to 611 jobs in 2016, with a slight dip in 2011 and 2012. Agricultural earnings in Calaveras County were at their highest in 2014 and 2015.

Agriculture Jobs, Calaveras County

		Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
Year	Jobs	County	California	County	California
2007	587	3.2%	1.1%	7.7%	5.7%
2008	576	3.3%	1.1%	-1.9%	-4.9%
2009	582	3.5%	1.1%	1.0%	2.2%
2010	581	3.6%	1.2%	-0.2%	3.7%
2011	573	3.6%	1.1%	-1.4%	-2.5%
2012	563	3.6%	1.1%	-1.7%	-2.6%
2013	567	3.4%	1.1%	0.7%	3.2%
2014	606	3.6%	1.1%	6.9%	4.6%
2015	614	3.8%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%
2016	611	3.6%	1.0%	-0.5%	-1.4%

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



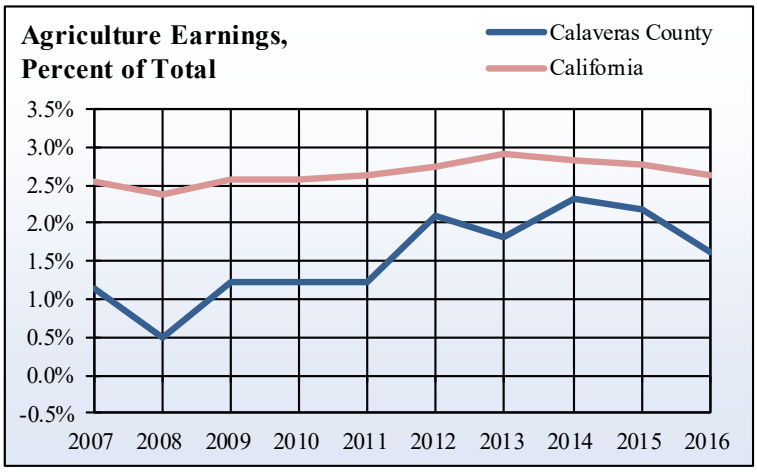


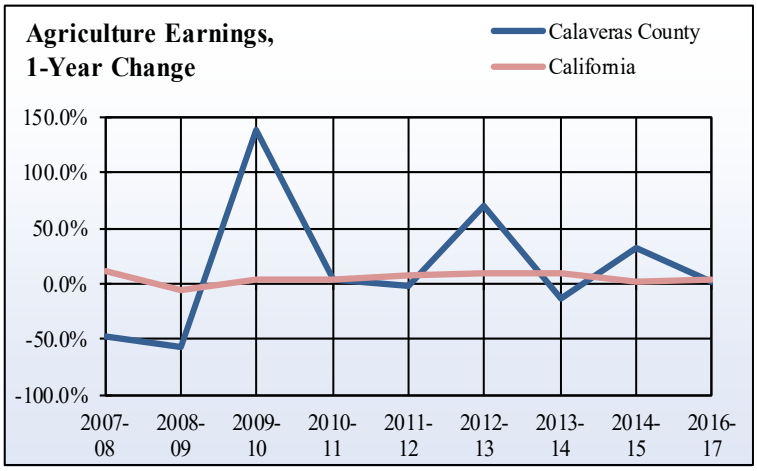
Agriculture Earnings

Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Calaveras County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 6,692	1.1 %	2.5 %	- 47.2 %	12.1 %
2008	$ 2,853	0.5 %	2.4 %	- 57.4 %	- 6.4 %
2009	$ 6,779	1.2 %	2.6 %	137.6 %	3.4 %
2010	$ 7,003	1.2 %	2.6 %	3.3 %	3.1 %
2011	$ 6,919	1.2 %	2.6 %	- 1.2 %	8.1 %
2012	$ 11,751	2.1 %	2.7 %	69.8 %	9.9 %
2013	$ 10,227	1.8 %	2.9 %	- 13.0 %	9.5 %
2014	$ 13,477	2.3 %	2.8 %	31.8 %	2.0 %
2015	$ 13,694	2.2 %	2.8 %	1.6 %	4.6 %
2016	$ 11,195	1.6 %	2.6 %	- 18.2 %	- 0.7 %

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
**Revised estimates for 2001-2014 were recently released by the BEA, therefore data may not be directly comparable to previous years.*





Energy and Utilities Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

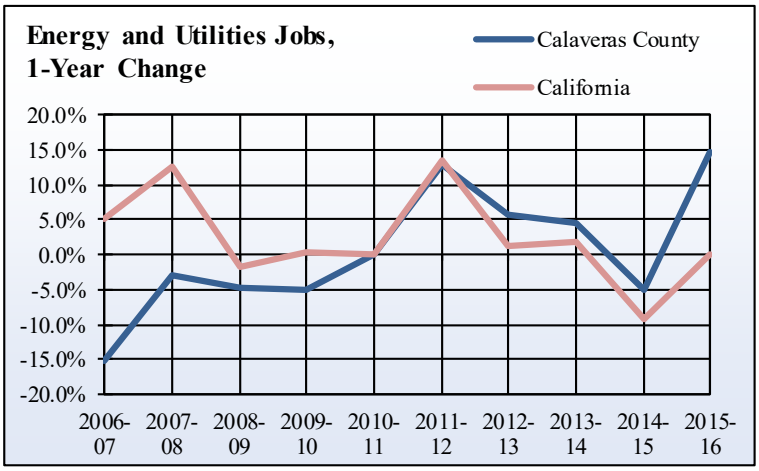
Like agriculture, energy and utilities often comprise a base industry in rural counties and are thus a valuable indicator of broader potential changes to a county economy.

