

Trinity County Economic and Demographic Profile 2014

Acknowledgements

The profile was made possible through sponsorship of the Trinity County Transportation Commission, which is responsible for preparing and adopting transportation planning and programming documents required by law and for allocating funds and administering various funding programs. The data presented in the Economic and Demographic Profile make it possible for the Trinity County Transportation Commission to make fact-based decisions for transportation planning.

The CED wishes to acknowledge the work of the staff who produced this profile:

Dave Armstrong, Project Manager (Data Collaboration)
Michael Suplita, Project Manager (Document Production)

Tom Whitcomb, Senior Research Assistant
Rosali Delgado, Senior Research Assistant
Everett Straus, Senior Research Assistant
Erika Ryan, Research Assistant
Sadie Foster, Research Assistant
Marco Torres, Research Assistant
Wilma Compton, Research Assistant
Jack Suzuki, Research Assistant
Kevin Fox, Research Assistant

Dan Ripke, CED Director
Sandy Linville, CED Assistant Director
Warren Jensen, CED Associate Director, Research
J. Joshua Brown, CED Information Technology
Andria Gilbert, CED Administrative Manager

Copyright © 2014 by the Center for Economic Development, CSU, Chico Research Foundation. All rights reserved.
This report or any part thereof may not be reproduced without the written permission of the Center for Economic Development or the CSU, Chico Research Foundation.

The CED is funded in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), and the Small Business Administration (SBA).



Introduction

Welcome to the 2014 Trinity County Economic and Demographic Profile. The data and information contained in this profile is the latest available as of October 30, 2013, and shows a history of change back to 2000, where data is available.

The document was produced by the Center for Economic Development at California State University, Chico. We specialize in providing the most recent, reliable, relevant information for your communities and businesses. Please visit our website at www.cedcal.com for more information.

New for 2014

We have implemented a few improvements this year.

Data

We believe it is important to evaluate economic and social performance based on characteristics of the population, not including anyone who was incarcerated at the time of measurement. It is even more important this year with California prison “realignment,” which transfers some incarcerated individuals to county jails. Normally these people are included in the total population and its components (age, race, etc.). This year, we have removed the incarcerated population from our published data. Now none of the population by age or race/ethnicity includes those in prison. As before, all statistics that utilize population counts in their calculation, such as per capita income, only used non-incarcerated populations in their computation. Therefore, when comparing these data in the profile to its source the numbers will not match.

Format

In addition to many small changes to improve comprehension and readability, the primary change was moving the indicator narrative to the section introductions. Now, discussions about conditions and trends within the county are presented alongside other indicators to show a more in-depth analysis and contrasts in data. We believe this will help communicate how we interpret the indicators and help develop themes about how the county is doing in topical areas.

We hope you find these improvements useful and if you have any further suggestions please do not hesitate to contact CED at 530-898-4598. Your feedback matters.

Linkages Between Indicators

Most indicators in this document are, in some way, linked with most of the others. For example, poverty is linked with teenage pregnancy; urban land consumption is linked with agricultural production; and age distribution is linked with components of personal income. These are just a few examples of hundreds of indicator linkages that can be documented.

We encourage the user to think about indicator linkages and how work to improve the status of one indicator can affect both positive and negative change in other indicators. Doing this, we effectively work to improve the quality of our community’s environment, economy, and society.

Frequently Asked Questions

How is this document used?

This document is used to easily collect, use, and report the latest demographic, environmental, economic, social, and industry data on Trinity County. The data can be used for grant writing, market analysis, community promotion, business planning, community planning, or simply to satisfy general curiosity.

How is this document organized?

The 2014 Economic and Demographic Profile Series was reorganized to reflect trends in five core community aspects: population, environment, economy, society, and industry. Increasingly, community analysts evaluate performance based on one or more of these five core subjects. Therefore, the 2014 Profile Series was designed to make finding data on these subjects easier. The subjects are based on concepts behind sustainable economic development. The basic idea is that growth in one core aspect is not beneficial if it comes at a cost to other aspects. For example, economic growth coupled with environmental decline may not produce a net benefit for the community. Similarly, environmental improvement at a high economic or social cost can result in net benefits declining. Therefore, organization of data into these core categories not only helps analysts find relevant community data more easily, but also helps frame the evaluation of the data.

What are statistical indicators?

Indicators are bits of information that highlight what is happening in a larger system. They are small windows that together provide a glimpse of the “big picture.” Indicators provide feedback on the overall health of our community in the same way that body temperature and blood pressure tell us about our personal health. From these indicators, we seek more detailed information or a diagnosis as well as identify coordinated actions. They tell us whether a community is working well and give some initial direction as to where to look to fix problems. They tell us which direction a critical aspect of our community, economy, or environment is going: forward or backward, increasing or decreasing, improving or deteriorating, or staying the same.

How was the data selected this year?

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

Why was the Trinity County profile produced and not other California Counties?

The profile was made possible through sponsorship.

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

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

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



Table of Contents

1 Demographic Indicators	1		
1.1 Total Population	2	4.13 English Learners Enrollment	47
1.2 Components of Population Change	3	4.14 Crime Rates	49
1.3 Migration Patterns	4	4.15 Voter Registration and Participation	51
1.4 Age Distribution	5	5 Industry Indicators	53
1.5 Population by Race and Ethnicity	6	5.1 Agricultural Including Forestry and Fishing	54
2 Environmental Indicators	9	5.2 Energy and Utilities	58
2.1 Land Area & Population Density	10	5.3 Construction	60
2.2 Harvested Acreage	11	5.4 Manufacturing	65
2.3 Climate Data	12	5.5 Travel and Recreation	67
2.4 Travel Time to Work	13	5.6 Retail	69
2.5 Means of Transportation to Work	14	5.7 Government	72
2.6 Traffic Volume	15		
2.7 Electricity Use	16		
3 Economic Indicators	17		
3.1 Labor Force	18		
3.2 Employment	19		
3.3 Unemployment	20		
3.4 Seasonal Employment	21		
3.5 Jobs By Industry	22		
3.6 Employers By Employment Size & Industry	23		
3.7 Total Personal Income	25		
3.8 Components of Personal Income	26		
3.9 Per Capita Income	28		
3.10 Earnings By Industry	29		
3.11 Median Household Income	30		
3.12 Poverty Rates	31		
3.13 Fair Market Rent	32		
4 Social Indicators	33		
4.1 Leading Causes of Death	34		
4.2 Teenage Pregnancy	36		
4.3 Infant Mortality	37		
4.4 Low Birth Weight Infants	38		
4.5 Late Prenatal Care	39		
4.6 TANF-CalWORKS Caseload	40		
4.7 Medi-Cal Caseload	41		
4.8 School Free and Reduced Meal Program	42		
4.9 Educational Attainment	43		
4.10 High School Dropout Rate	44		
4.11 Graduates Eligible For UC & CSU Systems	45		
4.12 Average SAT Scores	46		

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



1 Demographic Indicators

Demographic indicators describe the volume of the human population in a given community. Basic demographic characteristics include age and ethnicity, which provide a framework from which most other community indicators are based. The population of Trinity County increased from 2003 to 2006, remained steady from 2007 to 2011 and decreased slightly from 2012 to 2013. In order to explain this, the two factors that need to be looked at are natural increase and net migration. Although the natural increase due to births has remained negative over the past ten years, the described population trends occurred due to migration between Trinity, Shasta and Humboldt counties. In the year 2007, agriculture and manufacturing jobs increased over 10 percent from the year before.

The largest segment of people in Trinity County are between forty-five and fifty-four years of age, with 22 percent, followed closely by those fifty-five to sixty-four years at 19 percent. School age children are 13 percent of the population but have experienced the greatest percentage decrease over the ten year period from 2000 to 2010. The population of Trinity County is over 80 percent white, this race/ethnic group has seen very little change over the past ten years. The largest demographic changes seen in Trinity County are in two ethnic groups. The Hispanic and Latino group has increased over 80 percent over the past decade and the Asian population increased 60 percent. Although there has been a large percentage change in these two ethnic groups, the total number remains small; of the total population, Hispanic and Latino make up seven percent and Asian make up less than one percent.



In This Section:
1.1 Total Population 2
1.2 Components of Population Change 3
1.3 Migration Patterns 4
1.4 Age Distribution 5
1.5 Population by Race and Ethnicity 6

1.1 Total Population

What is it?

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

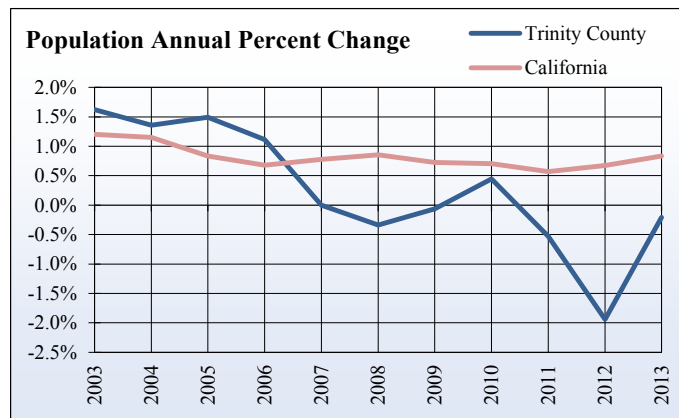
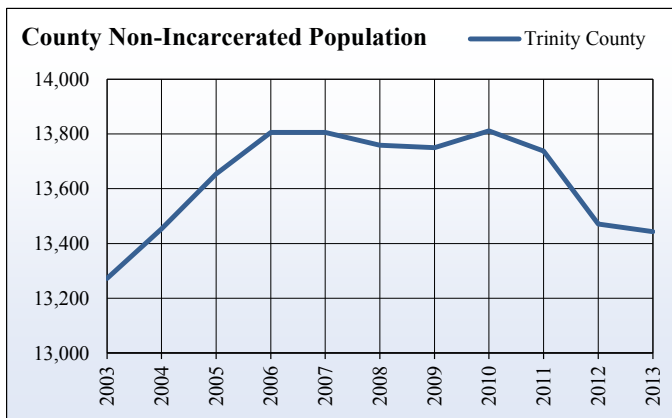
How is it used?

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

Trinity County Population, Non-incarcerated

Year	Trinity County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2003	13,273	1.6 %	1.2 %
2004	13,453	1.4 %	1.2 %
2005	13,654	1.5 %	0.8 %
2006	13,806	1.1 %	0.7 %
2007	13,806	0.0 %	0.8 %
2008	13,759	-0.3 %	0.9 %
2009	13,750	-0.1 %	0.7 %
2010	13,811	0.4 %	0.7 %
2011	13,738	-0.5 %	0.6 %
2012	13,471	-1.9 %	0.7 %
2013	13,443	-0.2 %	0.8 %

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



1.2 Components of Population Change

What is it?

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

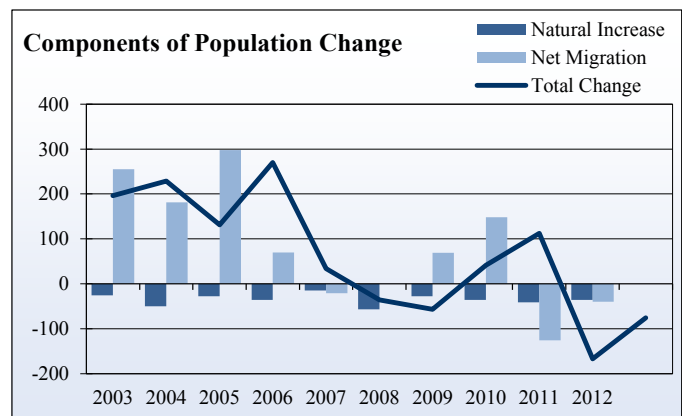
How is it used?

If growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the community may be a place where families are growing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then generally age distribution is weighted towards older populations. Migration can occur for several reasons. People may migrate either in or out primarily due to employment opportunities, housing prices, and quality of life, although migration has decreased significantly in recent years due to the lagging national economy.

Components of Population Change, Trinity County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2002	104	148	- 44	240	196
2003	111	137	- 26	255	229
2004	104	154	- 50	181	131
2005	118	146	- 28	298	270
2006	119	155	- 36	70	34
2007	127	142	- 15	- 21	- 36
2008	109	166	- 57	0	- 57
2009	126	154	- 28	69	41
2010	118	154	- 36	148	112
2011	112	153	- 41	- 126	- 167
2012	118	154	- 36	- 40	- 76

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



1.3 Migration Patterns

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Migration data can indicate changes in the economic, political, and social structure of an area based on these characteristics in the area from which the migrants originate. For example, migrants coming from large cities bring with them a particular set of characteristics and values that may affect the local political and social climate. They also bring their patterns of consumer spending that create opportunities for businesses to provide the kinds of products and services these individuals are accustomed to receiving at their urban place of origin. Neighboring counties, as well as those with higher population

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

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

Top 2 In-Migration Counties 2009-10, Trinity County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Humboldt	88
Shasta	68

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top 2 Out-Migration Counties 2009-10, Trinity County

County	Number of Out-Migrants
Shasta	124
Humboldt	34

Source: Internal Revenue Service



1.4 Age Distribution

What is it?

Population by age is the number of permanent residents of the area categorized by age as of April 1 of the given year. The data is from the Decennial Census of 2000 and 2010. The data does not include the incarcerated population.

How is it used?

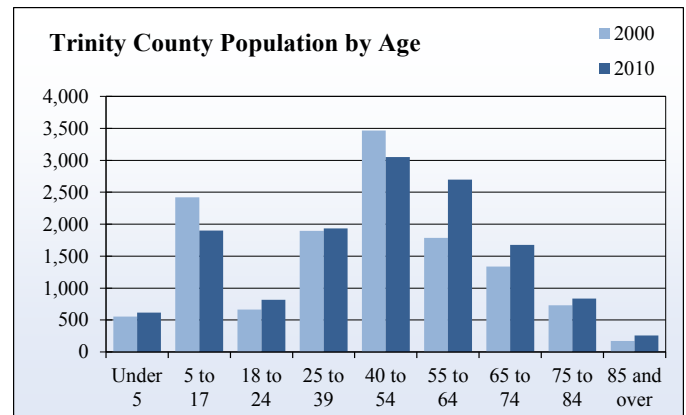
Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target specific age groups. It is used for revenue projections, business plans, and for marketing. Age distribution affects the area’s school system, public services, and overall economy. It is also an important measure of diversity within a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

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

Non-Incarcerated Population by Age, Trinity County

Age Range	2000	2010
Under 5 years	552	618
5 to 17 years	2,422	1,902
18 to 24 years	663	815
25 to 39 years	1,895	1,935
40 to 54 years	3,465	3,050
55 to 64 years	1,784	2,697
65 to 74 years	1,338	1,674
75 to 84 years	729	837
85 years and over	174	258

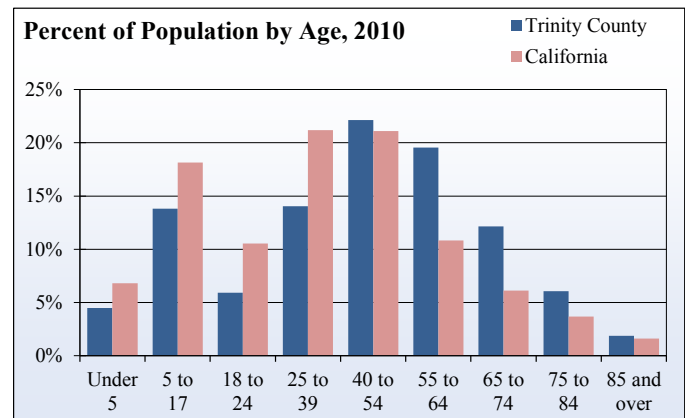
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2010



Population by Age Compared to California, Trinity County

Age Range	Percent of total in 2010		2000 to 2010 10-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	4.5 %	6.8 %	12.0 %	1.8 %
5 to 17 years	13.8 %	18.2 %	- 21.5 %	0.0 %
18 to 24 years	5.9 %	10.5 %	22.9 %	16.5 %
25 to 39 years	14.0 %	21.2 %	2.1 %	- 1.9 %
40 to 54 years	22.1 %	21.1 %	- 12.0 %	12.3 %
55 to 64 years	19.6 %	10.8 %	51.2 %	54.4 %
65 to 74 years	12.1 %	6.1 %	25.1 %	20.5 %
75 to 84 years	6.1 %	3.7 %	14.8 %	6.9 %
85 years and over	1.9 %	1.6 %	48.3 %	41.2 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2010



1.5 Population by Race and Ethnicity

What is it?

While sometimes difficult to classify, race and ethnicity of a population is self-determined, meaning that individuals identify their own race or ethnicity in the census. There are seven major race/ethnic categories: American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, and other. Alternative names for these classifications are also used to address matters of social sensitivity, although the people classified in each of these categories remains the same. The CED uses these classifications only because these are the names used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data in the table is sorted by size of race/ethnic category in 2010.

Spanish radio station may be a better investment in a predominantly Hispanic area. Advertising companies use race/ethnicity data in order to make their advertisements appealing to the dominant ethnic groups in a given area. Grant writers use race/ethnicity data to create arguments to acquire funding for programs targeted toward specific groups, or to show population disparities that are favorable in grant priority scoring. Government officials and political candidates also use race/ethnicity data in order to tailor their campaigns to distinct ethnic groups in certain locations.

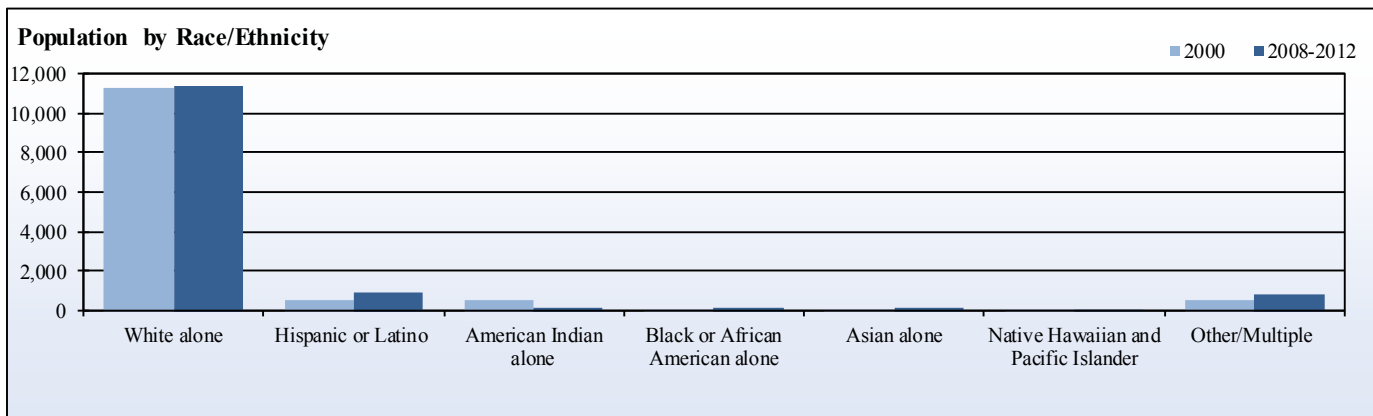
How is it used?

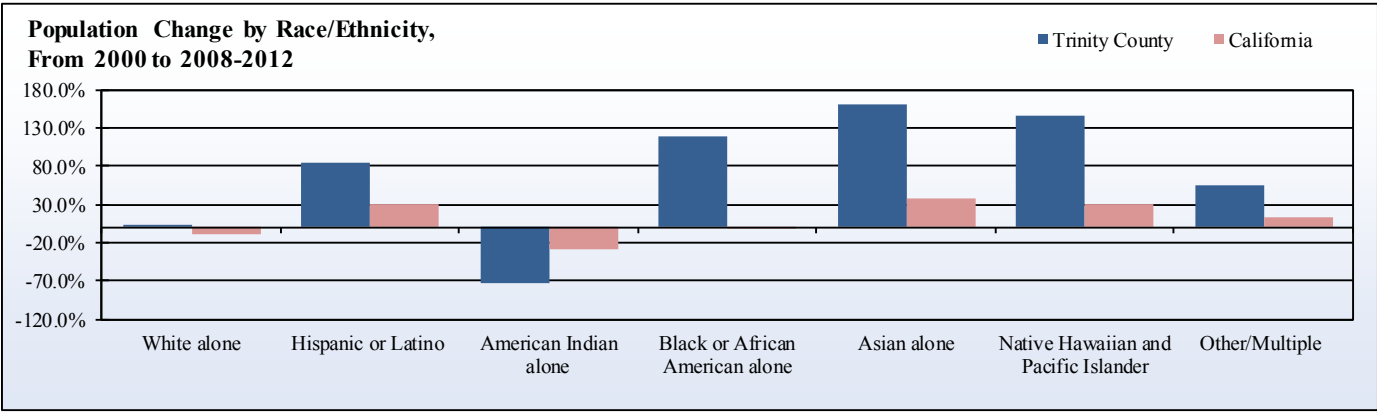
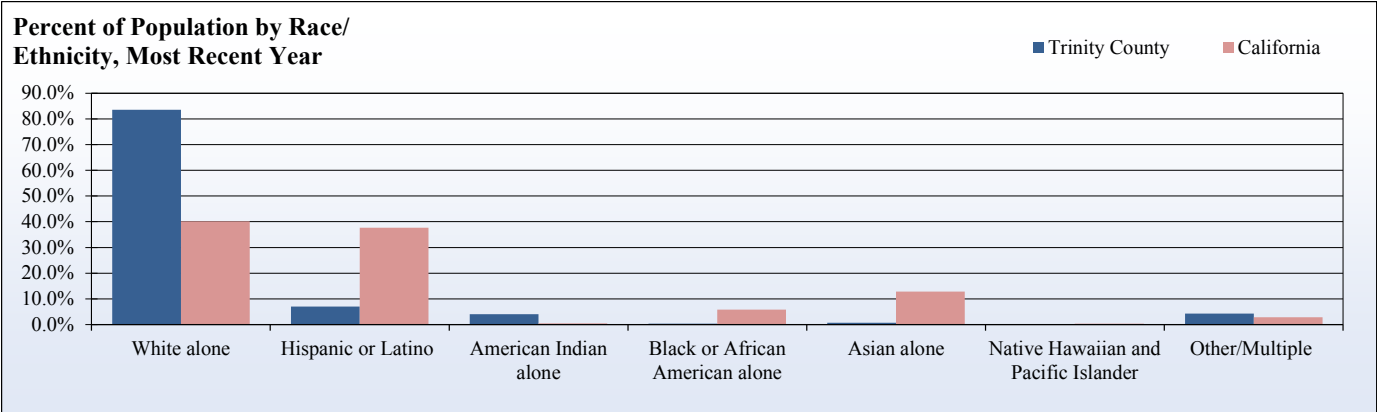
Population by race statistics are used by advertisers to market products to a particular ethnic group and to determine whether investments in businesses with race specific target markets are likely to be lucrative. For example, investing in a start-up

Trinity County Population by Race/Ethnicity

	2000	2008-2012	Percent of Total in 2008-2012		2000 to 2012 12-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	11,271	11,418	83.4 %	38.6 %	1.3 %	- 8.8 %
Hispanic or Latino	517	956	7.0 %	38.5 %	84.9 %	31.3 %
American Indian alone	583	166	1.2 %	0.3 %	- 71.5 %	- 27.2 %
Black or African American alone	54	119	0.9 %	5.7 %	120.4 %	- 2.0 %
Asian alone	58	152	1.1 %	13.5 %	162.1 %	38.1 %
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	15	37	0.3 %	0.4 %	146.7 %	31.4 %
Other/Multiple	524	816	6.0 %	2.9 %	55.7 %	12.9 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2008-2012





This Page Intentionally Left Blank



2 Environmental Indicators

Environmental indicators describe the quality of the physical places with which humans interact, especially land, air, and water resources. The indicators include measures linked with land consumption for development and air pollution.

Trinity County has a stable population density of about four people per square mile, significantly less than the state of California's steadily increasing density of over 220 people per square mile. Over 100,000 acres are harvested for agriculture every year, with small increases over the past ten years. 99 percent of the harvested acreage was pasture, complimented with 550 acres of hay and 100 acres of wine grapes. The climate has remained consistent with almost no changes in the temperature or rain, although snowfall decreased.

Over half of commuters travel less than 14 minutes to work and nearly 75 percent travel less than 24 minutes. About 60 percent of commuters drove alone, 15 percent carpooled, 10 percent worked from home and the remaining used public transportation, walked or biked. Residential electrical consumption has decreased over the past five years from well above the state average to well below it. Non-residential electrical consumption has nearly tripled during the same period.



In This Section:

2.1 Land Area & Population Density	10
2.2 Harvested Acreage	11
2.3 Climate Data	12
2.4 Travel Time to Work	13
2.5 Means of Transportation to Work	14
2.6 Traffic Volume	15
2.7 Electricity Use	16

2.1 Land Area & Population Density

What is it?

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

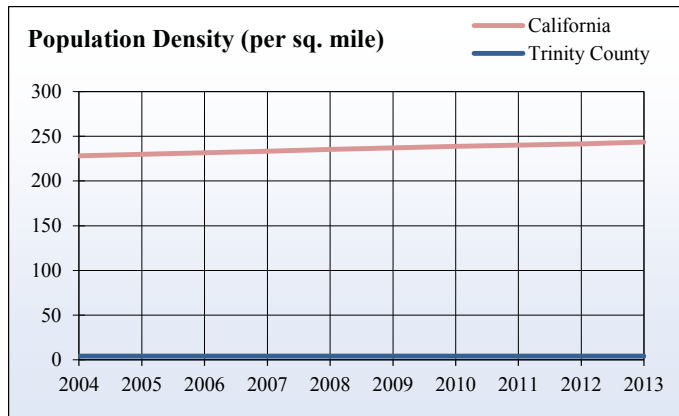
How is it used?

