

2018



NEVADA COUNTY

Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments



Rural County Representatives of California Economic Development Unit

In partnership with

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



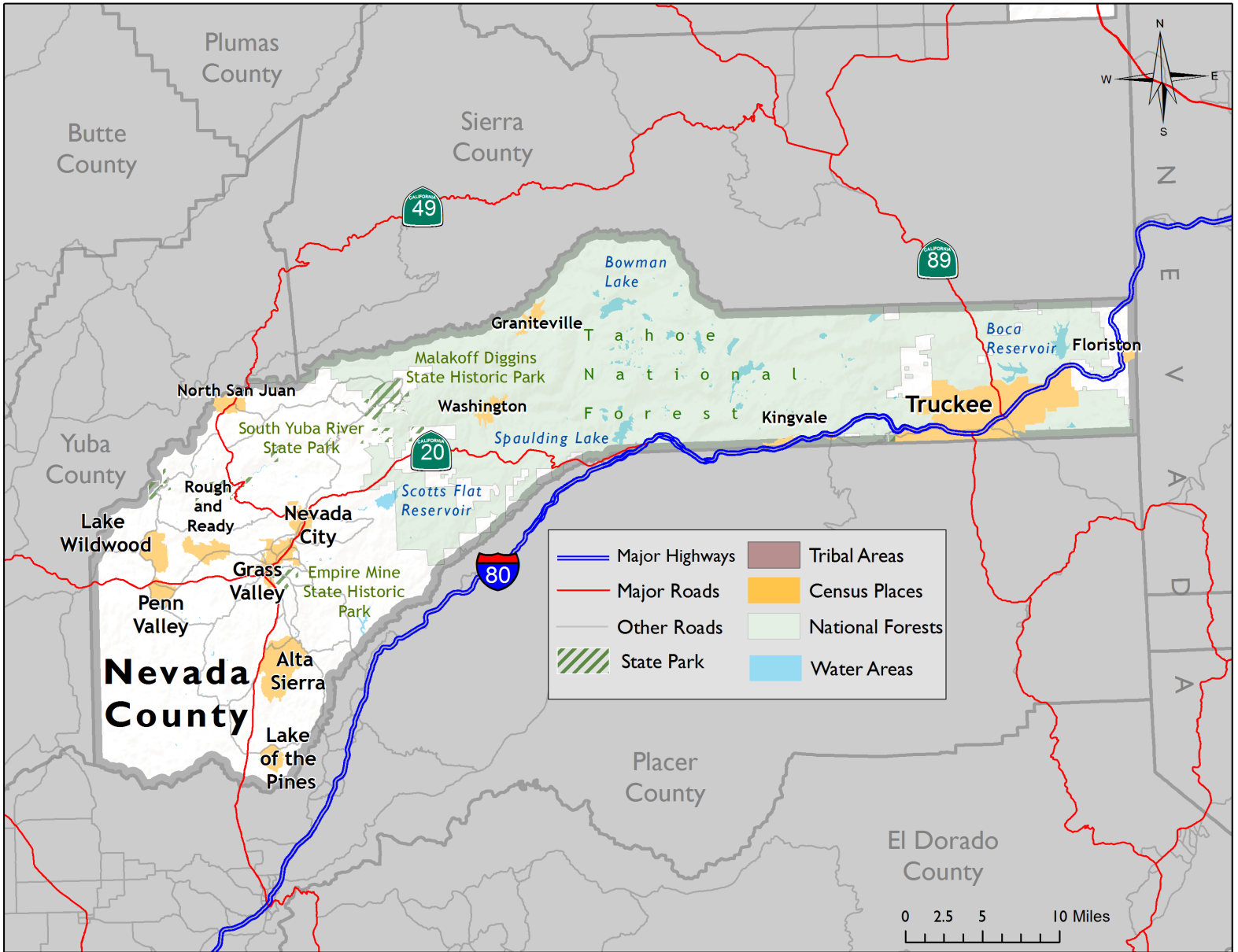


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DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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

Nevada County's population fluctuated throughout the time period spanning 2008-2017. Overall, Nevada County population grew at a much slower rate than California statewide. Nevada County experienced a natural decrease in population every year between 2008 and 2017, and this natural decrease appears to have grown in magnitude over the same ten year period, with minor year to year fluctuations. Net migration levels have fluctuated widely between positive and negative values during this ten year period, but have been very positive and robust in 2014 (702), 2016 (416), and 2017 (405), and have thus contributed to population gains in these same years. Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Nevada County's in-migration came from nearby counties like Placer, Sacramento and Washoe County, Nevada, the greatest source of in-migrants being Placer County. A significant amount of in-migration also came from Bay Area counties like Contra Costa and Alameda. As with in-migration, the majority of Nevada County's out-migration primarily involved neighboring counties.

Between 2007 and 2016, Nevada County experienced its greatest proportional population increases in those aged 65 to 74 years old (80 percent), those aged 85 years and older (57 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (20 percent). In contrast, Nevada County saw its largest proportional population decreases in those aged 40 to 54 years old (27 percent), those aged 18 to 24 years old (23 percent), and those aged 25 to 39 years old (8 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of the Nevada County population by age were those between 40 and 54 years old (24 percent). Nevada County experienced its largest proportional population gains in its Other/Multiracial, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Latino populations (45 percent, 28 percent, and 14 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced a significant proportional population loss in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population (55 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of the Nevada County population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (86 percent).



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Total Population

What is it?

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

How is it used?

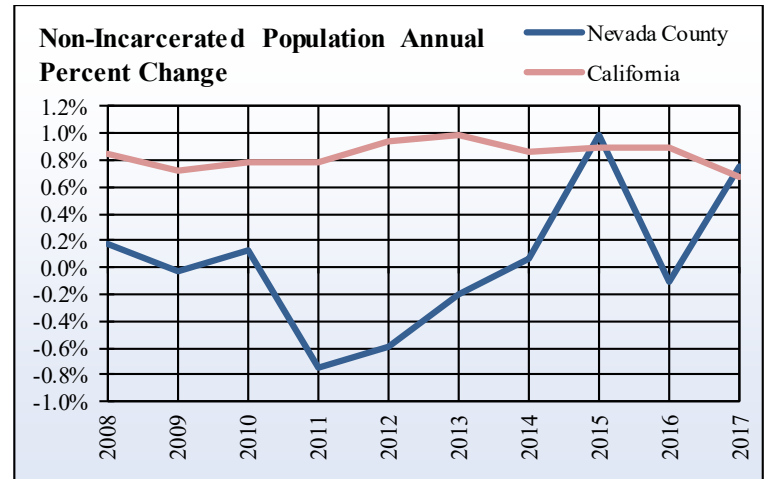
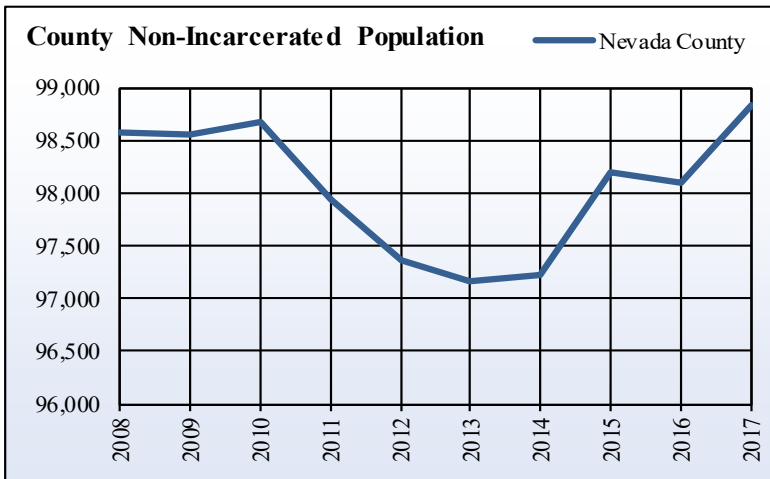
Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report.

Nevada County's population fluctuated throughout the time period spanning 2008-2017. Overall, Nevada County population grew by 247 residents. Nevada County's population grew at a much slower rate than California statewide. Truckee and Grass Valley, Nevada County's two largest cities, both experienced slight reductions in population between 2008 and 2017.

Non-Incarcerated Population, Nevada County

Year	Nevada County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	98,581	0.18%	0.85%
2009	98,558	-0.02%	0.73%
2010	98,682	0.13%	0.79%
2011	97,944	-0.75%	0.78%
2012	97,366	-0.59%	0.95%
2013	97,165	-0.21%	0.99%
2014	97,225	0.06%	0.86%
2015	98,193	1.00%	0.89%
2016	98,095	-0.10%	0.90%
2017	98,828	0.75%	0.68%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



City Population, Nevada County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Grass Valley	12,937	12,890	12,850	12,807	12,832	12,944	12,953	12,967	12,955	12,859
Nevada City	3,077	3,061	3,065	3,101	3,134	3,198	3,152	3,272	3,260	3,208
Truckee	15,975	16,112	16,166	16,056	15,788	15,387	15,335	15,345	15,370	15,904

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

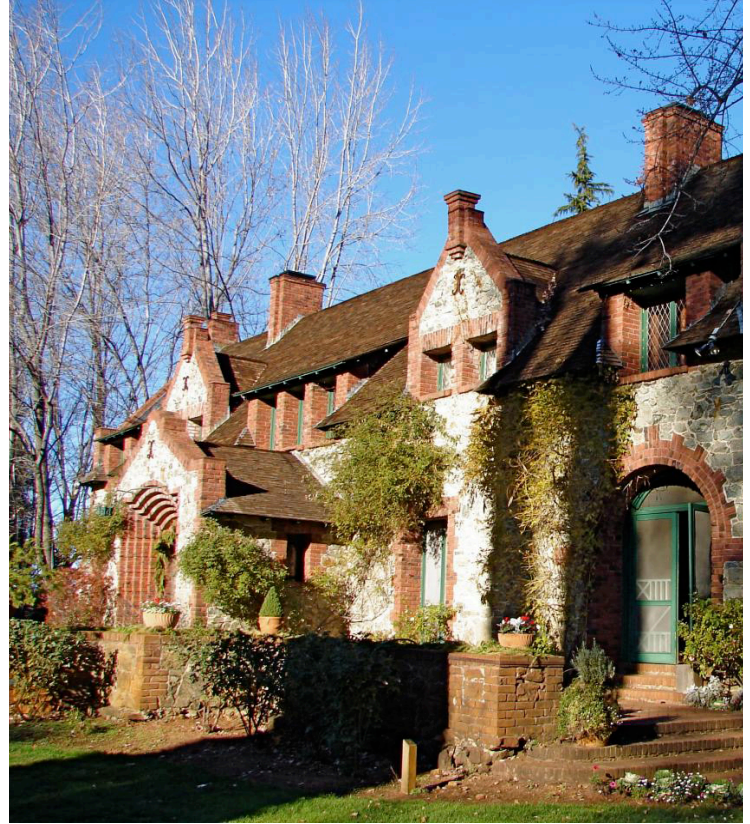
Components of Population Change

What is it?

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

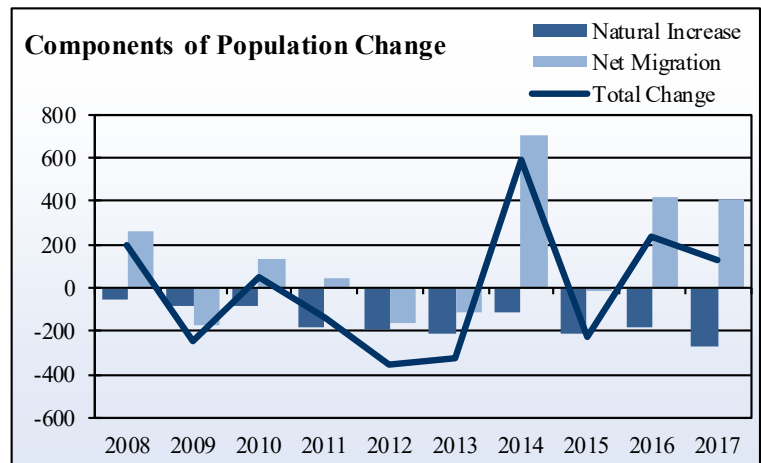
How is it used?

If population growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the county may be a place where many younger families are residing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then the population's age composition may be older. There are many potential motivations for people to move into or out of a county, such as employment opportunities, housing prices, and general quality of life. It should be noted that the components of population change data represent annual totals, while the total population data are a point-in-time measurement of population taken on January 1st of each calendar year. Because of this difference, the data reported in this section are not directly comparable to the population data presented on page two. Nevada County has experienced a natural decrease in population every year between 2008 and 2017, and this natural decrease appears to have grown in magnitude over the same ten year period, with minor year to year fluctuations. Net migration levels have fluctuated widely between positive and negative values during this ten year period, but have been very positive and robust in 2014 (702), 2016 (416), and 2017 (405), and have thus contributed to population gains in these same years.



Components of Population Change, Nevada County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	874	931	-57	257	200
2009	788	867	-79	-169	-248
2010	787	868	-81	133	52
2011	770	952	-182	46	-136
2012	772	964	-192	-166	-358
2013	802	1,016	-214	-115	-329
2014	860	974	-114	702	588
2015	827	1,034	-207	-17	-224
2016	808	991	-183	416	233
2017	777	1,049	-272	405	133



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

Migration Patterns

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Nevada County's in-migration came from nearby counties like Placer, Sacramento and Washoe County, Nevada, the greatest source of in-migrants being Placer County. A significant amount of in-migration also came from Bay Area counties like Contra Costa and Alameda. As with in-migration, the majority of Nevada County's out-migration primarily involved neighboring counties.



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

County	Number of Out-Migrants
Placer County	789
Washoe County	491
Sacramento County	344
Yuba County	155
Contra Costa County	101
Alameda County	89
San Diego County	81
Los Angeles County	80
Butte County	77
Santa Clara County	71

Source: Internal Revenue Service

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

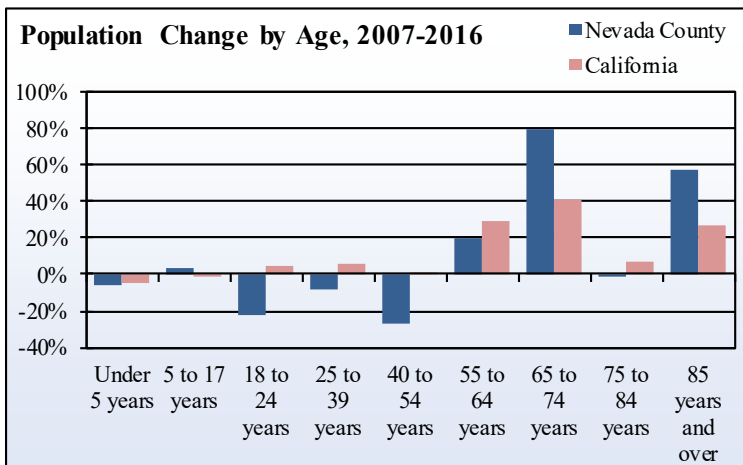
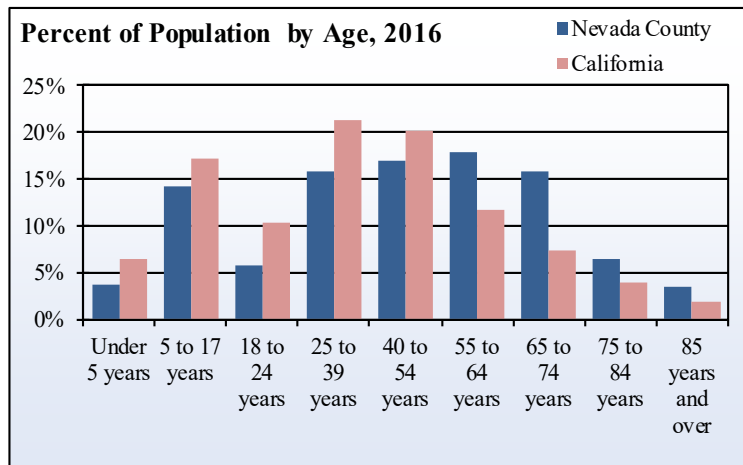
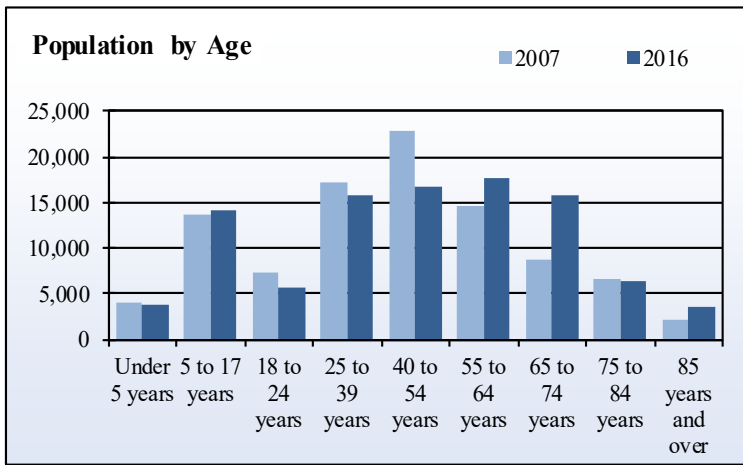
County	Number of In-Migrants
Placer County	884
Sacramento County	367
Contra Costa County	267
Washoe County	215
Alameda County	215
Santa Clara County	197
Los Angeles County	165
Yuba County	135
San Diego County	129
San Mateo County	122

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Age Distribution

What is it?

Age distribution data provide the number of permanent residents who fall into a given age range, and are measured on April 1 for each recorded year. Data are provided by American Community Survey 1-year estimates. The earliest 1-year estimates that are available are the 2007 estimates. Therefore, all analysis of change will be over the 10-year period from 2007 to 2016. These data include incarcerated individuals in total population counts.



How is it used?

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target their marketing efforts on specific age groups. Age distribution data can be used to estimate school attendance, need for public services, and workforce projections. A growing young adult population, for instance, could indicate greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a growing middle-aged population may signal the need for greater employment opportunities. An area with a significant proportion of population that is past retirement age will typically have less employment concerns, but a greater need for medical and social service provision. Age distribution data can also be used in conjunction with the components of population change in order to create projections of future population growth. Between 2007 and 2016, Nevada County experienced its greatest proportional population increases in those aged 65 to 74 years old (80 percent), those aged 85 years and older (57 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (20 percent). In contrast, Nevada County saw its largest proportional population decreases in those aged 40 to 54 years old (27 percent), those aged 18 to 24 years old (23 percent), and those aged 25 to 39 years old (8 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of the Nevada County population by age were those between 40 and 54 years old (24 percent).

Population by Age, Nevada County

Age Range	2007	2016
Under 5 years	3,942	3,698
5 to 17 years	13,598	14,029
18 to 24 years	7,310	5,656
25 to 39 years	17,148	15,738
40 to 54 years	22,838	16,685
55 to 64 years	14,708	17,633
65 to 74 years	8,730	15,720
75 to 84 years	6,535	6,458
85 years and over	2,218	3,490

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

Population by Age Compared to California, Nevada County

Age Range	Percent of Total, 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	4.1 %	6.5 %	-6.2%	- 5.1 %
5 to 17 Years	14.0 %	17.2 %	3.2%	- 0.0 %
18 to 24 Years	7.5 %	10.2 %	-22.6%	4.5 %
25 to 39 Years	17.7 %	21.4 %	-8.2%	5.8 %
40 to 54 Years	23.5 %	20.2 %	-26.9%	0.8 %
55 to 64 Years	15.2 %	11.6 %	19.9%	28.7 %
65 to 74 Years	9.0 %	7.3 %	80.1%	40.6 %
75 to 84 Years	6.7 %	3.8 %	-1.2%	6.9 %
85 years and over	2.3 %	1.8 %	57.3%	27.0 %

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

Population by Race and Ethnicity

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Data on population within racial and ethnic categories are often used by advertisers to target their marketing efforts towards particular groups and to estimate how profitable these efforts might be. Grant writers frequently use population data on racial and ethnic groups to secure funding for programs meant to address group-specific social conditions or inequalities. Government officials and political candidates also use population data on race and ethnicity in order to tailor their campaign messages to people who make claims to particular racial and ethnic identities. Between 2010 and 2016, Nevada County experienced its largest proportional population gains in its Other/Multiracial, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Latino populations (45 percent, 28 percent, and 14 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced a significant proportional population loss in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population (55 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of the Nevada County population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (86 percent).