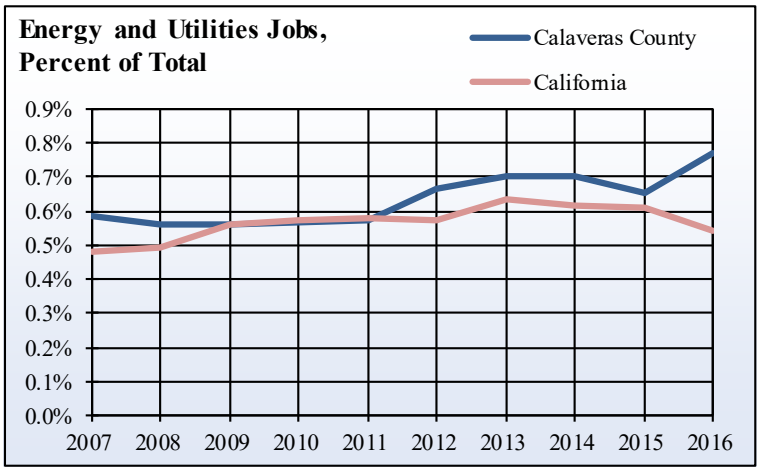
Similar to agriculture, energy and utilities jobs in Calaveras County declined by 12 percent between 2007 and 2011 and subsequently increased by 35 percent between 2011 and 2016. Despite this notable proportional increase, energy and utilities jobs remained at just below 1 percent of total jobs in Calaveras County in 2016. Earnings in the energy and utilities sector increased by 62 percent overall between 2007 and 2016. This pattern of increase was relatively steady, with only a small decline in 2009 and a noticeable spike in earnings between 2012 and 2013.

Energy and Utilities Jobs, Calaveras County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	106	0.6%	0.5%	-15.2%	5.0%
2008	103	0.6%	0.5%	-2.8%	12.6%
2009	98	0.6%	0.6%	-4.9%	-1.8%
2010	93	0.6%	0.6%	-5.1%	0.4%
2011	93	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%
2012	105	0.7%	0.6%	12.9%	13.5%
2013	111	0.7%	0.6%	5.7%	1.3%
2014	116	0.7%	0.6%	4.5%	1.7%
2015	110	0.7%	0.6%	-5.2%	-9.3%
2016	126	0.8%	0.5%	14.5%	0.0%

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



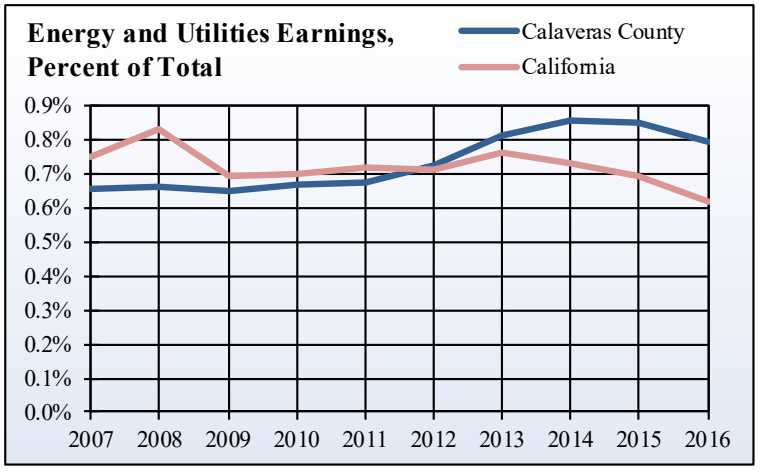


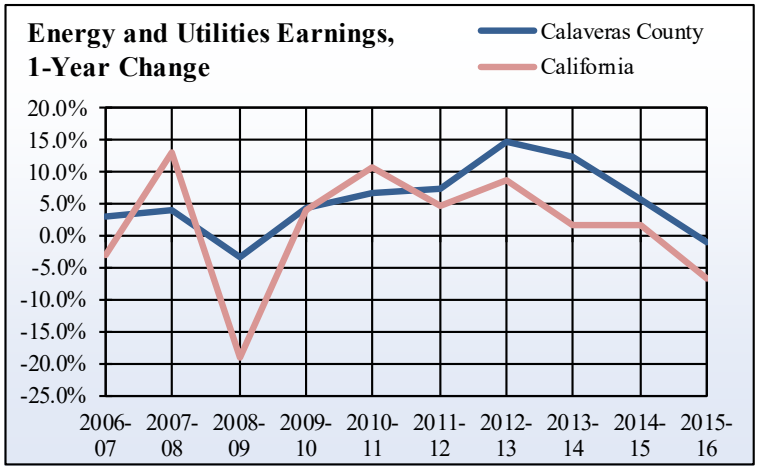
Energy and Utilities Earnings

Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Calaveras County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 10,776	0.7%	0.7%	3.1%	-3.2%
2008	$ 11,200	0.7%	0.8%	3.9%	13.0%
2009	$ 10,815	0.6%	0.7%	-3.4%	-19.3%
2010	$ 11,283	0.7%	0.7%	4.3%	3.9%
2011	$ 12,045	0.7%	0.7%	6.8%	10.5%
2012	$ 12,927	0.7%	0.7%	7.3%	4.8%
2013	$ 14,808	0.8%	0.8%	14.6%	8.7%
2014	$ 16,631	0.9%	0.7%	12.3%	1.5%
2015	$ 17,575	0.8%	0.7%	5.7%	1.5%
2016	$ 17,405	0.8%	0.6%	-1.0%	-6.8%