Economic use for land includes the production of raw materials, factories and other production facilities, office space, housing, food production, recreation, and transportation of goods and people. As population density rises, certain activities become more expensive to maintain. Farming can be crowded out by more profitable industrial or residential development. This structural change is likely to be associated with increasing area economic activity, but can also lead to adverse impacts on the quality of life including the mental health (stress) and physical well-being (increased exposure to toxins) of a community.

Land Area and Population Density, Trinity County

Year	Land area (sq. miles)	Total population	Population density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2004	3,179	13,453	4.2	228.1
2005	3,179	13,654	4.3	230.0
2006	3,179	13,806	4.3	231.6
2007	3,179	13,806	4.3	233.4
2008	3,179	13,759	4.3	235.3
2009	3,179	13,750	4.3	237.0
2010	3,179	13,811	4.3	238.7
2011	3,179	13,738	4.3	240.0
2012	3,179	13,471	4.2	241.5
2013	3,179	13,443	4.2	243.4

Source: California Department of Finance



2.2 Harvested Acreage

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Agriculture is often a dominant land use in rural landscapes. In addition to being a major economic engine, agriculture has become a major social factor (a source of community and regional identity) as well as an environmental factor (productive land must be sustainably maintained). The amount of land in agricultural production can be affected by annual water availability and long-term urban land conversion.

Total Harvested Acreage, Trinity County

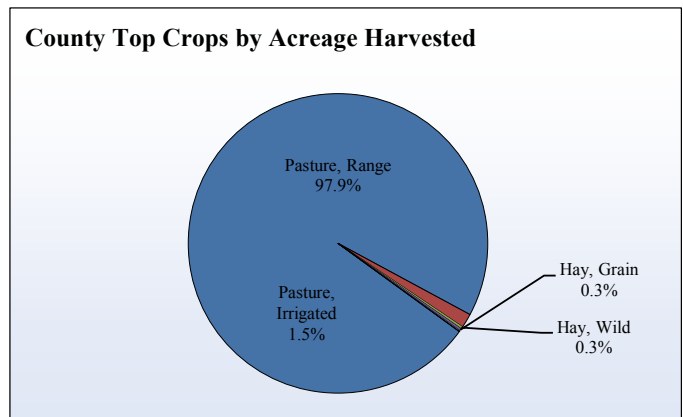
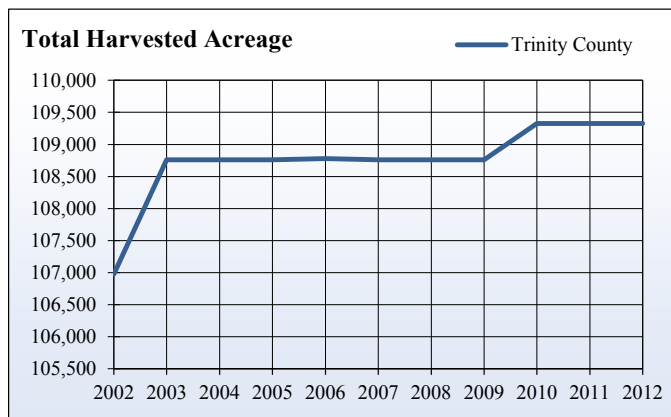
Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2002	106,976	5.3 %
2003	108,758	5.3 %
2004	108,758	5.3 %
2005	108,758	5.3 %
2006	108,777	5.3 %
2007	108,758	5.3 %
2008	108,758	5.3 %
2009	108,758	5.3 %
2010	109,324	5.4 %
2011	109,324	5.4 %
2012	109,324	5.4 %

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Top Crops Harvested Acreage, Trinity County

Crop	2012	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	107,000	97.9 %
Pasture, Irrigated	1,660	1.5 %
Hay, Wild	275	0.3 %
Hay, Grain	275	0.3 %
Grapes, Wine	114	0.1 %

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



2.3 Climate Data

What is it?

Climate readings are reported for many weather stations throughout the county. CED selected stations in the largest populated places that had consistent readings from 1961 to 2010. Climate data is collected on an ongoing basis and is reported by the Western Regional Climate Center.

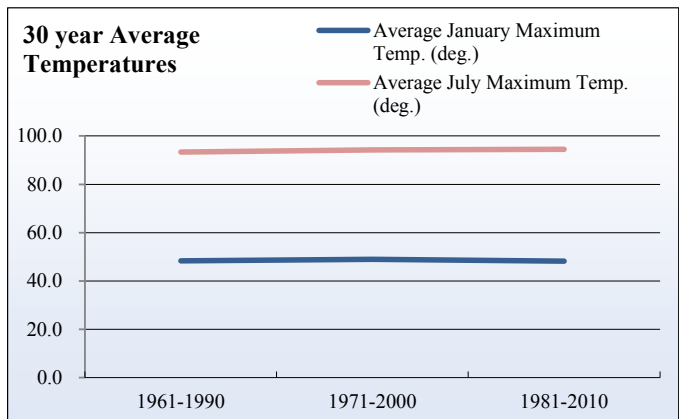
How is it used?

It is important to know what types of weather an area may experience to help determine its attractiveness, especially for workers, visitors, or retirees. Climate change data, first presented as a time-series starting in 2011, provides an overview of how temperature and precipitation changes are experienced locally, if at all.

Climate Readings, Trinity County

	1961-1990	1971-2000	1981-2010
Average July Maximum Temp. (deg.)	93.4	94.2	94.5
Average January Maximum Temp. (deg.)	48.3	49.0	48.2
Average July Minimum Temp. (deg.)	49.1	49.9	52.1
Average January Minimum Temp. (deg.)	25.9	27.7	31.4
Average July Precipitation (in.)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Average January Precipitation (in.)	7.1	7.1	6.5
Average Annual Precipitation (in.)	38.2	38.4	38.9
Average January Snowfall (in.)	5.2	1.4	1.8
Average Annual Snowfall (in.)	14.9	7.4	7.1

Source: Western Regional Climate Center



2.4 Travel Time to Work

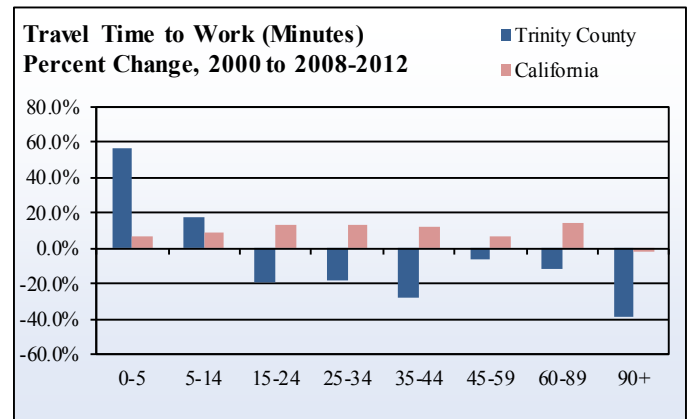
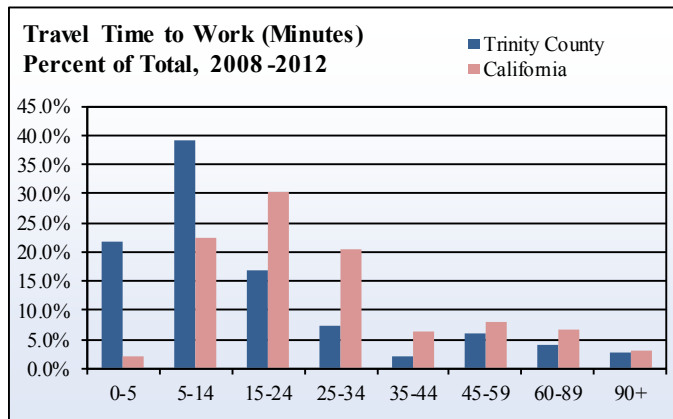
What is it?

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

How is it used?

As the U.S. economy heads toward a broader global market, the dynamics of transportation to and from work change as well. For many, commuting has become a way of life. People spend an increasing number of hours on the road traveling to and from work at the expense of time that otherwise might be

spent working, at home, or in recreation. Increasing commute is linked with air pollution because most commuting occurs in private vehicles. The increasing use of the Internet to conduct business has had an impact on the number of people working from their homes or nearby offices, although this may not reduce total commute times because people who telecommute tend to accept employment that is further from their home. Commuting has had a tremendous effect on local economies, increasing the need for alternative forms of transportation, including public transit.



Travel Time to Work, Trinity County

Travel Time to Work	2000	2008-2012	Percent of Total in 2008-2012		Change from 2000 to 2008-2012	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	587	915	21.7 %	2.2 %	55.9 %	6.6 %
5 to 14 minutes	1,407	1,648	39.1 %	22.5 %	17.1 %	8.3 %
15 to 24 minutes	874	705	16.7 %	30.4 %	- 19.3 %	12.7 %
25 to 34 minutes	374	306	7.3 %	20.5 %	- 18.2 %	12.9 %
35 to 44 minutes	128	92	2.2 %	6.5 %	- 28.1 %	11.6 %
45 to 59 minutes	276	258	6.1 %	7.9 %	- 6.5 %	6.4 %
60 to 89 minutes	201	178	4.2 %	6.9 %	- 11.4 %	13.7 %
90 or more minutes	186	114	2.7 %	3.1 %	- 38.7 %	- 1.8 %
Total not working at home	4,033	4,216	100.0 %	100.0 %	4.5 %	10.6 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey

2.5 Means of Transportation to Work

What is it?

Means of transportation to work is the type of vehicle or mode used to get from home to work on most work days. As with travel time, it was measured every ten years by the decennial census until 2005. Now the American Community Survey asks about means of transportation to work and data is reported for one-, three-, or five-year periods depending on the population size of the county.

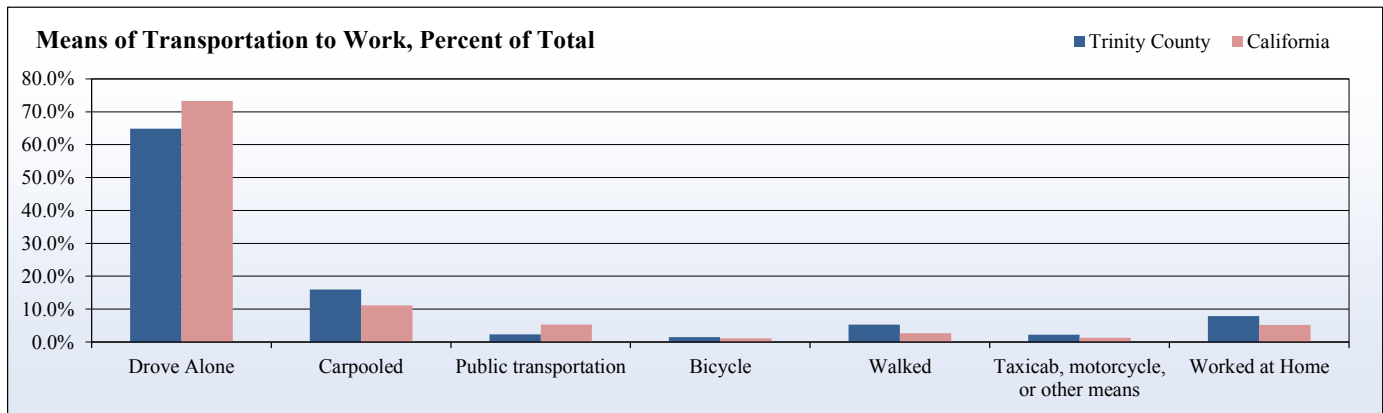
How is it used?

Commuting is a necessary and regular part of life for most people in the workforce. The means by which the population travels to and from work can be used to analyze the need and importance of public transportation in a county. Change in means of transportation, especially conversion from driving alone to carpooling or public transportation, is an indicator of environmental conservation because the latter modes produce less air pollution.

Means of Transportation to Work, Trinity County

Means of Transportation	Trinity County		Percent of Total in 2008-2012		Change from 2000 to 2008-2012	
	2000	2008-2012	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	3,077	2,971	64.9 %	73.3 %	- 3.4 %	13.1 %
Carpooled	628	729	15.9 %	11.1 %	16.1 %	- 15.6 %
Public transportation	14	105	2.3 %	5.3 %	650.0 %	15.3 %
Bicycle	12	67	1.5 %	1.1 %	458.3 %	50.3 %
Walked	253	242	5.3 %	2.7 %	- 4.3 %	3.5 %
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	49	102	2.2 %	1.3 %	108.2 %	27.7 %
Worked at Home	368	362	7.9 %	5.2 %	- 1.6 %	50.7 %
Total	4,401	4,578	100.0 %	100.0 %	4.0 %	- 10.8 %

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey



2.6 Traffic Volume

What is it?

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

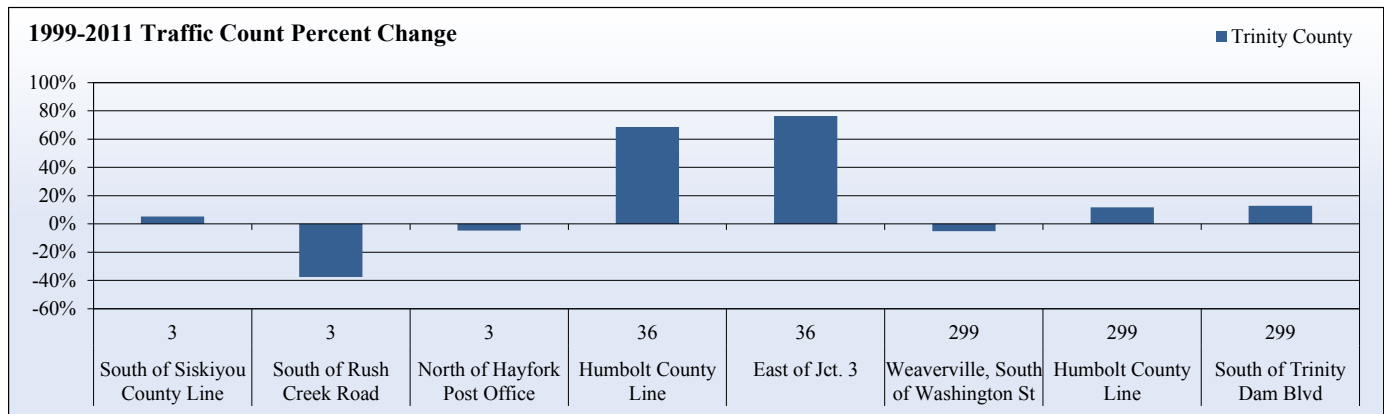
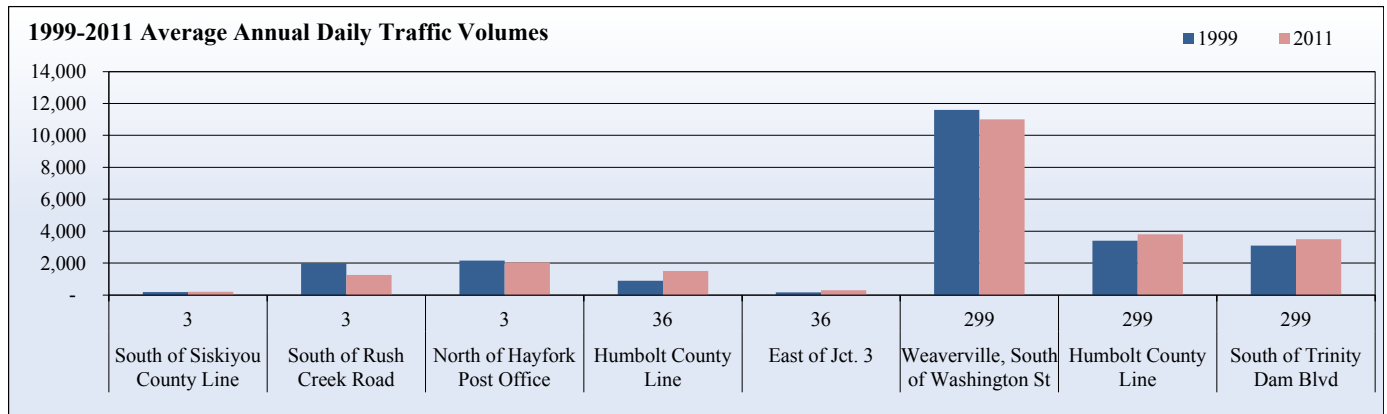
How is it used?

Most traffic growth over a ten-year period reflects increases in commute patterns, although other factors include increased shopping trips and commercial traffic. Changes in traffic volume can reflect population increases, although if traffic volume grows at a slower pace than population growth, then more efficiencies land use and transportation may be occurring, resulting in less environmental impact.

Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes, Trinity County

Highway/ Inter	Location	1999	2011	Percent Change
3	South of Siskiyou County Line	190	200	5.3 %
3	South of Rush Creek Road	2,000	1,250	- 37.5 %
3	North of Hayfork Post Office	2,150	2,050	- 4.7 %
36	Humboldt County Line	890	1,500	68.5 %
36	East of Jct. 3	170	300	76.5 %
299	Weaverville, South of Washington St	11,600	11,000	- 5.2 %
299	Humboldt County Line	3,400	3,800	11.8 %
299	South of Trinity Dam Blvd	3,100	3,500	12.9 %

Source: California Department of Transportation



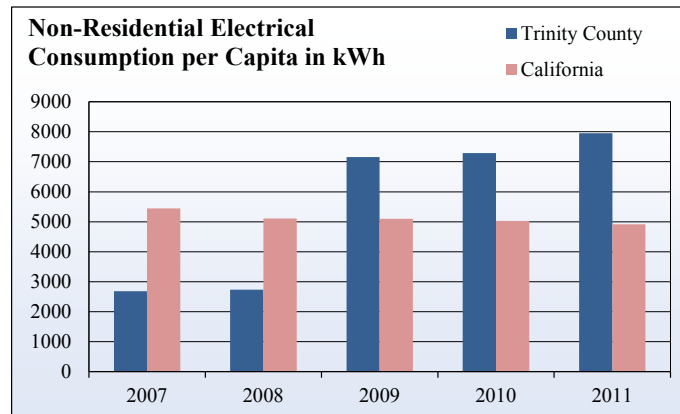
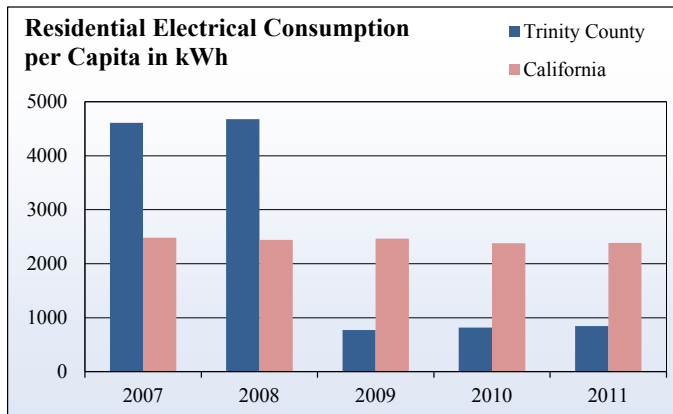
2.7 Electricity Use

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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



Electrical Consumption, Trinity County

Year	Residential Sector		Non-Residential Sector		Both Sectors
	Consumption in Millions of kWh	Consumption per Capita in kWh	Consumption in Millions of kWh	Consumption per Capita in kWh	Total Consumption In Millions of kWh
2007	63.6	4,608.2	37.1	2,685.3	100.7
2008	64.4	4,677.2	37.6	2,730.8	101.9
2009	10.6	772.1	98.4	7,158.6	109.0
2010	11.3	817.3	100.7	7,293.0	112.0
2011	11.7	842.0	110.1	7,948.9	121.8

Source: California Energy Commission



3 Economic Indicators

Economic indicators describe available financial capital and financial growth in the community. Adequate finances are required for people to afford to buy not only the necessities of life, but also some the luxuries that make life rewarding. Due to the 2008 recession, there was a rise in unemployment but since then, Trinity County has seen steadily increasing employment, personal income and per capital income.

Beginning in 2001, there was seven year period of a shrinking labor force and decreasing employment followed by the 2008 recession. Since 2009, Trinity County has seen an increase in the labor force and higher employment. The employment rate changes seasonally. During the spring and summer months, employment increases by about 10 percent and unemployment decreases. In Trinity County, government and government enterprises provide 27 percent of jobs; retail trade provides 10 percent; construction and manufacturing each provide five percent; and farm employment provides about three percent of jobs. Small businesses with one to four employees provide many jobs, with around 70 percent of the total.

Personal income varies from year to year but has seen an increase over the past ten years. The top three components are work earnings; dividends, interest & rent; and medical benefits which combined constitute 75 percent of total personal income. Although work earnings is a smaller percentage than in California, dividends and medical benefits are a higher percentage. The per capita income and median household income of Trinity County are lower than the state average although they are increasing. Poverty rates throughout the state of California are increasing slowly as within Trinity County.



In This Section:

3.1 Labor Force	18
3.2 Employment	19
3.3 Unemployment	20
3.4 Seasonal Employment	21
3.5 Jobs By Industry	22
3.6 Employers By Employment Size & Industry ..	23
3.7 Total Personal Income	25
3.8 Components of Personal Income	26
3.9 Per Capita Income	28
3.10 Earnings By Industry	29
3.11 Median Household Income	30
3.12 Poverty Rates	31
3.13 Fair Market Rent	32

3.1 Labor Force

What is it?

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

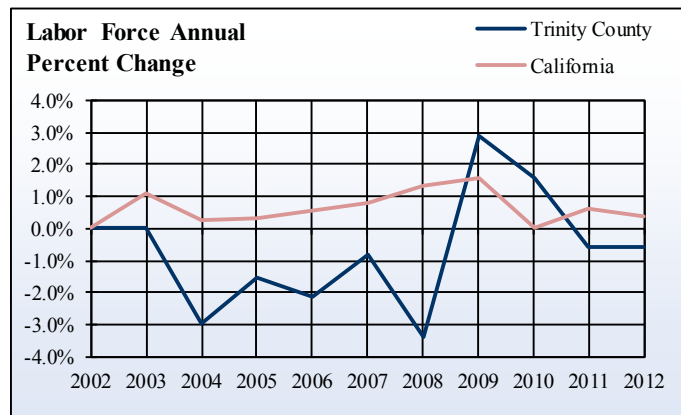
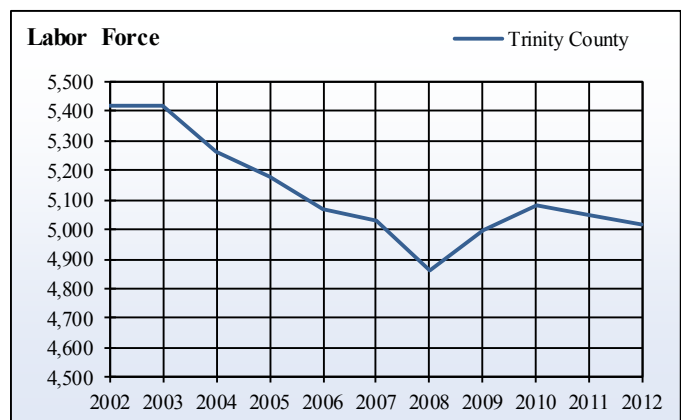
How is it used?

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

Total Labor Force, Trinity County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2002	5,420	17,152,100	0.6 %	1.1 %
2003	5,420	17,343,600	0.0%	1.1 %
2004	5,260	17,390,700	- 3.0 %	0.3 %
2005	5,180	17,444,400	- 1.5 %	0.3 %
2006	5,070	17,544,800	- 2.1 %	0.6 %
2007	5,030	17,686,700	- 0.8 %	0.8 %
2008	4,860	17,921,000	- 3.4 %	1.3 %
2009	5,000	18,207,350	2.9 %	1.6 %
2010	5,080	18,215,658	1.6 %	0.0 %
2011	5,050	18,330,533	- 0.6 %	0.6 %
2012	5,020	18,404,500	- 0.6 %	0.4 %

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



3.2 Employment

What is it?

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

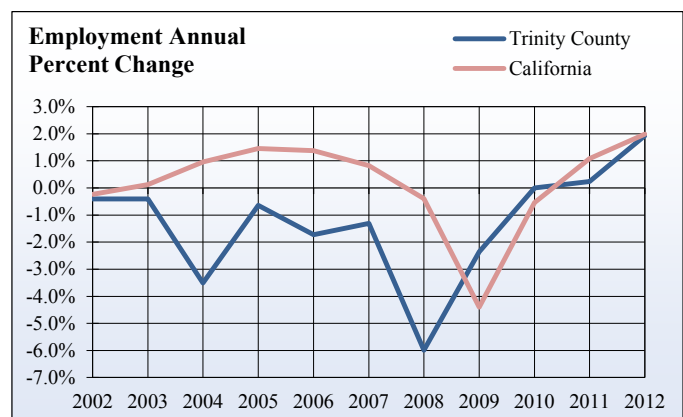
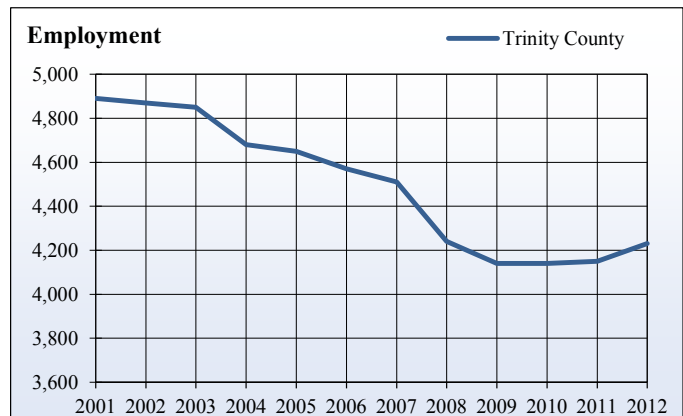
How is it used?