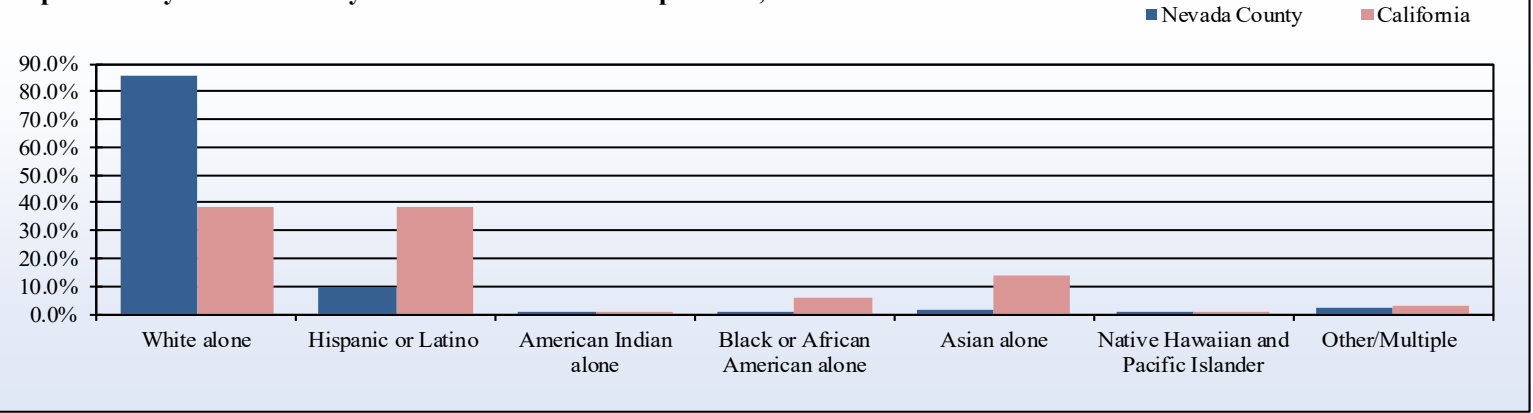


Population by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada County

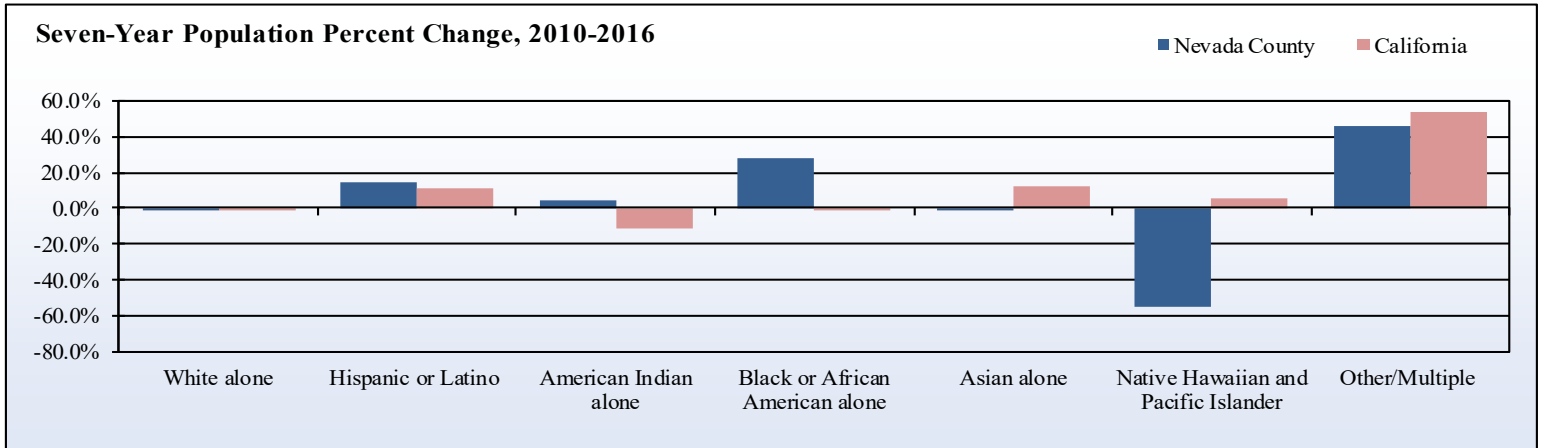
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	85,681	84,469	85.6%	38.4%	-1.4%	-1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	7,913	9,019	9.1%	38.6%	14.0%	10.8%
American Indian alone	836	876	0.9%	0.4%	4.8%	-11.0%
Black or African American alone	370	472	0.5%	5.6%	27.6%	-0.3%
Asian alone	1,247	1,246	1.3%	13.7%	-0.1%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	127	57	0.1%	0.4%	-55.1%	5.7%
Other/Multiple	1,719	2,500	2.5%	3.1%	45.4%	53.5%

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

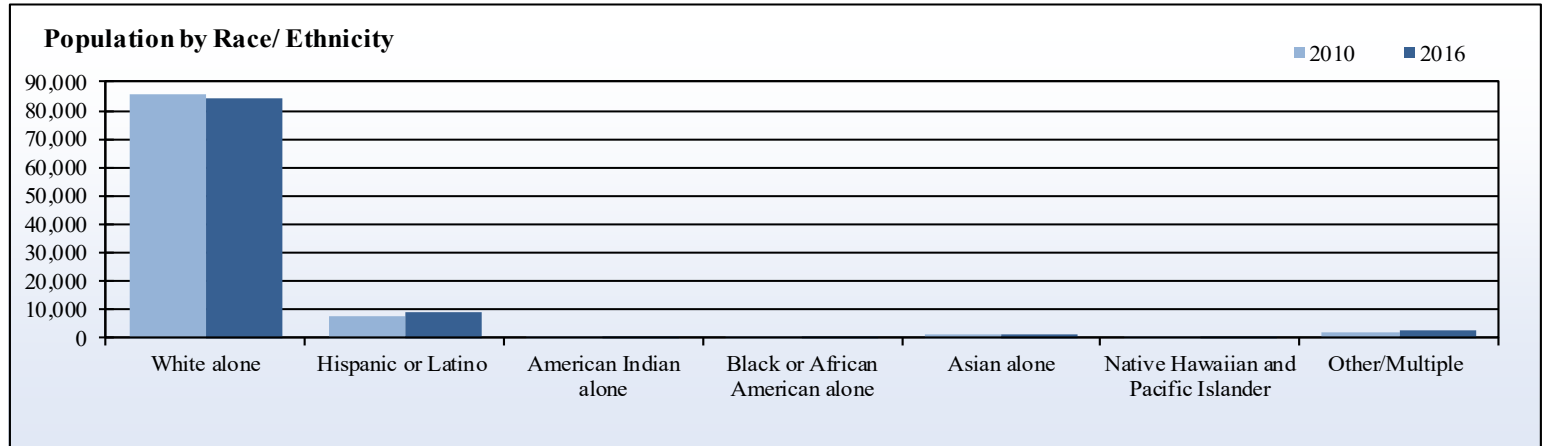
Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total Population, 2016



Seven-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016



Population by Race/ Ethnicity

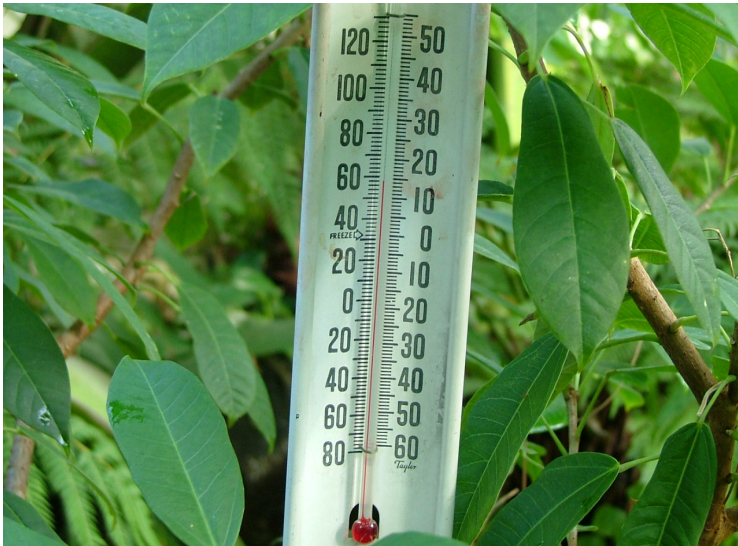


ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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

The bulk of Nevada County's population is clustered in the county's western side around Grass Valley, Nevada City, and Alta Sierra, with a significant additional cluster around the city of Truckee. In 2008, Nevada County experienced a massive increase in harvested acreage, likely due to these statistics not being reported in 2007. Between 2008 and 2016, Nevada County experienced a gradual increase in its total amount of harvest acreage.

Travel times to work in Nevada County decreased in all time ranges between 2010 and 2016 with the exception of those requiring 45 to 59 minutes, which increased by 20 percent. In 2016, the greatest proportion of the county population (34 percent) traveled between 5 and 14 minutes to get to work, and this proportion was significantly higher than for the rest of the state of California. A majority of workers in Nevada County (76 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, with 10 percent working from home and 8 percent carpooling with others. The proportion of workers carpooling in 2016 was somewhat lower than the rate for the rest of the state of California, as was the utilization of public transportation, while the proportion of those working at home was almost twice as large as the statewide rate. Between 2010 and 2016, the greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those using public transportation (140 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was for those carpooling together (30 percent). The proportion of total jobs held by workers commuting into Nevada County for work increased quite steadily between 2006 and 2011, when it reached a high point of almost 41 percent, and subsequently stabilized at between 38 to 40 percent of total county employment. The proportion of the employed local workforce commuting out of the county for work also increased steadily between 2006 and 2013, when it peaked at 54 percent, and subsequently declined to 50 percent by 2015. The number of employed local workers commuting out of Nevada County remained greater than the number of outside workers commuting into the county during every year between 2006 and 2015.



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Land Area & Population Density

What is it?

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

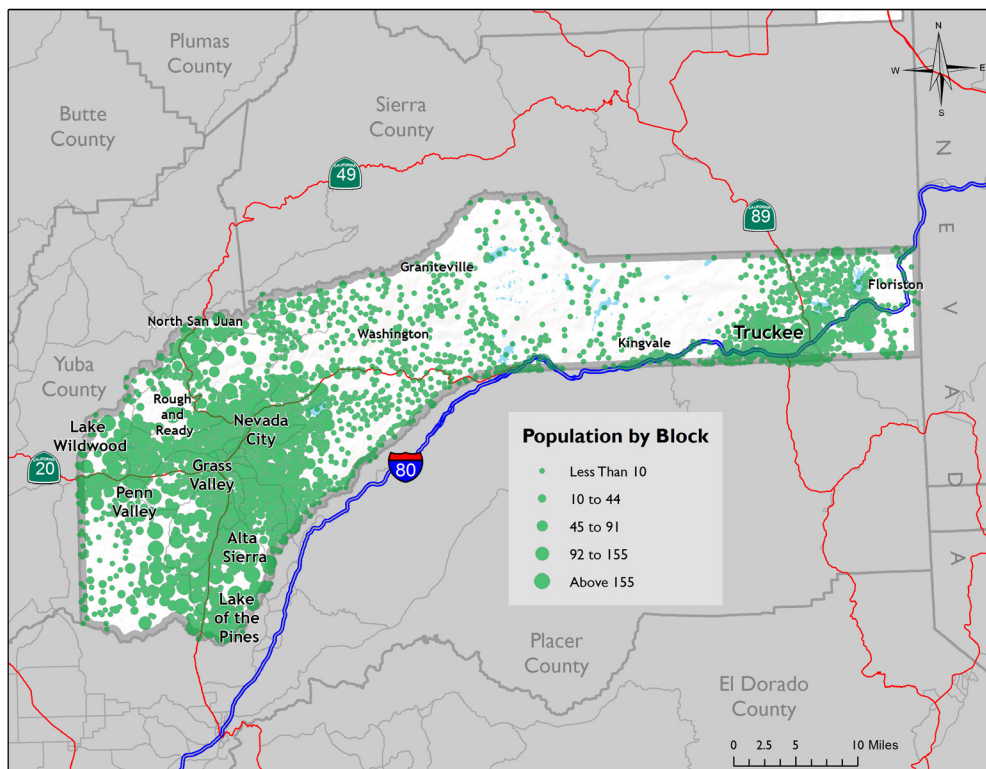
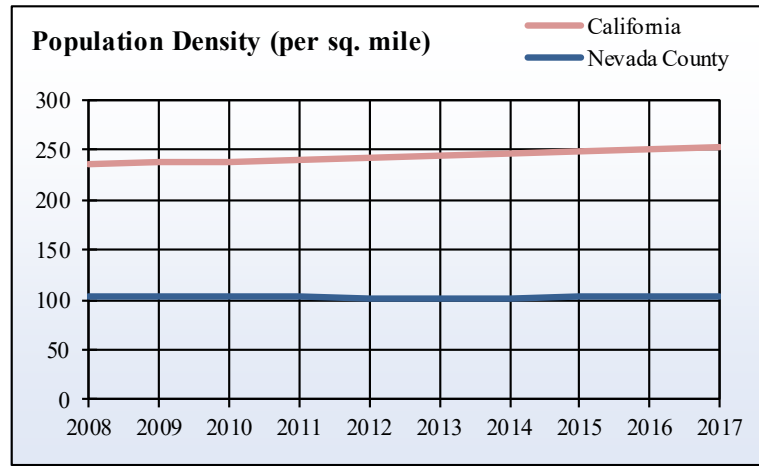
How is it used?

Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas with lower density, and are also frequently more energy efficient. Population density data can be useful for businesses seeking to open a new location, as greater density generally implies greater demand for labor. Changes in population density can also help in the interpretation of migration patterns as people move into and out of particular cities and neighborhoods. As can be seen in the map below, the bulk of Nevada County's population is clustered in the county's western side around Grass Valley, Nevada City, and Alta Sierra, with a significant additional cluster around the city of Truckee.

Land Area and Population Density, Nevada County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	958	98,581	102.9	235.3
2009	958	98,558	102.9	237.0
2010	958	98,682	103.1	238.7
2011	958	97,944	102.3	240.0
2012	958	97,366	101.7	241.5
2013	958	97,019	101.3	243.4
2014	958	97,225	101.5	245.8
2015	958	98,193	102.5	248.2
2016	958	98,609	103.0	251.3
2017	958	98,828	103.2	253.4

Source: California Department of Finance



Harvested Acreage

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Agriculture is often a dominant land use in rural counties, and harvested acreage as a proportion of total land area can indicate the relative importance of agriculture to a local economy. In addition to being a major economic factor, agriculture can also form the basis for community and regional identity, as well as factor when determining use policies for areas surrounding farmland.

In 2008, Nevada County experienced a increase in harvested acreage, likely due to these statistics not being reported in 2007. Between 2008 and 2016, Nevada County experienced a gradual increase in its total amount of harvest acreage. As of 2016, the majority of Nevada County's harvested acreage was used for animal pastures and grape vineyards.

Total Crops Harvested Acreage, Nevada County

Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	95,000	90.0%
Pasture, Irrigated	10,000	9.5%
Grapes, Wine	417	0.4%
Vegetables, Unspecified	87	0.1%
Christmas Trees & Cut Greens	42	0.04%
Fruits & Nuts, Unspecified	40	0.04%
Flowers, Cut, Unspecified	6	0.01%
Nursery Products, Misc.	4	0.00%

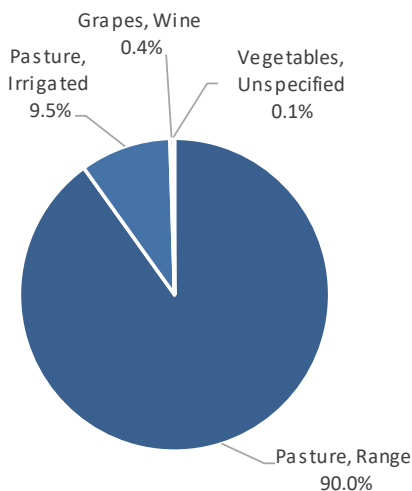
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Total Harvested Acreage, Nevada County

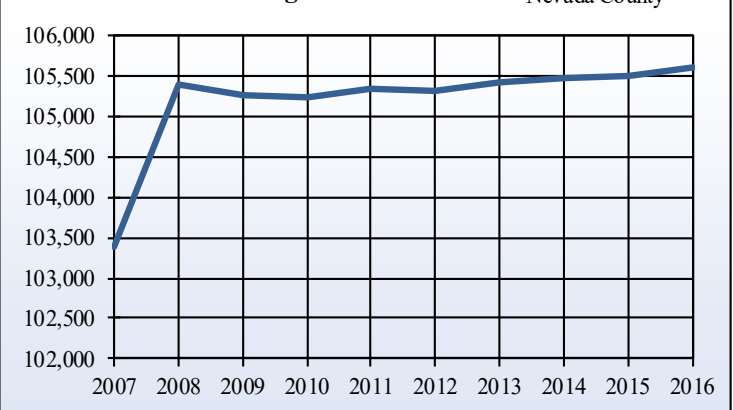
Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2007	103,371	16.9%
2008	105,402	17.2%
2009	105,248	17.2%
2010	105,236	17.2%
2011	105,343	17.2%
2012	105,312	17.2%
2013	105,424	17.2%
2014	105,464	17.2%
2015	105,510	17.2%
2016	105,596	17.2%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Top 4 Crops by Harvested Acreage, Nevada County



Total Harvested Acreage



Commute Patterns

What is it?

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

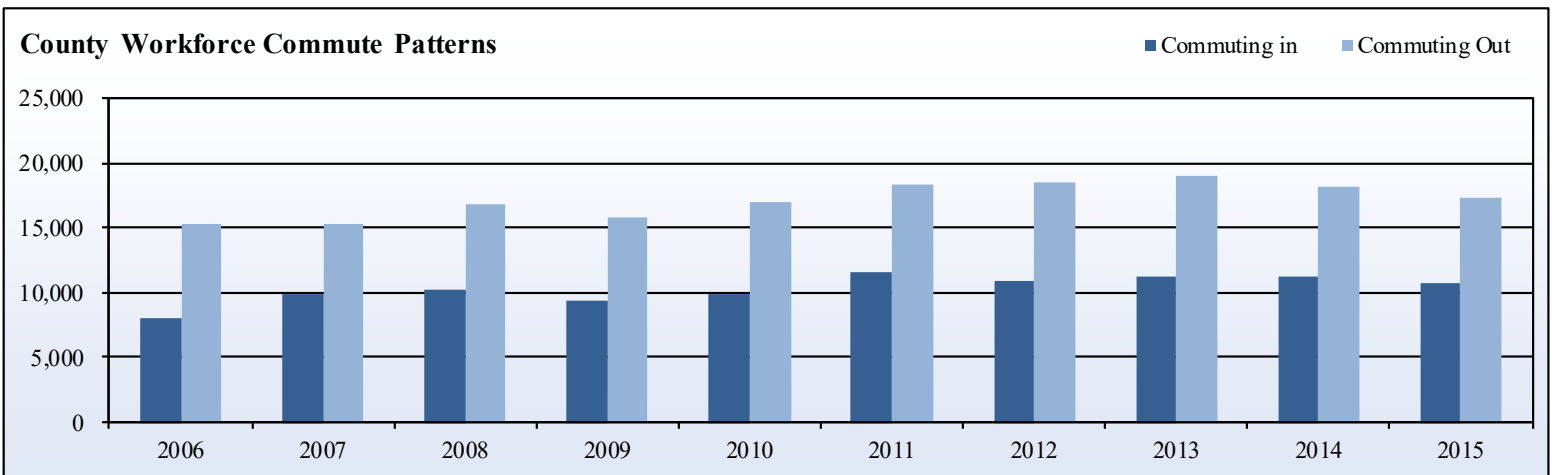
How is it used?

Commute pattern data are useful for estimating the ability of a county economy to meet the employment needs of its workforce. A larger proportion of workers commuting into the county from outside is indicative of a job surplus relative to labor force size, while a larger proportion of workers commuting out may indicate that there are not enough jobs relative to labor force size. These data can also be used to estimate daytime population, which is the number of people present in the county during normal business hours compared to the total (resident) population, and are often used by businesses in designing their marketing strategy for various products. The proportion of total jobs held by workers commuting into Nevada County for work increased quite steadily between 2006 and 2011, when it reached a high point of almost 41 percent, and subsequently stabilized at between 38 to 40 percent of total county employment. The proportion of the employed local workforce commuting out of the county for work also increased steadily between 2006 and 2013, when it peaked at 54 percent, and subsequently declined to 50 percent by 2015. The number of employed local workers commuting out of Nevada County remained greater than the number of outside workers commuting into the county during every year between 2006 and 2015.

Place of Work Patterns, Nevada County

Year	Jobs in County	Employed Local Workforce	Local Workforce Employed in County	Workforce Commuting In	Percent Commuting In	Workforce Commuting Out	Percent Commuting Out
2006	29,176	36,467	21,143	8,033	27.5%	15,324	42.0%
2007	29,385	34,723	19,434	9,951	33.9%	15,289	44.0%
2008	29,594	36,163	19,423	10,171	34.4%	16,740	46.3%
2009	27,431	33,974	18,085	9,346	34.1%	15,889	46.8%
2010	27,897	35,031	18,076	9,821	35.2%	16,955	48.4%
2011	28,315	35,163	16,747	11,568	40.9%	18,416	52.4%
2012	26,901	34,524	16,071	10,830	40.3%	18,453	53.4%
2013	27,433	35,337	16,242	11,191	40.8%	19,095	54.0%
2014	27,812	34,768	16,648	11,164	40.1%	18,120	52.1%
2015	28,017	34,643	17,338	10,679	38.1%	17,305	50.0%

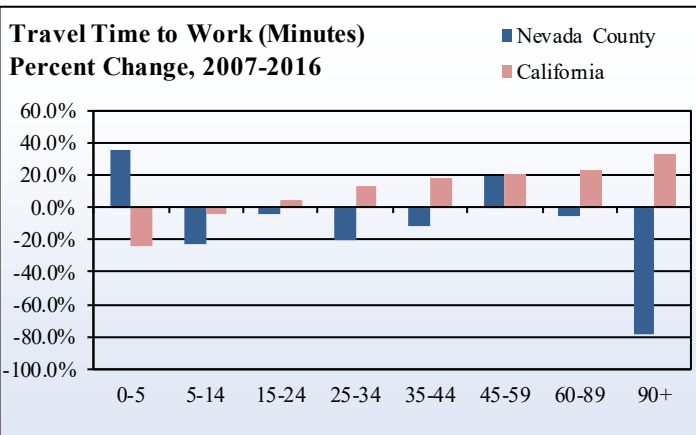
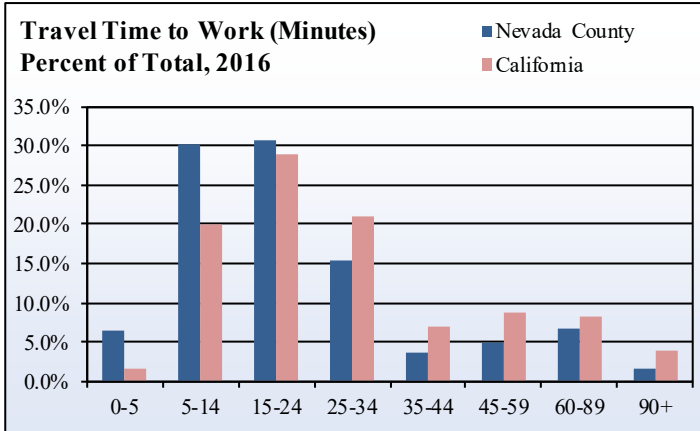
Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment Data



Travel Time to Work

What is it?