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





Construction Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

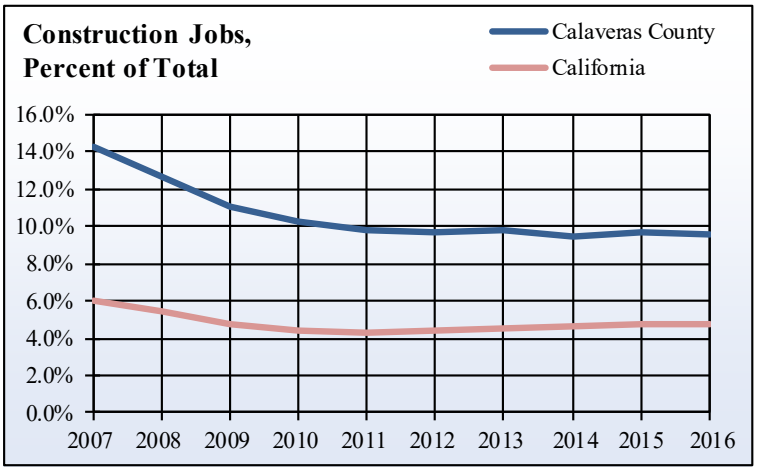
Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth as the industry creates new and improved infrastructure for homes, businesses, and community and government institutions. Furthermore, the construction industry provides employment for a large number of blue-collar workers and generally does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

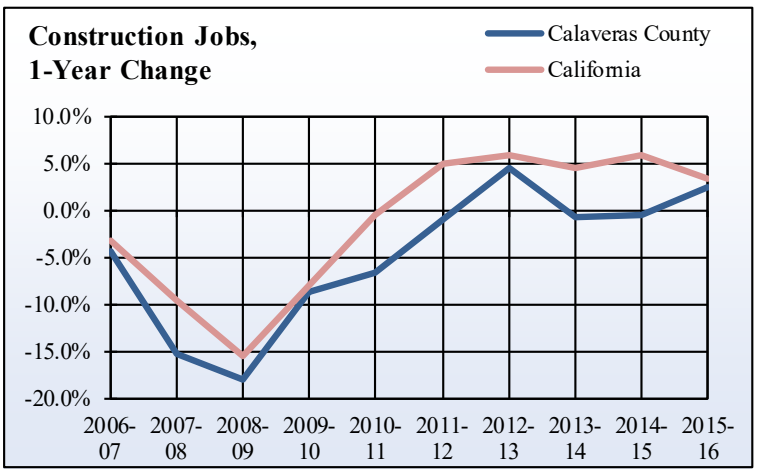
Construction jobs in Calaveras County decreased by 38 percent between 2007 and 2016, although the bulk of this decrease was concentrated during the Recession period between 2008 and 2012. After 2012, construction jobs hovered at around 1,600 until 2016, but never returned to their pre-Recession peak of 2,625. Construction earnings exhibited a similar pattern, with a significant decline between 2007 and 2012 (38 percent decrease) and a subsequent, partial rebound between 2012 and 2016 (16 percent increase).

Construction Jobs, Calaveras County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,625	14.3%	6.0%	-4.5%	-3.2%
2008	2,220	12.7%	5.5%	-15.4%	-9.6%
2009	1,817	11.1%	4.8%	-18.2%	-15.6%
2010	1,660	10.3%	4.4%	-8.6%	-8.1%
2011	1,550	9.8%	4.3%	-6.6%	-0.6%
2012	1,535	9.7%	4.4%	-1.0%	4.9%
2013	1,605	9.8%	4.5%	4.6%	6.0%
2014	1,592	9.5%	4.6%	-0.8%	4.4%
2015	1,582	9.7%	4.7%	-0.6%	5.8%
2016	1,621	9.6%	4.7%	2.5%	3.3%