Employment is the primary indicator of the economic situation of workers living in the area. Increasing employment means more jobs for workers, and workers have an easier time finding work.

Total Employment, Trinity County

Year	Employed		1-year change	
	County	State	County	State
2001	4,890	16,220,000	n/a	n/a
2002	4,870	16,180,800	- 0.4 %	- 0.2 %
2003	4,850	16,200,100	- 0.4 %	0.1 %
2004	4,680	16,354,800	- 3.5 %	1.0 %
2005	4,650	16,592,200	- 0.6 %	1.5 %
2006	4,570	16,821,300	- 1.7 %	1.4 %
2007	4,510	16,960,700	- 1.3 %	0.8 %
2008	4,240	16,893,850	- 6.0 %	- 0.4 %
2009	4,140	16,151,058	- 2.4 %	- 4.4 %
2010	4,140	16,063,542	0	- 0.5 %
2011	4,150	16,237,300	0.2 %	1.1 %
2012	4,230	16,560,300	1.9 %	2.0 %

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



3.3 Unemployment

What is it?

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

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

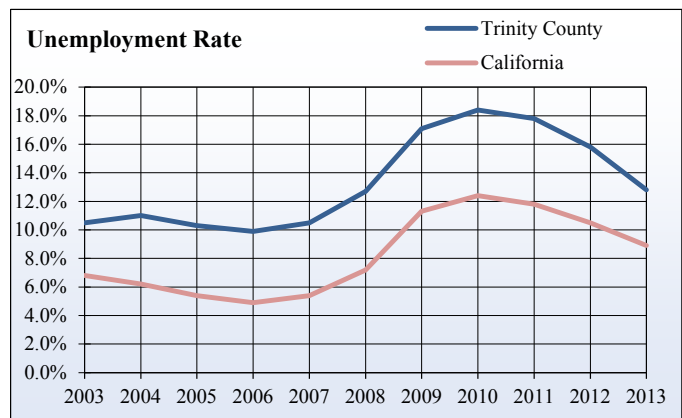
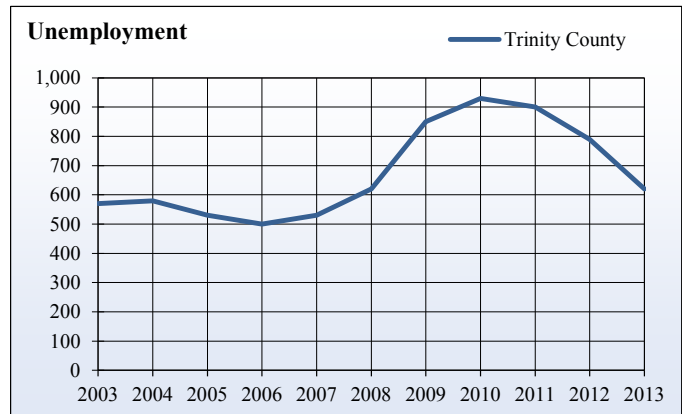
How is it used?

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

Total Unemployment, Trinity County

Year	County	Unemployment Rate		1-year change	
	Unemployed	County	State	County	State
2003	570	10.5 %	6.8 %	3.6 %	2.4 %
2004	580	11.0 %	6.2 %	1.8 %	- 8.5 %
2005	530	10.3 %	5.4 %	- 8.6 %	- 12.6 %
2006	500	9.9 %	4.9 %	- 5.7 %	- 9.2 %
2007	530	10.5 %	5.4 %	6.0 %	11.0 %
2008	620	12.7 %	7.2 %	17.0 %	36.8 %
2009	850	17.1 %	11.3 %	37.1 %	57.2 %
2010	930	18.4 %	12.4 %	9.4 %	9.8 %
2011	900	17.8 %	11.8 %	- 3.2 %	- 4.4 %
2012	790	15.8 %	10.5 %	- 12.2 %	- 10.7 %
2013	620	12.8 %	8.9 %	- 21.5 %	- 14.0 %

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



3.4 Seasonal Employment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

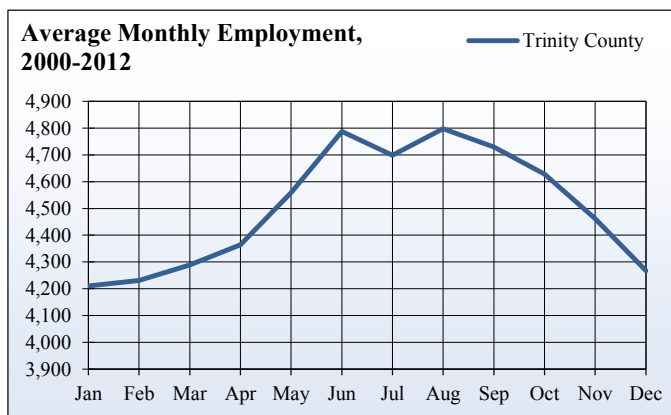
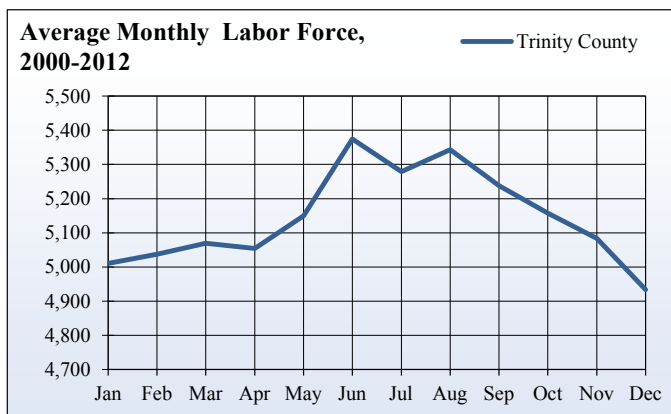
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment. Areas dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation tend to experience fluctuations in employment over the course of the year that cannot be observed in the annual average. The employment difference in the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



Trinity County Average Monthly Labor Statistics, 2000-2012

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	5,011	4,210	800	16.0 %
Feb	5,038	4,231	808	16.0 %
Mar	5,069	4,289	783	15.4 %
Apr	5,055	4,364	692	13.7 %
May	5,150	4,558	595	11.5 %
Jun	5,375	4,788	589	11.0 %
Jul	5,279	4,699	579	11.0 %
Aug	5,343	4,798	547	10.2 %
Sep	5,238	4,730	508	9.7 %
Oct	5,158	4,628	529	10.3 %
Nov	5,084	4,462	622	12.2 %
Dec	4,934	4,268	665	13.5 %

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



3.5 Jobs By Industry

What is it?

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

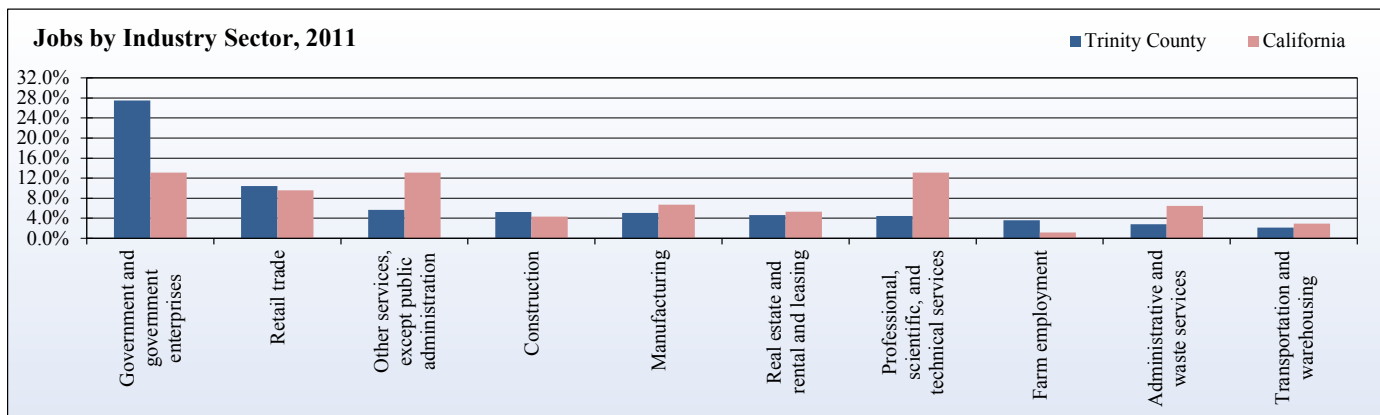
How is it used?

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

Jobs by Industry, 2011

Industry	Trinity County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	169	3.6 %	1.1 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	n/a	1.1 %
Mining	(D)	n/a	0.3 %
Utilities	24	0.5 %	0.3 %
Construction	245	5.2 %	4.3 %
Manufacturing	235	5.0 %	6.7 %
Wholesale trade	39	0.8 %	3.7 %
Retail trade	486	10.4 %	9.6 %
Transportation and warehousing	100	2.1 %	2.9 %
Information	40	0.9 %	2.6 %
Finance and insurance	94	2.0 %	5.0 %
Real estate and rental and leasing	216	4.6 %	5.3 %
Professional, scientific, and technical services	207	4.4 %	8.8 %
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	n/a	1.1 %
Administrative and waste services	131	2.8 %	6.5 %
Educational services	(D)	n/a	2.3 %
Health care and social assistance	(D)	n/a	9.5 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	n/a	2.7 %
Accommodation and food services	(D)	n/a	7.1 %
Other services, except public administration	265	5.7 %	6.0 %
Government and government enterprises	1,283	27.5 %	13.1 %
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	1,133	24.3 %	n/a
Total Jobs	4,667	100.0 %	100.0 %

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



3.6 Employers By Employment Size & Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, Trinity County 2001

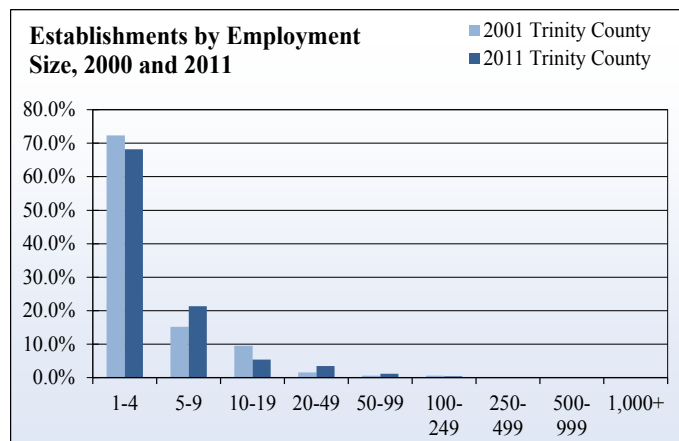
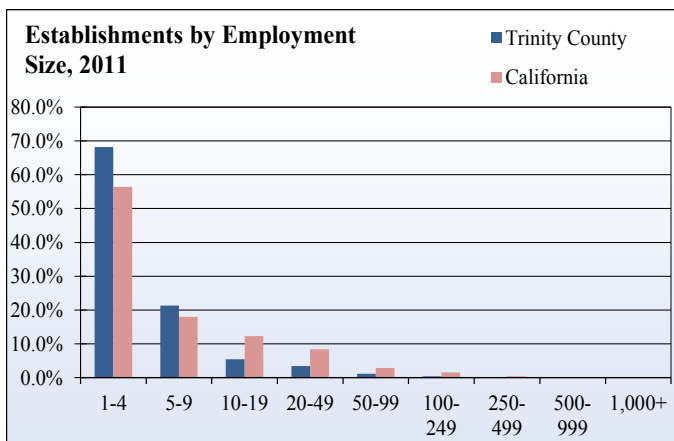
Industry	Number of Employees								
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	39	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	32	11	5	1	2	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance and Insurance	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	20	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin, Support and Waste Management	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	18	4	5	2	0	1	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	33	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services (except Public Administration)	17	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Establishments	228	48	30	5	2	2	0	0	0

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

Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, Trinity County 2011

Industry	Number of Employees								
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	34	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	6	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	27	13	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance and Insurance	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin, Support and Waste Management	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	16	6	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	28	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services (except Public Administration)	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Establishments	176	55	14	9	3	1	0	0	0

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



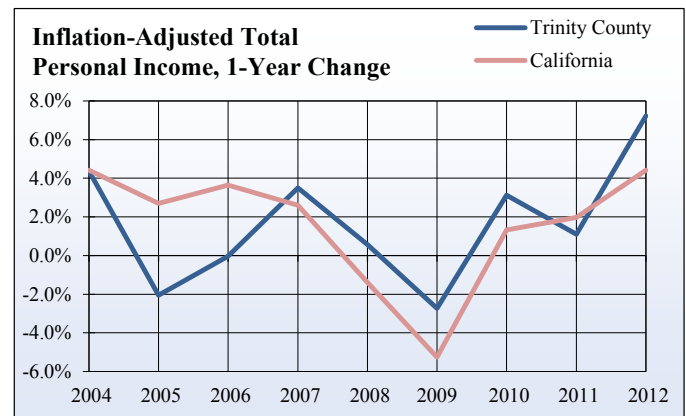
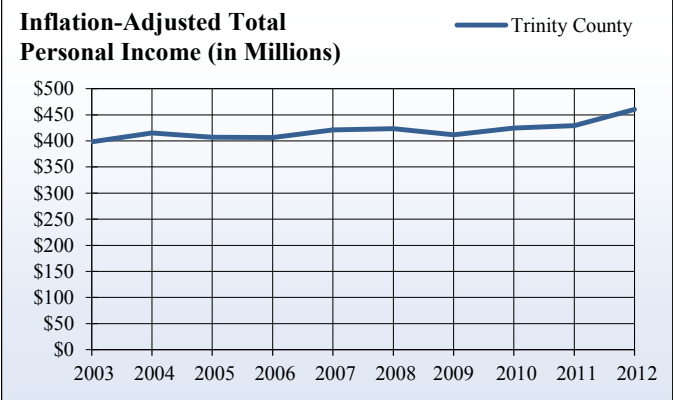
3.7 Total Personal Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Total personal income is the basis for several other income indicators in this section. Growing personal income indicates a growing economy, as long as the growth is greater than the annual average inflation rate. The annual average inflation rate for the United States from 2000 to 2010 was 2.4 percent. The growth may be due to increasing incomes, increasing population, or some combination thereof. See the demographics section (section one) and the indicator for per capita personal income later in this section to see which factor is more prominent.



Total Personal Income, Trinity County

Year	Trinity County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2003	\$ 319	n/a	\$ 398	n/a	n/a
2004	\$ 339	6.4 %	\$ 415	4.4 %	4.4 %
2005	\$ 342	0.9 %	\$ 407	- 2.1 %	2.7 %
2006	\$ 356	4.0 %	\$ 407	- 0.0 %	3.6 %
2007	\$ 376	5.6 %	\$ 421	3.5 %	2.6 %
2008	\$ 394	4.9 %	\$ 423	0.6 %	- 1.4 %
2009	\$ 383	- 2.7 %	\$ 412	- 2.7 %	- 5.3 %
2010	\$ 406	5.8 %	\$ 425	3.1 %	1.3 %
2011	\$ 417	2.7 %	\$ 429	1.1 %	2.0 %
2012	\$ 460	10.4 %	\$ 460	7.2 %	4.4 %

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

3.8 Components of Personal Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Change Components of Total Personal Income, Trinity County

	Percent of total in 2010		2002 to 2010 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	36.5 %	73.0 %	0.5 %	2.7 %
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-4.5 %	-7.7 %	2.7 %	2.9 %
Commuter Income	9.1 %	-0.0 %	3.5 %	-10.3 %
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	22.6 %	18.3 %	4.6 %	4.5 %
Retirement / Disability Benefits	12.1 %	4.6 %	5.5 %	5.4 %
Medical Benefits	16.4 %	6.9 %	8.5 %	8.3 %
Income Maintenance Benefits	3.5 %	2.1 %	6.9 %	6.7 %
Unemployment Benefits	1.9 %	1.4 %	4.5 %	15.1 %
Other Government Benefits	2.1 %	1.1 %	6.4 %	9.7 %
Non-Government Benefits	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	1.2 %
Total Personal Income	100.0 %	100.0 %	3.6 %	3.7 %

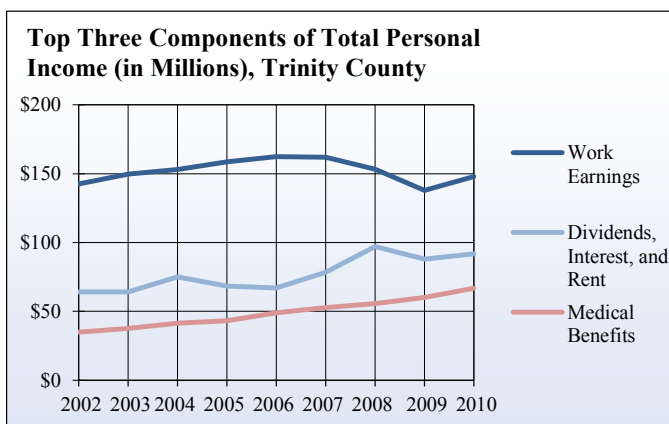
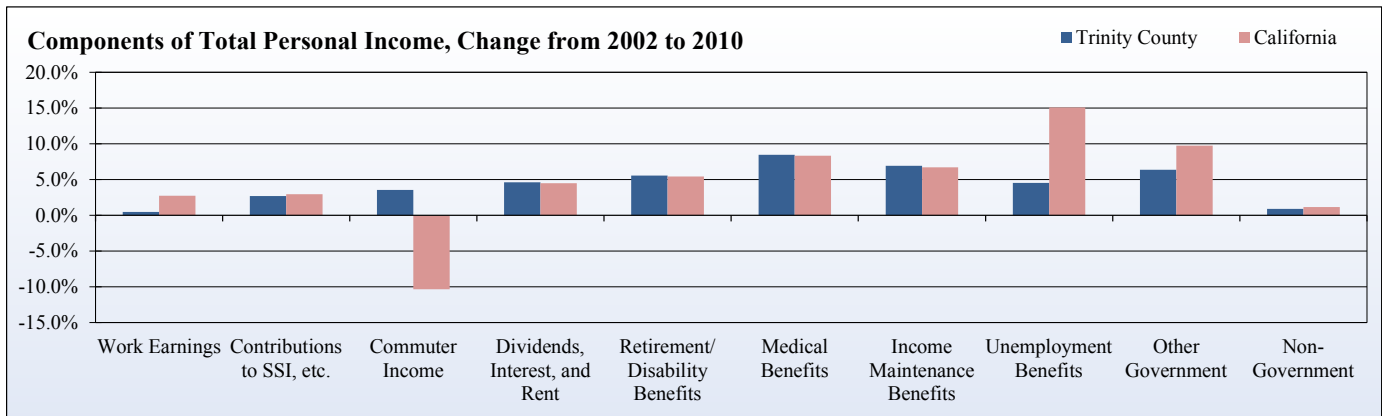
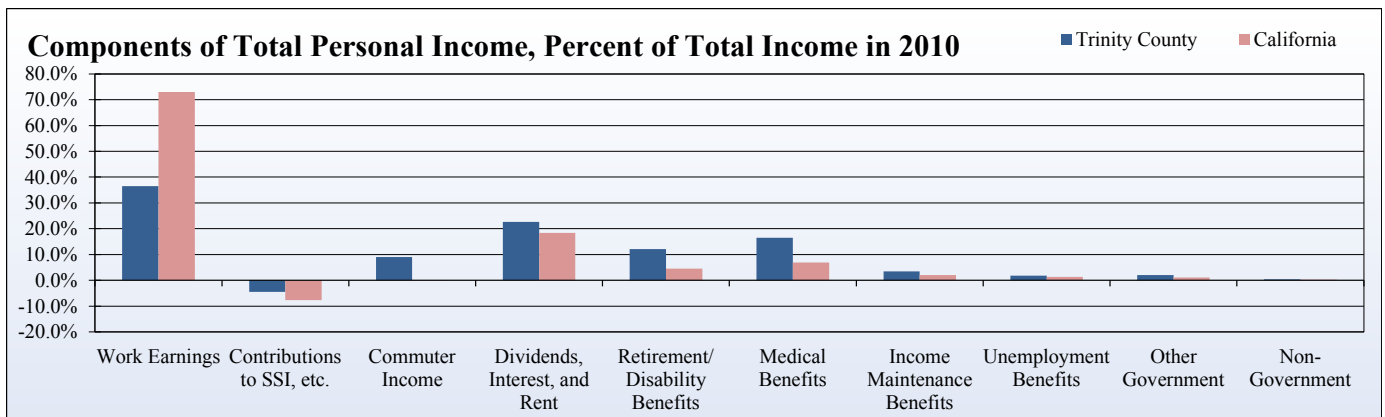
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Work Earnings	142	150	153	159	162	162	153	138	148
Contributions to SSI, etc.	- 15	- 16	- 17	- 19	- 18	- 18	- 18	- 17	- 18
Commuter Income	28	28	30	31	34	35	37	36	37
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	64	64	75	68	67	78	97	88	92
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	32	34	36	38	40	43	44	48	49
Medical Benefits	35	38	41	43	49	53	56	60	67
Income Maintenance Benefits	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	14	14
Unemployment Benefits	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	7	8
Other Government Benefits	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	9	8
Non-Government Benefits	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Total Personal Income	307	319	339	342	356	376	394	383	406

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





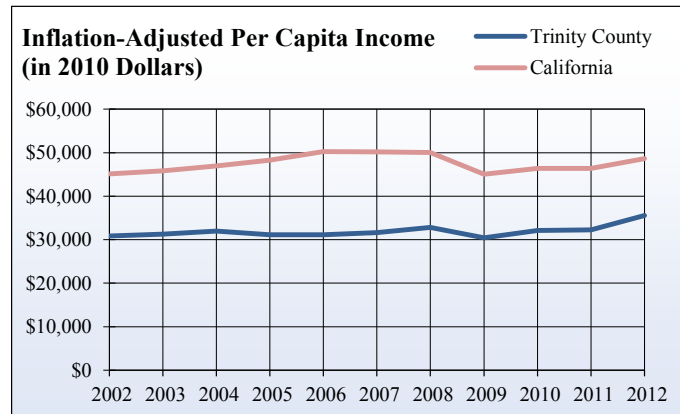
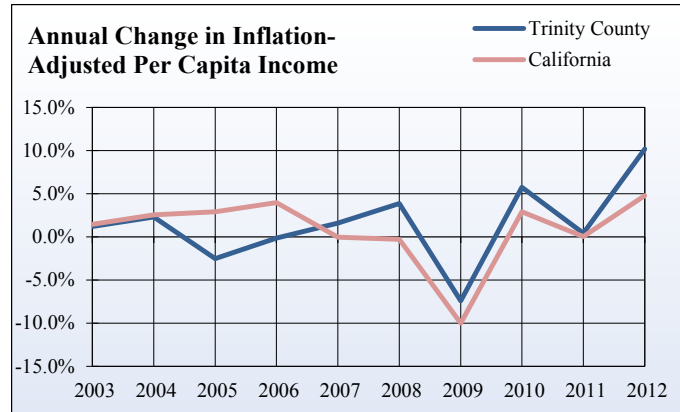
3.9 Per Capita Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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



Per Capita Income, Trinity County

Year	Trinity County		Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2013)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
	Nominal Per Capita Income	Trinity County 1-Year Change	Trinity County	California	Trinity County	California
2002	\$ 23,481	n/a	\$ 30,880	\$ 45,131	n/a	n/a
2003	\$ 24,034	2.4 %	\$ 31,251	\$ 45,786	1.2 %	1.5 %
2004	\$ 25,224	4.9 %	\$ 31,968	\$ 46,953	2.3 %	2.6 %
2005	\$ 25,064	- 0.6 %	\$ 31,165	\$ 48,311	- 2.5 %	2.9 %
2006	\$ 25,768	2.8 %	\$ 31,117	\$ 50,223	- 0.2 %	4.0 %
2007	\$ 27,224	5.6 %	\$ 31,614	\$ 50,196	1.6 %	- 0.1 %
2008	\$ 28,861	6.0 %	\$ 32,833	\$ 50,059	3.9 %	- 0.3 %
2009	\$ 27,866	- 3.4 %	\$ 30,401	\$ 45,058	- 7.4 %	- 10.0 %
2010	\$ 29,481	5.8 %	\$ 32,153	\$ 46,368	5.8 %	2.9 %
2011	\$ 30,389	3.1 %	\$ 32,295	\$ 46,384	0.4 %	0.0 %
2012	\$ 34,027	12.0 %	\$ 35,581	\$ 48,600	10.2 %	4.8 %

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



3.10 Earnings By Industry

What is it?

Earnings by industry is the total personal earnings from jobs in individual industries. It is not the total revenue an industry generates. The total earnings of an industry are calculated by taking the sum of three components: wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor income. Earnings by industry are the components of earnings by place of work from the section on components of personal income. The symbol “(D)” is used for information withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. The withheld numbers are included in higher level totals.