Travel time to work is the amount of time, in minutes, that a worker estimates it takes them to get to work on a normal workday. Travel time can be influenced by distance to work, traffic volume, and the means of transportation utilized (evaluated in the following indicator). Data are taken from the 2007-2016 American Community Survey and are reported as 1-year estimates.



How is it used?

Increasing commute times often capture the push-pull dynamic between wages and housing costs, as well-paying jobs become increasingly concentrated in urban centers that also frequently have higher costs of living. Workers who wish to earn higher wages but want to maintain a lower cost of living may therefore choose to commute longer distances. Longer commute times may also indicate the need for improvements to transportation infrastructure, such as more accessible public transportation resources or expansion of roads to reduce highway traffic. Conversely, shorter commute times may indicate that wages and housing costs are in better alignment or that transportation infrastructure is sufficient for the local labor force. Travel times to work in Nevada County decreased in all time ranges between 2010 and 2016 with the exception of those requiring 45 to 59 minutes, which increased by 20 percent. In 2016, the greatest proportion of the county population (34 percent) traveled between 5 and 14 minutes to get to work, and this proportion was significantly higher than for the rest of the state of California.



Travel Time to Work, Nevada County

Travel Time to Work	2007	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2007 to 2016	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	1,699	2,294	6.5%	1.7%	35.0%	-23.4%
5 to 14 minutes	14,045	10,778	30.3%	20.1%	-23.3%	-4.0%
15 to 24 minutes	11,465	10,959	30.8%	28.9%	-4.4%	4.7%
25 to 34 minutes	6,944	5,513	15.5%	21.0%	-20.6%	12.7%
35 to 44 minutes	1,464	1,291	3.6%	7.1%	-11.8%	18.5%
45 to 59 minutes	1,513	1,804	5.1%	8.9%	19.2%	20.6%
60 to 89 minutes	2,498	2,365	6.7%	8.3%	-5.3%	23.3%
90 or more minutes	2,636	555	1.6%	4.0%	-78.9%	33.5%
Total not working at home	42,264	35,559	100.0%	100.0%	-15.9%	8.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2016, ACS 1-year estimates

Means of Transportation to Work

What is it?

Means of transportation to work is the type of vehicle or mode of transportation most frequently used to get from home to work in an average workday. As with travel time, this indicator is measured through individual self-reports in the American Community Survey, and workers are asked to report the mode of travel most frequently used in the previous week. The data reported here are 5-year estimates.

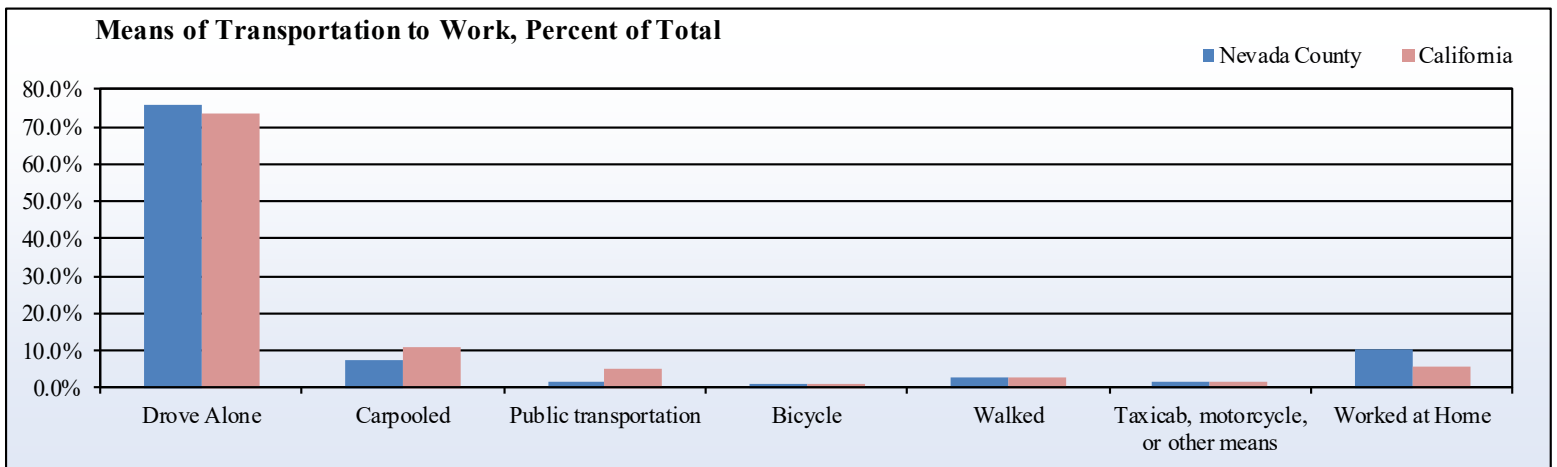
How is it used?

The most frequently utilized means of transportation to work may indicate how accessible or feasible certain modes of transportation are for a county's labor force. This indicator is especially useful when assessed alongside travel times to work, and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in the development of public transportation resources, bike paths, and other transportation infrastructure. A majority of workers in Nevada County (76 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, with 10 percent working from home and 8 percent carpooling with others. The proportion of workers carpooling in 2016 was somewhat lower than the rate for the rest of the state of California, as was the utilization of public transportation, while the proportion of those working at home was almost twice as large as the statewide rate. Between 2010 and 2016, the greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those using public transportation (140 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was for those carpooling together (30 percent).

Means of Transportation to Work, Nevada County

Means of Transportation	Nevada County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	32,957	30,298	75.6%	73.5%	-8.1%	6.4%
Carpooled	4,327	3,033	7.6%	10.6%	-29.9%	-5.9%
Public transportation	222	533	1.3%	5.2%	140.1%	7.2%
Bicycle	234	405	1.0%	1.1%	73.1%	24.9%
Walked	1,421	1,037	2.6%	2.7%	-27.0%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	432	580	1.4%	1.4%	34.3%	14.0%
Worked at Home	4,022	4,181	10.4%	5.4%	4.0%	16.0%
Total	43,615	40,067	100.0%	100.0%	-8.1%	5.7%

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





ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

The size of Nevada County’s labor force fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately decreased by over 3 percent as of 2016. For most of the time period spanning 2007-2016, Nevada County experienced a modest growth in employment; however, from 2008-2010, Nevada County experienced a substantial decrease in employment of 2,510 individuals. Conversely, unemployment in Nevada County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Nevada County experienced relatively small seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in June through August, and at their lowest levels in April, May and November.



Total personal income and per capita income in Nevada County grew gradually between 2007-2016, with the exceptions of 2008 and 2009 when they experienced slight declines. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Nevada County increased by over three hundred million dollars between 2007 and 2016. The primary components of personal income in Nevada County were work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and commuter income. A significantly larger portion of Nevada County’s personal income derived from retirement and veterans benefits when compared to the statewide average. Median household income in Nevada County fluctuated, but experienced little overall change between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Nevada County increased by roughly 3 percent between 2007 and 2016. Poverty rates in Nevada County rose gradually between 2007 and 2013. Nevada County’s poverty rates consistently remained lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.



From 2007-2016, Nevada County’s fastest growing industries were transportation/warehousing, mining and educational services. In 2016, Nevada County’s construction and arts/entertainment/recreation sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Nevada County’s information, transportation/warehousing and manufacturing sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. In 2016, nearly 50 percent of Nevada County’s reported earnings derived from either the government, construction or health care sectors. The percentage of Nevada County’s total earnings derived from the construction sector was over three times the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information, farming and company/enterprise management sectors were exceedingly less substantial than the statewide average.

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Labor Force

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

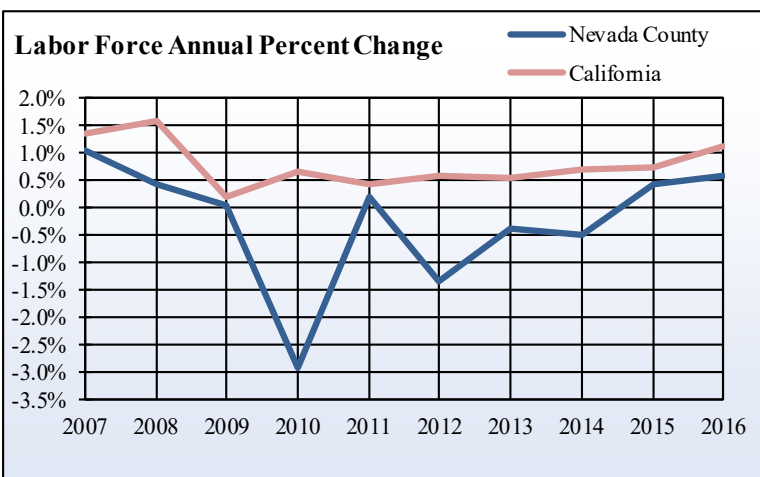
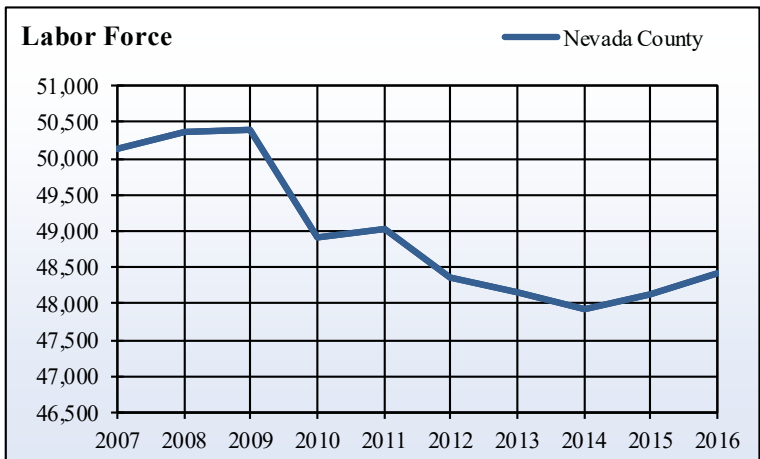
The size of Nevada County's labor force fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately decreased by over 3 percent by 2016. Nevada County's labor force was at its largest in 2009, and its smallest in 2014.



Total Labor Force, Nevada County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	50,130	17,893,100	1.0%	1.4%
2008	50,350	18,178,100	0.4%	1.6%
2009	50,380	18,215,100	0.1%	0.2%
2010	48,920	18,336,300	-2.9%	0.7%
2011	49,020	18,415,100	0.2%	0.4%
2012	48,360	18,523,800	-1.3%	0.6%
2013	48,170	18,624,300	-0.4%	0.5%
2014	47,940	18,755,000	-0.5%	0.7%
2015	48,140	18,893,200	0.4%	0.7%
2016	48,420	19,102,700	0.6%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Employment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

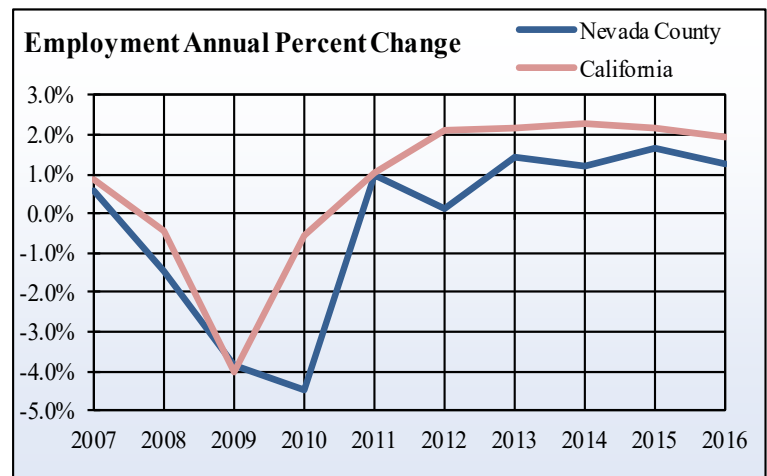
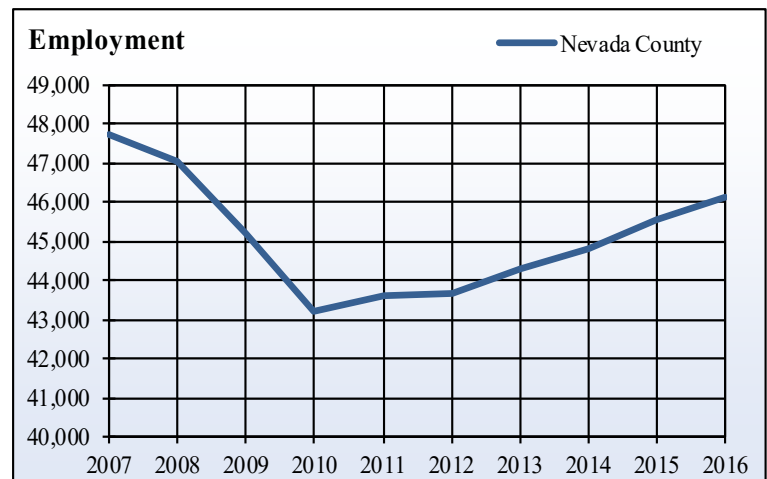
For most of the time period spanning 2007-2016, Nevada County experienced modest growth in employment. However, from 2008-2010, Nevada County experienced a substantial decrease in employment of 2,510 individuals. Overall, due to the loss of employment during this period, the number of employed individuals in Nevada County decreased by roughly 3 percent by 2016.



Total Employment, Nevada County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	47,720	16,931,600	0.6%	0.8%
2008	47,030	16,854,500	-1.4%	-0.5%
2009	45,210	16,182,600	-3.9%	-4.0%
2010	43,180	16,091,900	-4.5%	-0.6%
2011	43,590	16,258,100	0.9%	1.0%
2012	43,650	16,602,700	0.1%	2.1%
2013	44,270	16,958,700	1.4%	2.1%
2014	44,800	17,348,600	1.2%	2.3%
2015	45,540	17,723,300	1.7%	2.2%
2016	46,120	18,065,000	1.3%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Unemployment

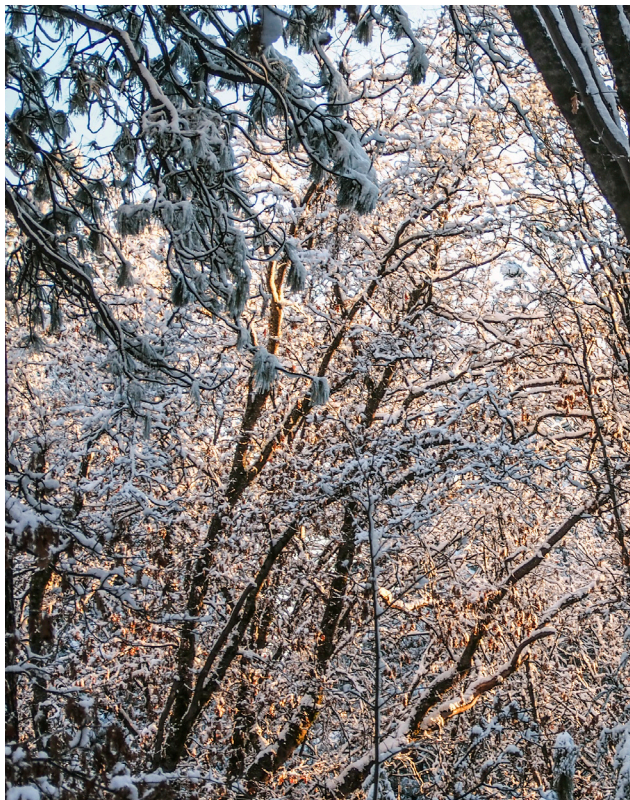
What is it?

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

How is it used?

Although unemployment levels are often used as a primary measure of economic health, it is perhaps more accurate to view them as an indicator of recent economic disruptions than a holistic indicator of growth or decline, due to its direct connection to unemployment benefits provision. Sustained high unemployment rates typically indicate the presence of structural economic and/or social issues within the community, although what is considered "high" may vary from one community to the next.

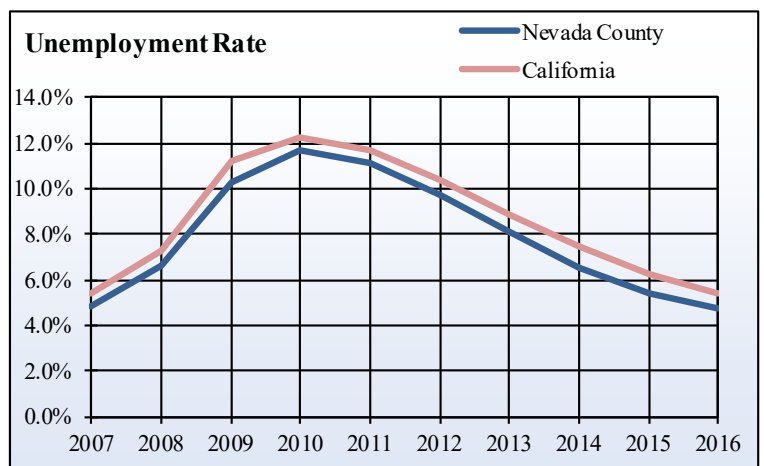
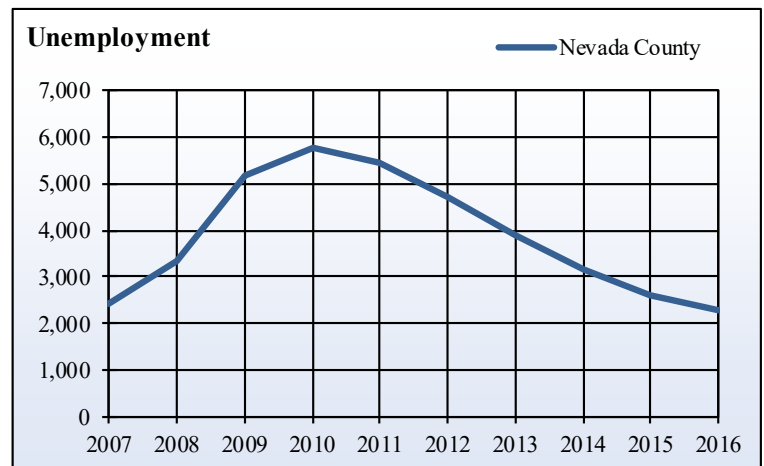
Unemployment in Nevada County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in Nevada County decreased by 110 individuals by 2016.



Total Unemployment, Nevada County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	2,410	4.8%	5.4%	11.1%	11.2%
2008	3,320	6.6%	7.3%	37.8%	37.7%
2009	5,170	10.3%	11.2%	55.7%	53.6%
2010	5,740	11.7%	12.2%	11.0%	10.4%
2011	5,430	11.1%	11.7%	-5.4%	-3.9%
2012	4,710	9.7%	10.4%	-13.3%	-10.9%
2013	3,900	8.1%	8.9%	-17.2%	-13.3%
2014	3,140	6.5%	7.5%	-19.5%	-15.6%
2015	2,600	5.4%	6.2%	-17.2%	-16.8%
2016	2,300	4.7%	5.4%	-11.5%	-11.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Seasonal Employment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment, and can be used by area business associations and chambers of commerce to coordinate local events and business marketing campaigns. Areas that are economically dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation tend to experience greater fluctuations in employment over the course of the year that are obscured by annual averages. The employment differential between low- and high-employment months can be used to evaluate the relative degree to which an economy is dependent upon seasonal employment. Many seasonal employees locate temporarily and leave during the off-season, but some remain year-round and are unemployed during this period.

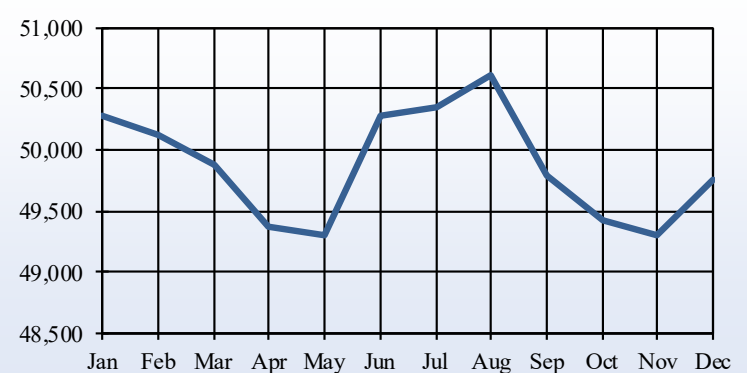
Between 2007 and 2016, Nevada County experienced relatively small seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in June through August, and at their lowest levels in April, May and November. Average unemployment was highest in January and March at 8.2 percent, and at a low of 7.4 percent in September.