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



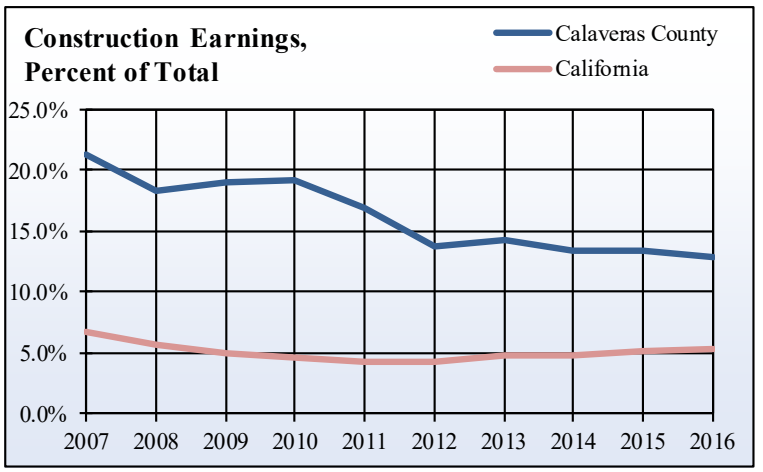


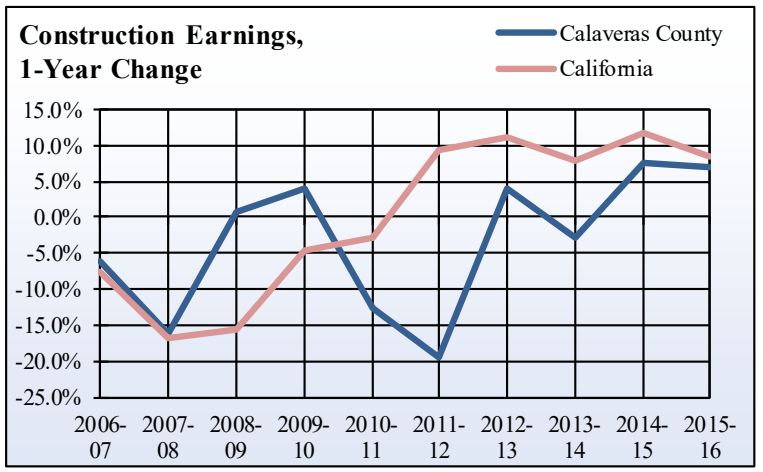
Construction Earnings

Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Calaveras County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$125,045	21.3%	6.8%	-6.0%	-7.7%
2008	$104,786	18.4%	5.6%	-16.2%	-16.7%
2009	$105,629	19.1%	5.0%	0.8%	-15.5%
2010	$109,716	19.2%	4.6%	3.9%	-4.5%
2011	$95,723	16.9%	4.2%	-12.8%	-3.0%
2012	$77,127	13.8%	4.4%	-19.4%	9.3%
2013	$80,256	14.3%	4.7%	4.1%	11.2%
2014	$77,912	13.5%	4.9%	-2.9%	7.8%
2015	$83,789	13.4%	5.1%	7.5%	11.8%
2016	$89,694	12.9%	5.3%	7.0%	8.6%

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





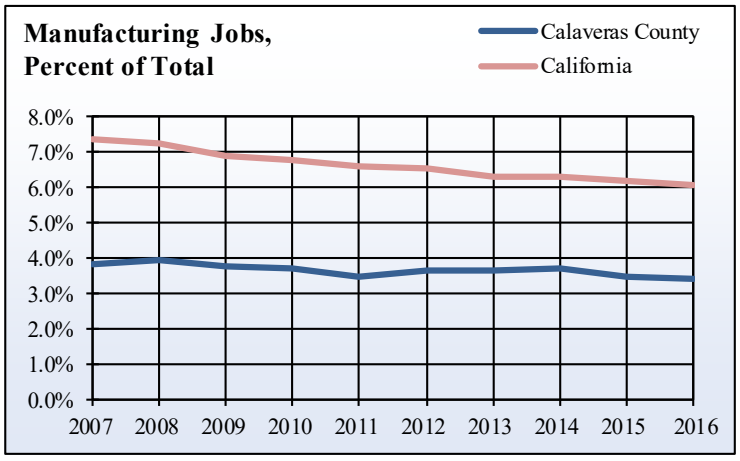
Manufacturing Jobs

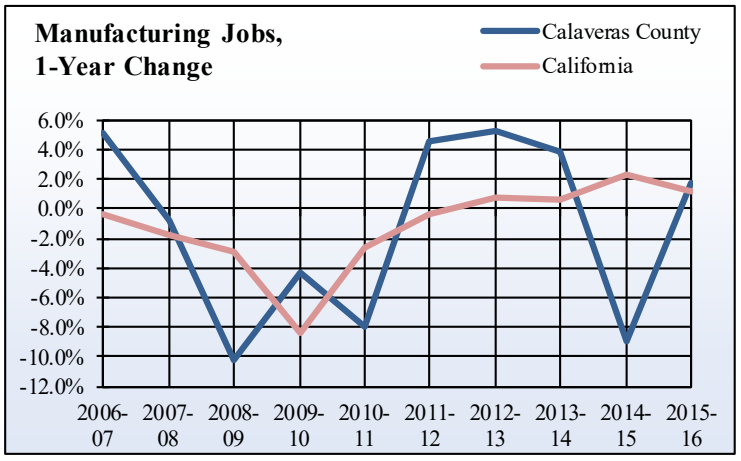
What is it?

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

How is it used?

Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important indicator of changes to a county's economy. Counties that have a solid manufacturing base of export goods benefit from the outside revenue that these businesses bring into the county. Manufacturing jobs in Calaveras County fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2016, having decreased by 22 percent between 2007 and 2011, increased by 14 percent between 2011 and 2014, and then decreased by 9 percent between 2014 and 2015. Manufacturing earnings were similarly affected during the Recession period: after declining by 28 percent between 2007 and 2012, earnings increased by 13 percent between 2012 and 2016.





Manufacturing Jobs, Calaveras County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	701	3.8%	7.4%	5.1%	-0.4%
2008	695	4.0%	7.3%	-0.9%	-1.8%
2009	624	3.8%	6.9%	-10.2%	-3.0%
2010	597	3.7%	6.8%	-4.3%	-8.4%
2011	549	3.5%	6.6%	-8.0%	-2.7%
2012	574	3.6%	6.5%	4.6%	-0.3%
2013	604	3.7%	6.3%	5.2%	0.8%
2014	627	3.7%	6.3%	3.8%	0.6%
2015	571	3.5%	6.2%	-8.9%	2.3%
2016	581	3.4%	6.1%	1.8%	1.1%

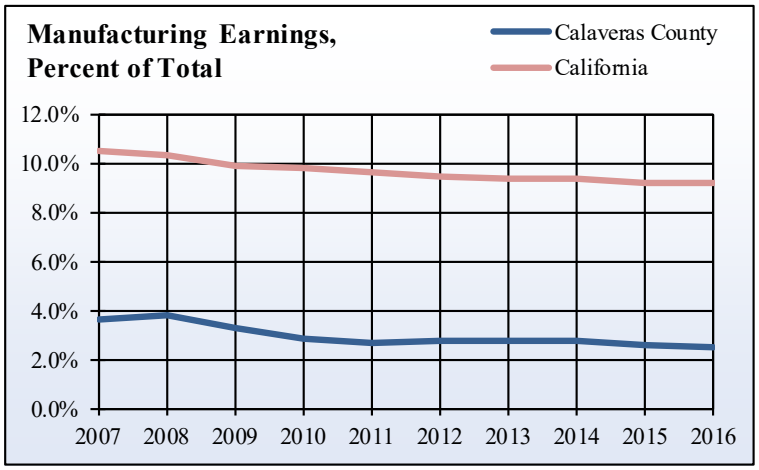
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