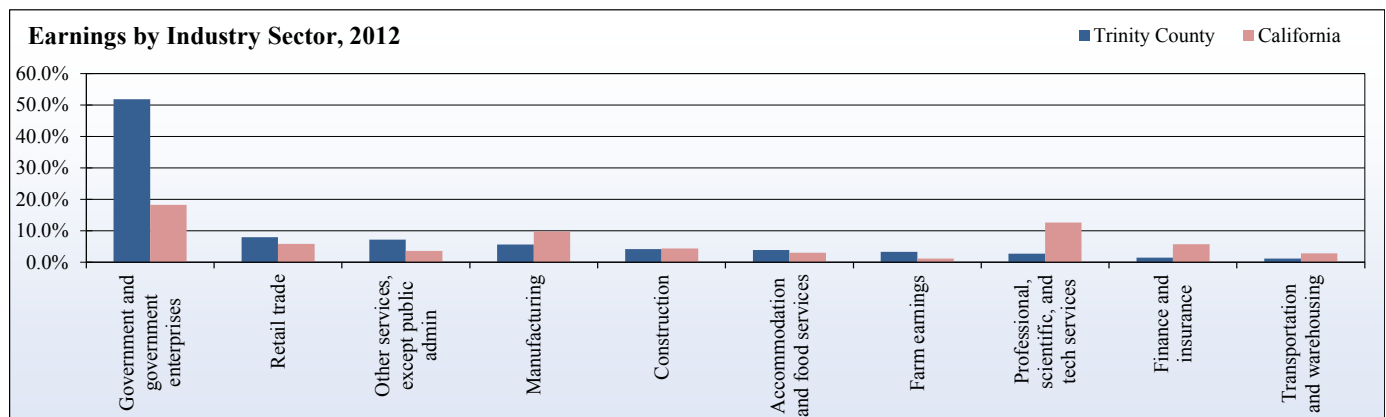
How is it used?

Earnings by industry allows comparisons between industries or geographic areas because sales by industry are not reliably available annually at the county level. Growth in earnings by industry can provide some insight into the relative competitiveness of an industry in a local economy, as well as which industries have the potential for expansion. Growth in one industry may indicate potential for expansion in related industries. The indicator can also be used to determine economic diversity.

Trinity County Earnings by Industry, 2012 (in Millions)

Industry Sector	Trinity County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	\$ 5.6	3.3 %	1.2 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	n/a	0.6 %
Mining	(D)	n/a	0.6 %
Utilities	\$ 0.2	0.1 %	0.7 %
Construction	\$ 7.1	4.2 %	4.4 %
Manufacturing	\$ 9.6	5.7 %	9.9 %
Wholesale trade	\$ 1.0	0.6 %	4.8 %
Retail trade	\$ 13.5	8.0 %	5.8 %
Transportation and warehousing	\$ 2.0	1.2 %	2.8 %
Information	\$ 1.6	0.9 %	5.1 %
Finance and insurance	\$ 2.5	1.5 %	5.7 %
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$ 0.7	0.4 %	2.1 %
Professional, scientific, and tech services	\$ 4.7	2.8 %	12.7 %
Management of companies & enterprises	(D)	n/a	2.0 %
Administrative and waste services	\$ 0.8	0.5 %	4.1 %
Educational services	(D)	n/a	1.6 %
Health care and social assistance	(D)	n/a	9.3 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	n/a	1.6 %
Accommodation and food services	\$ 6.6	3.9 %	3.1 %
Other services, except public admin	\$ 12.1	7.2 %	3.6 %
Government and government enterprises	\$ 87.4	51.8 %	18.3 %
Value of withheld "(D)" employment	\$ 13.5	8.0 %	0.0 %
Total Earnings by Place of Work	\$168.7	100 %	100 %

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



3.11 Median Household Income

What is it?

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

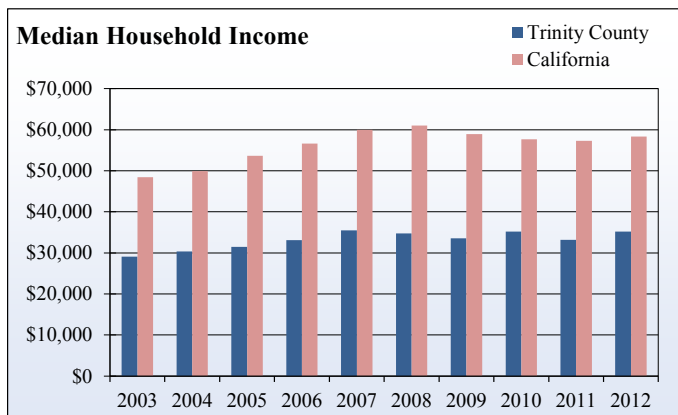
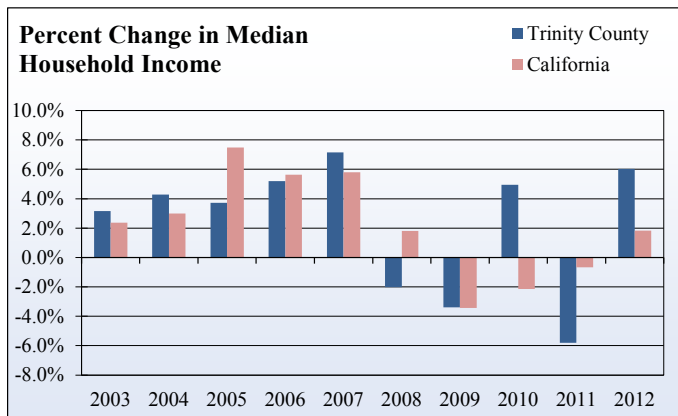
How is it used?

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

Trinity County Median Household Income (Nominal)

Year	County	California
2002	\$ 28,170	\$ 47,323
2003	\$ 29,063	\$ 48,440
2004	\$ 30,307	\$ 49,894
2005	\$ 31,434	\$ 53,627
2006	\$ 33,070	\$ 56,646
2007	\$ 35,439	\$ 59,928
2008	\$ 34,726	\$ 61,017
2009	\$ 33,546	\$ 58,925
2010	\$ 35,207	\$ 57,664
2011	\$ 33,163	\$ 57,275
2012	\$ 35,162	\$ 58,322

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



3.12 Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

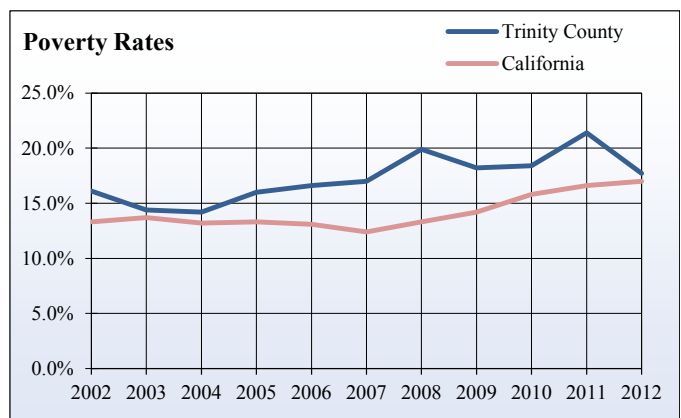
How is it used?

A high poverty rate in an area can indicate economic and social issues among persons living in the community. It may also indicate a scarcity of available employment, or a dearth of skilled labor capable of earning higher wages.

Poverty Rates, Trinity County

Year	County	California
2001	17.1 %	12.9 %
2002	16.1 %	13.3 %
2003	14.4 %	13.7 %
2004	14.2 %	13.2 %
2005	16.0 %	13.3 %
2006	16.6 %	13.1 %
2007	17.0 %	12.4 %
2008	19.9 %	13.3 %
2009	18.2 %	14.2 %
2010	18.4 %	15.8 %
2011	21.4 %	16.6 %
2012	17.7 %	17.0 %

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



3.13 Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

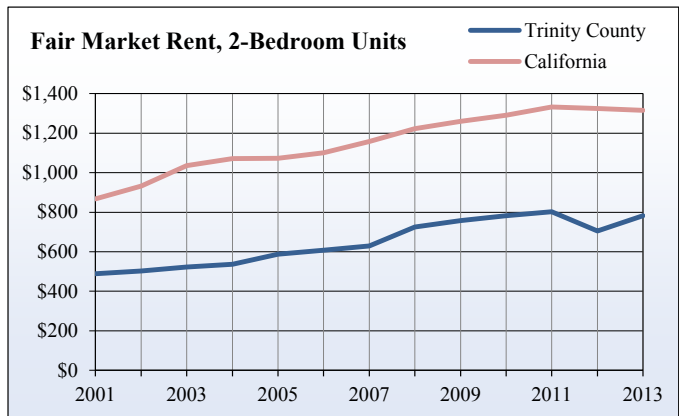
How is it used?

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

Fair Market Rent, Trinity County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2001	\$ 348	\$ 379	\$ 488	\$ 680	\$ 787
2002	\$ 359	\$ 391	\$ 503	\$ 701	\$ 811
2003	\$ 372	\$ 406	\$ 522	\$ 728	\$ 842
2004	\$ 382	\$ 417	\$ 537	\$ 748	\$ 865
2005	\$ 427	\$ 448	\$ 588	\$ 807	\$ 895
2006	\$ 441	\$ 463	\$ 608	\$ 834	\$ 925
2007	\$ 457	\$ 479	\$ 629	\$ 863	\$ 957
2008	\$ 526	\$ 552	\$ 725	\$ 995	\$ 1,103
2009	\$ 550	\$ 578	\$ 758	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,154
2010	\$ 568	\$ 596	\$ 782	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,190
2011	\$ 583	\$ 612	\$ 803	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,222
2012	\$ 512	\$ 537	\$ 705	\$ 967	\$ 1,073
2013	\$ 581	\$ 585	\$ 782	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,385

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



4 Social Indicators

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

Among the social indicators in this section is health. The leading causes of death in Trinity County are heart disease and cancer at similar rates as the state. Deaths due to stroke, cancer and diabetes are lower than within the state, although the accident rate is higher. Births to teen mothers are also higher than the state average. Although the total number of infant mortality is very low, the rate appears higher than in California due to the overall lower birth rate. Despite a high percentage of births with late prenatal care compared to California, there is a lower percentage of low birth weight.

TANF-CalWORKS caseloads were similar to California and have been declining over the past three years. The state Medi-Cal caseload has been increasing steadily and Trinity County’s caseload has decreased to be similar to state average.

School free and reduced meal program enrollment is going up. English learners enrollment is also increasing, although it remains far below the state percentage. High school dropout rates have declined to far below that of California, percentages of high school graduates eligible for the University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) systems have increased with SAT scores higher than the state average.

Although crime rates have always been lower than the average in California, within Trinity County they have fallen even further and are less than half the state average across all types of crime. Voter registration rates have remained constant and participation is near and often higher than state average.



In This Section:

4.1 Leading Causes of Death	34
4.2 Teenage Pregnancy	36
4.3 Infant Mortality	37
4.4 Low Birth Weight Infants	38
4.5 Late Prenatal Care	39
4.6 TANF-CalWORKS Caseload	40
4.7 Medi-Cal Caseload	41
4.8 School Free and Reduced Meal Program	42
4.9 Educational Attainment	43
4.10 High School Dropout Rate	44
4.11 Graduates Eligible For UC & CSU Systems	45
4.12 Average SAT Scores	46
4.13 English Learners Enrollment	47
4.14 Crime Rates	49
4.15 Voter Registration and Participation	51

4.1 Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

Each death in the county is reported with certain characteristic information, including age and race/ethnicity of decedent, place of residence at time of death, and cause of death, among other characteristics. The tables show the number of deaths in Trinity County and in California in order of California's top ten most common causes of death between 2000 and 2010. The data is collected and reported by the California Department of Public Health.

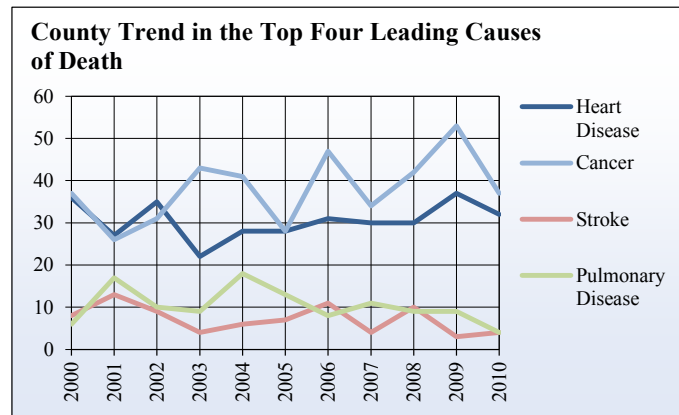
How is it used?

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

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2010

	Trinity County	California
Heart Disease	20.8 %	24.9 %
Cancer	24.0 %	24.1 %
Stroke	2.6 %	5.8 %
Pulmonary Disease	2.6 %	5.5 %
Accidents	7.8 %	4.3 %
Alzheimers	3.9 %	4.6 %
Diabetes	1.3 %	3.0 %
Pneumonia & Influenza	0.6 %	2.5 %
Cirrhosis	2.6 %	1.8 %
Suicide	3.2 %	1.6 %
All other causes	30.5 %	21.7 %

Source: California Department of Public Health

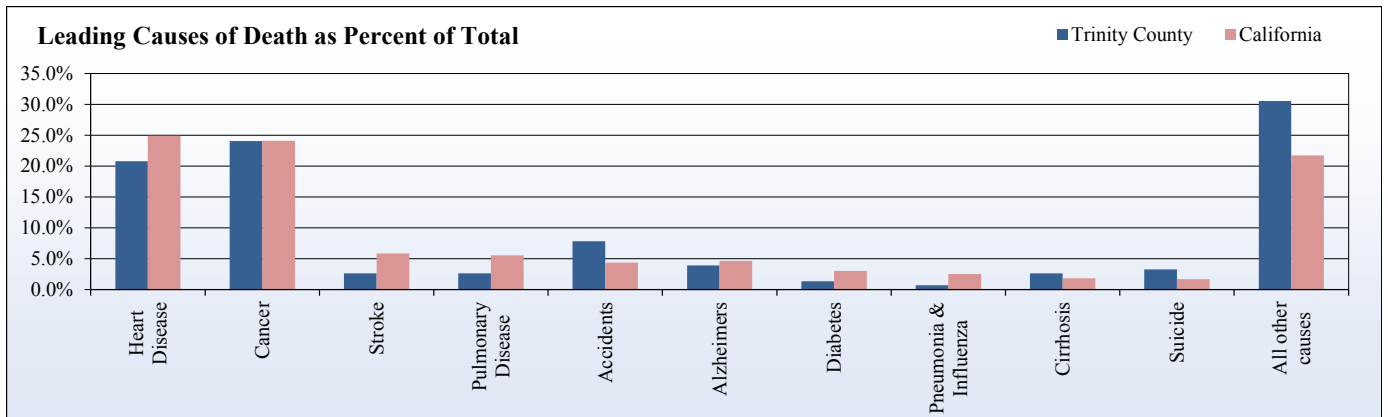


Leading Causes of Death, Trinity County

Cause of Death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Causes	140	142	143	137	157	154	154	149	151	161	154
Heart Disease	36	27	35	22	28	28	31	30	30	37	32
Cancer	37	26	31	43	41	28	47	34	42	53	37
Stroke	8	13	9	4	6	7	11	4	10	3	4
Pulmonary Disease	6	17	10	9	18	13	8	11	9	9	4
Accidents	8	9	11	10	12	18	11	10	9	11	12
Alzheimers	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	1	2	6
Diabetes	4	3	3	4	6	5	1	3	1	1	2
Pneumonia & Influenza	4	5	1	5	5	3	2	4	4	5	1
Cirrhosis	3	1	5	3	5	5	5	4	2	4	4
Suicide	0	8	1	4	2	13	3	7	6	3	5
All other causes	33	32	33	29	33	33	32	40	37	33	47

Source: California Department of Public Health





4.2 Teenage Pregnancy

What is it?

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

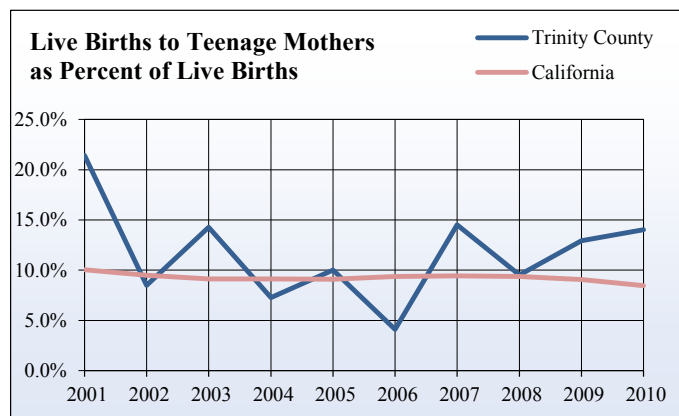
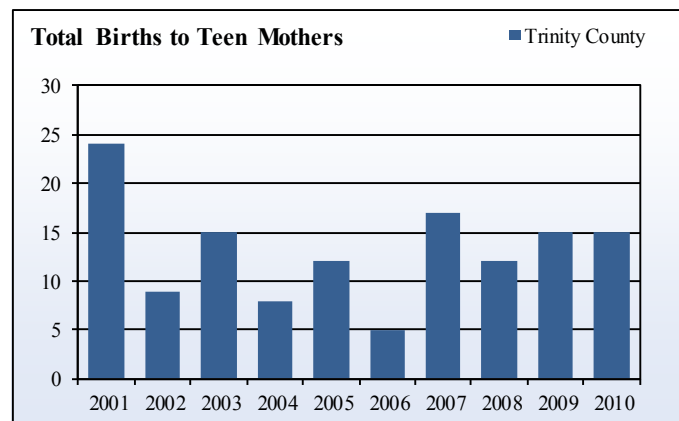
How is it used?

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

Total Teen Births, Trinity County

Year	Number	Percent of Live Births	
		Trinity County	California
2001	24	21.4 %	10.0 %
2002	9	8.5 %	9.5 %
2003	15	14.3 %	9.1 %
2004	8	7.3 %	9.1 %
2005	12	10.0 %	9.1 %
2006	5	4.1 %	9.4 %
2007	17	14.5 %	9.4 %
2008	12	9.5 %	9.4 %
2009	15	12.9 %	9.1 %
2010	15	14.0 %	8.5 %

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.3 Infant Mortality

What is it?

Infant mortality rates are calculated as deaths of infants less than one year old divided by total births. It is reported by the California Department of Public Health.

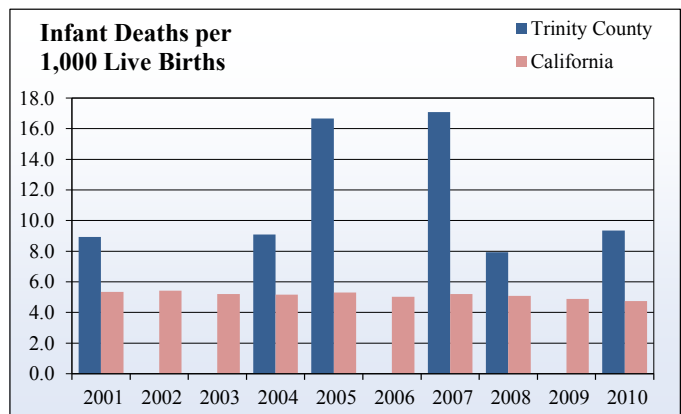
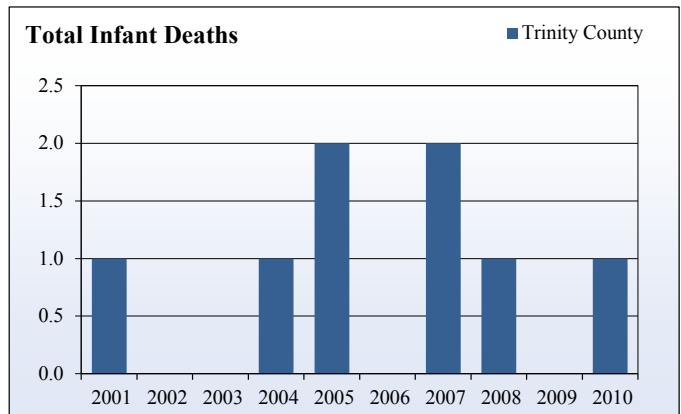
How is it used?

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

Number of Infant Deaths, Trinity County

Year	Number	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	
		Trinity County	California
2001	1	8.9	5.3
2002	0	0.0	5.4
2003	0	0.0	5.2
2004	1	9.1	5.2
2005	2	16.7	5.3
2006	0	0.0	5.0
2007	2	17.1	5.2
2008	1	7.9	5.1
2009	0	0.0	4.9
2010	1	9.3	4.7

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.4 Low Birth Weight Infants

What is it?

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

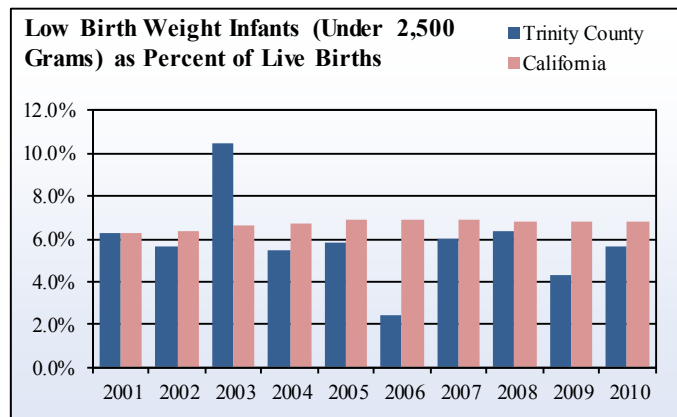
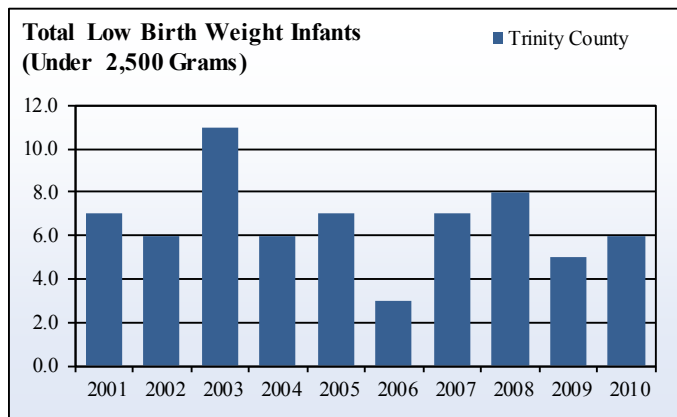
How is it used?

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

Low Birth Weight Infants, Trinity County

Year	Number	Percent of Live Births	
		Trinity County	California
2001	7	6.3 %	6.3 %
2002	6	5.7 %	6.4 %
2003	11	10.5 %	6.6 %
2004	6	5.5 %	6.7 %
2005	7	5.8 %	6.9 %
2006	3	2.5 %	6.9 %
2007	7	6.0 %	6.9 %
2008	8	6.3 %	6.8 %
2009	5	4.3 %	6.8 %
2010	6	5.6 %	6.8 %

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.5 Late Prenatal Care

What is it?

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

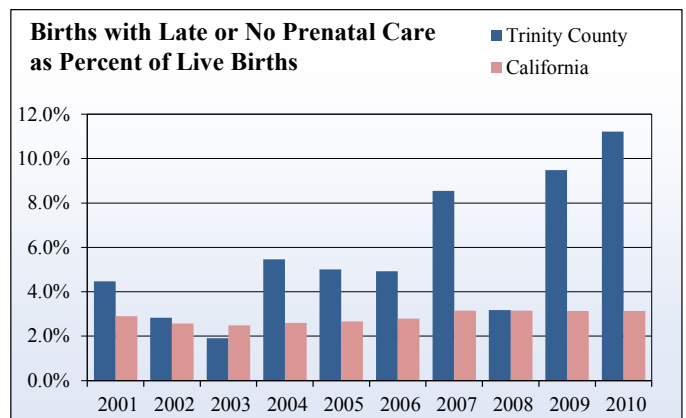
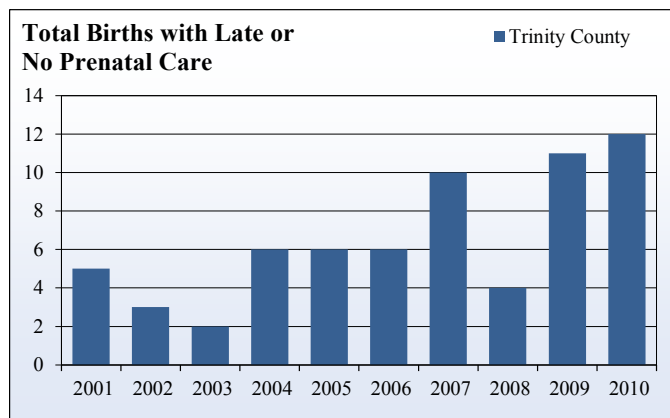
How is it used?

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

Births With Late or No Prenatal Care, Trinity County

Year	Number	Percent of Live Births	
		Trinity County	California
2001	5	4.5 %	2.9 %
2002	3	2.8 %	2.6 %
2003	2	1.9 %	2.5 %
2004	6	5.5 %	2.6 %
2005	6	5.0 %	2.7 %
2006	6	4.9 %	2.8 %
2007	10	8.5 %	3.2 %
2008	4	3.2 %	3.2 %
2009	11	9.5 %	3.1 %
2010	12	11.2 %	3.1 %

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.6 TANF-CalWORKS Caseload

What is it?

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

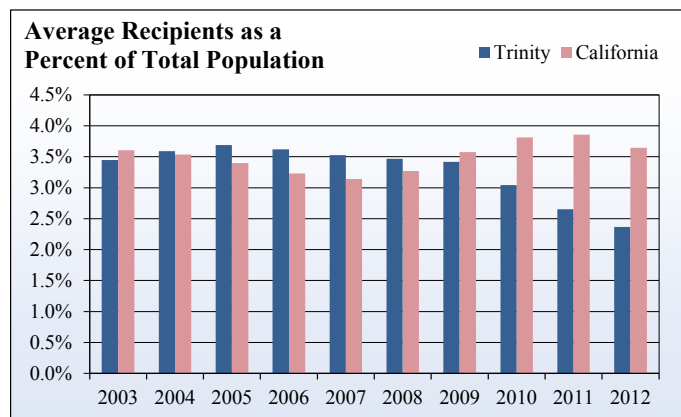
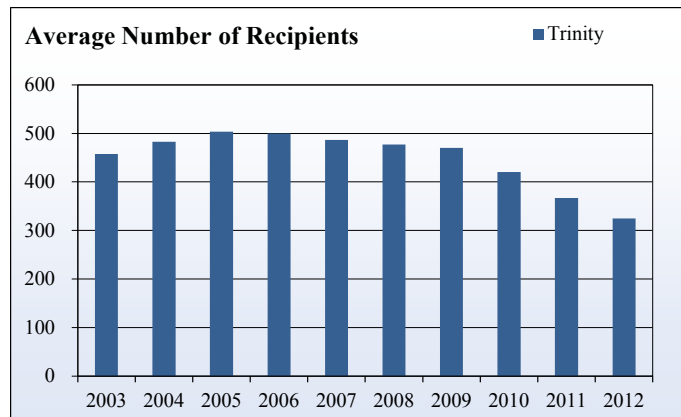
How is it used?