Average Monthly Labor Statistics, Nevada County, 2007-2016

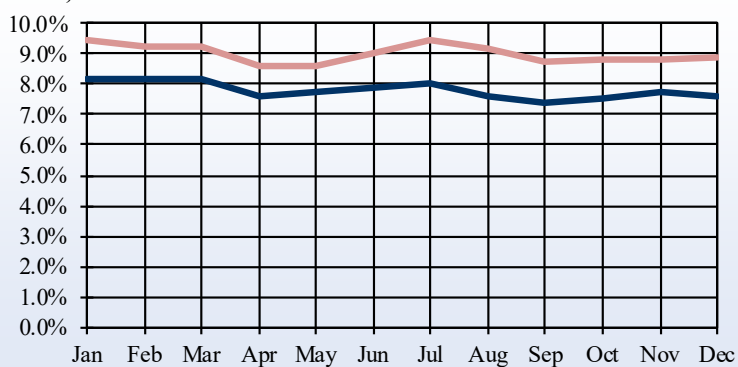
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	50,279	46,159	4,120	8.20%
Feb	50,116	46,039	4,077	8.14%
Mar	49,877	45,793	4,084	8.19%
April	49,369	45,600	3,771	7.64%
May	49,303	45,483	3,818	7.75%
Jun	50,283	46,318	3,966	7.89%
Jul	50,358	46,322	4,038	8.02%
Aug	50,614	46,750	3,863	7.64%
Sep	49,801	46,137	3,663	7.36%
Oct	49,423	45,700	3,724	7.54%
Nov	49,311	45,494	3,818	7.74%
Dec	49,763	45,962	3,801	7.64%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

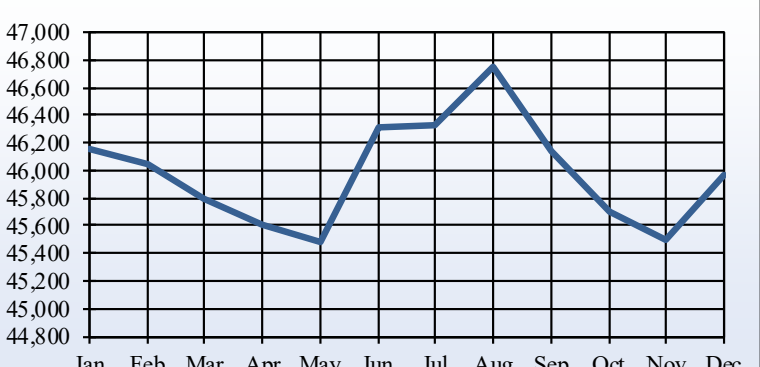
Average Monthly Labor Force, 2007-2016



Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, 2007-2016



Average Monthly Employment, 2007-2016



Jobs By Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

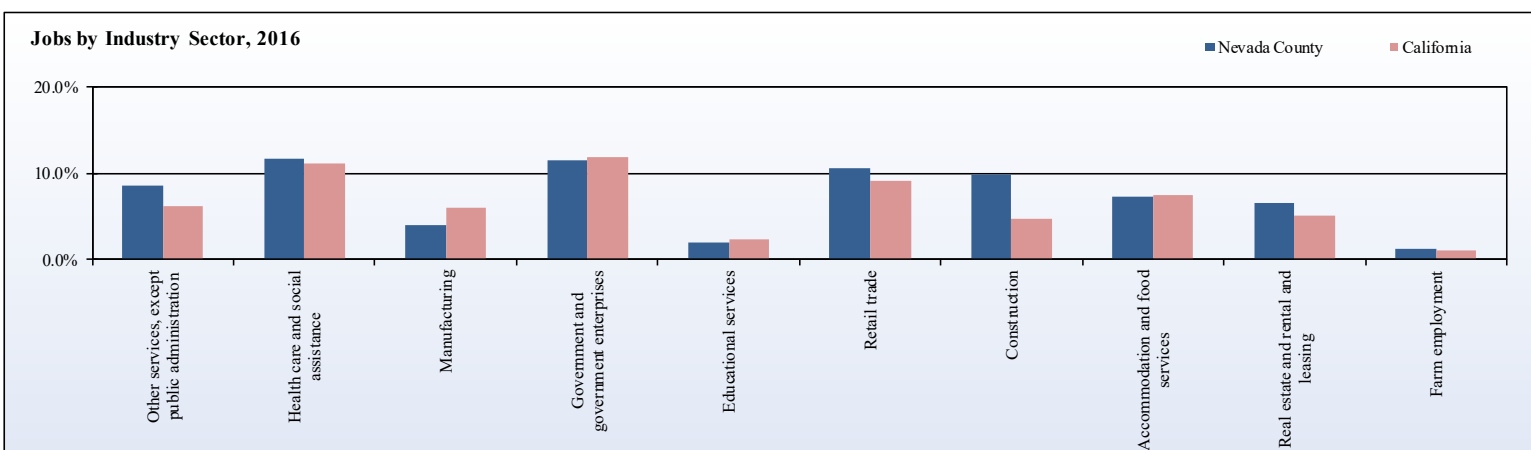
Jobs by industry is a useful measure of the economic diversity and potential resilience of the local economy, and is thus of great utility to local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations. A county with a large proportion of its jobs concentrated in a few industry sectors may be more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

The largest-employing industries in Nevada County in 2016 were health care and social assistance, government and government enterprises, and retail trade. In 2016, Nevada County's construction and arts/entertainment/recreation sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Nevada County's information, transportation/warehousing and manufacturing sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average.

Jobs by Industry, Nevada County, 2016

Industry	Nevada County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	693	1.3%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	368	0.7%	1.1%
Mining	313	0.6%	0.3%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	5,318	9.8%	4.7%
Manufacturing	2,178	4.0%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	3.8%
Retail trade	5,722	10.6%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	709	1.3%	3.8%
Information	593	1.1%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	1,842	3.4%	4.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,542	6.5%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4,581	8.5%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	100	0.2%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	2,325	4.3%	6.4%
Educational services	1,040	1.9%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	6,337	11.7%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,522	4.7%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	3,999	7.4%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	4,696	8.7%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	6,264	11.6%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	1,054	1.9%	n/a
Total Jobs	54,196	100.0%	100.0%

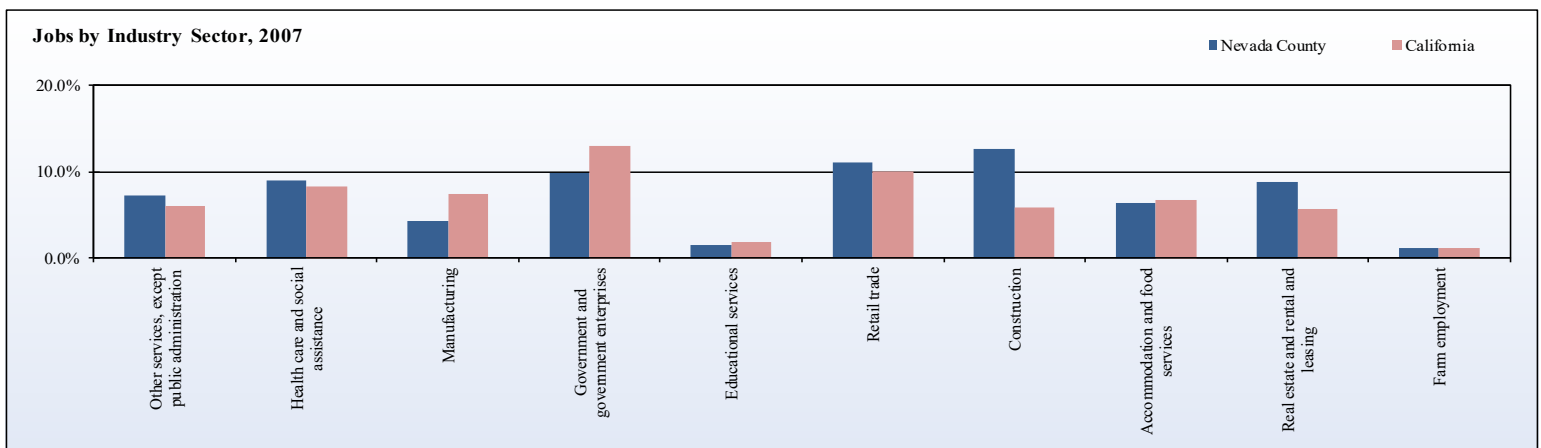
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Jobs by Industry, Nevada County, 2007

Industry	Nevada County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	684	1.2%	1.1%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	491	0.8%	1.0%
Mining	241	n/a	0.2%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	7,368	12.6%	5.9%
Manufacturing	2,518	4.3%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	881	1.5%	3.8%
Retail trade	6,486	11.1%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	0.0%	2.9%
Information	737	1.3%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	2,322	4.0%	4.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,156	8.8%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,250	9.0%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	97	0.2%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	3,000	5.1%	6.4%
Educational services	842	1.4%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	5,237	8.9%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,506	4.3%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	3,770	6.4%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	4,245	7.2%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	5,807	9.9%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	918	1.6%	n/a
Total Jobs	58,556	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Total Personal Income

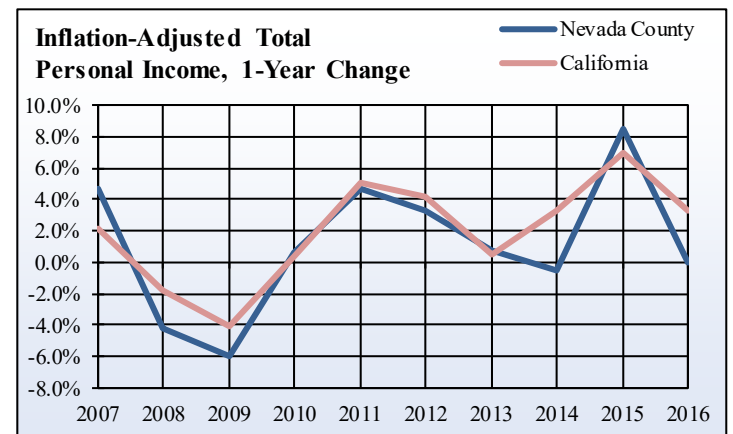
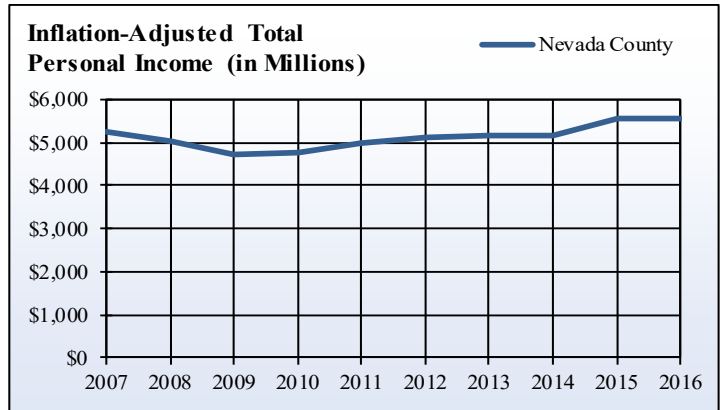
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Total personal income in Nevada County grew gradually overall between 2007-2016, with the exceptions of 2008 and 2009 when it experienced slight declines. Total personal income in Nevada County experienced its most significant growth in 2015. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Nevada County increased by over three hundred million dollars between 2007 and 2016.



Total Personal Income, Nevada County

Year	Nevada County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars (2016)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2007	\$4,384	4.7%	\$5,228	4.7%	2.1%
2008	\$4,381	-0.1%	\$5,011	-4.2%	-1.8%
2009	\$4,122	-5.9%	\$4,713	-5.9%	-4.1%
2010	\$4,255	3.2%	\$4,740	0.6%	0.4%
2011	\$4,527	6.4%	\$4,963	4.7%	5.1%
2012	\$4,813	6.3%	\$5,126	3.3%	4.1%
2013	\$4,925	2.3%	\$5,162	0.7%	0.5%
2014	\$4,976	1.0%	\$5,135	-0.5%	3.2%
2015	\$5,470	9.9%	\$5,570	8.5%	7.0%
2016	\$5,569	1.8%	\$5,569	0.0%	3.3%

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

Components of Personal Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

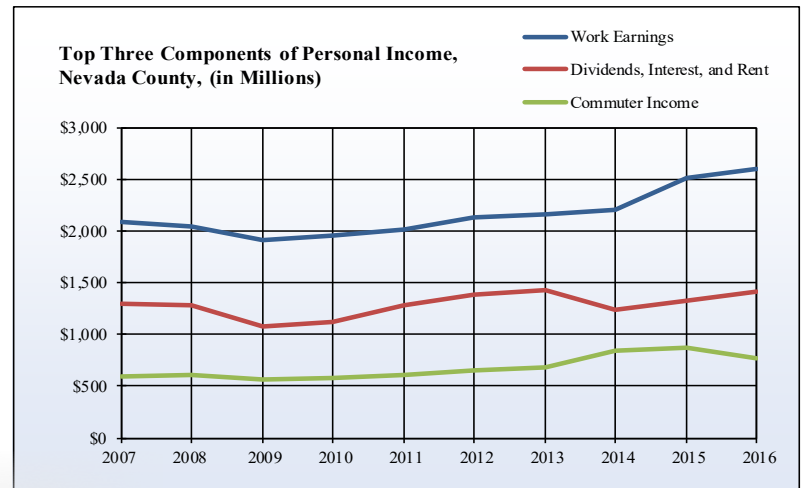
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income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

The primary components of personal income in Nevada County were work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and commuter income. A significantly larger portion of Nevada County's personal income derived from retirement and veterans benefits when compared to the statewide average. While California witnessed a massive 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, Nevada County experienced only a 2.9 percent increase in commuter income.

Components of Total Personal Income, Nevada County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	46.8%	71.6%	2.4%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-5.0%	-7.4%	2.4%	3.3%
Commuter Income	13.9%	-0.1%	2.9%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	25.4%	20.8%	0.9%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	8.2%	4.2%	5.7%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	7.9%	7.5%	8.2%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	1.0%	1.6%	5.0%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.2%	0.2%	-1.0%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	0.7%	0.4%	11.5%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.2%	0.4%	10.8%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.3%	0.3%	337.0%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.2%	0.2%	2.3%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.2%	0.2%	12.9%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	2.7%	4.1%

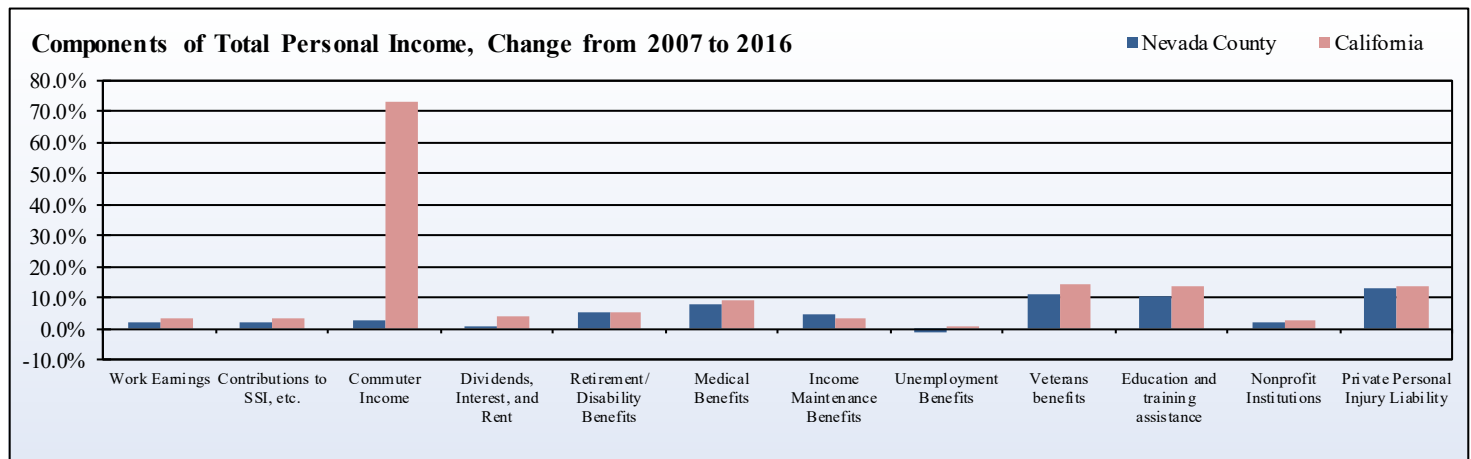
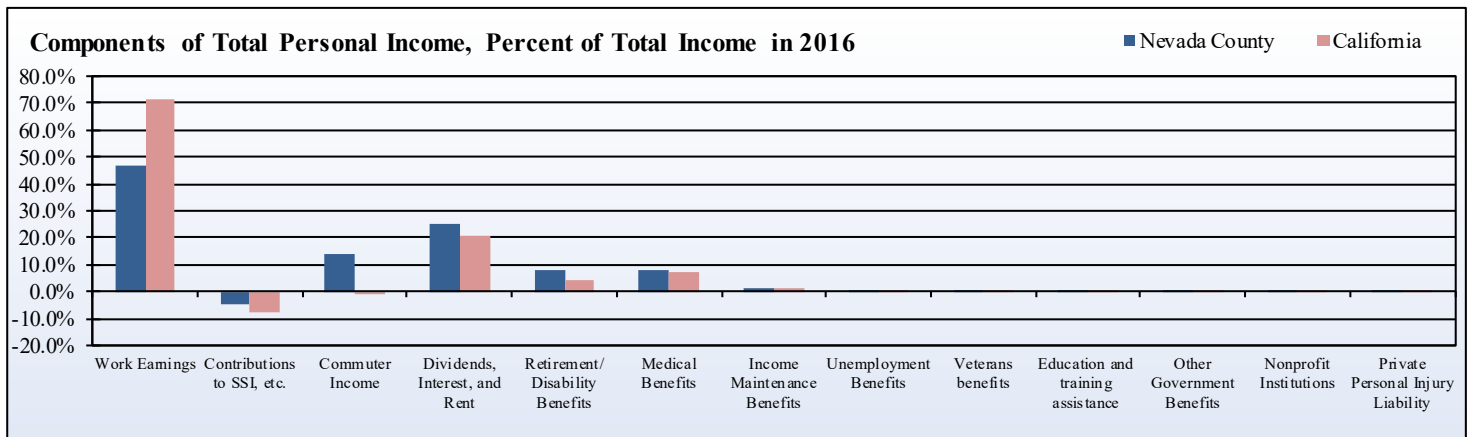
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



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

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	\$2,091.4	\$2,048.5	\$1,918.3	\$1,958.2	\$2,010.5	\$2,123.4	\$2,162.6	\$2,197.4	\$2,506.5	\$2,603.7
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-\$223.5	-\$224.1	-\$218.0	-\$219.9	-\$206.8	-\$211.1	-\$238.5	-\$246.5	-\$261.4	-\$276.2
Commuter Income	\$599.3	\$605.6	\$571.3	\$576.8	\$611.7	\$647.9	\$678.8	\$848.1	\$876.8	\$774.2
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	\$1,295.8	\$1,279.0	\$1,078.8	\$1,119.6	\$1,279.2	\$1,390.8	\$1,424.0	\$1,235.8	\$1,328.6	\$1,412.4
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	\$289.5	\$305.2	\$336.5	\$350.0	\$360.0	\$383.3	\$401.4	\$416.3	\$441.7	\$454.8
Medical Benefits	\$241.4	\$255.5	\$276.7	\$298.7	\$312.6	\$328.0	\$355.9	\$382.4	\$422.5	\$440.6
Income Maintenance Benefits	\$36.7	\$40.0	\$46.0	\$49.3	\$50.4	\$51.7	\$53.1	\$54.8	\$54.7	\$55.2
Unemployment Benefits	\$12.9	\$22.5	\$51.9	\$58.4	\$45.4	\$35.7	\$26.8	\$15.0	\$12.9	\$11.5
Veterans benefits	\$17.8	\$20.0	\$21.6	\$23.7	\$24.8	\$27.9	\$33.6	\$35.4	\$37.4	\$38.4
Education and training assistance	\$6.2	\$6.8	\$8.3	\$9.7	\$10.3	\$11.1	\$11.4	\$11.8	\$12.0	\$13.0
Other Government Benefits	\$0.5	\$27.9	\$11.7	\$25.1	\$22.9	\$3.5	\$2.8	\$12.0	\$15.6	\$16.3
Nonprofit Institutions	\$10.5	\$10.2	\$10.9	\$12.1	\$11.6	\$12.3	\$12.3	\$12.7	\$12.6	\$12.8
Private Personal Injury Liability	\$5.4	\$7.9	\$8.4	\$8.4	\$11.2	\$8.3	\$7.8	\$8.9	\$10.6	\$12.4
Total Personal Income	\$4,384.1	\$4,405.1	\$4,122.3	\$4,270.2	\$4,543.8	\$4,812.8	\$4,931.9	\$4,984.1	\$5,470.4	\$5,569.2

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



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

Per Capita Income

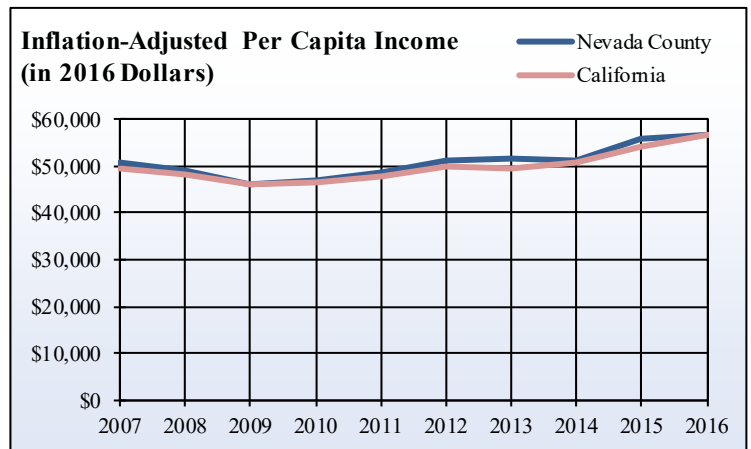
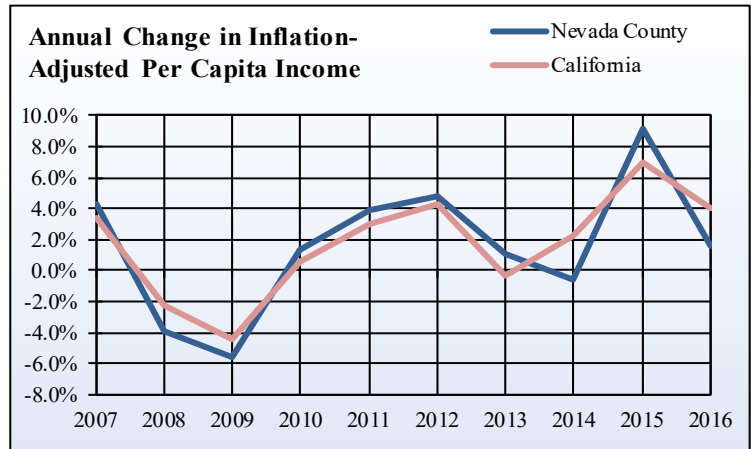
What is it?

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

How is it used?

Per capita income is one of the most commonly used indicators of the general economic well-being of a county. Changes in this variable may indicate changes in a county's standard of living or the availability of resources to individuals and families. Per capita income also tends to follow long-term business cycles, rising during expansions and falling during recessions. Income influences individual buying power and therefore affects consumer choices and local retail sales.