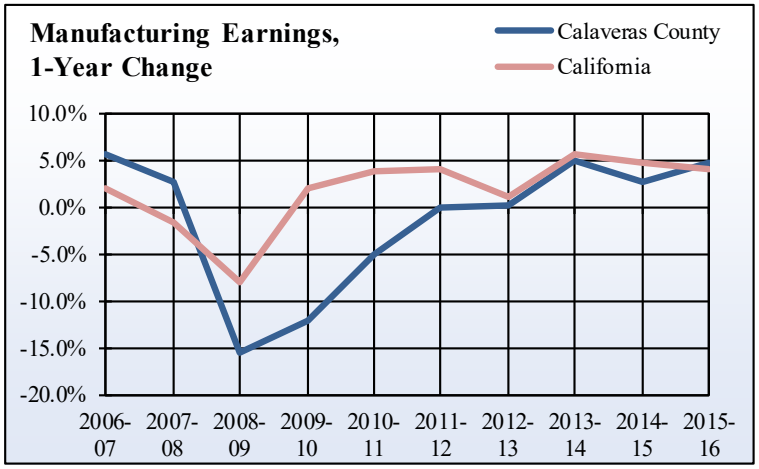
Manufacturing Earnings

Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Calaveras County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$21,368	3.6%	10.5%	5.6%	2.0%
2008	$21,911	3.8%	10.3%	2.5%	-1.6%
2009	$18,523	3.3%	9.9%	-15.5%	-7.9%
2010	$16,270	2.8%	9.8%	-12.2%	1.9%
2011	$15,432	2.7%	9.6%	-5.2%	3.8%
2012	$15,429	2.8%	9.5%	0.0%	4.0%
2013	$15,437	2.8%	9.3%	0.1%	1.1%
2014	$16,183	2.8%	9.4%	4.8%	5.7%
2015	$16,601	2.7%	9.2%	2.6%	4.6%
2016	$17,388	2.5%	9.2%	4.7%	4.0%

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





Travel and Recreation Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

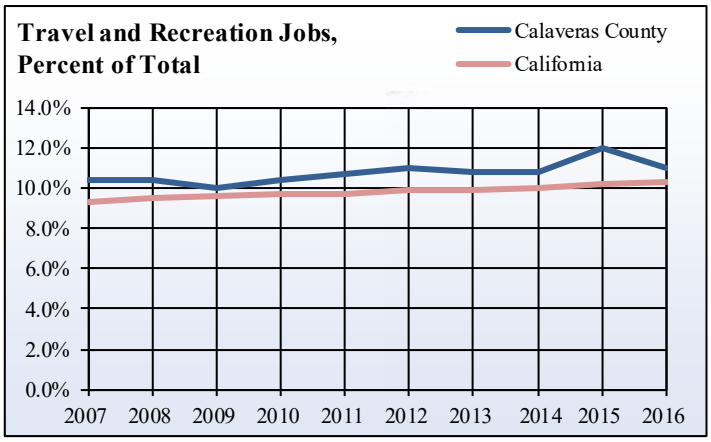
Visitor-serving industries are often an important economic base industry because they attract spending from outside of the area. This makes travel and recreation industry performance an important local economic indicator. Because the industry is generally dependent on others' discretionary income levels,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

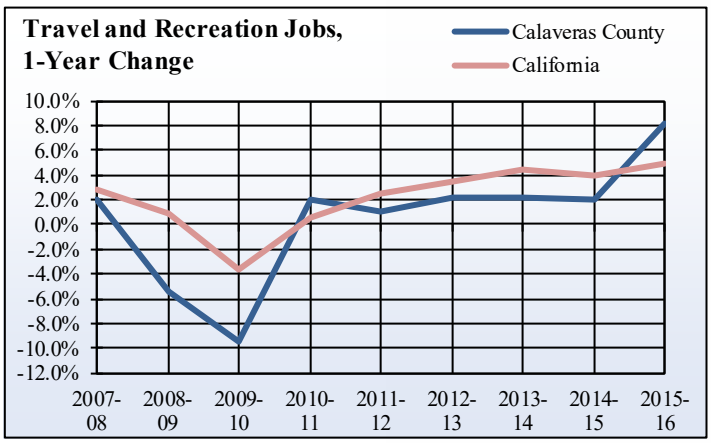
Travel and recreation jobs in Calaveras County declined by 14 percent between 2007 and 2009, but subsequently increased by 14 percent between 2009 and 2016, thus returning to pre-Recession levels. Earnings in this industry declined significantly between 2008 and 2009 (12 percent decrease), but then increased relatively steadily between 2009 and 2016 (61 percent increase overall) to exceed pre-Recession totals.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Calaveras County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,918	10.4%	9.3%	2.1%	2.8%
2008	1,814	10.3%	9.5%	-5.4%	0.9%
2009	1,643	10.0%	9.6%	-9.4%	-3.6%
2010	1,677	10.4%	9.7%	2.1%	0.5%
2011	1,694	10.7%	9.7%	1.0%	2.5%
2012	1,732	11.0%	9.9%	2.2%	3.4%
2013	1,771	10.8%	9.9%	2.3%	4.5%
2014	1,807	10.7%	10.0%	2.0%	4.0%
2015	1,955	12.0%	10.2%	8.2%	4.9%
2016	1,867	11.0%	10.3%	-4.5%	3.1%