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

TANF/CalWORKs Caseload, Trinity County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Recipients per Capita, County	Recipients per Capita, State
2003	457	3.4 %	3.6 %
2004	483	3.6 %	3.5 %
2005	504	3.7 %	3.4 %
2006	500	3.6 %	3.2 %
2007	487	3.5 %	3.1 %
2008	477	3.5 %	3.3 %
2009	470	3.4 %	3.6 %
2010	420	3.0 %	3.8 %
2011	367	2.7 %	3.9 %
2012	325	2.4 %	3.6 %

Source: California Department of Social Services



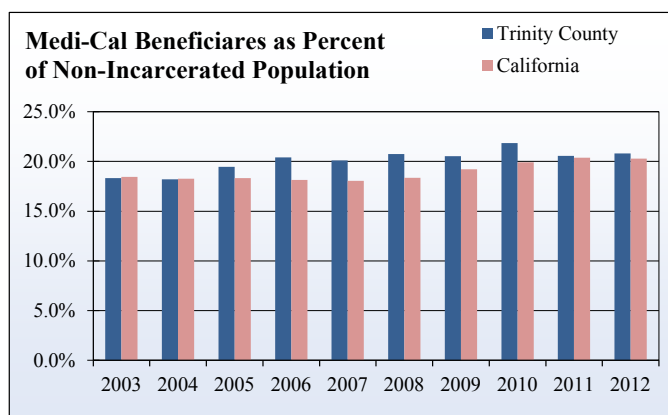
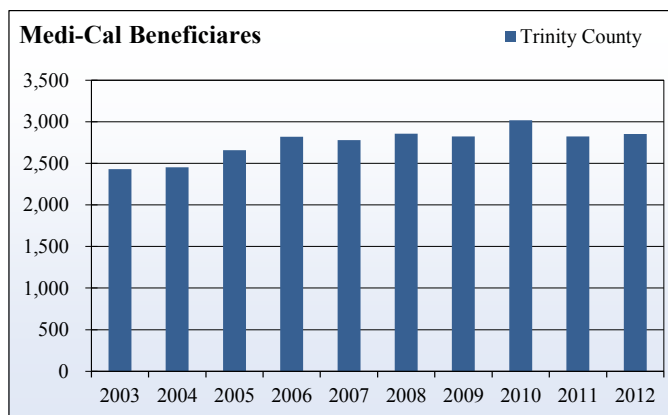
4.7 Medi-Cal Caseload

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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



Medi-Cal Users, Trinity County

Year	Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Non-Incarcerated Population	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2003	2,432	18.3 %	12,956,098	18.5 %
2004	2,451	18.2 %	12,979,548	18.3 %
2005	2,658	19.5 %	13,120,692	18.3 %
2006	2,820	20.4 %	13,069,966	18.1 %
2007	2,778	20.1 %	13,106,516	18.0 %
2008	2,856	20.8 %	13,442,006	18.4 %
2009	2,823	20.5 %	14,189,754	19.2 %
2010	3,017	21.8 %	14,795,496	19.9 %
2011	2,825	20.6 %	15,189,280	20.4 %
2012	2,854	20.8 %	15,238,682	20.3 %

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services

4.8 School Free and Reduced Meal Program

What is it?

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

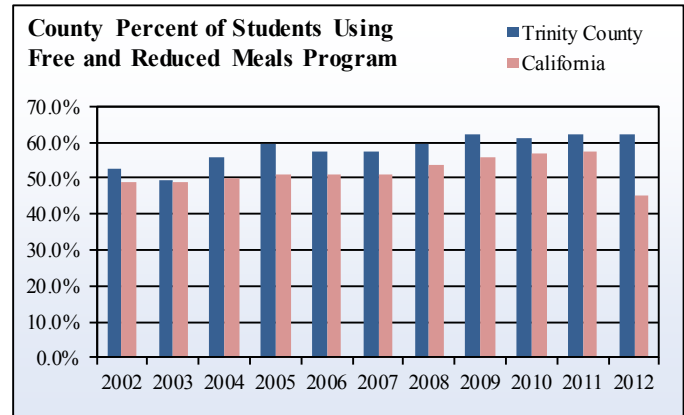
How is it used?

The data can be used to emphasize the degree to which families need assistance within an area. It can also be used as a means to encourage more support for reduced lunches if the demand is increasing or to justify continuing support from the community for the assistance program. The data can also be used as a proxy for change in child poverty rates; the Census Bureau's new American Community Survey now provides annual child poverty estimates at the neighborhood level although the reliability of these estimates can be low.

School Free and Reduced Meals, Trinity County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2001	1,127	2,079	54.2 %	47.7 %
2002	1,074	2,033	52.8 %	48.7 %
2003	1,004	2,030	49.5 %	49.0 %
2004	1,116	1,993	56.0 %	49.9 %
2005	1,181	1,988	59.4 %	51.1 %
2006	1,086	1,898	57.2 %	51.0 %
2007	1,060	1,841	57.6 %	51.2 %
2008	1,072	1,797	59.7 %	53.8 %
2009	1,088	1,753	62.1 %	55.9 %
2010	1,044	1,712	61.0 %	56.7 %
2011	1,004	1,612	62.3 %	57.5 %
2012	991	1,589	62.4 %	45.4 %

Source: California Department of Education



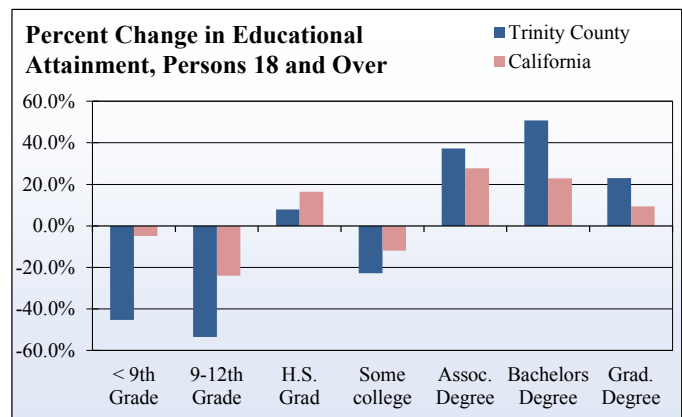
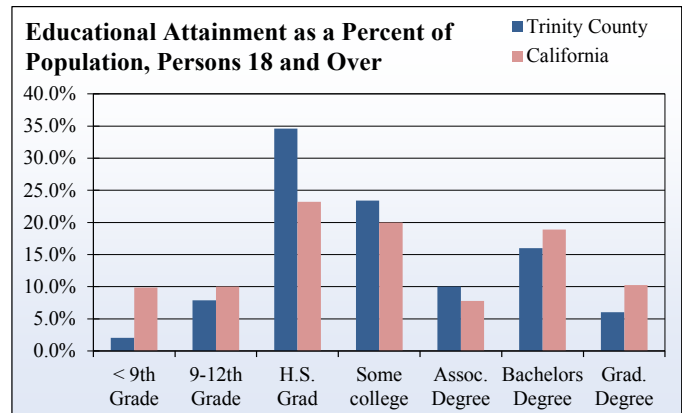
4.9 Educational Attainment

What is it?

Educational attainment is the highest level of education attained by individuals living in the region. The American Community Survey collects data on educational attainment and produces estimates annually for counties with more than 65,000 people, three-year estimates in counties larger than 20,000, and five-year estimates in all other counties.

How is it used?

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



Trinity County Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over

Educational Attainment	2000	2008-2012	Percent of total in 2008-2012		Change from 2000 to 2008-2012	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	356	195	2.1 %	9.9 %	- 45.2 %	- 4.8 %
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,611	748	7.9 %	10.0 %	- 53.6 %	- 24.0 %
High school graduate or equivalent	3,040	3,282	34.6 %	23.2 %	8.0 %	16.4 %
Some college, no degree	2,874	2,219	23.4 %	20.0 %	- 22.8 %	- 11.9 %
Associate's degree	693	951	10.0 %	7.8 %	37.2 %	27.7 %
Bachelor's degree	1,005	1,515	16.0 %	18.9 %	50.7 %	22.9 %
Graduate or professional degree	465	572	6.0 %	10.3 %	23.0 %	9.4 %
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	10,044	9,482	100.0 %	100.0 %	- 5.6 %	3.1 %

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2008-2012 ACS

4.10 High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

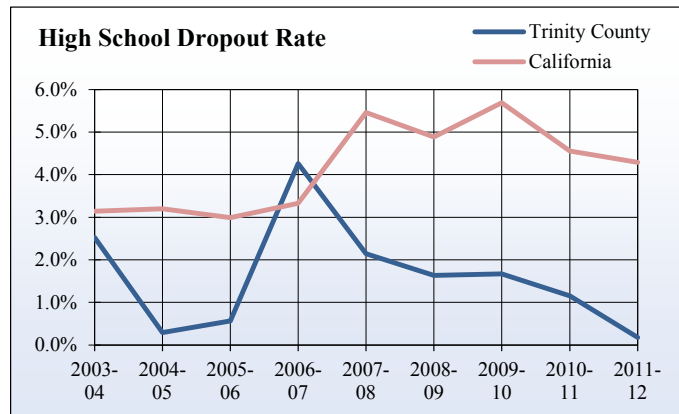
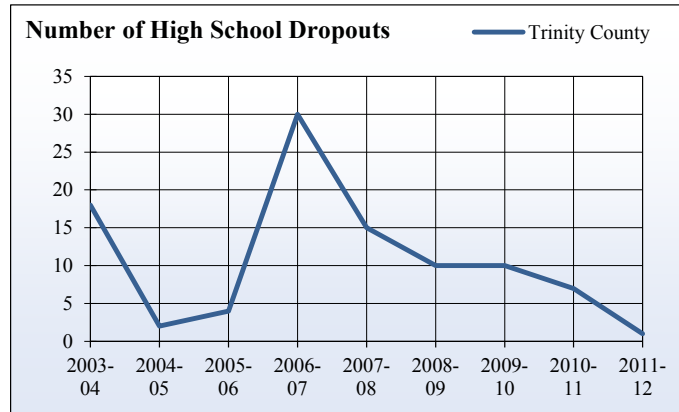
How is it used?

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

High School Dropouts, Trinity County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
1995-1996	13	1.7 %	4.4 %
1996-1997	7	0.9 %	3.9 %
1997-1998	5	0.6 %	3.3 %
1998-1999	4	0.5 %	2.9 %
1999-2000	12	1.5 %	2.8 %
2000-2001	13	1.6 %	2.8 %
2001-2002	10	1.3 %	2.8 %
2002-2003	12	1.6 %	2.7 %
2003-2004	18	2.5 %	3.1 %
2004-2005	2	0.3 %	3.2 %
2005-2006	4	0.6 %	3.0 %
2006-2007	30	4.3 %	3.3 %
2007-2008	15	2.1 %	5.5 %
2008-2009	10	1.6 %	4.9 %
2009-2010	10	1.7 %	5.7 %
2010-2011	7	1.2 %	4.6 %
2011-2012	1	0.2 %	4.3 %

Source: California Department of Education



4.11 Graduates Eligible For UC & CSU Systems

What is it?

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

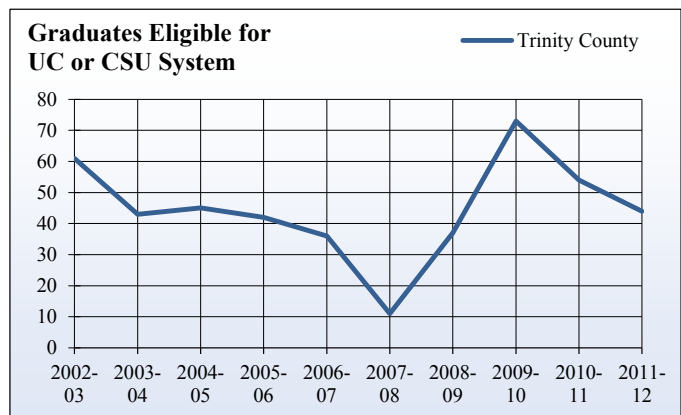
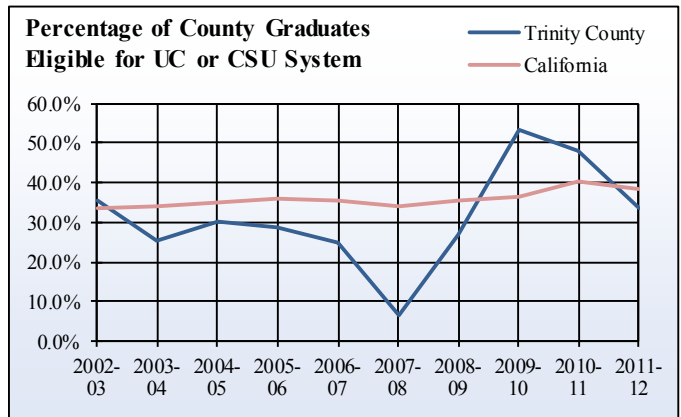
How is it used?

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

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Trinity County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Count	Percentage	Percentage
2002-03	61	35.3 %	33.6 %
2003-04	43	25.1 %	33.8 %
2004-05	45	30.0 %	35.2 %
2005-06	42	28.6 %	36.1 %
2006-07	36	24.8 %	35.5 %
2007-08	11	6.4 %	33.9 %
2008-09	37	26.6 %	35.3 %
2009-10	73	53.3 %	36.3 %
2010-11	54	48.2 %	40.3 %
2011-12	44	33.3 %	38.3 %

Source: California Department of Education



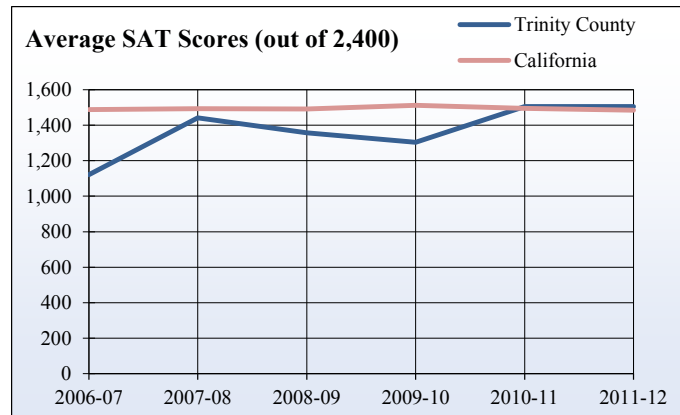
4.12 Average SAT Scores

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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



Average SAT Scores (out of 2,400), Trinity County

School Year	County		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	30.4 %	1,122	36.9 %	1,489
2007-08	30.3 %	1,441	35.9 %	1,493
2008-09	30.5 %	1,357	34.7 %	1,492
2009-10	42.0 %	1,304	33.4 %	1,512
2010-11	39.4 %	1,506	37.9 %	1,494
2011-12	41.0 %	1,506	39.3 %	1,484

Source: California Department of Education



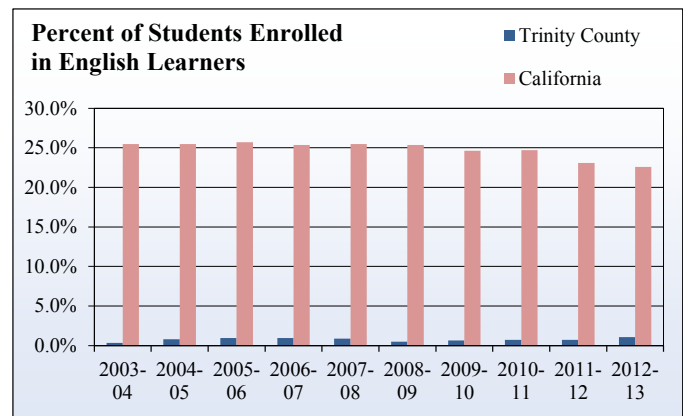
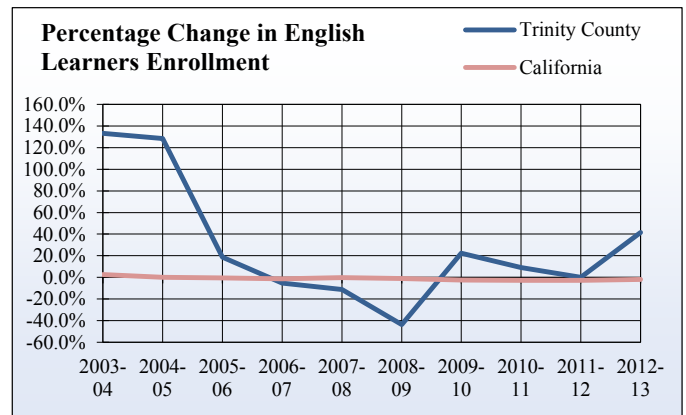
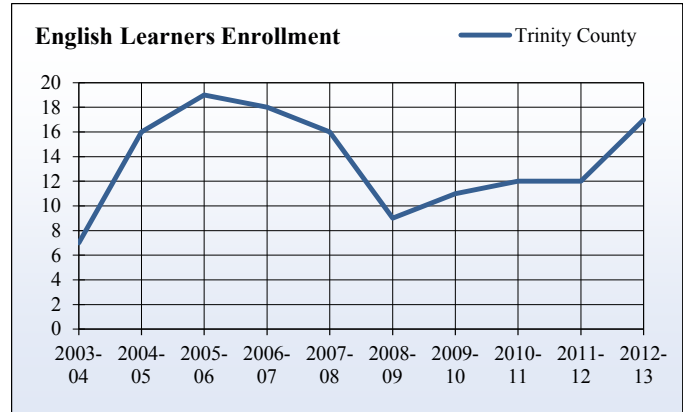
4.13 English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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



English Learners Enrollment, Trinity County

Year	Enrolled English Learner Students	Percentage Change in E.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L. Students in California
2001-2002	5	n/a	2,079	0.2 %	24.8 %
2002-2003	3	- 40.0 %	2,033	0.1 %	25.2 %
2003-2004	7	133.3 %	2,030	0.3 %	25.5 %
2004-2005	16	128.6 %	1,993	0.8 %	25.5 %
2005-2006	19	18.8 %	1,988	1.0 %	25.7 %
2006-2007	18	- 5.3 %	1,898	0.9 %	25.3 %
2007-2008	16	- 11.1 %	1,841	0.9 %	25.5 %
2008-2009	9	- 43.8 %	1,797	0.5 %	25.4 %
2009-2010	11	22.2 %	1,753	0.6 %	24.6 %
2010-2011	12	9.1 %	1,712	0.7 %	24.7 %
2011-2012	12	0.0 %	1,657	0.7 %	23.1 %
2012-2013	17	41.7 %	1,622	1.0 %	22.6 %

Source: California Department of Education



4.14 Crime Rates

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Property Crimes, Trinity County

Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle	Larceny	Total
		Theft	Over \$400	
2000	119	26	43	188
2001	121	14	56	191
2002	89	44	18	151
2003	105	41	21	167
2004	103	53	17	173
2005	86	67	10	163
2006	77	78	11	166
2007	71	26	12	109
2008	37	20	13	70
2009	60	26	37	123
2010	33	33	31	97

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, Trinity County

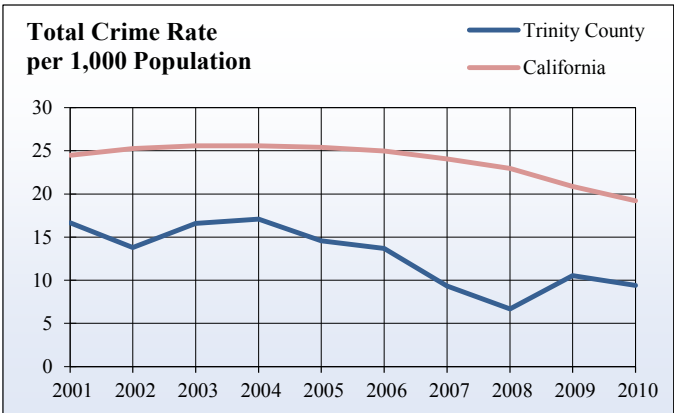
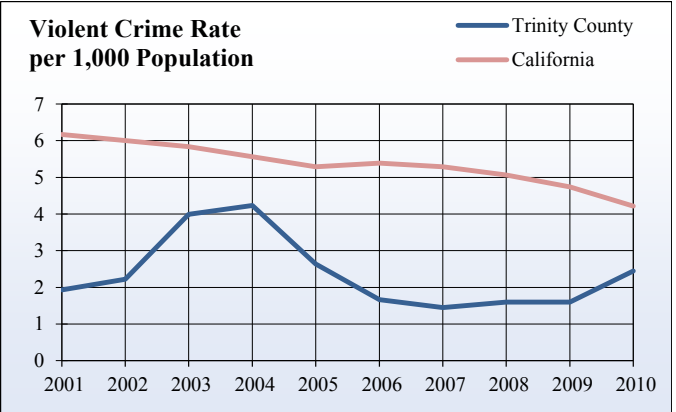
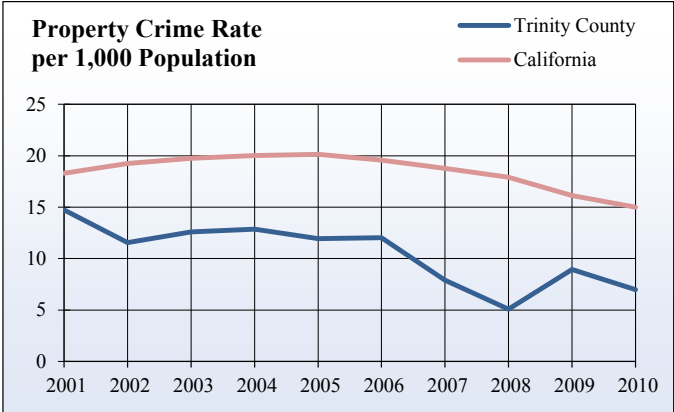
Year	Homicide	Forcible		Aggravated	Total
		Rape	Robbery	Assault	
2000	2	2	0	19	23
2001	0	5	1	19	25
2002	0	5	3	21	29
2003	1	6	4	42	53
2004	1	4	4	48	57
2005	1	6	5	24	36
2006	0	4	4	15	23
2007	1	0	5	14	20
2008	0	1	2	19	22
2009	0	0	3	19	22
2010	0	4	3	27	34

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Trinity County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2000	14.4	17.2	1.8	6.3	16.2	23.5
2001	14.7	18.3	1.9	6.2	16.7	24.5
2002	11.6	19.2	2.2	6.0	13.8	25.2
2003	12.6	19.7	4.0	5.8	16.6	25.6
2004	12.9	20.0	4.2	5.6	17.1	25.6
2005	11.9	20.1	2.6	5.3	14.6	25.4
2006	12.0	19.6	1.7	5.4	13.7	25.0
2007	7.9	18.8	1.4	5.3	9.3	24.0
2008	5.1	17.9	1.6	5.1	6.7	23.0
2009	8.9	16.1	1.6	4.7	10.5	20.9
2010	7.0	15.0	2.4	4.2	9.4	19.2

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



4.15 Voter Registration and Participation

What is it?

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

How is it used?

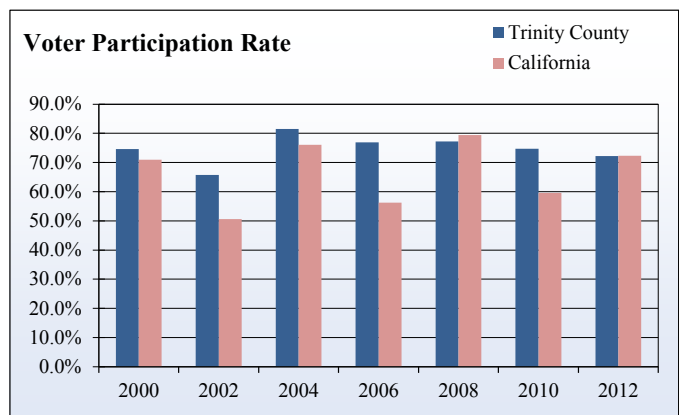
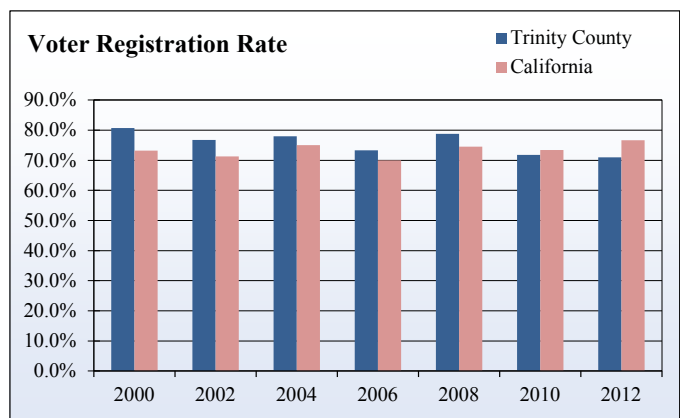
People typically choose a political party representing social and economic values close to their own. Therefore, political party membership may allow a business or organization to evaluate whether the community may or may not support particular proposals for development or regulation. The choice of a party generally reflects certain attitudes towards government including relative tolerance for higher taxes, land preservation, and allocation of local government funds.