Per capita income in Nevada County grew modestly between 2010 and 2016. Per capita income in Nevada County experienced its most significant growth in 2015. Between 2007 and 2016, Nevada County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly equal to the statewide average.



Per Capita Income, Nevada County

Year	Nevada County Nominal Per Capita Income	Nevada County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Nevada County	California	Nevada County	California
2007	\$ 44,550	4.3%	\$ 50,913	\$ 49,366	4.3%	3.4%
2008	\$ 44,444	-0.2%	\$ 48,905	\$ 48,255	-3.9%	-2.2%
2009	\$ 41,822	-5.9%	\$ 46,192	\$ 46,117	-5.5%	-4.4%
2010	\$ 43,120	3.1%	\$ 46,839	\$ 46,395	1.4%	0.6%
2011	\$ 46,225	7.2%	\$ 48,693	\$ 47,775	4.0%	3.0%
2012	\$ 49,433	6.9%	\$ 51,007	\$ 49,819	4.8%	4.3%
2013	\$ 50,683	2.5%	\$ 51,544	\$ 49,674	1.1%	-0.3%
2014	\$ 51,175	1.0%	\$ 51,221	\$ 50,790	-0.6%	2.2%
2015	\$ 55,799	9.0%	\$ 55,891	\$ 54,318	9.1%	6.9%
2016	\$ 56,774	1.7%	\$ 56,774	\$ 56,532	1.6%	4.1%

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

Earnings By Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

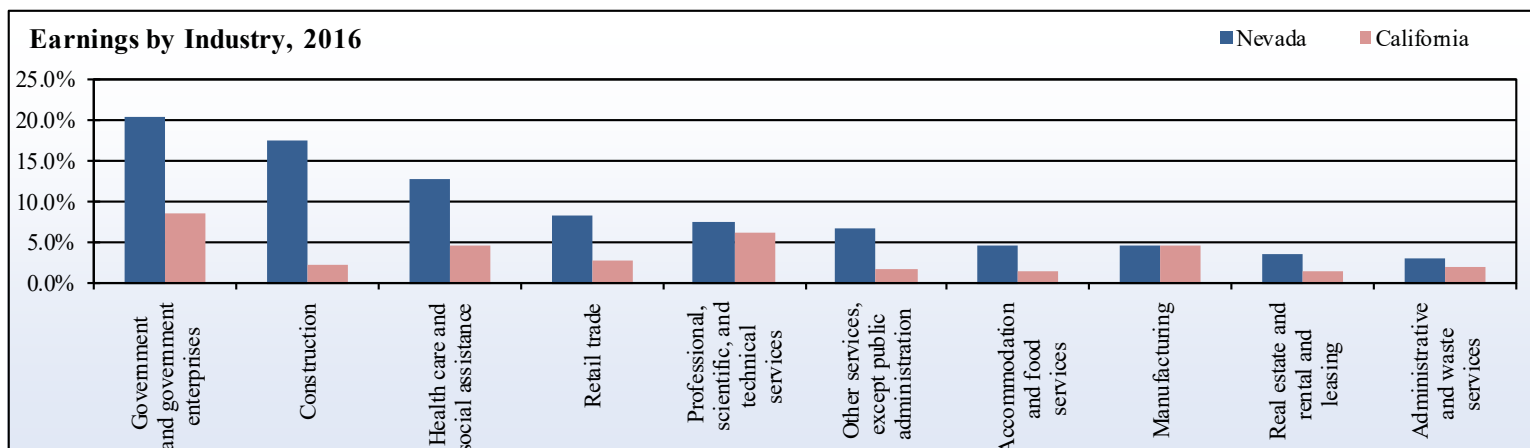
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how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

In 2016, nearly 50 percent of Nevada County's reported earnings derived from either the government, construction or health care sectors. The percentage of Nevada County's total earnings derived from the construction sector was over three times the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information, farming and company/enterprise management sectors were exceedingly less substantial than the statewide average.

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

Industry	Nevada County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	- \$ 0.1	0.0%	0.7%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$ 12.8	0.5%	0.3%
Mining	\$ 3.0	0.1%	0.3%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	\$ 452.0	17.4%	2.3%
Manufacturing	\$ 119.4	4.6%	4.7%
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	2.4%
Retail trade	\$ 215.9	8.3%	2.8%
Transportation and warehousing	\$ 27.7	1.1%	1.4%
Information	\$ 44.4	1.7%	3.0%
Finance and insurance	\$ 67.2	2.6%	2.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$ 93.3	3.6%	1.6%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$ 196.7	7.6%	6.1%
Management of companies and enterprises	\$ 5.1	0.2%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	\$ 81.8	3.1%	2.0%
Educational services	\$ 18.4	0.7%	0.8%
Health care and social assistance	\$ 331.4	12.7%	4.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$ 62.6	2.4%	0.8%
Accommodation and food services	\$ 120.0	4.6%	1.6%
Other services, except public administration	\$ 173.9	6.7%	1.8%
Government and government enterprises	\$ 530.2	20.4%	8.7%
Value of withheld "(D)" earnings	\$48.0	1.8%	n/a
Total Earnings by Place of Work	\$ 2,603.7	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Median Household Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

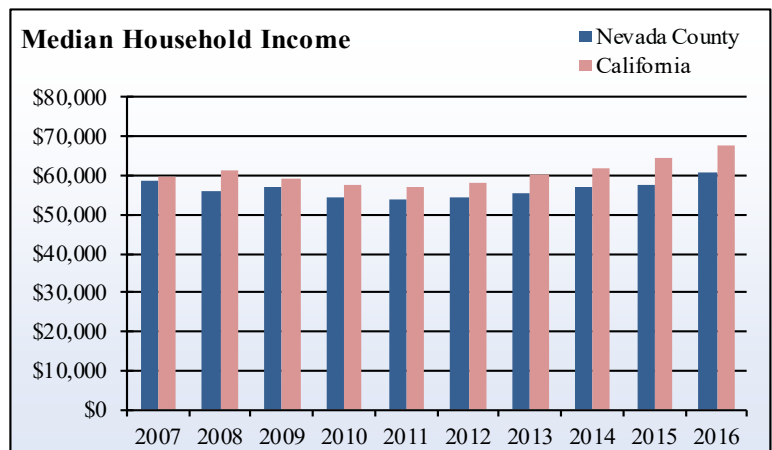
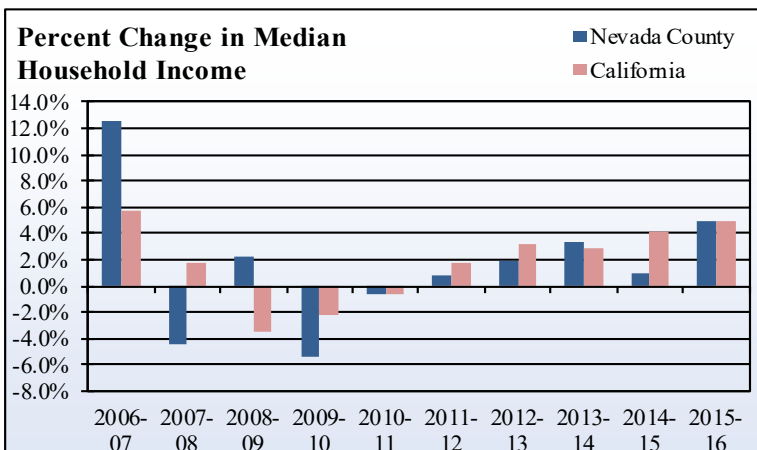
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends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

Median household income in Nevada County fluctuated, but ultimately experienced little overall change between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Nevada County increased by roughly 3 percent between 2007 and 2016. Nevada County consistently maintained a median household income \$1,000-\$8,000 less than California as a whole.

Median Household Income (Nominal), Nevada County

Year	County	California
2007	\$58,658	\$59,928
2008	\$56,030	\$61,017
2009	\$57,250	\$58,925
2010	\$54,154	\$57,664
2011	\$53,833	\$57,275
2012	\$54,230	\$58,322
2013	\$55,246	\$60,185
2014	\$57,118	\$61,927
2015	\$57,627	\$64,483
2016	\$60,501	\$67,715

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



Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

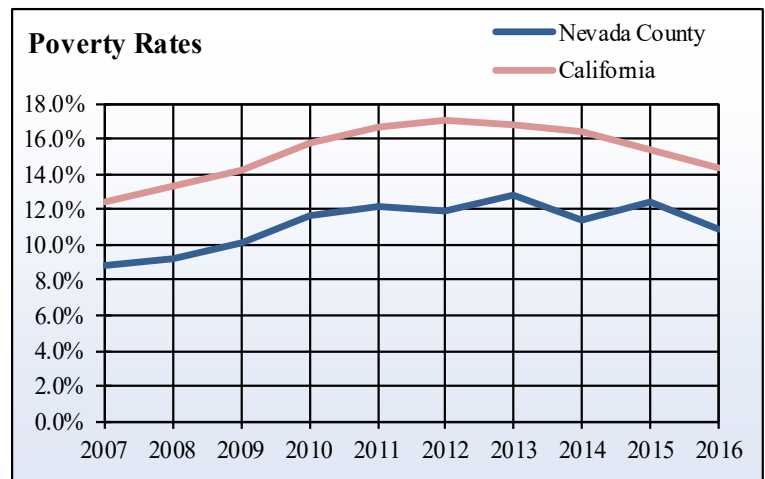
Poverty rates in Nevada County rose gradually between 2007 and 2013. Nevada County's poverty rate was at its lowest of 8.8 percent in 2007 and its highest of 12.8 percent in 2013. Nevada County's poverty rates consistently remained lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.



Poverty Rates, Nevada County

Year	County	California
2007	8.8%	12.4%
2008	9.2%	13.3%
2009	10.1%	14.2%
2010	11.7%	15.8%
2011	12.1%	16.6%
2012	11.9%	17.0%
2013	12.8%	16.8%
2014	11.4%	16.4%
2015	12.4%	15.4%
2016	10.9%	14.4%

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



Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

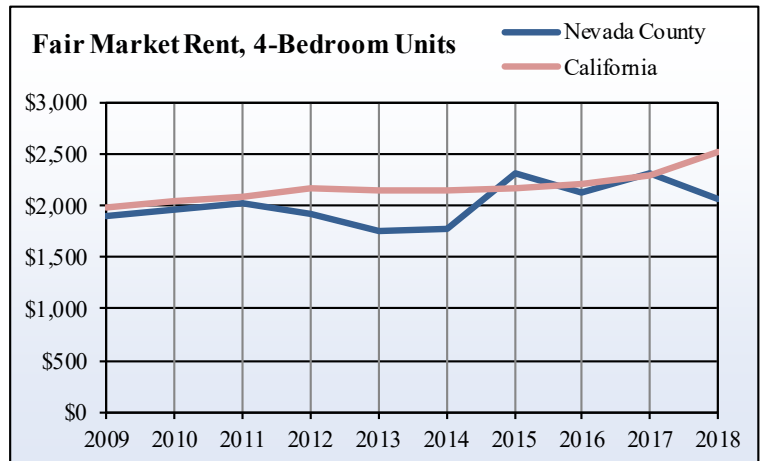
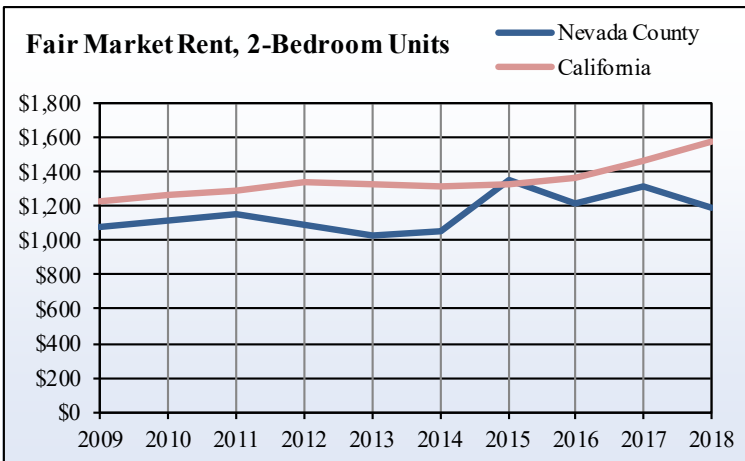
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county, and is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates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

Fair market rent in Nevada County increased considerably across all unit sizes in 2015, but otherwise were relative stable and exhibited only modest increases during the study period.

Fair Market Rent, Nevada County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	\$704	\$822	\$1,083	\$1,564	\$1,903
2010	\$726	\$848	\$1,117	\$1,613	\$1,963
2011	\$745	\$870	\$1,146	\$1,655	\$2,014
2012	\$709	\$828	\$1,091	\$1,575	\$1,917
2013	\$775	\$780	\$1,034	\$1,524	\$1,762
2014	\$785	\$790	\$1,047	\$1,543	\$1,784
2015	\$1,016	\$1,023	\$1,355	\$1,997	\$2,309
2016	\$792	\$908	\$1,216	\$1,772	\$2,123
2017	\$830	\$985	\$1,309	\$1,906	\$2,306
2018	\$757	\$892	\$1,186	\$1,725	\$2,075

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



SOCIAL INDICATORS

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

Nevada County crime rates grew steadily between 2007 and 2016, with the exceptions of 2011 and 2014. Nevada County’s crime rates consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates from 2007-2016. Voter registration rates in Nevada County rose gradually from 2002-2016. Nevada County experienced a greater percentage of voter participation every year between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average. Causes of death in Nevada County differed very little from the statewide averages except for slightly higher rates of pulmonary disease.

The number of TANF/CalWORKS recipients in Nevada County fluctuated but experienced little overall change between 2007 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWorks per capita in Nevada County were roughly 2 percent lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016. The number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Nevada County increased to over double its 2007 total; seeing its greatest increase of nearly 9 percent in 2014. Nevada County’s increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrors statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a smaller percentage of Nevada County’s population when compared to the statewide average.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Nevada County had a higher percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who attained college degrees. Nevada County consistently maintained a much higher percentage of high school dropouts and a lower percentage of graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. SAT scores in Nevada County experienced very little change between 2006 and 2016, and were consistently two or more deviations above the statewide average. Nevada County maintained a lower percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal and English Language Learner (ELL) programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017.



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Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

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

How is it used?

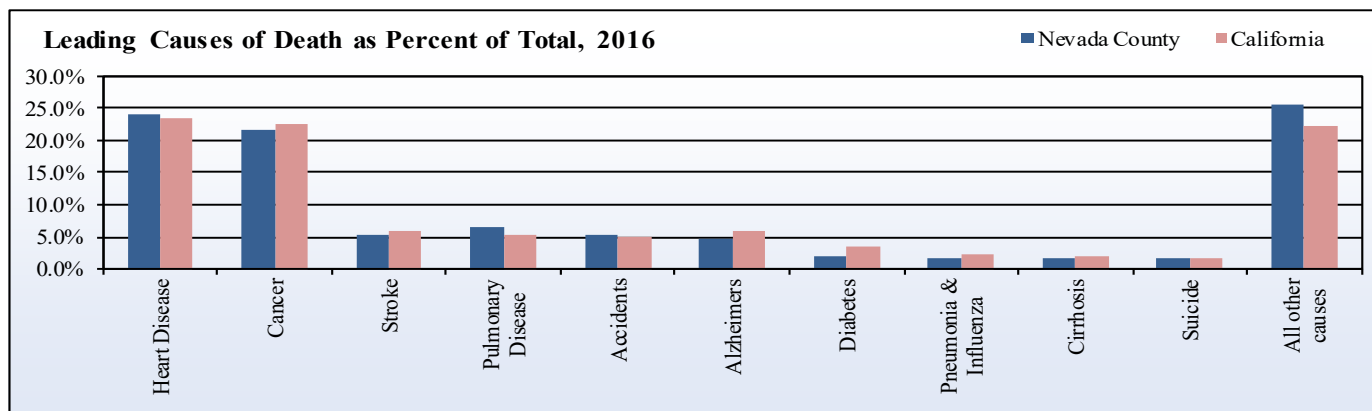
Cause of death statistics provide important insights into the overall health of a region, and can be used by health care practitioners and social service providers to coordinate disease prevention and educational efforts. If death rates for preventable causes are greater than those for other counties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

Like the rest of California in 2016, Nevada County's leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer. Causes of death in Nevada County differed very little from the statewide averages except for slightly higher rates of pulmonary disease.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Nevada County	California
Heart Disease	23.9%	23.5%
Cancer	21.8%	22.7%
Stroke	5.4%	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	6.6%	5.2%
Accidents	5.4%	5.0%
Alzheimer's	4.6%	5.9%
Diabetes	1.9%	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	1.7%	2.3%
Cirrhosis	1.6%	2.0%
Suicide	1.7%	1.6%
All other causes	25.5%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health



Leading Causes of Death, Nevada County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	950	915	838	890	998	990	1,015	945	1,004	1,023
Heart Disease	251	234	197	195	216	229	227	215	209	245
Cancer	239	222	212	223	250	241	237	238	222	223
Stroke	65	60	48	73	49	48	49	50	70	55
Pulmonary Disease	58	55	58	76	65	62	84	53	85	68
Accidents	42	46	37	36	41	60	62	55	45	55
Alzheimer's	24	29	27	29	71	61	68	66	68	47
Diabetes	15	21	14	13	19	12	10	16	18	19
Pneumonia & Influenza	25	24	15	17	29	26	18	21	29	17
Cirrhosis	12	16	8	17	11	15	14	15	13	16
Suicide	24	17	22	13	27	23	20	24	26	17
All other causes	195	191	200	198	220	213	226	192	219	261

Source: California Department of Public Health



TANF-CalWORKS Caseload

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

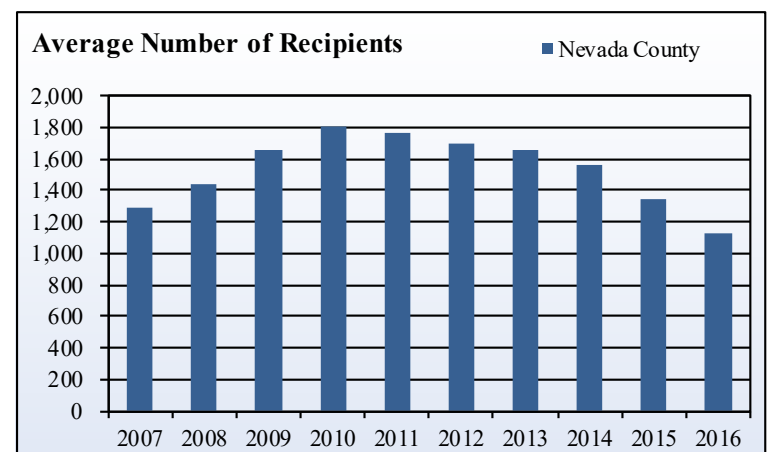
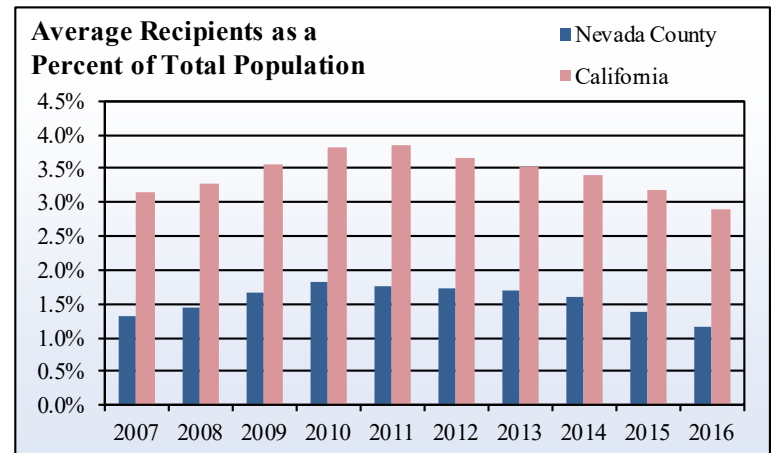
The number of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Nevada County fluctuated, but experienced little overall change between 2007 and 2016. The percent of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Nevada County remained roughly 2 percent lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.



TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Nevada County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	1,284	1.3%	3.1%
2008	1,435	1.5%	3.3%
2009	1,651	1.7%	3.6%
2010	1,802	1.8%	3.8%
2011	1,759	1.8%	3.9%
2012	1,695	1.7%	3.6%
2013	1,650	1.7%	3.5%
2014	1,559	1.6%	3.4%
2015	1,349	1.4%	3.2%
2016	1,128	1.2%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services



Medi-Cal Caseload

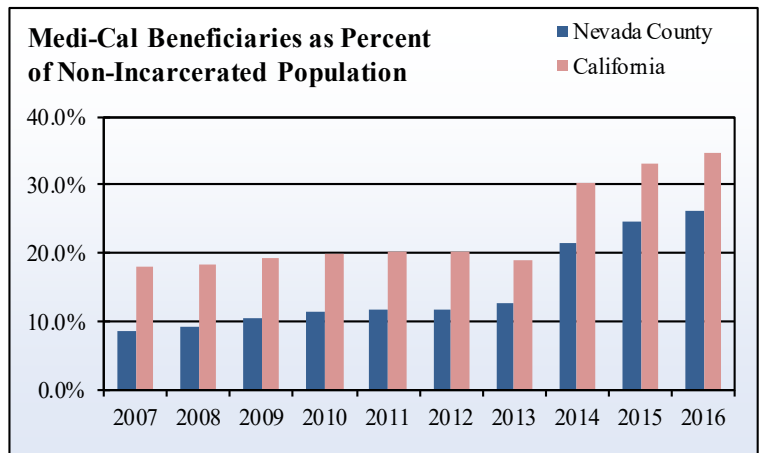
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Between 2007 and 2016, the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Nevada County increased to over double its 2007 total; seeing its greatest increase of nearly 9 percent in 2014. Nevada County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrors statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a smaller percentage of Nevada County's population when compared to the statewide average.