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



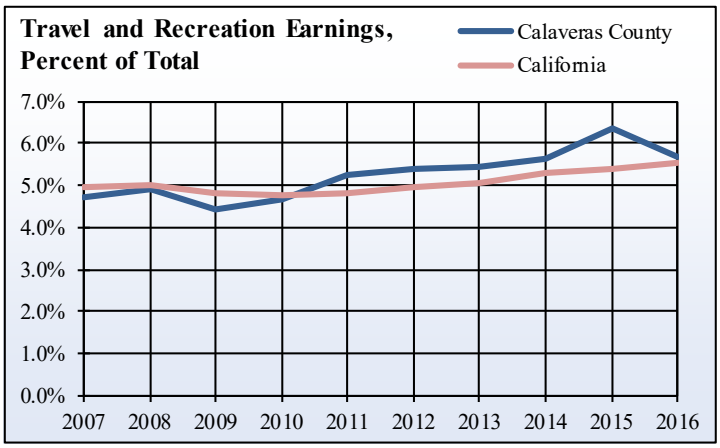


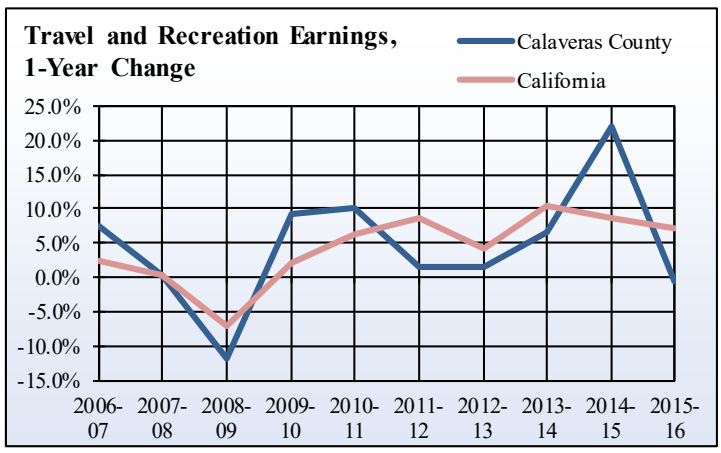
Travel and Recreation Earnings

Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands), Calaveras County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 27,816	4.7%	5.0%	7.5%	2.5%
2008	$ 27,895	4.9%	5.0%	0.3%	0.4%
2009	$ 24,589	4.4%	4.8%	-11.9%	-7.2%
2010	$ 26,844	4.7%	4.8%	9.2%	2.1%
2011	$ 29,602	5.2%	4.8%	10.3%	6.4%
2012	$ 30,063	5.4%	5.0%	1.6%	8.8%
2013	$ 30,525	5.5%	5.0%	1.5%	4.3%
2014	$ 32,575	5.6%	5.3%	6.7%	10.6%
2015	$ 39,786	6.4%	5.4%	22.1%	8.5%
2016	$ 39,547	5.7%	5.5%	-0.6%	7.0%

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





Retail Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

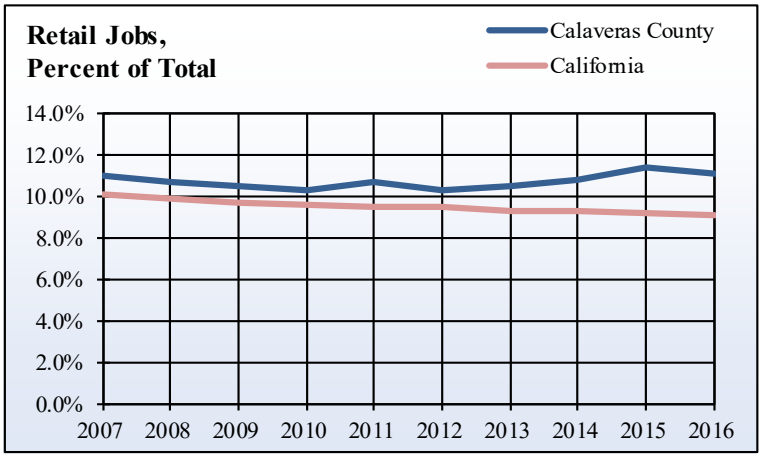
The bulk of most retail sales are made to individuals who are living within the local area as opposed to those visiting from outside the area. Retail activity is traditionally most impacted by changes in base industries like agriculture and manufacturing, and can thus serve as an indicator of change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

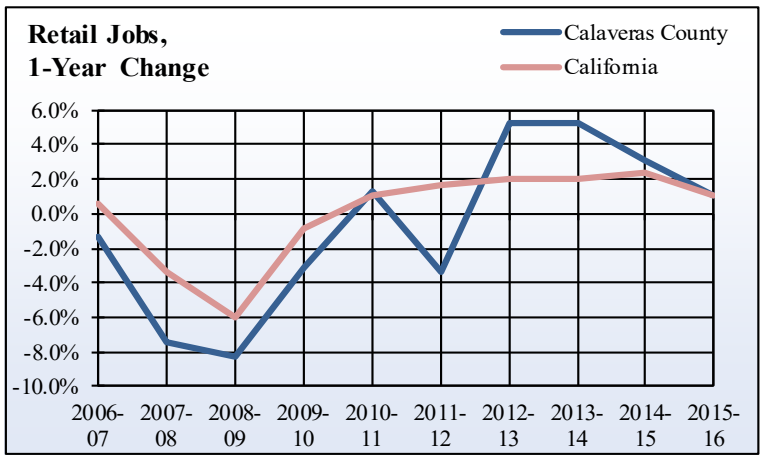
The number of Calaveras County retail jobs decreased relatively steadily between 2007 and 2012 (19 percent) and subsequently increased by 15 percent between 2012 and 2016 to near pre-Recession totals. Retail earnings followed a similar trend during the Recession period: after a 20 percent decline between 2007 and 2009, earnings increased relatively steadily between 2009 and 2016 (50 percent overall increase), with a small dip in earnings in 2013.