In 2010, California voters approved an open primary system where any voter can choose any candidate in the primary election regardless of party registration. It remains to be seen how this will affect evaluation of voter registration data.

Voter Participation in General Elections, Trinity County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2000	9,733	7,858	5,859	80.7 %	74.6 %
2002	10,061	7,717	5,072	76.7 %	65.7 %
2004	10,358	8,074	6,579	77.9 %	81.5 %
2006	10,772	7,899	6,073	73.3 %	76.9 %
2008	10,665	8,397	6,482	78.7 %	77.2 %
2010	10,650	7,642	5,712	71.8 %	74.7 %
2012	11,343	8,046	5,814	70.9 %	72.3 %

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions



This Page Intentionally Left Blank



5 Industry Indicators

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

Within Trinity County, percentage changes from year to year vary widely although the overall percent of total remains close to constant. This is because of any change in a small number will produce a large percentage change.

Agriculture jobs are a higher percent of total than in California and the number of jobs have remained steady over the past five years. Between 2002 and 2008, the number of energy and utilities jobs doubled and has remained constant since then. Despite the decline of construction jobs, the percent of total has remained higher than the state average. Manufacturing jobs have fluctuated between five and six percent of total jobs, remaining below the California average. Travel and recreation jobs stay consistently at about twelve percent of total jobs over the past eight years. Although the data may seem to suggest that travel and recreation jobs may have declined sharply in 2011, the number was withheld from reporting due to a very small number of firms in the industry. Travel expenditures remained similar to prior years in the same year. Retail jobs are a slightly higher percentage than in California, at about eleven percent of total jobs. Over 25 percent of total jobs are for government work, about double the average of California.

Despite being below the California average of agriculture earnings, Trinity County has seen a high increase in the past two years. Timber production has fallen dramatically from ninety percent of total value to around 40 percent. Despite this fall, forest products and firewood are well over half of all crops by value. Cattle and range pasture each contribute ten percent of total crop value. Between 2002 and 2008, energy and utilities earnings nearly tripled and have been increasing since then. Construction earnings declined due to the 2008 recession but have remained steady though the subsequent years. Manufacturing earnings are lower than the California average but remain steady at about two percent of total earnings. Travel and recreation earnings have decreased and remain a lower percentage of total compared to the state average. Annual travel expenditure increased steadily until the 2008 recession after which they have remained a stable \$46 million. Retail earnings are about three percent of the total, slightly less than the state average of just over four percent.

Government worker earnings have been at about 18 percent for the previous three years, higher than the California average. County government revenue has decreased over the same period and is lower than the state average.



In This Section:

5.1 Agricultural Including Forestry and Fishing ...	56
5.2 Energy and Utilities	60
5.3 Construction	62
5.4 Manufacturing	67
5.5 Travel and Recreation	69
5.6 Retail	71
5.7 Government	74

5.1 Agricultural Including Forestry and Fishing

What is it?

The agricultural sector of the economy has a vast affect on the entire economy as a whole, especially in rural areas. When there is a change in agricultural production, it leads to an effect on overall jobs and income. The impact of the agricultural sector is not limited to itself and shocks to its market will also influence other industries as well. The United States Department of Agricultural releases a summary of the agricultural commissioner's reports to track the changes in overall agricultural production. Farm income is separated by livestock and crop measurements, government payments and other payments. The distribution of farm income represents farm wages separated by proprietor and corporate farm income. Top crops by value shows the top ten crops by total revenue within the county. Agriculture jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the agriculture industry.

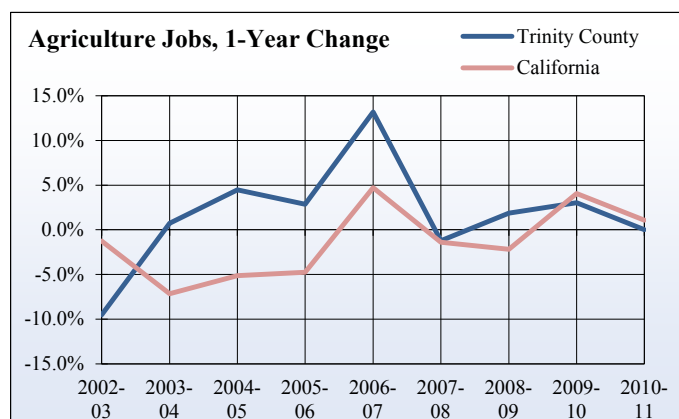
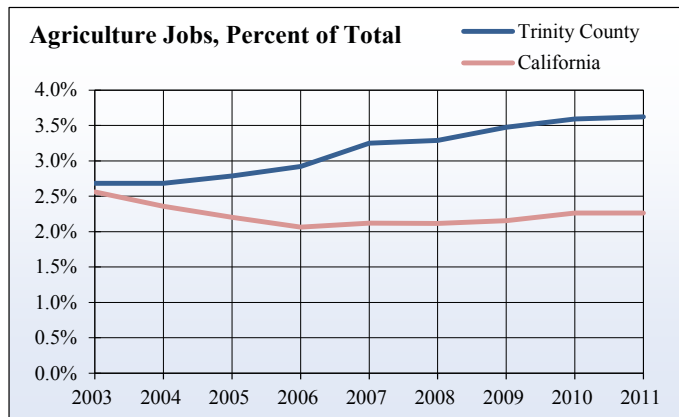
How is it used?

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

Agriculture Jobs, Trinity County

Year	Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	147	n/a	n/a	2.9 %	2.6 %
2003	133	- 9.5 %	- 1.2 %	2.7 %	2.6 %
2004	134	0.8 %	- 7.1 %	2.7 %	2.4 %
2005	140	4.5 %	- 5.1 %	2.8 %	2.2 %
2006	144	2.9 %	- 4.8 %	2.9 %	2.1 %
2007	163	13.2 %	4.7 %	3.3 %	2.1 %
2008	161	- 1.2 %	- 1.4 %	3.3 %	2.1 %
2009	164	1.9 %	- 2.2 %	3.5 %	2.2 %
2010	169	3.0 %	4.1 %	3.6 %	2.3 %
2011	169	0.0 %	1.1 %	3.6 %	2.3 %

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



Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

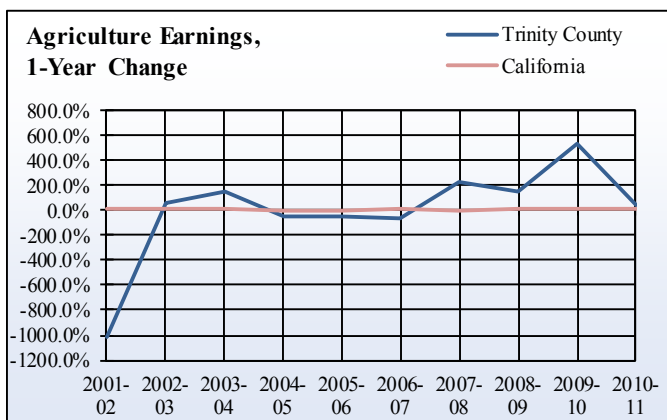
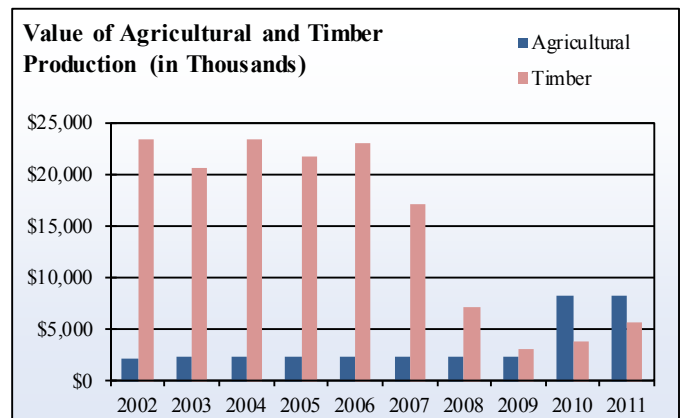
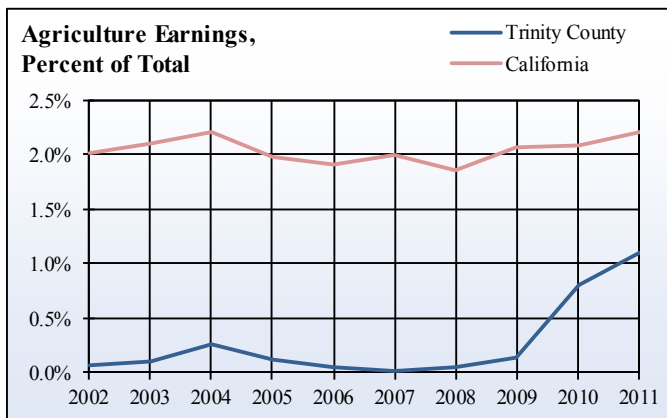
Year	Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	\$ 220	-1016.7 %	5.3 %	0.1 %	2.0 %
2003	\$ 341	55.0 %	9.0 %	0.1 %	2.1 %
2004	\$ 865	153.7 %	11.4 %	0.3 %	2.2 %
2005	\$ 404	-53.3 %	-4.9 %	0.1 %	2.0 %
2006	\$ 209	-48.3 %	3.4 %	0.1 %	1.9 %
2007	\$ 63	-69.9 %	9.6 %	0.0 %	2.0 %
2008	\$ 201	219.0 %	-3.9 %	0.1 %	1.9 %
2009	\$ 510	153.7 %	4.2 %	0.1 %	2.1 %
2010	\$ 3,199	527.3 %	4.3 %	0.8 %	2.1 %
2011	\$ 4,603	43.9 %	11.0 %	1.1 %	2.2 %

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

Value of Agricultural and Timber Production (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	Agricultural Value	Timber Value	Timber as a Percent of Total Value	Total Value
2001	\$ 2,139	\$ 24,023	91.8 %	\$ 26,162
2002	\$ 2,139	\$ 23,313	91.6 %	\$ 25,452
2003	\$ 2,320	\$ 20,587	89.9 %	\$ 22,907
2004	\$ 2,320	\$ 23,269	90.9 %	\$ 25,589
2005	\$ 2,320	\$ 21,730	90.4 %	\$ 24,050
2006	\$ 2,320	\$ 22,926	90.8 %	\$ 25,246
2007	\$ 2,320	\$ 17,143	88.1 %	\$ 19,463
2008	\$ 2,320	\$ 7,152	75.5 %	\$ 9,472
2009	\$ 2,320	\$ 3,125	57.4 %	\$ 5,445
2010	\$ 8,186	\$ 3,733	31.3 %	\$ 11,919
2011	\$ 8,186	\$ 5,589	40.6 %	\$ 13,775

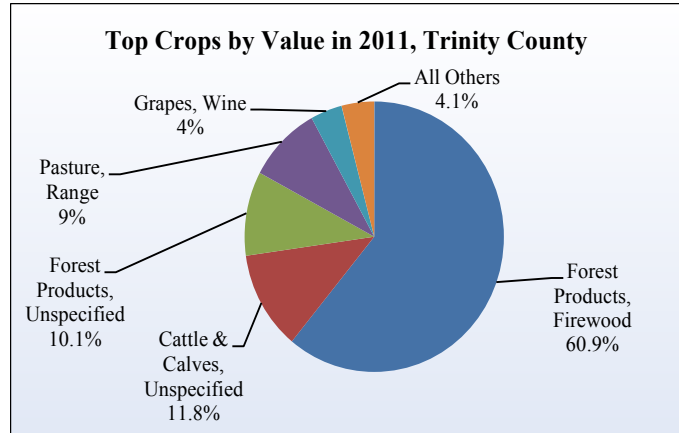
Source: California Ag Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



Top Crops by Value in 2011, Trinity County

Crop	Value
Forest Products, Firewood	\$ 4,989,000
Cattle & Calves, Unspecified	\$ 965,000
Forest Products, Unspecified	\$ 825,000
Pasture, Range	\$ 751,000
Grapes, Wine	\$ 323,000
Pasture, Irrigated	\$ 165,000
Fruits & Nuts, Unspecified	\$ 100,000
Nursery Products, Misc.	\$ 27,700
Hay, Grain	\$ 23,100
Hay, Wild	\$ 17,100
Total Value of Agriculture	\$ 8,185,900

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



Source of Farm Income (in Thousands), Trinity County

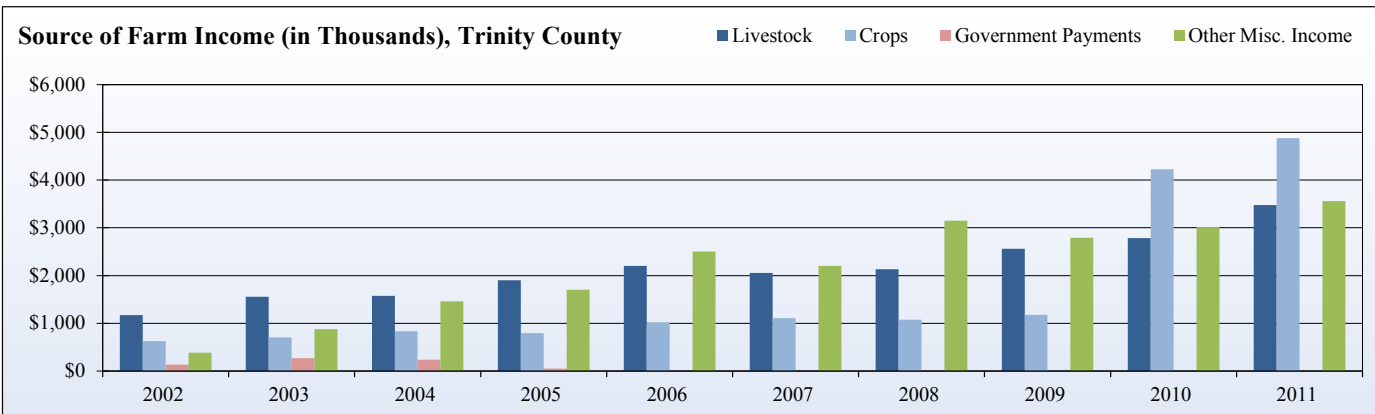
	Cash Receipts		Government Payments	Other Misc. Income
	Livestock	Crops		
2002	\$ 1,171	\$ 627	\$ 130	\$ 384
2003	\$ 1,556	\$ 706	\$ 266	\$ 878
2004	\$ 1,577	\$ 829	\$ 234	\$ 1,457
2005	\$ 1,902	\$ 793	\$ 50	\$ 1,702
2006	\$ 2,202	\$ 1,019	(D)	\$ 2,503
2007	\$ 2,052	\$ 1,107	(D)	\$ 2,199
2008	\$ 2,133	\$ 1,077	(D)	\$ 3,149
2009	\$ 2,563	\$ 1,180	(D)	\$ 2,794
2010	\$ 2,782	\$ 4,228	(D)	\$ 3,019
2011	\$ 3,475	\$ 4,878	(D)	\$ 3,560

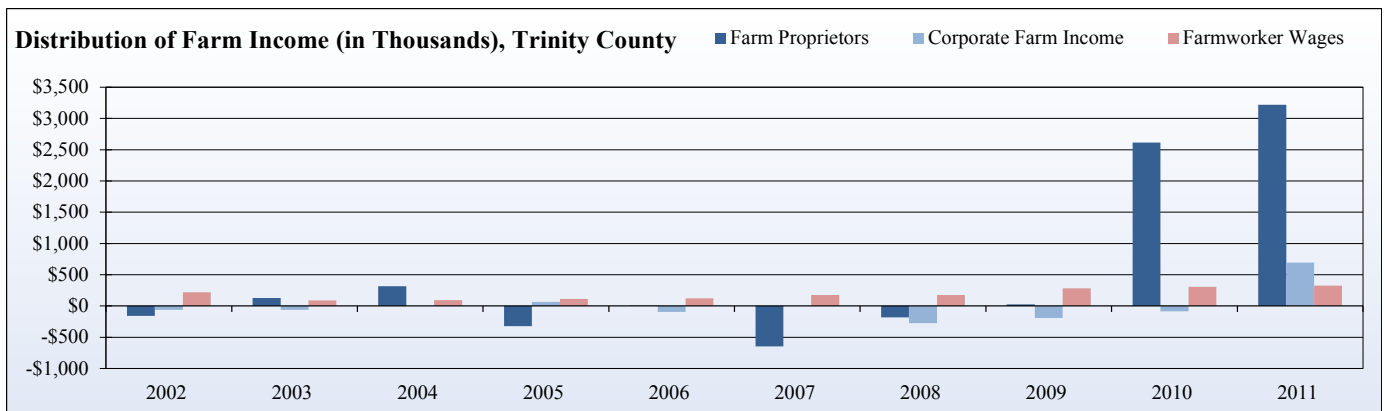
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
(D = Withheld disclosure of confidential business data)

Distribution of Farm Income (in Thousands), Trinity County

	Farm Proprietors	Corporate Farm Income	Farmworker Wages
2002	- \$ 157	- \$ 62	\$ 219
2003	\$ 126	- \$ 62	\$ 89
2004	\$ 315	(D)	\$ 92
2005	- \$ 322	\$ 65	\$ 111
2006	\$ 1	- \$ 98	\$ 123
2007	- \$ 647	(D)	\$ 175
2008	- \$ 182	- \$ 273	\$ 177
2009	\$ 27	- \$ 190	\$ 280
2010	\$ 2,613	- \$ 84	\$ 308
2011	\$ 3,219	\$ 695	\$ 324

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





5.2 Energy and Utilities

What is it?

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

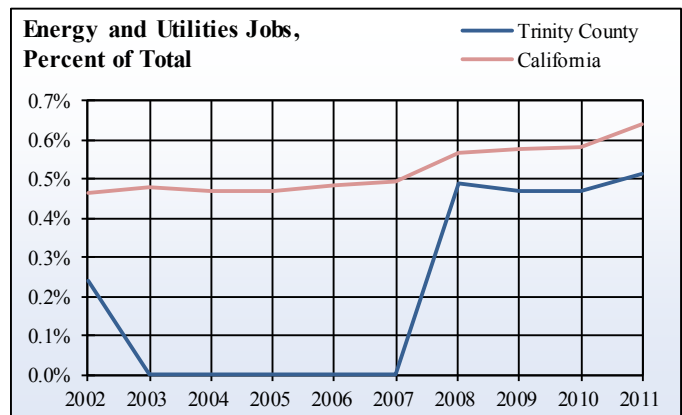
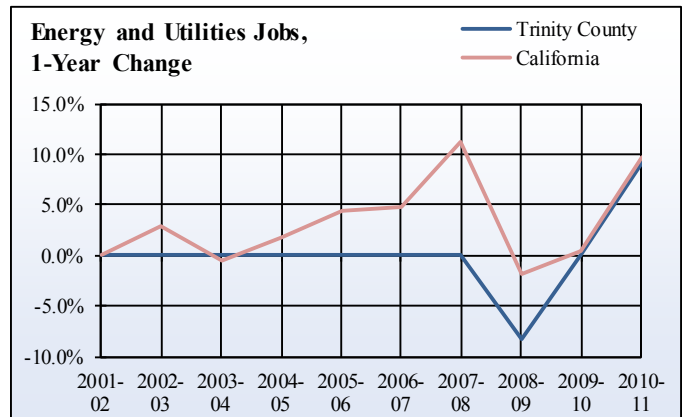
How is it used?

Changes in electrical generation capacity allow planners an estimate of growth and capabilities of electrical capacity. The data can be compared to energy use in the Environment Section to evaluate whether an area is energy self-sufficient.

Energy and Utilities Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	12	n/a	n/a	0.2 %	0.5 %
2003	(D)	n/a	2.9 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
2004	(D)	n/a	- 0.4 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
2005	(D)	n/a	1.8 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
2006	(D)	n/a	4.5 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
2007	(D)	n/a	4.8 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
2008	24	n/a	11.2 %	0.5 %	0.6 %
2009	23	- 4.2 %	- 1.9 %	0.5 %	0.6 %
2010	22	- 4.3 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.6 %
2011	24	9.1 %	9.8 %	0.5 %	0.6 %

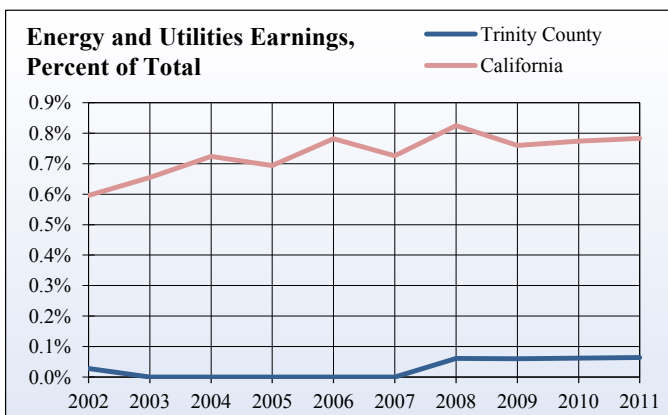
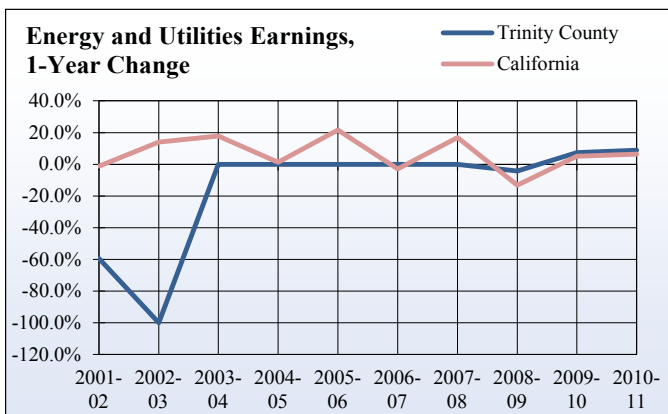
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
(D) - Values withheld



**Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands),
Trinity County**

Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	\$ 85	- 59.5 %	- 1.3 %	0.03 %	0.6 %
2003	(D)	- 100.0 %	14.1 %	n/a	0.7 %
2004	(D)	n/a	17.7 %	n/a	0.7 %
2005	(D)	n/a	1.3 %	n/a	0.7 %
2006	(D)	n/a	21.6 %	n/a	0.8 %
2007	(D)	n/a	- 2.9 %	n/a	0.7 %
2008	\$ 240	n/a	16.9 %	0.06 %	0.8 %
2009	\$ 230	- 4.2 %	- 13.2 %	0.06 %	0.8 %
2010	\$ 247	7.4 %	5.0 %	0.06 %	0.8 %
2011	\$ 269	8.9 %	6.3 %	0.06 %	0.8 %

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



5.3 Construction

What is it?

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

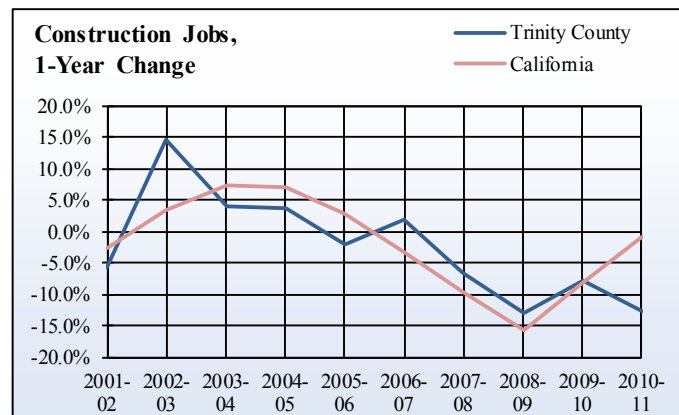
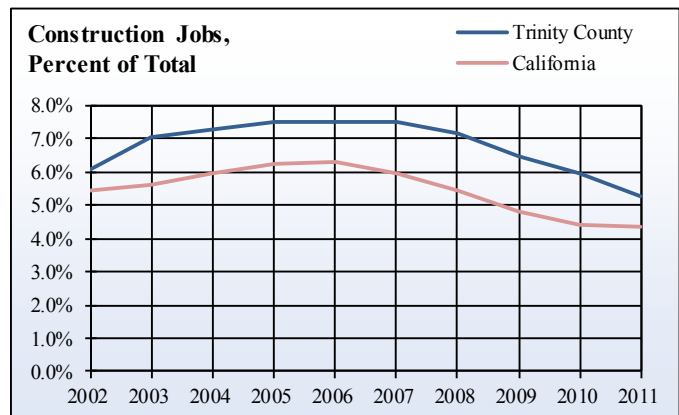
How is it used?

Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth. Increasing production often requires new or reconstructed facilities. Furthermore, the construction industry provides employment for a large number of blue collar workers. However, the industry statewide has seen a major decrease in activity due to the economic downturn.