Medi-Cal Users, Nevada County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Non-Incarcerated Population	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	8,454	8.6%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	9,087	9.2%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	10,279	10.4%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	11,318	11.5%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	11,558	11.8%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	11,428	11.8%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	12,408	12.8%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	21,021	21.6%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	24,184	24.7%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	25,798	26.3%	13,542,960	34.6%

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services

School Free and Reduced Meal Program

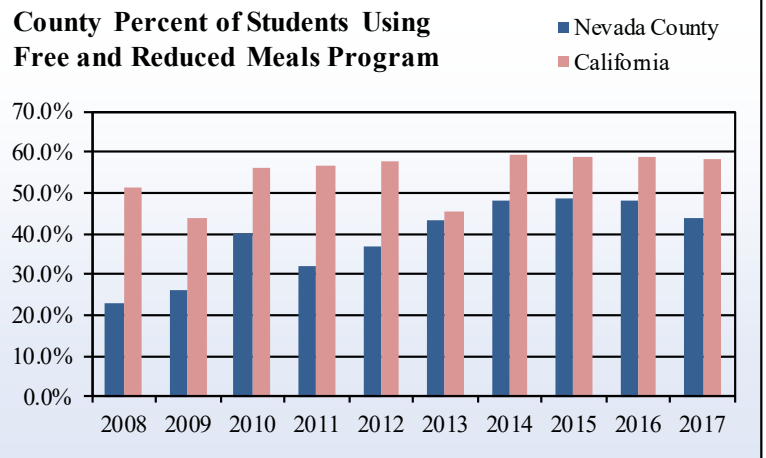
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

The percentage of Nevada County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs experienced steady growth between 2008 and 2017. Nevada County maintained a lower percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017. In 2013, when California witnessed a 10 percent drop in enrollment, enrollment in Nevada County actually increased by over 6 percent.



School Free and Reduced Meals, Nevada County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	2,879	12,721	22.6%	51.2%
2009	3,433	13,116	26.2%	44.0%
2010	5,377	13,393	40.1%	55.9%
2011	3,618	11,235	32.2%	56.7%
2012	4,052	10,986	36.9%	57.5%
2013	5,407	12,509	43.2%	45.5%
2014	5,916	12,354	47.9%	59.4%
2015	5,963	12,305	48.5%	58.6%
2016	5,806	12,016	48.3%	58.9%
2017	5,075	11,607	43.7%	58.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Educational Attainment

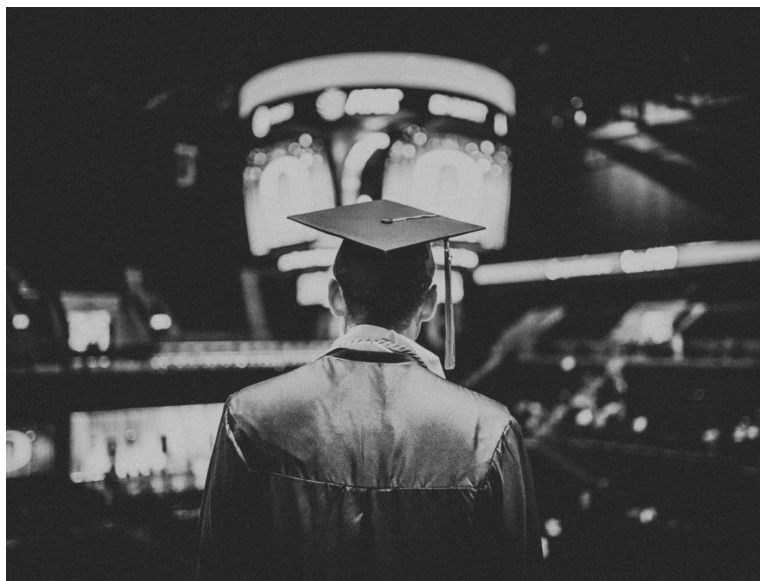
What is it?

Educational attainment is the highest degree earned or amount of schooling completed for all county residents aged 18 and older. Schooling completed in foreign countries or ungraded school systems are reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American educational system.

How is it used?

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

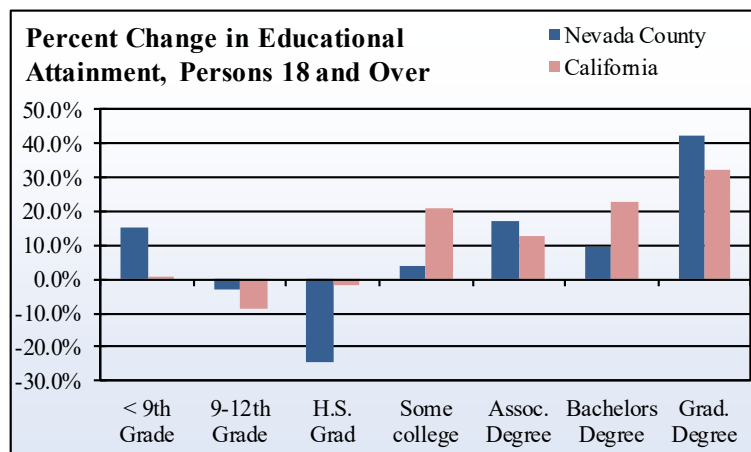
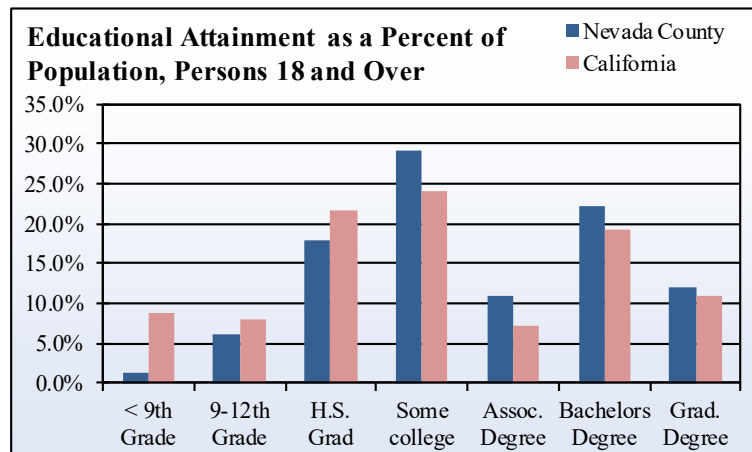
When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Nevada County had a higher percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who attained college degrees. A smaller percentage of Nevada County residents were without high school diplomas when compared to the statewide average.



Education Attainment, Nevada County

Educational Attainment	2007	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2007 to 2016 10-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	931	1,075	1.3%	8.7%	15.5%	0.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,217	5,048	6.2%	8.1%	-3.2%	-8.9%
High school graduate or equivalent	19,436	14,657	18.0%	21.6%	-24.6%	-1.8%
Some college, no degree	22,920	23,787	29.2%	24.1%	3.8%	21.0%
Associate's degree	7,578	8,877	10.9%	7.3%	17.1%	12.6%
Bachelor's degree	16,513	18,111	22.3%	19.3%	9.7%	22.8%
Graduate or professional degree	6,892	9,825	12.1%	10.9%	42.6%	32.0%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	79,487	81,380	100.0%	100.0%	2.4%	11.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2007 & 2016 1-yr estimates ACS



High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

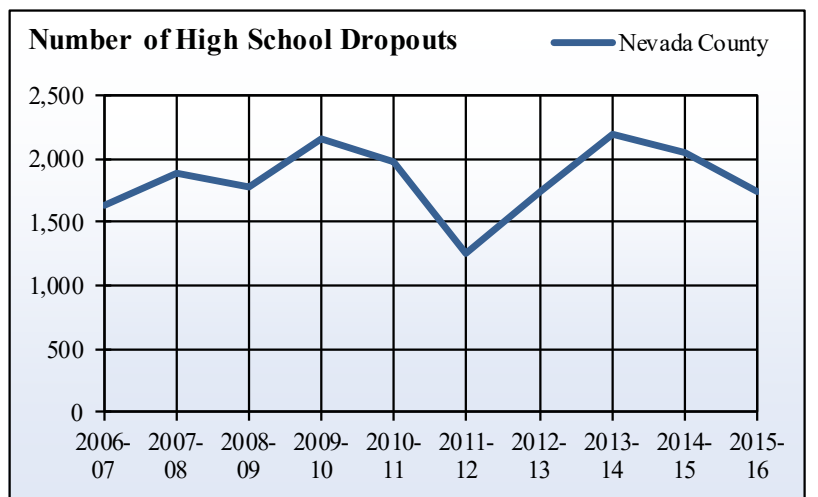
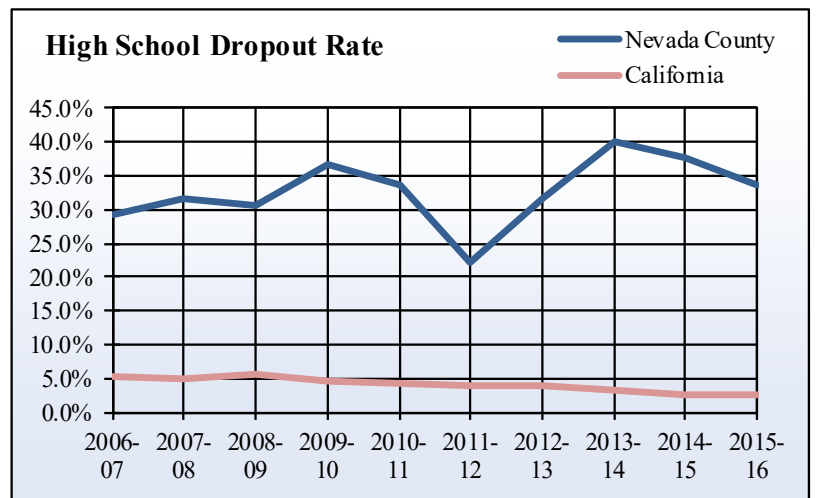
Nevada County consistently maintained a much higher percentage of high school dropouts when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. Overall, dropout rates in Nevada County changed very little between 2006 and 2016. Nevada County saw its lowest high school dropout rates of 22 percent in the 2011-2012 school year.



High School Dropouts, Nevada County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	1,640	29.2%	5.5%
2007-08	1,889	31.7%	4.9%
2008-09	1,781	30.6%	5.7%
2009-10	2,161	36.8%	4.6%
2010-11	1,983	33.6%	4.2%
2011-12	1,248	22.0%	4.0%
2012-13	1,748	31.4%	3.9%
2013-14	2,185	40.0%	3.1%
2014-15	2,047	37.5%	2.8%
2015-16	1,734	33.7%	2.6%

Source: California Department of Education



Graduates Eligible For UC & CSU Systems

What is it?

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

How is it used?

These data are an important indicator of how well a county school system is preparing its students for higher-wage employment, as a college education is generally correlated with higher earnings from employment. Counties with a low proportion of eligible high school graduates may therefore exhibit greater competition for jobs in lower-wage sectors of the regional economy.

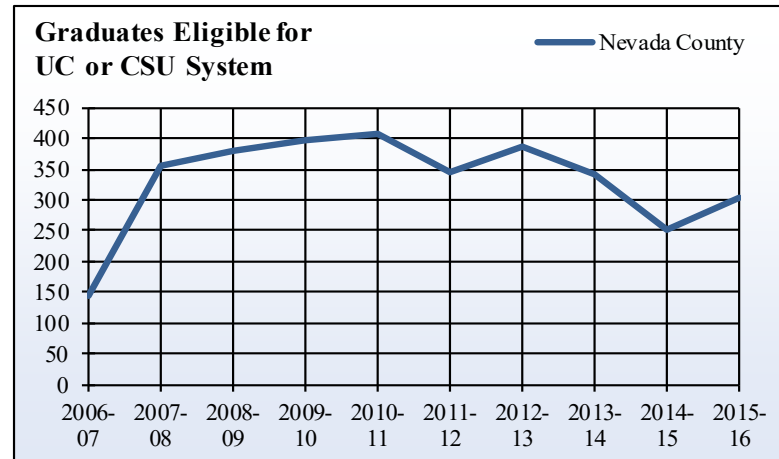
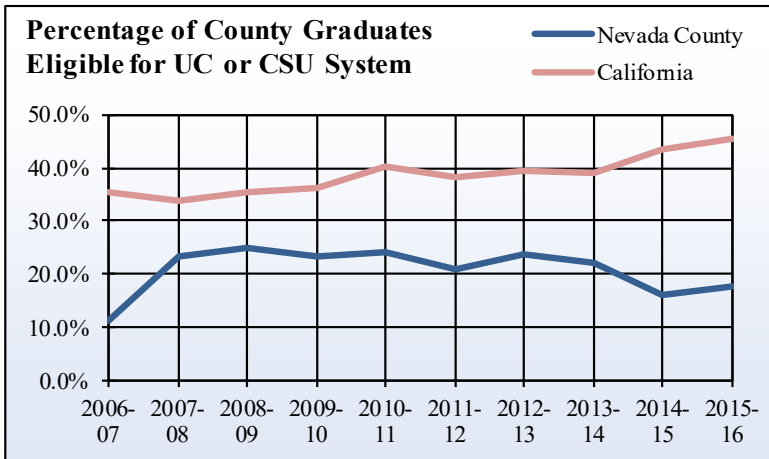
Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of Nevada County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems fluctuated, experiencing its high point during the 2008-2009 school year and its low point during the 2006-2007 school year. The percentage of Nevada County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained roughly 10-30 percent lower than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016.



Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Nevada County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Number	Nevada County	California
2006-07	144	11.3%	35.5%
2007-08	357	23.3%	33.9%
2008-09	381	25.0%	35.3%
2009-10	398	23.4%	36.3%
2010-11	406	24.1%	40.3%
2011-12	344	21.1%	38.3%
2012-13	388	23.7%	39.4%
2013-14	343	22.2%	39.0%
2014-15	251	15.9%	43.4%
2015-16	303	17.9%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education



Average SAT Scores

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

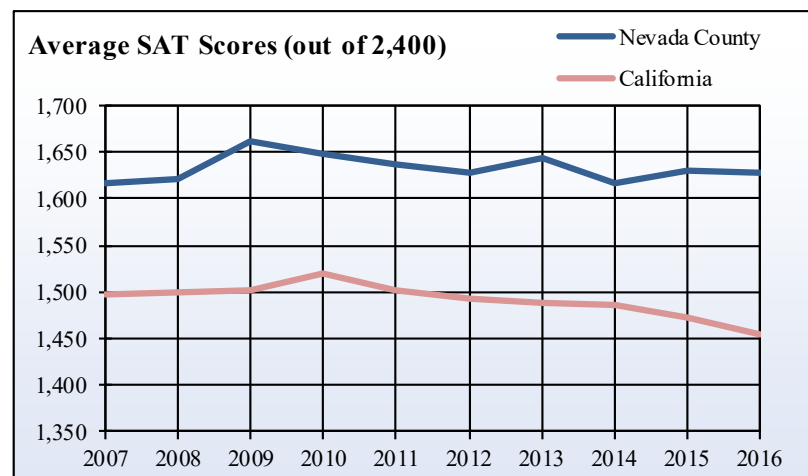
The average SAT scores in Nevada County experienced very little change between 2006 and 2016. SAT scores in Nevada County were consistently above the statewide average.

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

Year	Nevada County		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	17.4%	1,616	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	15.5%	1,621	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	13.8%	1,661	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	14.7%	1,649	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	15.5%	1,638	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	15.8%	1,629	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	14.3%	1,643	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	12.9%	1,617	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	10.9%	1,631	42.4%	1,473
2015-16	12.0%	1,629	43.5%	1,455

Source: California Department of Education

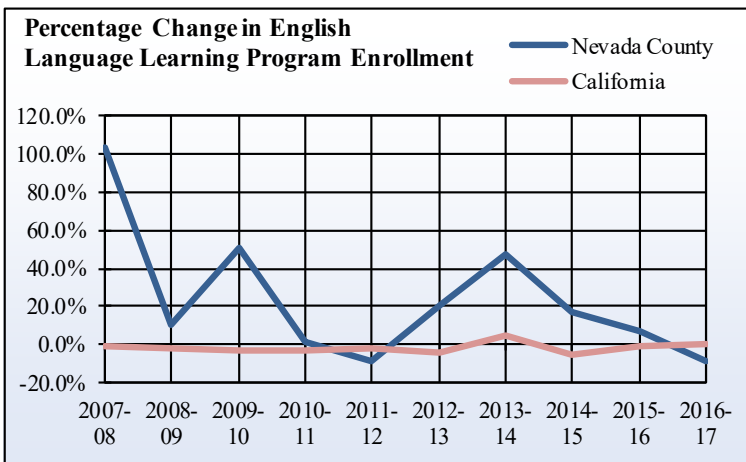
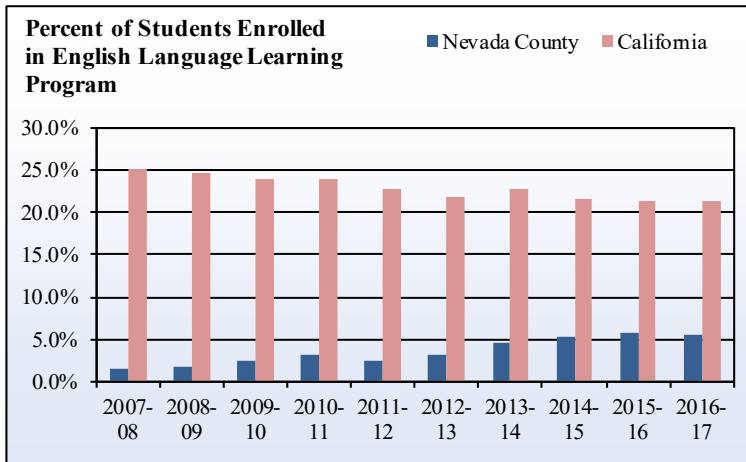
*In newly released 2016 data, the method used to calculate average SAT scores has changed, and therefore is not directly comparable to previous year's data.



English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

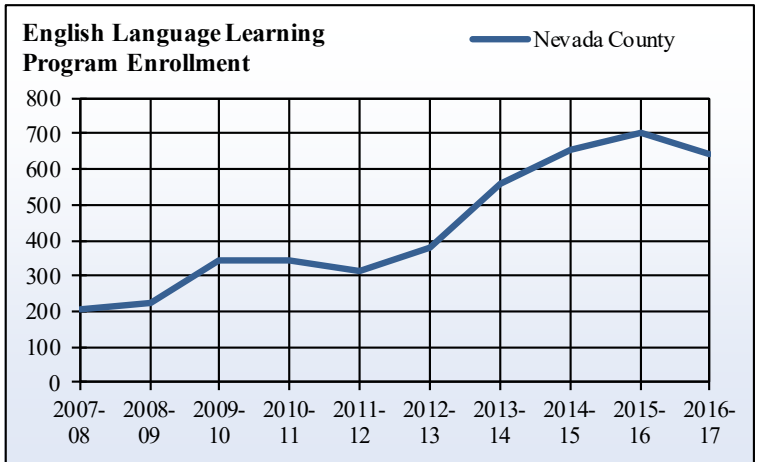
This indicator provides data on the number of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs, which were previously referred to as “English as a second language” (ESL) programs. The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment based on annual reports from individual school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



How is it used?

ELL enrollment data can be an important indicator of international migration or internal migration of non-English-speaking populations into an area. The ability and willingness of non-English speakers to learn and use English is also commonly seen as indicative of their willingness to “assimilate” into the English-speaking community, and can therefore influence their access to jobs and community resources.

ELL enrollment in Nevada County increased between 2007 and 2017, with the exceptions of the 2011-2012 and 2016-2017 school years. Overall, ELL enrollment in Nevada County rose by 438 students between 2007 and 2017. ELL enrollment in Nevada County was at its highest in the 2015-2016 school year, and its lowest in the 2007-2008 school year. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2017 the percentage of Nevada County students enrolled in ELL programs was significantly lower than the statewide average.



English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Nevada County

Year	Nevada County				California
	Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L. Students
2007-08	205	103.0%	12,721	1.6%	25.2%
2008-09	226	10.2%	13,116	1.7%	24.7%
2009-10	341	50.9%	13,393	2.5%	24.0%
2010-11	345	1.2%	11,235	3.1%	24.0%
2011-12	316	-8.4%	12,800	2.5%	22.6%
2012-13	381	20.6%	12,509	3.0%	21.7%
2013-14	560	47.0%	12,354	4.5%	22.7%
2014-15	657	17.3%	12,305	5.3%	21.5%
2015-16	701	6.7%	12,016	5.8%	21.3%
2016-17	643	-8.3%	11,607	5.5%	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Crime Rates

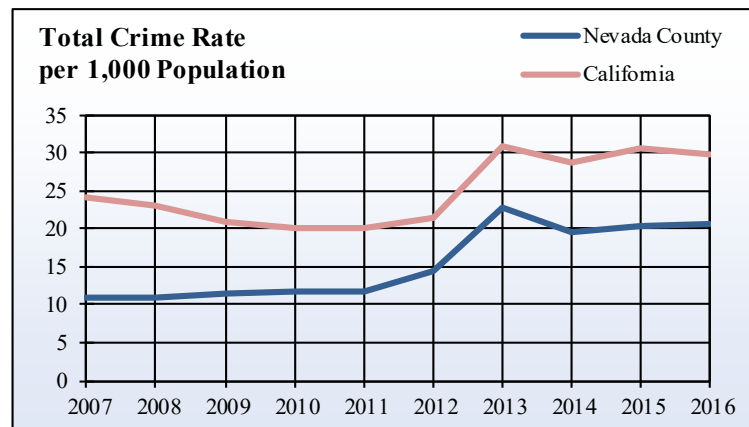
What is it?

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

How is it used?

The relative level of criminal activity in a county is a major factor in how residents perceive their quality of life. An area with a high crime rate is often seen as a much less attractive place to live than one with a low rate. However, crime rates are also dependent on other factors besides the actual incidence of criminal activity, such as the willingness of residents to report crimes to police and overall population density. Crime rates are also generally correlated with the spatial concentration of disadvantage, such as poverty and unemployment.

Nevada County crime rates grew relatively steadily between 2007 and 2016, with the exceptions of 2011 and 2014. Nevada County's crime rate was its highest in 2013 when both Nevada County and California crime rates increased significantly. Nevada County's crime rates consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates from 2007-2016.



Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Nevada County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	8.1	18.8	2.7	5.3	10.8	24.1
2008	8.3	18.0	2.7	5.1	11.0	23.0
2009	8.5	16.2	2.9	4.7	11.4	20.9
2010	8.7	15.8	3.2	4.4	11.8	20.2
2011	9.0	15.9	2.7	4.2	11.7	20.0
2012	12.0	17.2	2.5	4.3	14.5	21.5
2013	18.4	26.8	4.5	4.0	22.9	30.8
2014	16.4	24.8	3.2	4.0	19.5	28.7
2015	17.5	26.3	2.9	4.3	20.4	30.6
2016	18.4	25.5	2.2	4.2	20.6	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Property Crimes, Nevada County

Year	Motor Vehicle		Larceny Over \$400	Total
	Burglary	Theft		
2007	400	106	294	800
2008	356	142	322	820
2009	366	100	372	838
2010	438	90	330	858
2011	444	122	323	889
2012	617	155	391	1,163
2013	587	177	321	1,085
2014	528	150	282	960
2015	569	157	328	1,054
2016	468	218	383	1,069

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

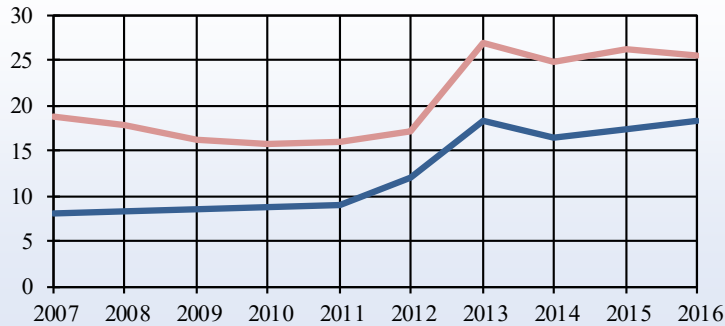
Violent Crimes, Nevada County

Year	Forcible			Aggravated Assault	Total
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery		
2007	2	12	20	233	267
2008	1	21	25	219	266
2009	1	36	17	235	289
2010	1	26	22	262	311
2011	2	19	22	225	268
2012	1	19	19	204	243
2013	2	18	21	392	433
2014	3	12	19	274	308
2015	0	17	20	252	289
2016	6	8	15	183	212

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

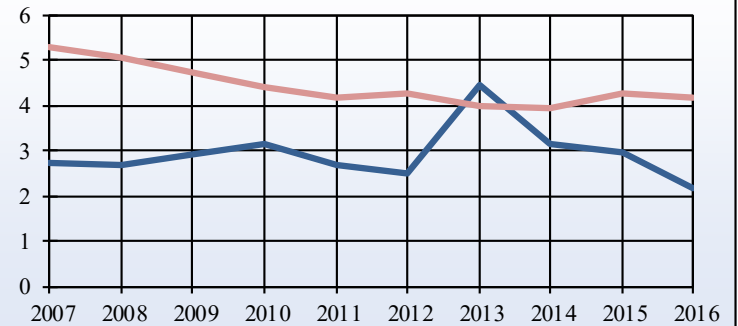
Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population

— Nevada County
— California



Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population

— Nevada County
— California



Voter Registration and Participation

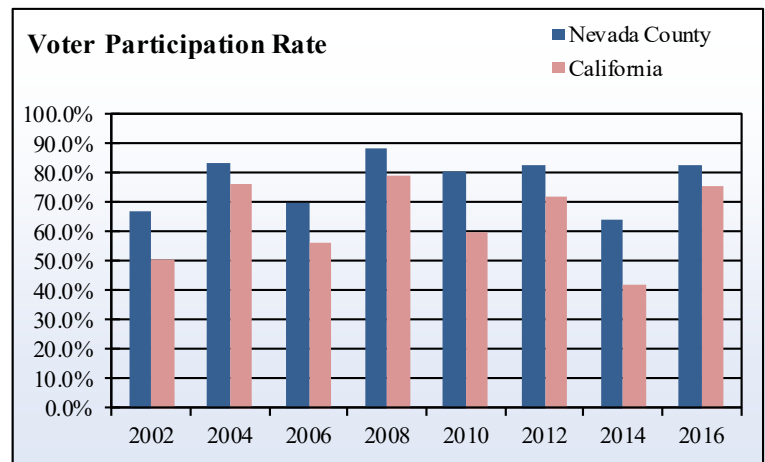
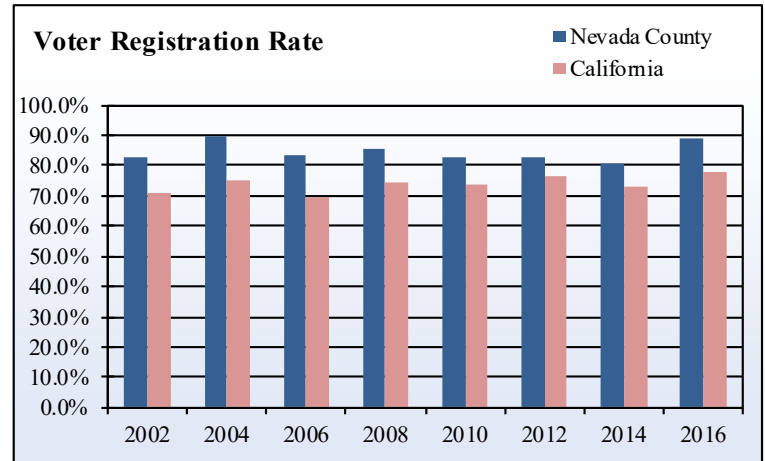
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

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



Voter Participation in General Elections, Nevada County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	72,878	60,451	40,350	82.9%	66.7%
2004	72,742	65,411	54,508	89.9%	83.3%
2006	75,467	63,174	43,996	83.7%	69.6%
2008	74,577	63,769	56,177	85.5%	88.1%
2010	74,144	61,411	49,637	82.8%	80.8%
2012	76,187	62,853	52,173	82.5%	83.0%
2014	76,731	61,690	39,629	80.4%	64.2%
2016	77,443	68,829	56,800	88.9%	82.5%

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

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

Nevada County has a small but significant agricultural sector, which provides over one percent of all jobs in the county. Nevada County's energy and utilities sector was similar to that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation of jobs, making up more than 0.5 percent of the county's jobs. Nevada County's construction sector was significantly larger than other counties in California as a proportion of overall jobs and earnings, but construction jobs have declined from 7,368 in 2007 to 5,318 in 2016, a decline of 27.8 percent. The number of manufacturing jobs in Nevada County fluctuated, but also ultimately declined between 2007 and 2016. Travel and recreation employment has remained a quite important portion of the Nevada County economy, and its contribution to overall employment in the county has consistently remained between 11 to 12 percent since 2010. Retail employment in Nevada County declined slightly in both real terms and in its contribution to overall employment during the recession, but has since remained relatively consistent in its 10 to 11 percent contribution to total employment levels. Government jobs peaked in their contribution to overall employment in Nevada County in 2010 at just over 11 percent, and only returned to a comparable level of contribution in 2015 and 2016. Government employment fluctuated considerably in both absolute and relative terms during most other years.

Nevada County's agricultural sector contributed just under one percent of the county's total earnings, while less than 0.1 percent of countywide earnings are attributable to the energy and utility sector as of 2016. Construction earnings grew slightly but decreased as an overall percentage of the economy, growing from \$416 million in 2007 to just \$451 million by 2016. Despite the steady amount of manufacturing jobs in Nevada County, manufacturing earnings in Nevada County experienced a significant decline in 2013. While earnings from travel and recreation employment have made a modest contribution to overall county earnings, they increased considerably in both absolute and relative terms between 2010 and 2014. Retail earnings declined slowly but consistently between 2009 and 2015, but subsequently rebounded with a 13 percent increase in 2015 and 2016. Government earnings, in contrast, have consistently remained between 19 and 21 percent of total county earnings since 2009, and have grown considerably in absolute terms since 2012.



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Agricultural Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Nevada County has a small but significant agricultural sector, which provides over one percent of all jobs in the county and contributes to just under one percent of all earnings. Both the number of jobs in the sector and overall earnings have remained relatively flat for the past ten years, with total jobs hovering between 650 and 690, and earnings fluctuating between \$12 million in 2009 and \$23 million in 2015 but remaining on a flat trendline.

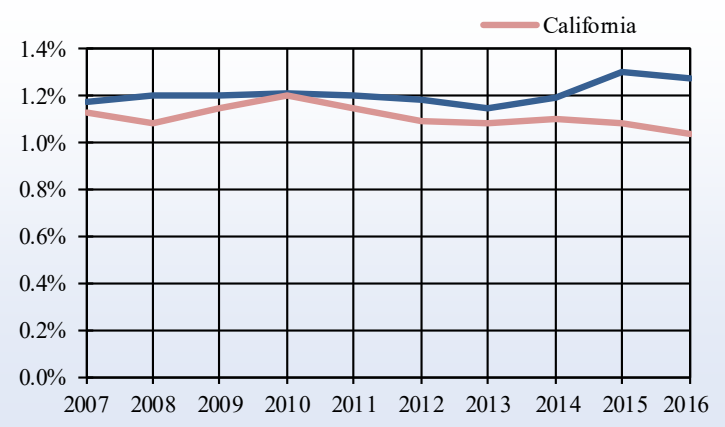


Agricultural Jobs, Nevada County

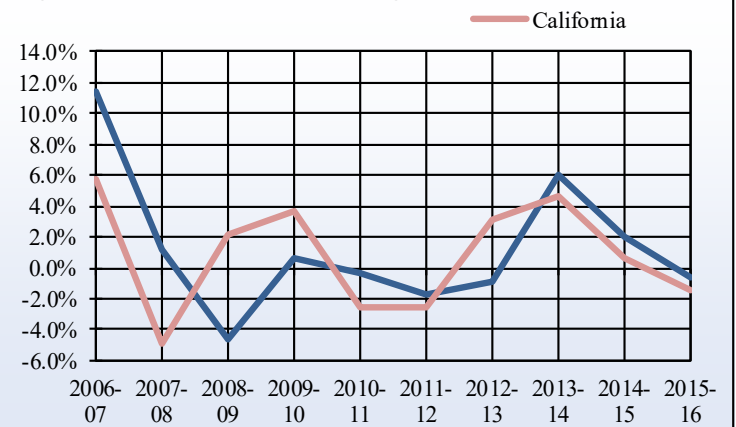
Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	683	1.2%	1.1%	11.4%	5.7%
2008	691	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	-4.9%
2009	659	1.2%	1.1%	-4.6%	2.2%
2010	663	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	3.7%
2011	661	1.2%	1.1%	-0.3%	-2.5%
2012	650	1.2%	1.1%	-1.7%	-2.6%
2013	644	1.1%	1.1%	-0.9%	3.2%
2014	683	1.2%	1.1%	6.1%	4.6%
2015	697	1.3%	1.1%	2.0%	0.6%
2016	693	1.3%	1.0%	-0.6%	-1.4%

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

Agriculture Jobs, Percent of Total



Agriculture Jobs, 1-Year Change



Agricultural Earnings

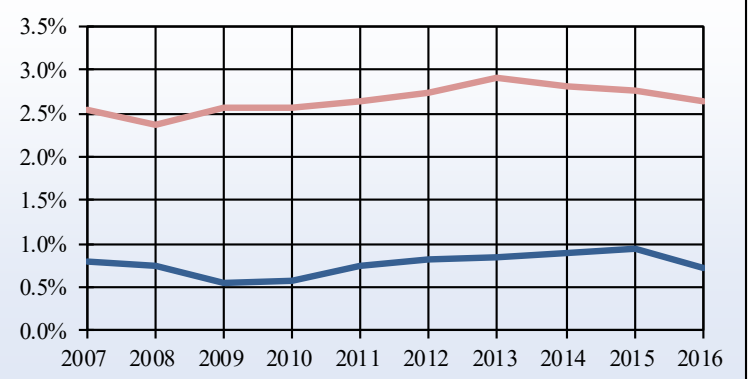


Agricultural Earnings (in Thousands), Nevada County

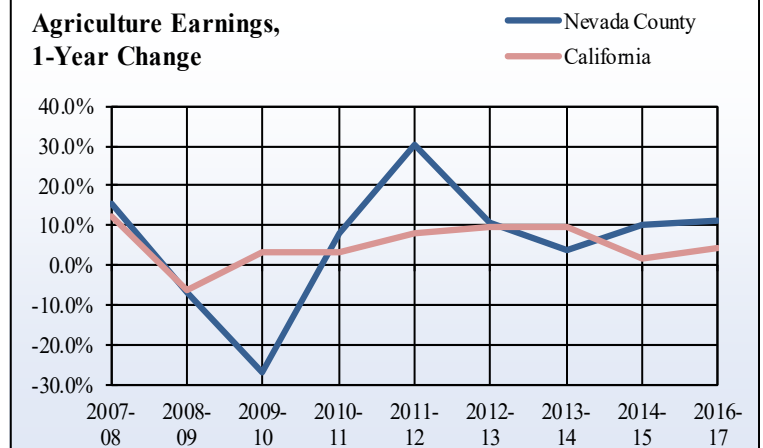
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 17,506	0.8 %	2.5%	15.4%	12.1%
2008	\$ 16,366	0.8 %	2.4%	-6.5%	-6.4%
2009	\$ 12,002	0.6 %	2.6%	-26.7%	3.4%
2010	\$ 12,954	0.6 %	2.6%	7.9%	3.1%
2011	\$ 16,871	0.7 %	2.6%	30.2%	8.1%
2012	\$ 18,668	0.8 %	2.7%	10.7%	9.9%
2013	\$ 19,404	0.9 %	2.9%	3.9%	9.5%
2014	\$ 21,345	0.9 %	2.8%	10.0%	2.0%
2015	\$ 23,760	0.9 %	2.8%	11.3%	4.6%
2016	\$ 18,864	0.7 %	2.6%	-20.6%	-0.7%

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

Agriculture Earnings, Percent of Total



Agriculture Earnings, 1-Year Change



Energy and Utilities Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Nevada County has a utilities and energy sector that is similar to that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation of jobs. Less than 0.1 percent of industry earnings are attributable to the sector as of 2016, but more than 0.5 percent of the county's jobs are in the sector, similar to state averages. The number of jobs in the sector has grown slightly between 2007 and 2016, with 313 jobs in the county as of 2016. Earnings have remained low as an overall percentage of the economy, fluctuating between several hundred thousand dollars to a high of \$1.7 million in 2011.

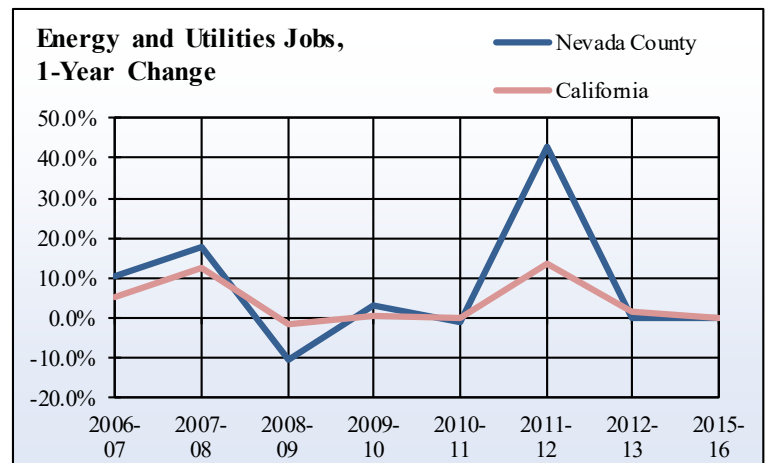
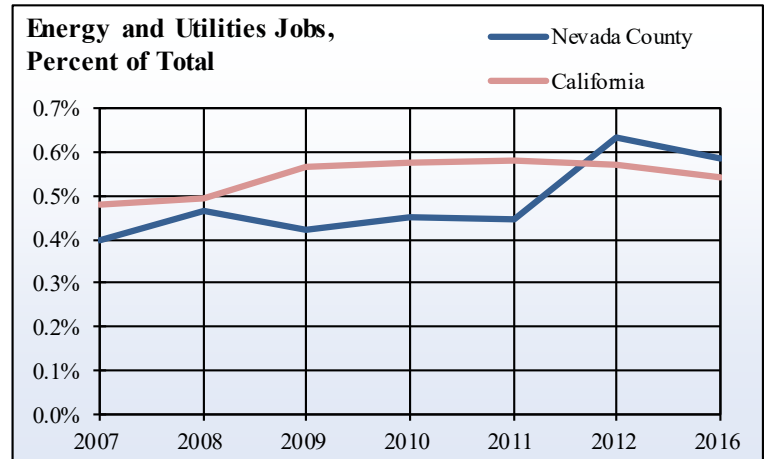


Energy and Utilities Jobs, Nevada County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	229	0.4%	0.5%	10.6%	5.0%
2008	270	0.5%	0.5%	17.9%	12.6%
2009	241	0.4%	0.6%	-10.7%	-1.8%
2010	248	0.5%	0.6%	2.9%	0.4%
2011	245	0.4%	0.6%	-1.2%	0.1%
2012	350	0.6%	0.6%	42.9%	13.5%
2013	(D)	n/a	0.6%	n/a	1.3%
2014	(D)	n/a	0.6%	n/a	1.7%
2015	(D)	n/a	0.6%	n/a	-9.3%
2016	313	0.6%	0.5%	n/a	0.0%

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

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



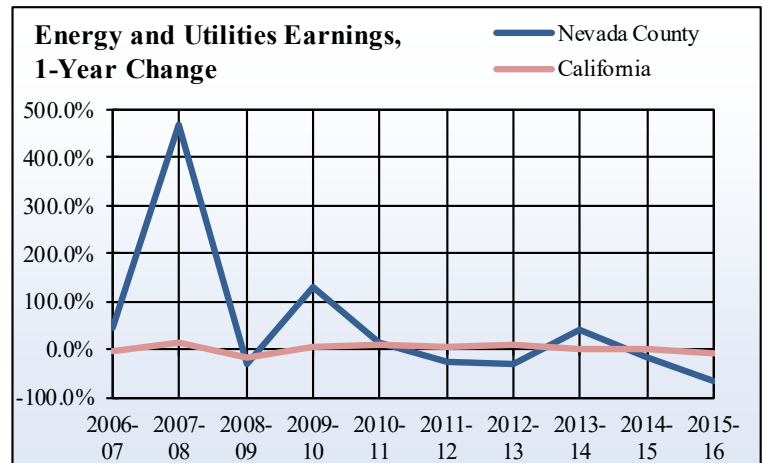
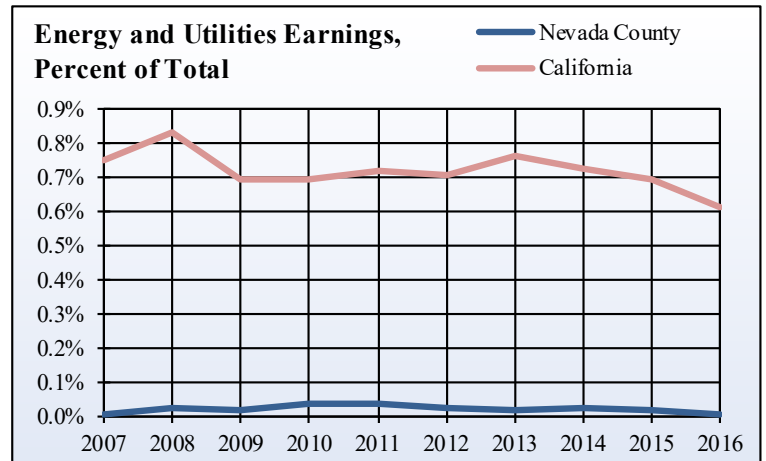
Energy and Utilities Earnings



Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Nevada County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$175	0.0%	0.7%	43.4%	-3.2%
2008	\$994	0.0%	0.8%	468.0%	13.0%
2009	\$675	0.0%	0.7%	-32.1%	-19.3%
2010	\$1,567	0.0%	0.7%	132.1%	3.9%
2011	\$1,755	0.0%	0.7%	12.0%	10.5%
2012	\$1,277	0.0%	0.7%	-27.2%	4.8%
2013	\$871	0.0%	0.8%	-31.8%	8.7%
2014	\$1,208	0.0%	0.7%	38.7%	1.5%
2015	\$1,009	0.0%	0.7%	-16.5%	1.5%
2016	\$334	0.0%	0.6%	-66.9%	-6.8%

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



Construction Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

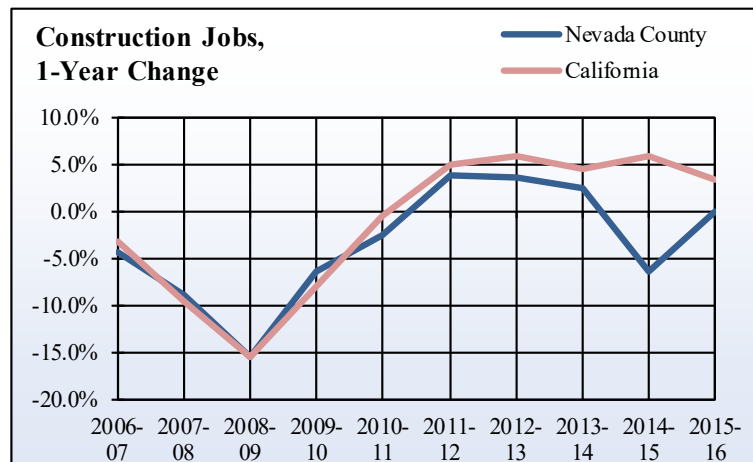
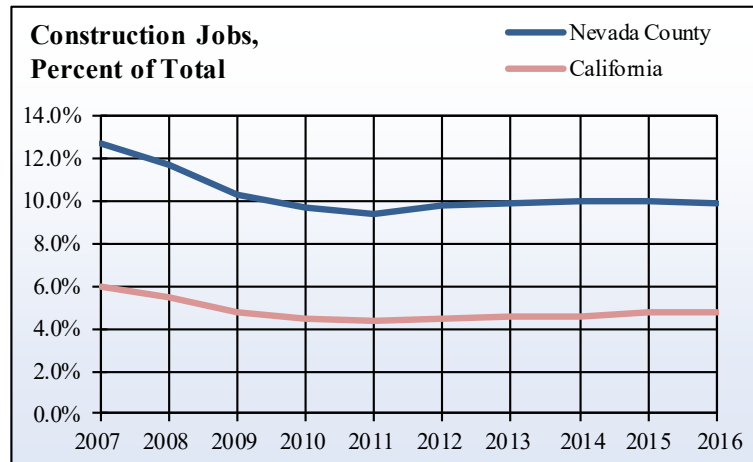
Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth, as the industry creates new and improved infrastructure for homes, businesses, and community and government institutions. Furthermore, the construction industry provides employment for a large number of blue-collar workers and generally does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

Nevada County has a construction sector that is significantly larger than other counties in California as a proportion of overall jobs and earnings, but the sector has trended downward slightly following statewide trends. Construction jobs have declined from 7,368 in 2007 to 5,318 in 2016, a decline of 27.8 percent. Construction earnings have grown slightly but decreased as an overall percentage of the economy, growing from \$416 million in 2007 to just \$451 million by 2016.