Retail Jobs, Calaveras County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,027	11.0%	10.1%	-1.4%	0.5%
2008	1,877	10.7%	9.9%	-7.4%	-3.3%
2009	1,721	10.5%	9.6%	-8.3%	-6.1%
2010	1,668	10.3%	9.6%	-3.1%	-0.8%
2011	1,689	10.7%	9.5%	1.3%	1.0%
2012	1,633	10.3%	9.5%	-3.3%	1.6%
2013	1,719	10.5%	9.3%	5.3%	2.1%
2014	1,809	10.8%	9.2%	5.2%	2.1%
2015	1,865	11.4%	9.2%	3.1%	2.4%
2016	1,885	11.1%	9.1%	1.1%	1.0%

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



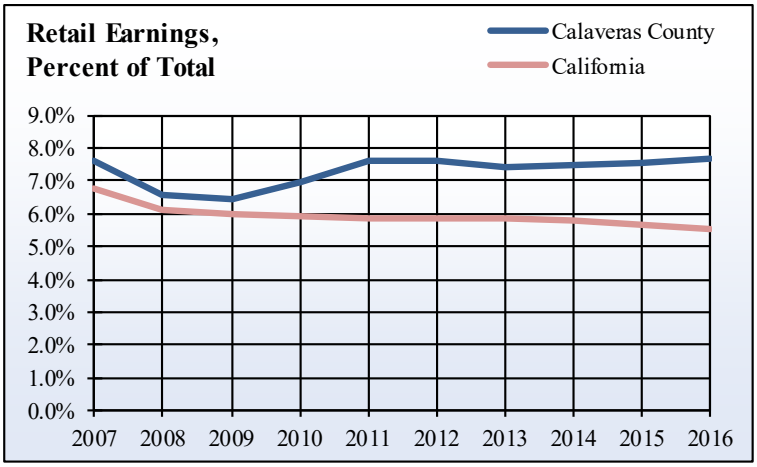


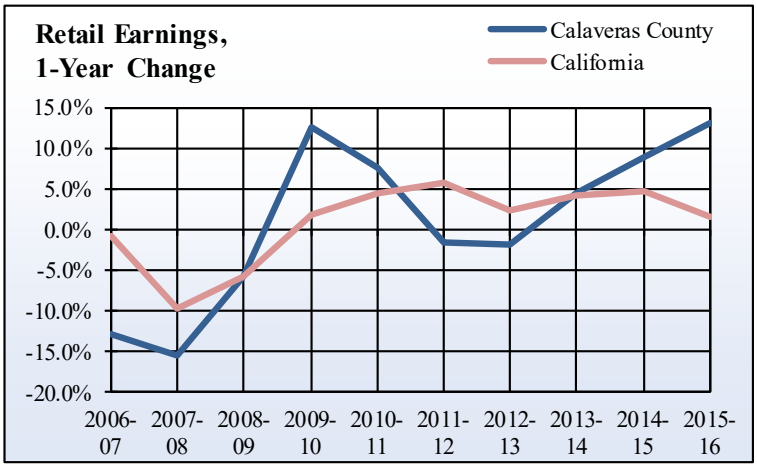
Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Calaveras County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 44,518	7.6 %	6.8 %	- 12.7 %	- 0.9 %
2008	$ 37,669	6.6 %	6.1 %	- 15.4 %	- 9.7 %
2009	$ 35,513	6.4 %	6.0 %	- 5.7 %	- 5.8 %
2010	$ 39,928	7.0 %	5.9 %	12.4 %	1.8 %
2011	$ 42,950	7.6 %	5.9 %	7.6 %	4.4 %
2012	$ 42,222	7.6 %	5.9 %	- 1.7 %	5.6 %
2013	$ 41,446	7.4 %	5.8 %	- 1.8 %	2.4 %
2014	$ 43,331	7.5 %	5.8 %	4.5 %	4.1 %
2015	$ 47,189	7.5 %	5.7 %	8.9 %	4.8 %
2016	$ 53,339	7.7 %	5.5 %	13.0 %	1.5 %

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





Government Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

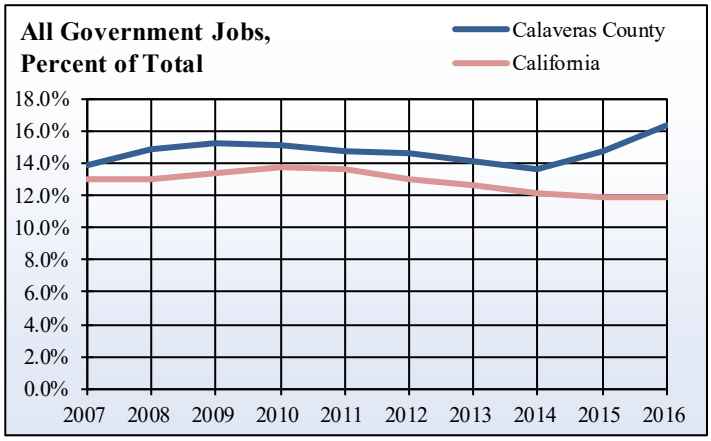
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