Construction Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	305	- 5.9 %	- 2.6 %	6.1 %	5.5 %
2003	350	14.8 %	3.4 %	7.1 %	5.6 %
2004	364	4.0 %	7.3 %	7.3 %	5.9 %
2005	377	3.6 %	7.0 %	7.5 %	6.2 %
2006	369	- 2.1 %	2.9 %	7.5 %	6.3 %
2007	376	1.9 %	- 3.2 %	7.5 %	6.0 %
2008	351	- 6.6 %	- 9.6 %	7.2 %	5.5 %
2009	305	- 13.1 %	- 15.6 %	6.5 %	4.8 %
2010	281	- 7.9 %	- 8.1 %	6.0 %	4.4 %
2011	245	- 12.8 %	- 1.0 %	5.2 %	4.3 %

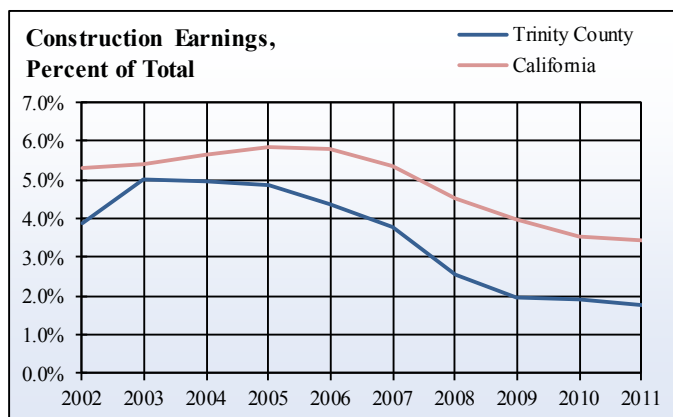
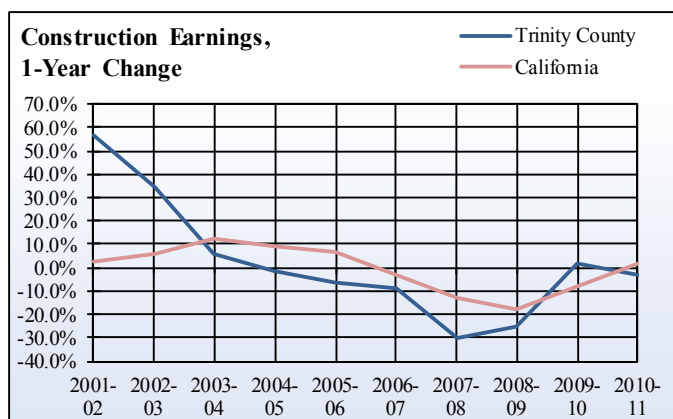
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	\$ 11,824	56.7 %	2.6 %	3.9 %	5.3 %
2003	\$ 15,931	34.7 %	5.7 %	5.0 %	5.4 %
2004	\$ 16,876	5.9 %	12.1 %	5.0 %	5.7 %
2005	\$ 16,654	- 1.3 %	9.1 %	4.9 %	5.8 %
2006	\$ 15,521	- 6.8 %	6.6 %	4.4 %	5.8 %
2007	\$ 14,206	- 8.5 %	- 3.4 %	3.8 %	5.3 %
2008	\$ 9,978	- 29.8 %	- 13.0 %	2.5 %	4.5 %
2009	\$ 7,448	- 25.4 %	- 17.5 %	2.0 %	4.0 %
2010	\$ 7,605	2.1 %	- 8.1 %	1.9 %	3.5 %
2011	\$ 7,368	- 3.1 %	1.9 %	1.8 %	3.4 %

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



New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, Trinity County

Year	New single-family units	New multiple-family units	Total new housing units	Percent of units are single-family	
				County	California
2001	47	0	47	100.0 %	71.9 %
2002	40	2	42	95.2 %	73.8 %
2003	53	10	63	84.1 %	70.9 %
2004	78	0	78	100.0 %	71.1 %
2005	60	0	60	100.0 %	74.2 %
2006	64	0	64	100.0 %	65.8 %
2007	49	0	49	100.0 %	60.5 %
2008	25	0	25	100.0 %	50.9 %
2009	29	2	31	93.5 %	69.9 %
2010	42	0	42	100.0 %	57.0 %
Total	487	14	501	97.2 %	68.5 %

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Annual Percent Change of New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

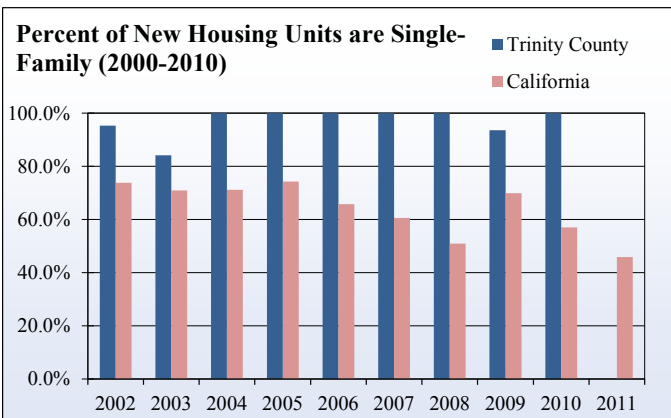
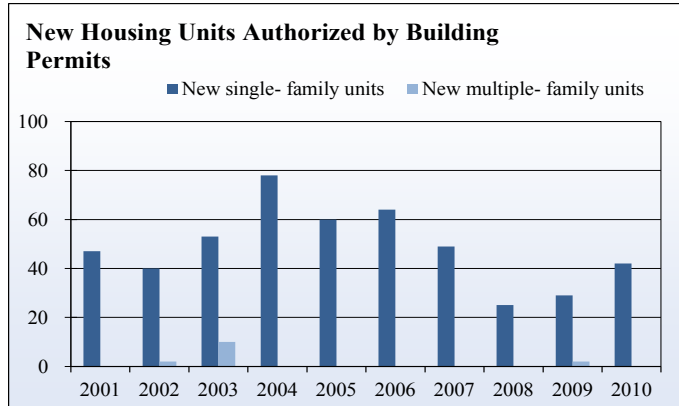
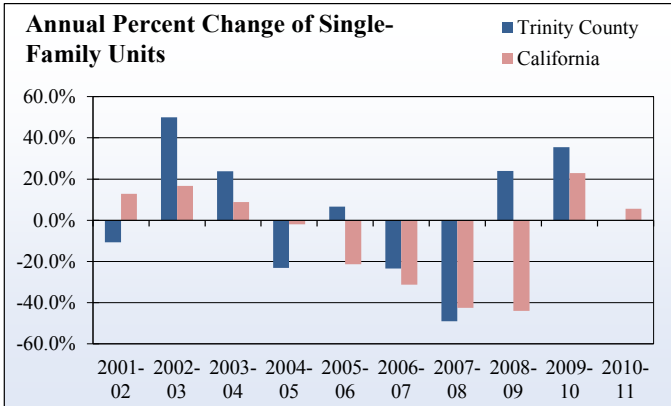
Year	Annual Percent Change	
	Trinity County	California
2001-02	-10.6 %	12.8 %
2002-03	50.0 %	16.6 %
2003-04	23.8 %	8.8 %
2004-05	-23.1 %	-2.0 %
2005-06	6.7 %	-21.3 %
2006-07	-23.4 %	-31.2 %
2007-08	-49.0 %	-42.5 %
2008-09	24.0 %	-43.9 %
2009-10	35.5 %	22.9 %
2010-11	n/a	5.6 %

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Total New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, All of Trinity County

City/Town	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Grand Total
Unincorporated Area	47	42	63	78	60	64	49	25	31	42	534

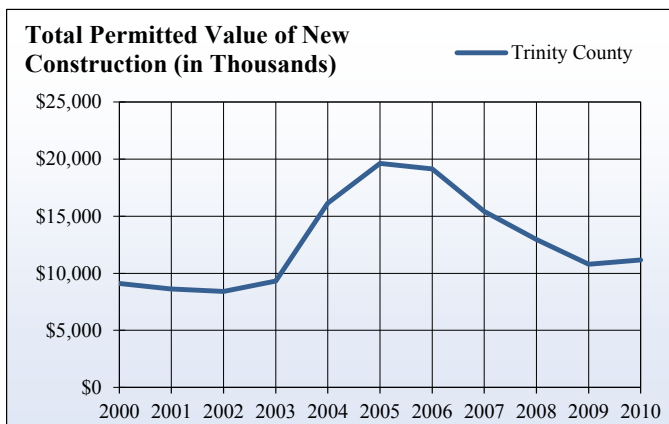
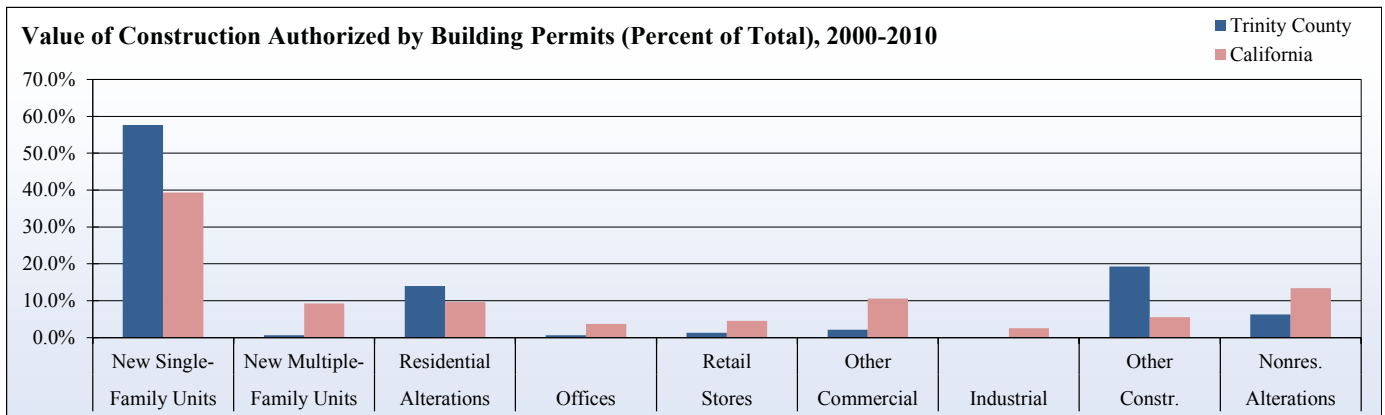
Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



Permitted Value of New Construction (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	New Single-Family Units	New Multiple-Family Units	Residential Alterations	Offices	Retail Stores	Other Commercial	Industrial	Other Constr.	Nonres. Alterations	Total Value
2000	\$ 4,258	\$ 0	\$ 1,424	\$ 570	\$ 63	\$ 633	\$ 0	\$ 2,443	\$ 364	\$ 9,121
2001	\$ 5,183	\$ 0	\$ 1,105	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 194	\$ 0	\$ 1,602	\$ 539	\$ 8,624
2002	\$ 5,128	\$ 115	\$ 1,057	\$ 0	\$ 33	\$ 33	\$ 0	\$ 1,463	\$ 607	\$ 8,402
2003	\$ 5,617	\$ 403	\$ 1,602	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,410	\$ 297	\$ 9,328
2004	\$ 10,808	\$ 0	\$ 2,179	\$ 0	\$ 184	\$ 184	\$ 0	\$ 2,185	\$ 783	\$ 16,138
2005	\$ 11,583	\$ 0	\$ 2,715	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,152	\$ 1,178	\$ 19,627
2006	\$ 11,524	\$ 0	\$ 2,869	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,838	\$ 1,911	\$ 19,142
2007	\$ 9,156	\$ 0	\$ 1,993	\$ 451	\$ 426	\$ 876	\$ 0	\$ 2,760	\$ 646	\$ 15,431
2008	\$ 6,090	\$ 0	\$ 2,165	\$ 0	\$ 495	\$ 495	\$ 0	\$ 3,563	\$ 643	\$ 12,956
2009	\$ 5,781	\$ 147	\$ 1,584	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,183	\$ 1,109	\$ 10,805
2010	\$ 6,881	\$ 0	\$ 1,300	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,627	\$ 368	\$ 11,177
Total	\$ 86,447	\$ 1,015	\$ 20,941	\$ 1,020	\$ 2,012	\$ 3,227	\$ 0	\$ 28,848	\$ 9,384	\$ 149,861

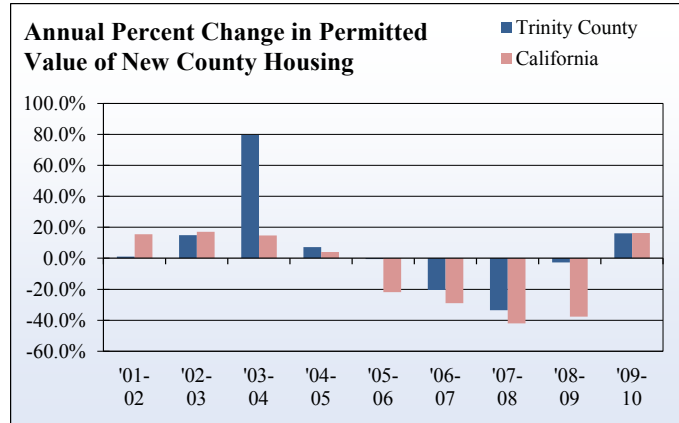
Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



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

Year	Change in Total Value of New Single and Multi-Family Units	
	County	California
2001-02	1.1 %	15.4 %
2002-03	14.8 %	17.1 %
2003-04	79.5 %	14.8 %
2004-05	7.2 %	4.1 %
2005-06	-0.5 %	-21.9 %
2006-07	-20.6 %	-29.0 %
2007-08	-33.5 %	-42.0 %
2008-09	-2.7 %	-37.6 %
2009-10	16.1 %	16.3 %

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



5.4 Manufacturing

What is it?

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

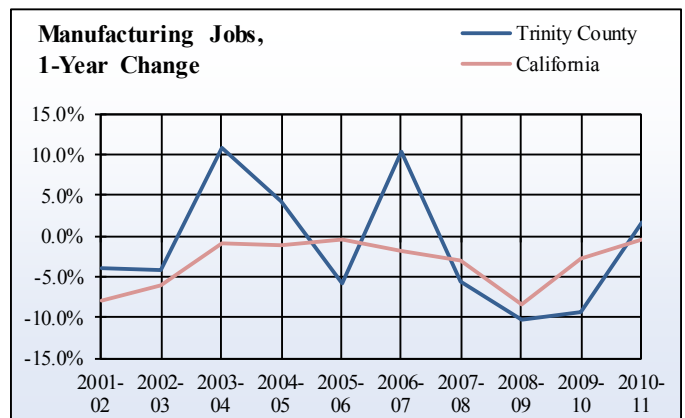
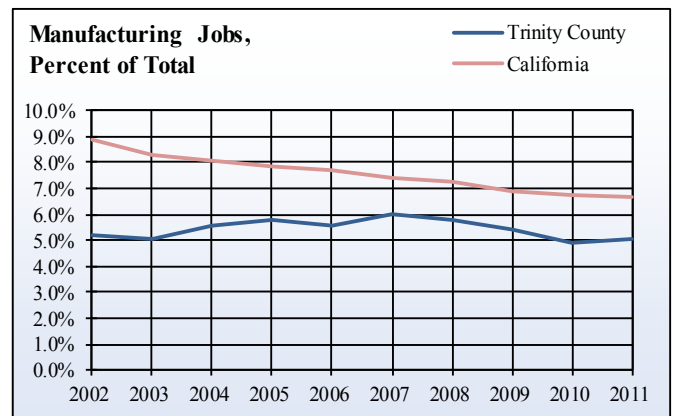
How is it used?

Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important local economic indicator. Economic shocks can positively or negatively affect certain manufacturing industries. If an industry is showing growth during this current economic downturn, that industry may be critical to the county’s economic recovery. Counties that experience limited decline or show growth in manufacturing during the downturn have a competitive advantage when attracting related industries.

Manufacturing Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	262	- 4.0 %	- 8.0 %	5.2 %	8.9 %
2003	251	- 4.2 %	- 6.2 %	5.1 %	8.3 %
2004	278	10.8 %	- 0.8 %	5.6 %	8.1 %
2005	290	4.3 %	- 1.1 %	5.8 %	7.9 %
2006	273	- 5.9 %	- 0.4 %	5.5 %	7.7 %
2007	301	10.3 %	- 1.8 %	6.0 %	7.4 %
2008	284	- 5.6 %	- 3.0 %	5.8 %	7.3 %
2009	255	- 10.2 %	- 8.4 %	5.4 %	6.9 %
2010	231	- 9.4 %	- 2.7 %	4.9 %	6.8 %
2011	235	1.7 %	- 0.5 %	5.0 %	6.7 %

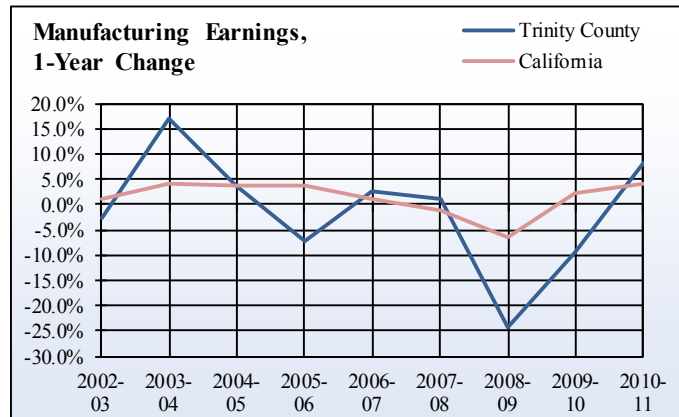
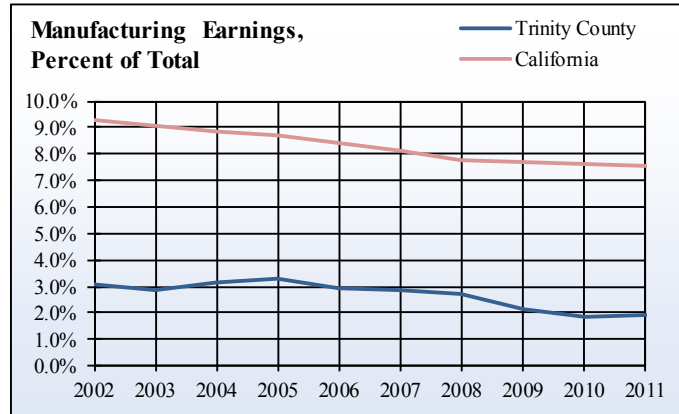
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	\$ 9,486	6.9 %	- 4.8 %	3.1 %	9.3 %
2003	\$ 9,219	- 2.8 %	1.2 %	2.9 %	9.1 %
2004	\$ 10,780	16.9 %	4.1 %	3.2 %	8.9 %
2005	\$ 11,190	3.8 %	3.9 %	3.3 %	8.7 %
2006	\$ 10,384	- 7.2 %	3.8 %	2.9 %	8.4 %
2007	\$ 10,666	2.7 %	1.1 %	2.8 %	8.1 %
2008	\$ 10,782	1.1 %	- 1.1 %	2.7 %	7.8 %
2009	\$ 8,154	- 24.4 %	- 6.6 %	2.1 %	7.7 %
2010	\$ 7,395	- 9.3 %	2.1 %	1.8 %	7.6 %
2011	\$ 7,997	8.1 %	4.2 %	1.9 %	7.6 %

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



5.5 Travel and Recreation

What is it?

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

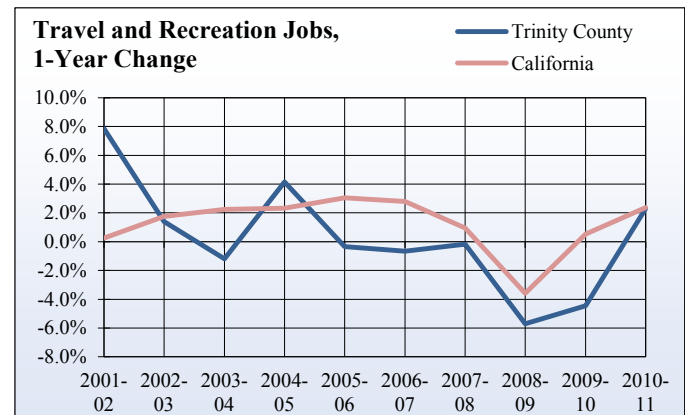
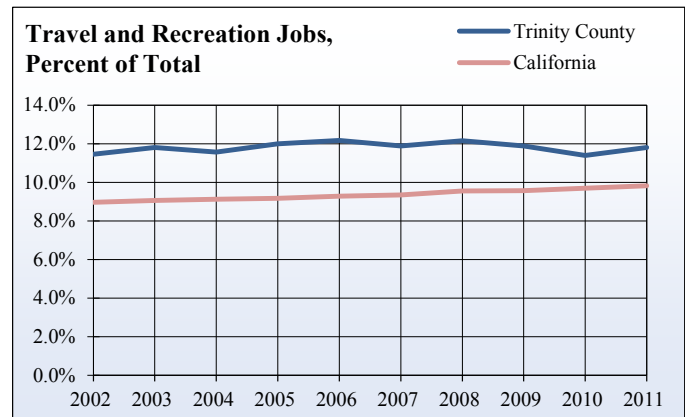
How is it used?

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

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	577	7.9 %	0.3 %	11.4 %	9.0 %
2003	585	1.4 %	1.8 %	11.8 %	9.1 %
2004	578	- 1.2 %	2.2 %	11.6 %	9.1 %
2005	602	4.2 %	2.3 %	12.0 %	9.2 %
2006	600	- 0.3 %	3.0 %	12.2 %	9.3 %
2007	596	- 0.7 %	2.8 %	11.9 %	9.3 %
2008	595	- 0.2 %	0.9 %	12.2 %	9.5 %
2009	561	- 5.7 %	- 3.6 %	11.9 %	9.6 %
2010	536	- 4.5 %	0.5 %	11.4 %	9.7 %
2011	549	2.3 %	2.4 %	11.8 %	9.8 %

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



**Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands),
Trinity County**

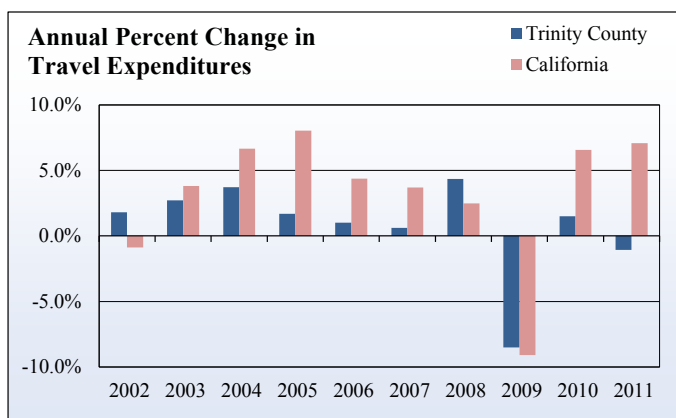
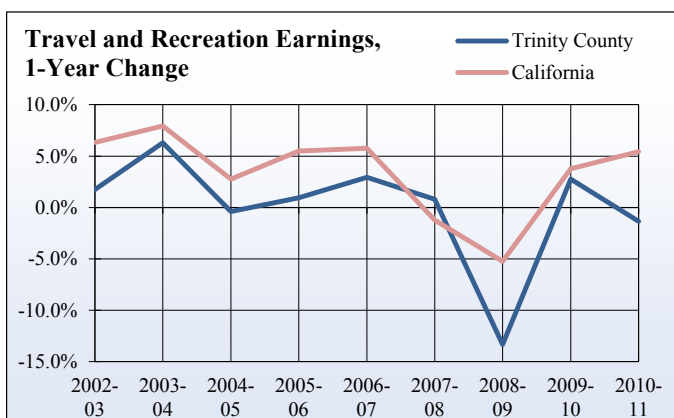
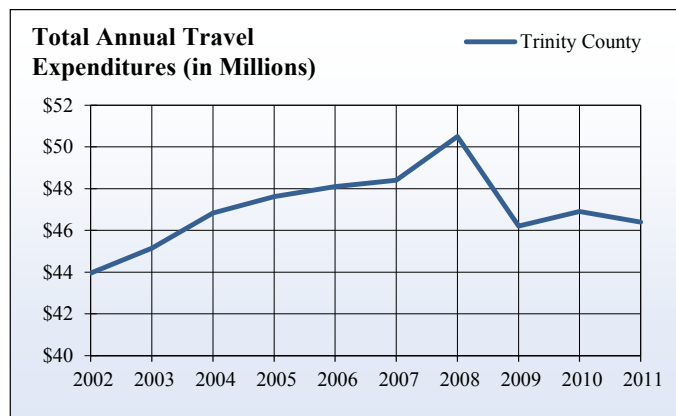
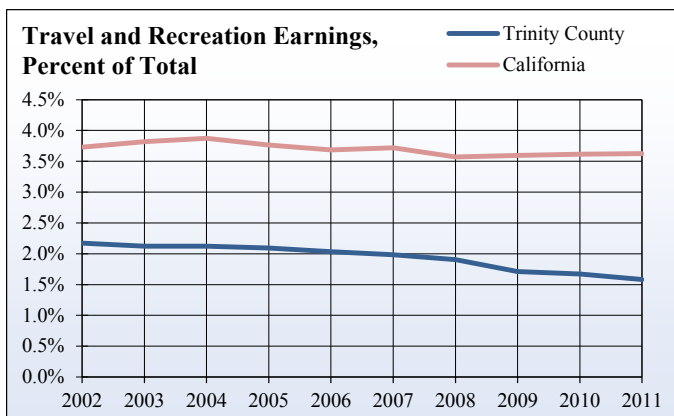
Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	\$ 6,654	11.3 %	5.7 %	2.2 %	3.7 %
2003	\$ 6,771	1.8 %	6.3 %	2.1 %	3.8 %
2004	\$ 7,198	6.3 %	7.9 %	2.1 %	3.9 %
2005	\$ 7,170	- 0.4 %	2.8 %	2.1 %	3.8 %
2006	\$ 7,238	0.9 %	5.5 %	2.0 %	3.7 %
2007	\$ 7,450	2.9 %	5.8 %	2.0 %	3.7 %
2008	\$ 7,510	0.8 %	- 1.2 %	1.9 %	3.6 %
2009	\$ 6,508	- 13.3 %	- 5.2 %	1.7 %	3.6 %
2010	\$ 6,687	2.8 %	3.8 %	1.7 %	3.6 %
2011	\$ 6,598	- 1.3 %	5.4 %	1.6 %	3.6 %

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

**Total Annual Travel Expenditures (in Millions),
Trinity County**

Year	Expenditures in County	Annual percent change	Expenditure in California	Annual percent change
2003	\$ 45.2	2.7 %	\$ 76,819	3.8 %
2004	\$ 46.8	3.7 %	\$ 81,929	6.7 %
2005	\$ 47.6	1.7 %	\$ 88,514	8.0 %
2006	\$ 48.1	1.0 %	\$ 92,388	4.4 %
2007	\$ 48.4	0.6 %	\$ 95,796	3.7 %
2008	\$ 50.5	4.3 %	\$ 98,169	2.5 %
2009	\$ 46.2	- 8.5 %	\$ 89,243	-9.1 %
2010	\$ 46.9	1.5 %	\$ 95,103	6.6 %
2011	\$ 46.4	- 1.1 %	\$ 101,832	7.1 %

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



5.6 Retail

What is it?

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

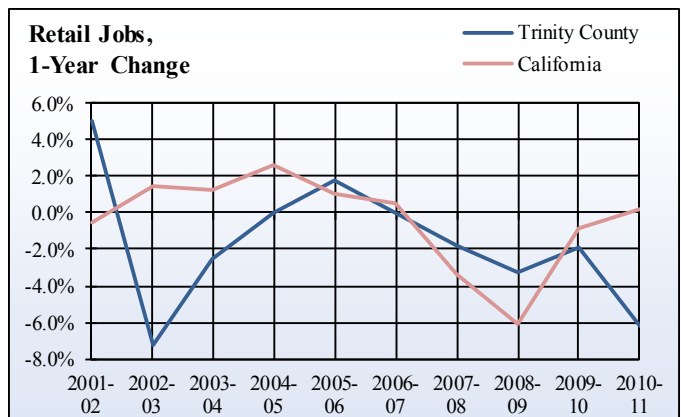
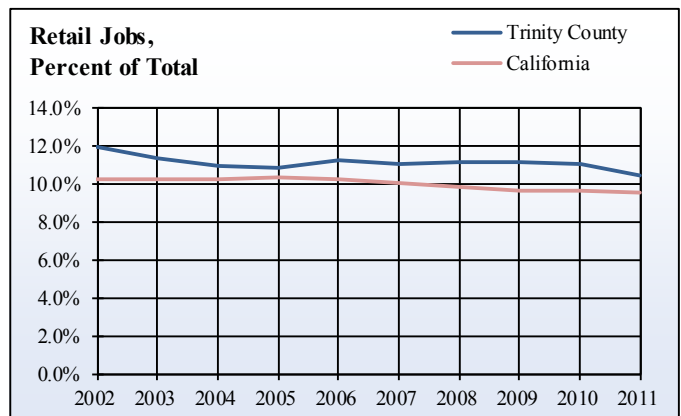
How is it used?

Retail is usually a local-serving industry, meaning it primarily sells to people living within the area. Retail activity is usually impacted by changes in traditional base industries like agriculture and manufacturing. It is used to help assess the economic impact of changes in base industries. Retail is also typically one of the largest industry sectors in local economies.

Retail Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	604	5.0 %	- 0.5 %	12.0 %	10.2 %
2003	560	- 7.3 %	1.5 %	11.3 %	10.3 %
2004	546	- 2.5 %	1.3 %	10.9 %	10.3 %
2005	546	0.0 %	2.6 %	10.9 %	10.3 %
2006	556	1.8 %	1.1 %	11.3 %	10.3 %
2007	556	0.0 %	0.5 %	11.1 %	10.1 %
2008	546	- 1.8 %	- 3.3 %	11.2 %	9.9 %
2009	528	- 3.3 %	- 6.1 %	11.2 %	9.6 %
2010	518	- 1.9 %	- 0.8 %	11.0 %	9.6 %
2011	486	- 6.2 %	0.2 %	10.4 %	9.6 %

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



Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

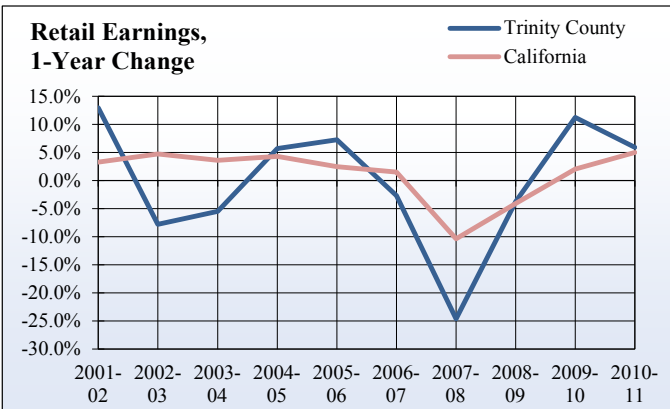
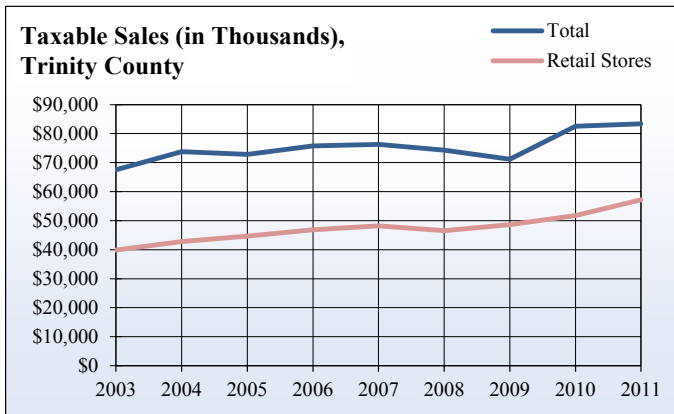
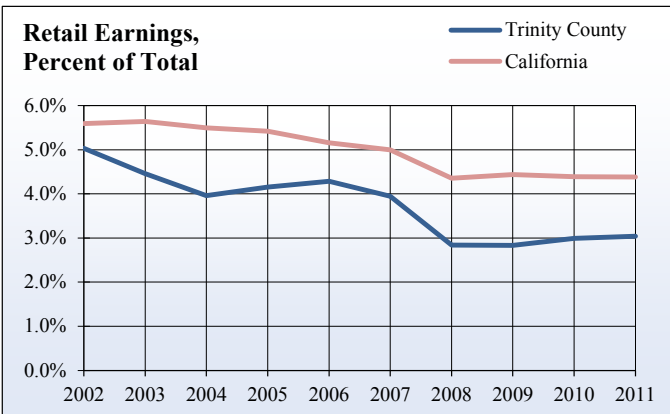
Year	Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	\$ 15,434	13.0 %	3.3 %	5.0 %	5.6 %
2003	\$ 14,229	- 7.8 %	4.8 %	4.5 %	5.6 %
2004	\$ 13,450	- 5.5 %	3.6 %	4.0 %	5.5 %
2005	\$ 14,220	5.7 %	4.3 %	4.2 %	5.4 %
2006	\$ 15,252	7.3 %	2.5 %	4.3 %	5.2 %
2007	\$ 14,844	- 2.7 %	1.5 %	3.9 %	5.0 %
2008	\$ 11,188	- 24.6 %	- 10.4 %	2.8 %	4.4 %
2009	\$ 10,768	- 3.8 %	- 4.1 %	2.8 %	4.4 %
2010	\$ 11,977	11.2 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	4.4 %
2011	\$ 12,690	6.0 %	5.0 %	3.0 %	4.4 %

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

Total Taxable Sales, Retail and Non-retail (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	Retail Stores	Non-retail	Total
2003	\$ 39,876	\$ 27,676	\$ 67,552
2004	\$ 42,737	\$ 31,076	\$ 73,813
2005	\$ 44,650	\$ 28,230	\$ 72,880
2006	\$ 46,869	\$ 28,914	\$ 75,783
2007	\$ 48,184	\$ 28,081	\$ 76,265
2008	\$ 46,595	\$ 27,703	\$ 74,298
2009	\$ 48,608	\$ 22,514	\$ 71,121
2010	\$ 51,786	\$ 30,784	\$ 82,571
2011	\$ 57,184	\$ 26,200	\$ 83,385

Source: California Board of Equalization

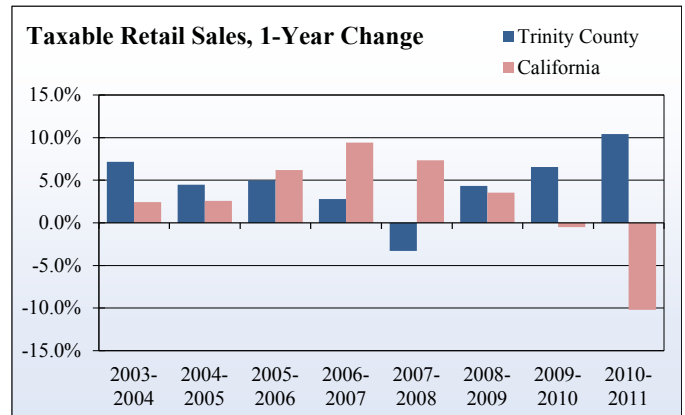
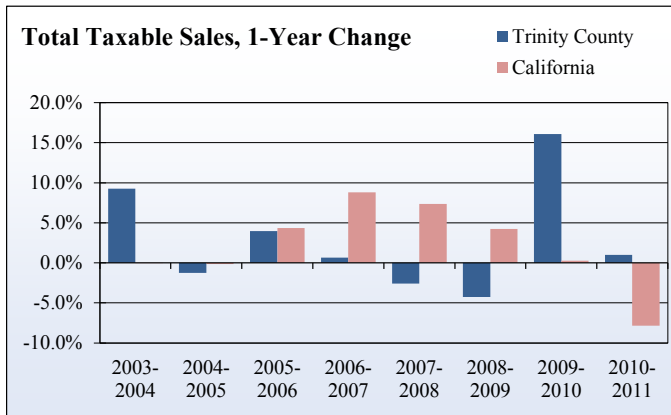
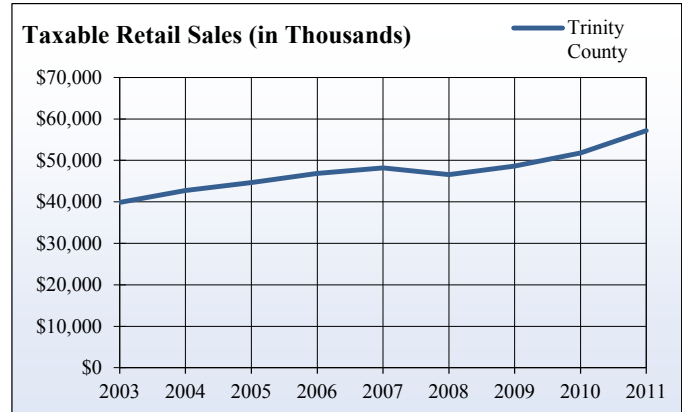
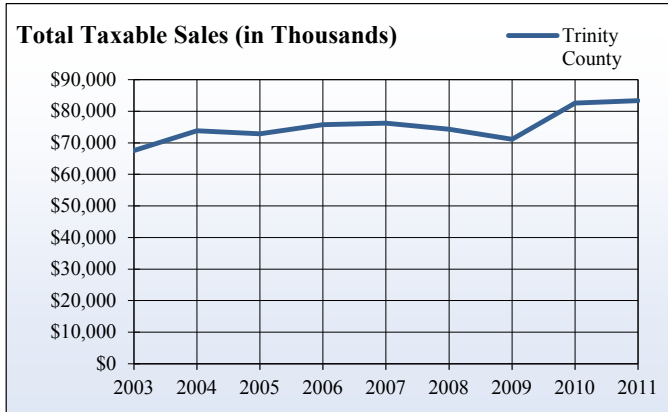


Taxable Sales Annual Change, Trinity County

Year	Taxable Retail Sales		Total Taxable Sales	
	County	California	County	California
2003-2004	7.2 %	2.4 %	9.3 %	- 0.0 %
2004-2005	4.5 %	2.6 %	- 1.3 %	- 0.1 %
2005-2006	5.0 %	6.2 %	4.0 %	4.4 %
2006-2007	2.8 %	9.4 %	0.6 %	8.8 %
2007-2008	- 3.3 %	7.4 %	- 2.6 %	7.4 %
2008-2009	4.3 %	3.5 %	- 4.3 %	4.2 %
2009-2010	6.5 %	- 0.5 %	16.1 %	0.3 %
2010-2011	10.4 %	- 10.2 %	1.0 %	- 7.9 %

Source: California Board of Equalization





5.7 Government

What is it?

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

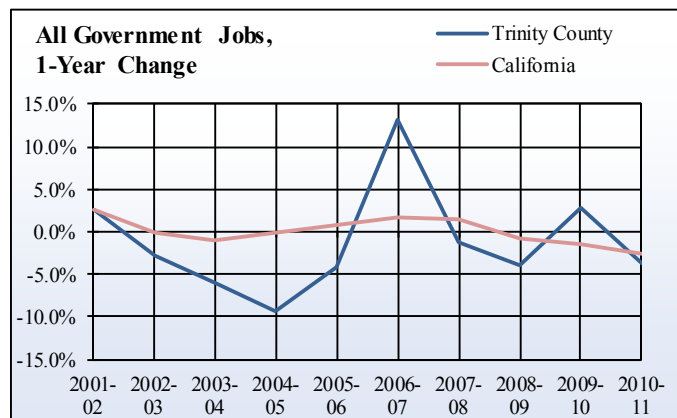
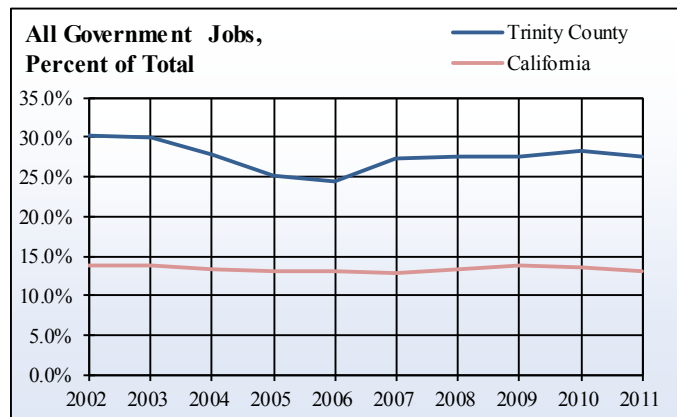
How is it used?

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

All Government Worker Jobs, Trinity County

Year	Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	1,524	2.7 %	2.6 %	30.2 %	13.8 %
2003	1,482	- 2.8 %	- 0.1 %	29.9 %	13.7 %
2004	1,392	- 6.1 %	- 1.0 %	27.9 %	13.4 %
2005	1,263	- 9.3 %	- 0.1 %	25.2 %	13.1 %
2006	1,209	- 4.3 %	0.8 %	24.5 %	13.0 %
2007	1,368	13.2 %	1.7 %	27.3 %	13.0 %
2008	1,350	- 1.3 %	1.5 %	27.6 %	13.3 %
2009	1,298	- 3.9 %	- 0.9 %	27.5 %	13.7 %
2010	1,334	2.8 %	- 1.6 %	28.4 %	13.6 %
2011	1,283	- 3.8 %	- 2.5 %	27.5 %	13.1 %

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



**Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands),
Trinity County**

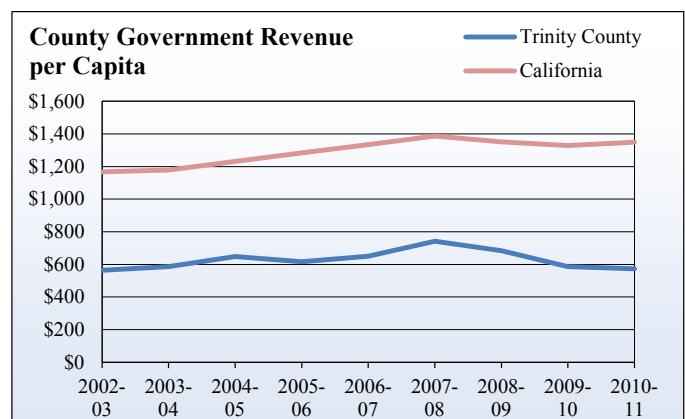
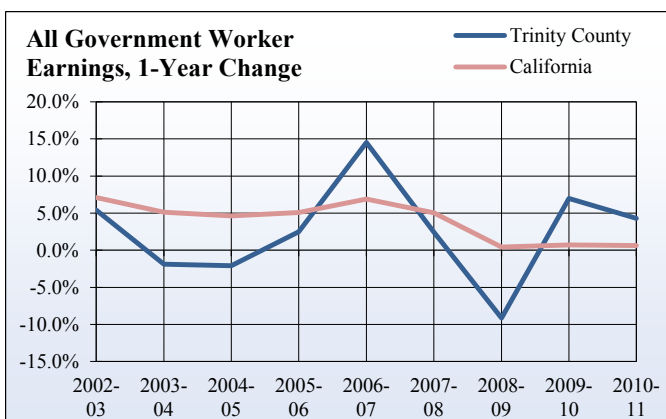
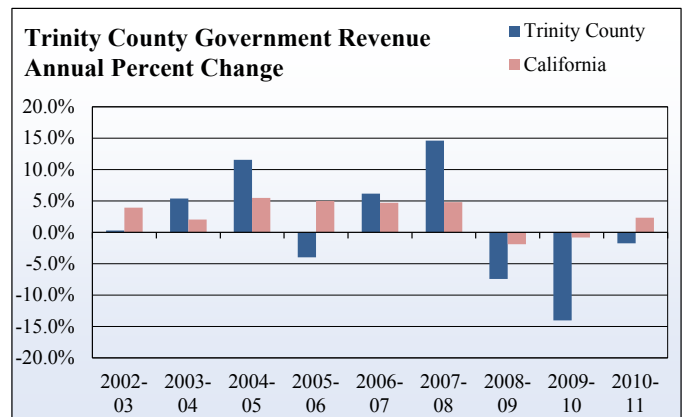
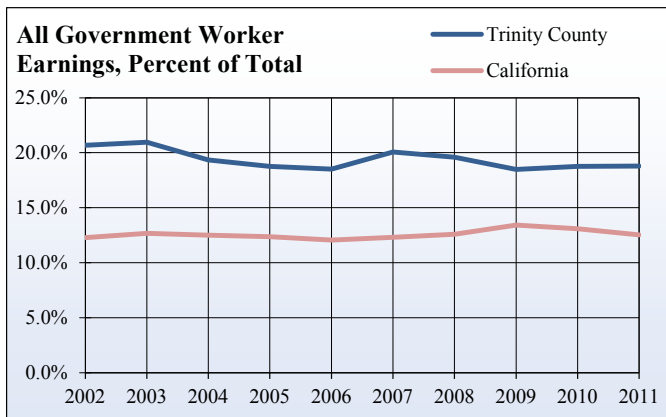
Year	Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2002	\$ 63,451	7.8 %	7.5 %	20.7 %	12.3 %
2003	\$ 66,875	5.4 %	7.1 %	21.0 %	12.7 %
2004	\$ 65,608	- 1.9 %	5.1 %	19.3 %	12.5 %
2005	\$ 64,237	- 2.1 %	4.6 %	18.8 %	12.4 %
2006	\$ 65,840	2.5 %	5.1 %	18.5 %	12.1 %
2007	\$ 75,410	14.5 %	6.9 %	20.1 %	12.3 %
2008	\$ 77,241	2.4 %	5.0 %	19.6 %	12.6 %
2009	\$ 70,187	- 9.1 %	0.4 %	18.5 %	13.4 %
2010	\$ 75,083	7.0 %	0.7 %	18.8 %	13.1 %
2011	\$ 78,322	4.3 %	0.6 %	18.8 %	12.5 %

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

County Government Revenue, Annual Percent Change

Year	Trinity County		California
	Total	Percent Change	Percent Change
2002-03	\$ 34,680,304	0.3 %	3.9 %
2003-04	\$ 36,537,918	5.4 %	2.0 %
2004-05	\$ 40,753,198	11.5 %	5.5 %
2005-06	\$ 39,120,146	- 4.0 %	5.0 %
2006-07	\$ 41,516,562	6.1 %	4.7 %
2007-08	\$ 47,570,086	14.6 %	4.8 %
2008-09	\$ 44,025,974	- 7.5 %	- 1.9 %
2009-10	\$ 37,835,060	- 14.1 %	- 0.9 %
2010-11	\$ 37,159,192	- 1.8 %	2.3 %

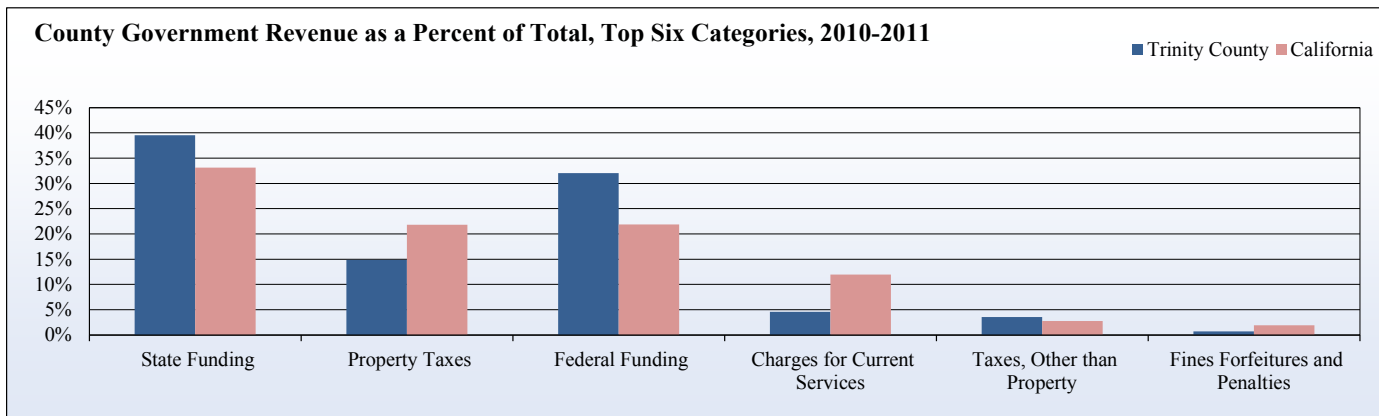
Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



County Government Revenue Trinity County Fiscal Year 2010-11

Revenue Source	Trinity County		California Average
	Number	Percent of Total	Percent of Total
State Funding	\$ 14,683,693	39.5 %	33.2 %
Property Taxes	\$ 5,520,239	14.9 %	21.8 %
Federal Funding	\$ 11,905,477	32.0 %	21.9 %
Charges for Current Services	\$ 1,700,100	4.6 %	11.9 %
Taxes, Other than Property	\$ 1,310,583	3.5 %	2.8 %
Fines Forfeitures and Penalties	\$ 257,499	0.7 %	1.9 %
Liscenses Permits and Franchises	\$ 590,003	1.6 %	2.2 %
Govt. Other than State or Federal	\$ 123,507	0.3 %	2.0 %
Misc. and Other Financing Sources	\$ 912,727	2.5 %	1.0 %
From Use of Money and Property	\$ 118,864	0.3 %	1.0 %
Special Benefit Assesments	\$ 0	0.0 %	0.3 %
Transfers In	\$ 36,500	0.1 %	0.0 %
Total Funding	\$ 37,159,192	100.0 %	100.0 %

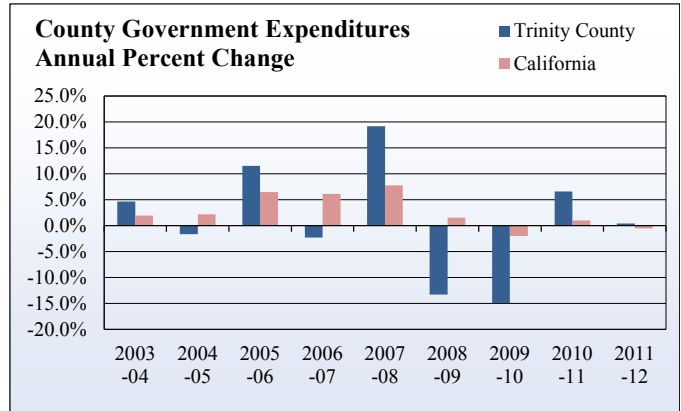
Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



Trinity County Government Expenditures, Annual Percent Change

Year	Trinity County		California
	Total	Percent Change	Percent Change
2002-03	\$ 35,730,018	-2.7 %	3.7 %
2003-04	\$ 37,389,014	4.6 %	1.9 %
2004-05	\$ 36,768,498	-1.7 %	2.2 %
2005-06	\$ 41,008,715	11.5 %	6.5 %
2006-07	\$ 40,076,543	-2.3 %	6.1 %
2007-08	\$ 47,768,306	19.2 %	7.8 %
2008-09	\$ 41,433,725	-13.3 %	1.5 %
2009-10	\$ 35,257,309	-14.9 %	-2.0 %
2010-11	\$ 37,586,333	6.6 %	1.0 %
2011-12	\$ 37,749,855	0.4 %	-0.5 %

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



County Government Expenditures, Trinity County, Fiscal Year 2011-2012

Expenditure Function	Trinity County	Percent of Total Expenditures	California Average Percent of Total Expenditures
Police, Fire, and Public Protection	\$ 10,296,762	27.3 %	32.6 %
Public Assistance	\$ 7,262,787	19.2 %	31.3 %
Health and Sanitation	\$ 6,186,028	16.4 %	18.8 %
Admin, Personnel, and Other General	\$ 3,047,069	8.1 %	9.0 %
Debt Service	\$ 1,776,814	4.7 %	2.7 %
Transportation	\$ 8,968,651	23.8 %	3.8 %
Recreation and Cultural	(D)	(D)	0.9 %
Education and Library	\$ 211,744	0.6 %	0.9 %
Total of Expenditures	\$ 37,749,855	100.0 %	100.0 %

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports

(D) Information not disclosed