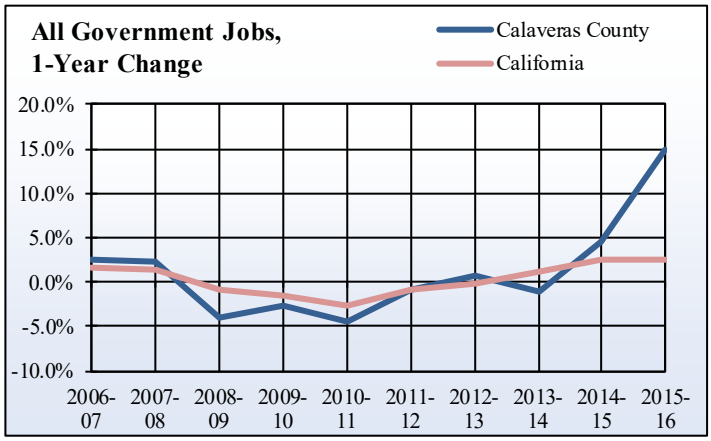
Government jobs in Calaveras County declined by 10 percent between 2007 and 2012 and, subsequently, increased by 20 percent between 2012 and 2016. Earnings from government jobs increased steadily between 2007 and 2016 (42 percent increase overall), with a small 1 percent decrease in 2009, and spiked by a noticeable 15 percent between 2015 and 2016.

All Government Worker Jobs, Calaveras County

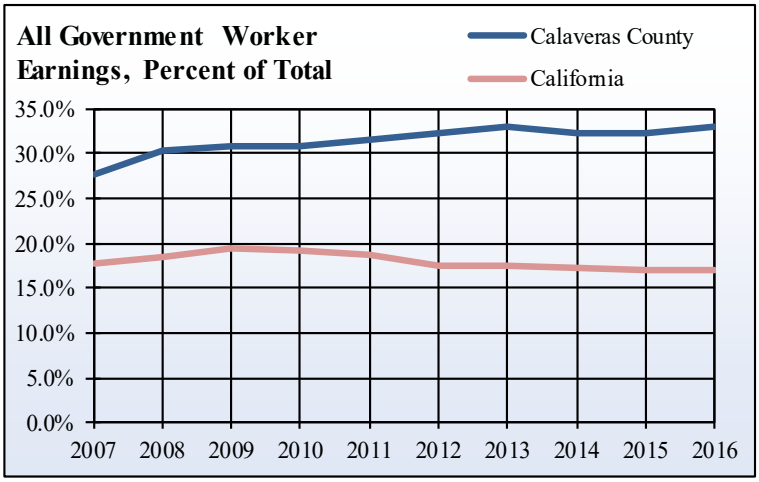
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,553	13.9%	13.0%	2.4%	1.7%
2008	2,609	14.9%	13.0%	2.2%	1.5%
2009	2,502	15.2%	13.3%	-4.1%	-0.9%
2010	2,437	15.1%	13.7%	-2.6%	-1.6%
2011	2,329	14.8%	13.6%	-4.4%	-2.7%
2012	2,308	14.6%	13.0%	-0.9%	-1.0%
2013	2,323	14.1%	12.6%	0.6%	-0.1%
2014	2,298	13.7%	12.1%	-1.1%	1.1%
2015	2,405	14.7%	11.9%	4.7%	2.6%
2016	2,766	16.4%	11.9%	15.0%	2.5%

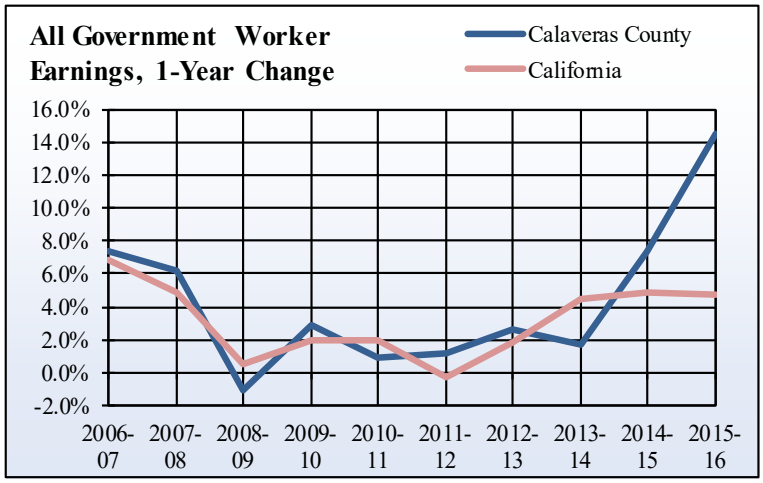
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis





Government Earnings





Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Calaveras County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$162,665	27.7%	17.8%	7.4%	6.8%
2008	$172,790	30.3%	18.6%	6.2%	4.9%
2009	$170,984	30.9%	19.4%	-1.0%	0.5%
2010	$176,022	30.7%	19.2%	2.9%	2.0%
2011	$177,709	31.4%	18.6%	1.0%	2.0%
2012	$179,728	32.3%	17.6%	1.1%	-0.3%
2013	$184,338	33.0%	17.4%	2.6%	1.9%
2014	$187,398	32.4%	17.3%	1.7%	4.4%
2015	$201,201	32.2%	17.0%	7.4%	4.9%
2016	$230,359	33.1%	17.1%	14.5%	4.7%

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

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