Construction Jobs, Nevada County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	7,368	12.7%	6.0%	-4.4%	-3.2%
2008	6,706	11.7%	5.5%	-9.0%	-9.6%
2009	5,661	10.3%	4.8%	-15.6%	-15.6%
2010	5,301	9.7%	4.4%	-6.4%	-8.1%
2011	5,163	9.4%	4.3%	-2.6%	-0.6%
2012	5,358	9.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.9%
2013	5,553	9.9%	4.5%	3.6%	6.0%
2014	5,690	9.9%	4.6%	2.5%	4.4%
2015	5,325	10.0%	4.7%	-6.4%	5.8%
2016	5,318	9.8%	4.7%	-0.1%	3.3%

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



Construction Earnings

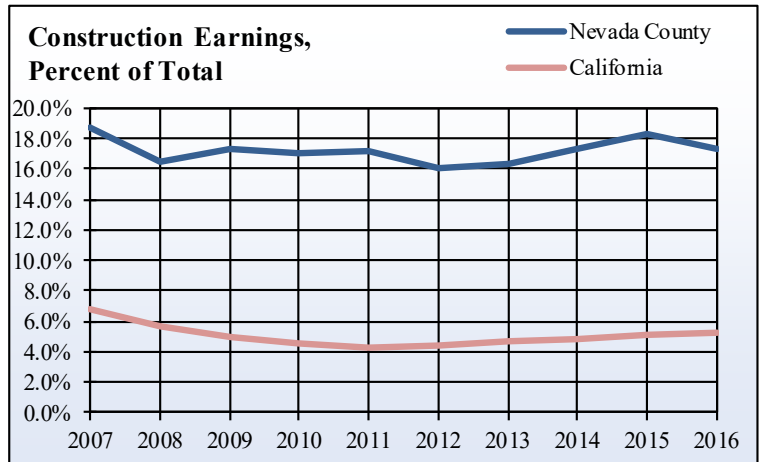


Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Nevada County

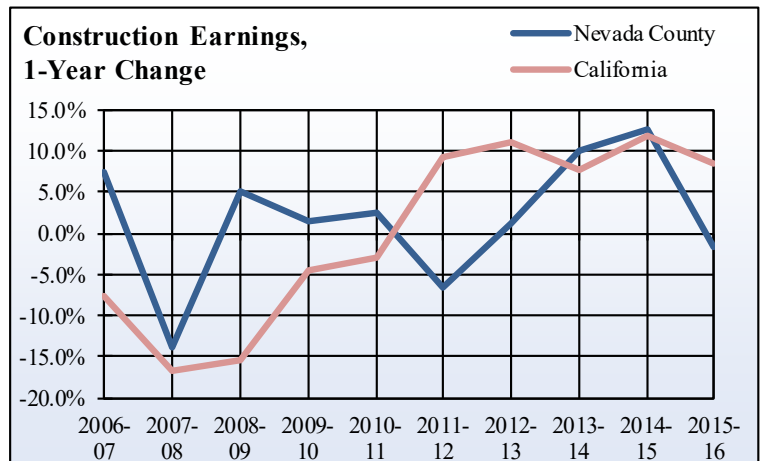
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$416,122	18.8%	6.8%	7.4%	-7.7%
2008	\$358,341	16.4%	5.6%	-13.9%	-16.7%
2009	\$376,526	17.3%	5.0%	5.1%	-15.5%
2010	\$382,075	17.1%	4.6%	1.5%	-4.5%
2011	\$391,234	17.1%	4.2%	2.4%	-3.0%
2012	\$365,745	16.0%	4.4%	-6.5%	9.3%
2013	\$370,479	16.3%	4.7%	1.3%	11.2%
2014	\$407,371	17.3%	4.9%	10.0%	7.8%
2015	\$458,934	18.3%	5.1%	12.7%	11.8%
2016	\$451,969	17.4%	5.3%	-1.5%	8.6%

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

Construction Earnings, Percent of Total



Construction Earnings, 1-Year Change



Manufacturing Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important indicator of changes to a county's economy. Counties that have a solid manufacturing base of export goods benefit from the outside revenue that these businesses bring into the county.

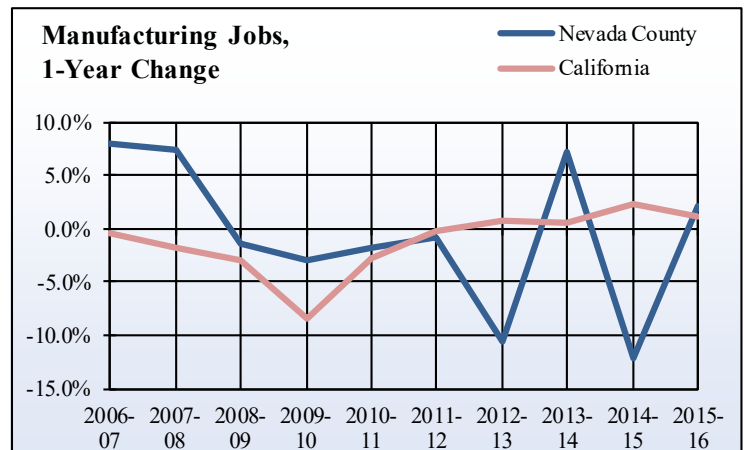
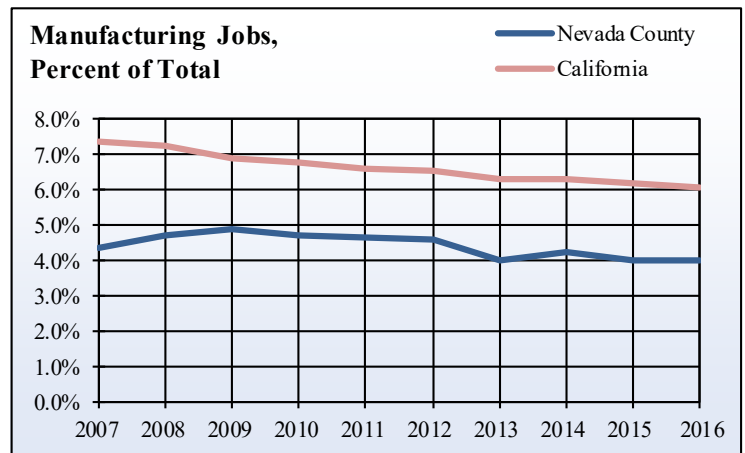
The number of manufacturing jobs in Nevada County fluctuated and ultimately declined between 2007 and 2016. Manufacturing jobs made up a smaller percent of the total number of jobs in Nevada County when compared to the statewide average. Despite the steady amount of manufacturing jobs in Nevada County, manufacturing earnings in Nevada County experienced a significant decline in 2013.



Manufacturing Jobs, Nevada County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,530	4.3%	7.4%	8.0%	-0.4%
2008	2,715	4.7%	7.3%	7.3%	-1.8%
2009	2,678	4.9%	6.9%	-1.4%	-3.0%
2010	2,599	4.7%	6.8%	-2.9%	-8.4%
2011	2,555	4.6%	6.6%	-1.7%	-2.7%
2012	2,535	4.6%	6.5%	-0.8%	-0.3%
2013	2,269	4.0%	6.3%	-10.5%	0.8%
2014	2,431	4.2%	6.3%	7.1%	0.6%
2015	2,134	4.0%	6.2%	-12.2%	2.3%
2016	2,178	4.0%	6.1%	2.1%	1.1%

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

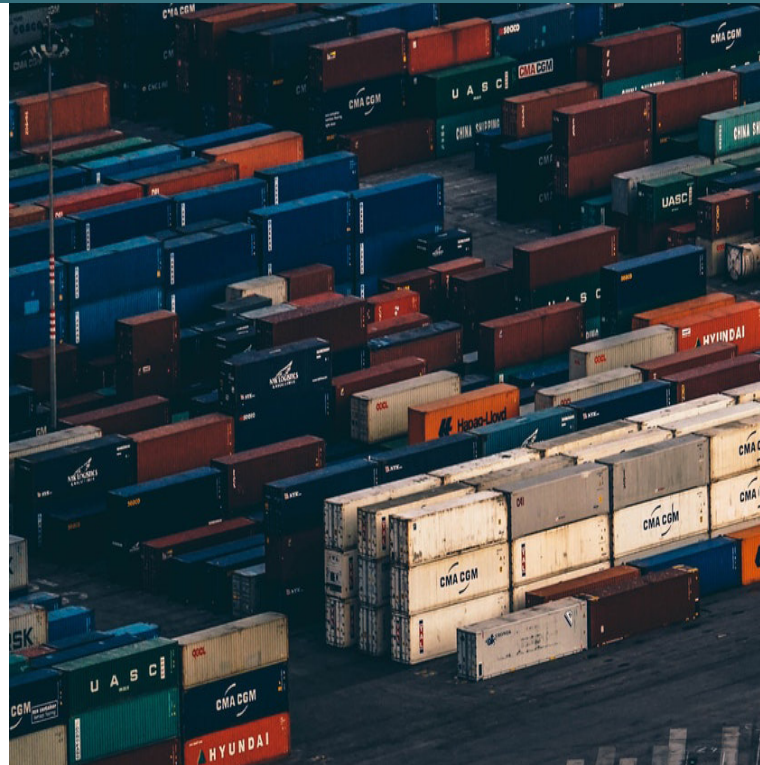
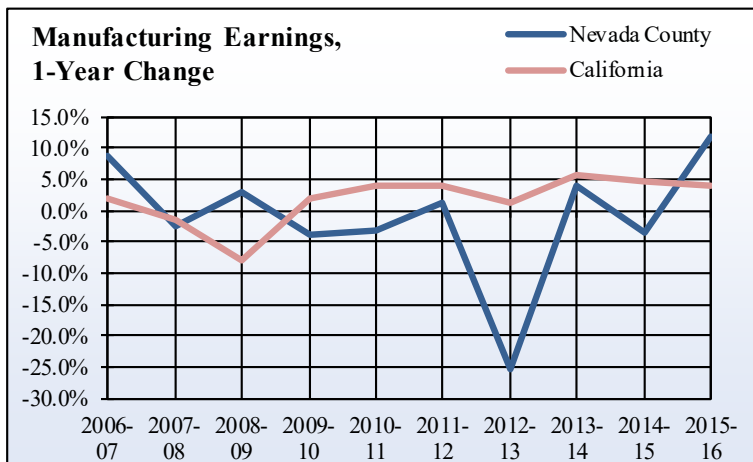
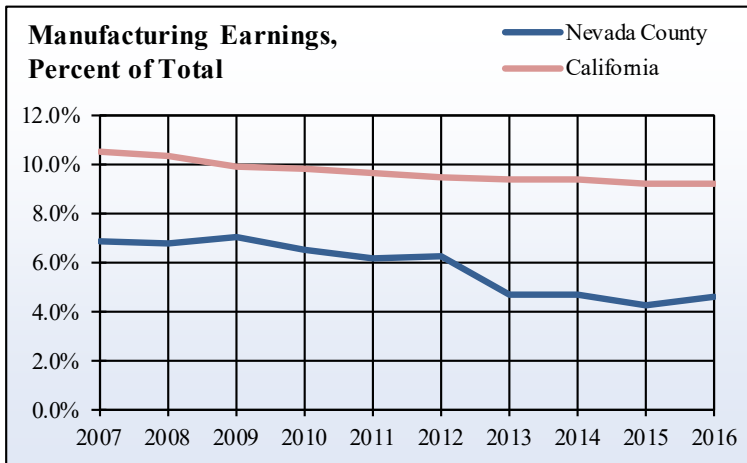


Manufacturing Earnings

Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Nevada County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$151,240	6.8%	10.5%	8.8%	2.0%
2008	\$147,576	6.8%	10.3%	-2.4%	-1.6%
2009	\$151,971	7.0%	9.9%	3.0%	-7.9%
2010	\$145,987	6.5%	9.8%	-3.9%	1.9%
2011	\$141,183	6.2%	9.6%	-3.3%	3.8%
2012	\$142,748	6.3%	9.5%	1.1%	4.0%
2013	\$106,360	4.7%	9.3%	-25.5%	1.1%
2014	\$110,666	4.7%	9.4%	4.0%	5.7%
2015	\$106,657	4.3%	9.2%	-3.6%	4.6%
2016	\$119,379	4.6%	9.2%	11.9%	4.0%

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



Travel and Recreation Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

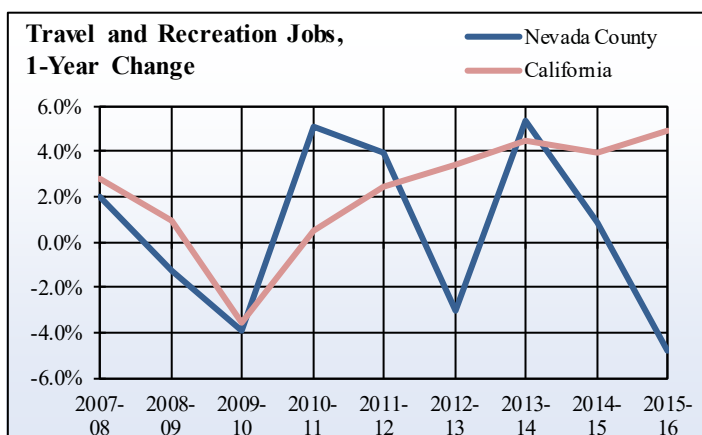
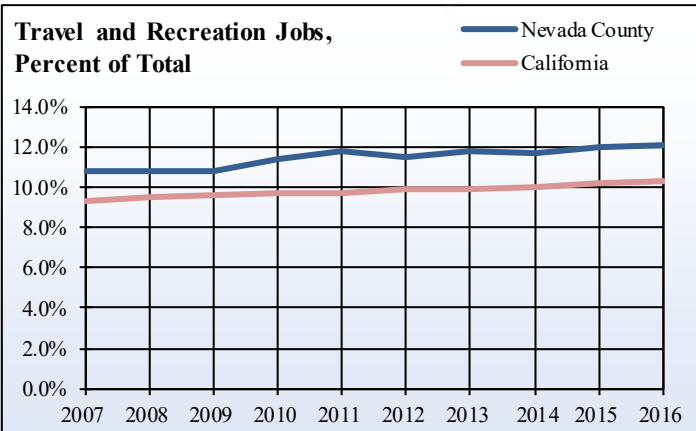
Visitor-serving industries are often an important economic base industry because they attract spending from outside of the area. This makes travel and recreation industry performance an important local economic indicator. Because the industry is generally dependent on others' discretionary income levels,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

Travel and recreation employment has remained a quite important portion of the Nevada County economy, and its contribution to overall employment in the county has consistently remained between 11 to 12 percent since 2010. While earnings from travel and recreation employment have made a more modest contribution to overall county earnings, they increased considerably in both absolute and relative terms between 2010 and 2014.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Nevada County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	6,278	10.8%	9.3%	2.0%	2.8%
2008	6,199	10.8%	9.5%	-1.3%	0.9%
2009	5,958	10.8%	9.6%	-3.9%	-3.6%
2010	6,262	11.4%	9.7%	5.1%	0.5%
2011	6,510	11.8%	9.7%	4.0%	2.5%
2012	6,313	11.5%	9.9%	-3.0%	3.4%
2013	6,650	11.8%	9.9%	5.3%	4.5%
2014	6,704	11.7%	10.0%	0.8%	4.0%
2015	6,380	11.9%	10.2%	-4.8%	4.9%
2016	6,521	12.0%	10.3%	2.2%	3.1%

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



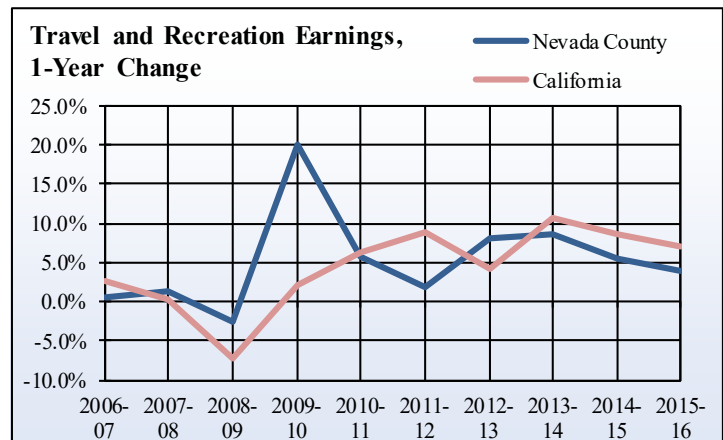
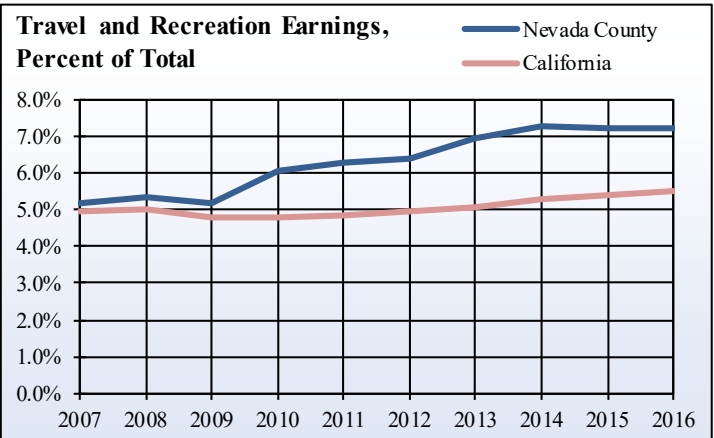
Travel and Recreation Earnings



Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands), Nevada County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 114,156	5.2%	5.0%	0.6%	2.5%
2008	\$ 115,772	5.3%	5.0%	1.4%	0.4%
2009	\$ 112,714	5.2%	4.8%	-2.6%	-7.2%
2010	\$ 135,245	6.0%	4.8%	20.0%	2.1%
2011	\$ 143,084	6.3%	4.8%	5.8%	6.4%
2012	\$ 145,860	6.4%	5.0%	1.9%	8.8%
2013	\$ 157,540	6.9%	5.0%	8.0%	4.3%
2014	\$ 171,313	7.3%	5.3%	8.7%	10.6%
2015	\$ 180,560	7.2%	5.4%	5.4%	8.5%
2016	\$ 187,571	7.2%	5.5%	3.9%	7.0%

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



Retail Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

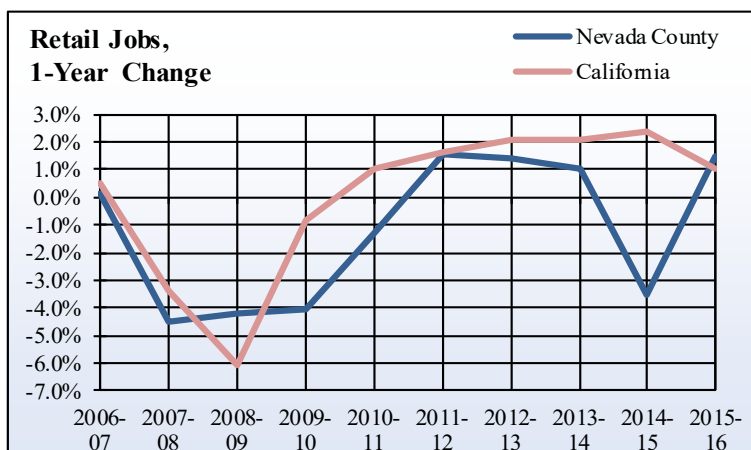
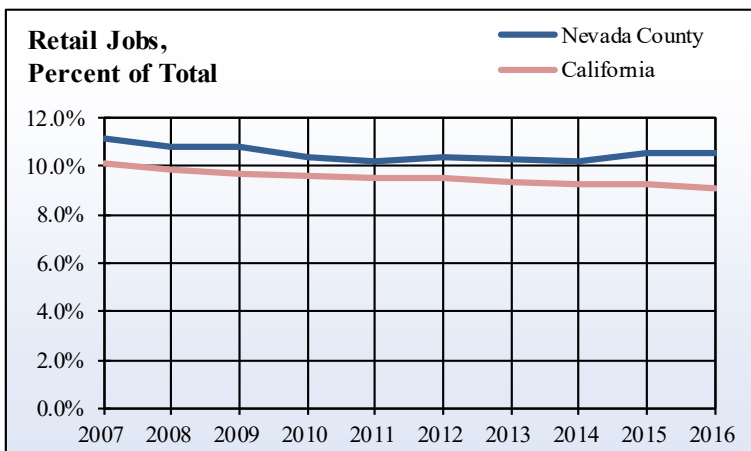
The bulk of most retail sales are made to individuals who are living within the local area, as opposed to those visiting from outside the area. Retail activity is traditionally most impacted by changes in base industries like agriculture and manufacturing, and can thus serve as an indicator of change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

Retail employment in Nevada County declined slightly in both real terms and in its contribution to overall employment during the recession, but has since remained relatively consistent in its 10 to 11 percent contribution to total employment levels. Retail earnings, in contrast, declined slowly but consistently between 2009 and 2015, but subsequently rebounded with a 13 percent increase in 2015 and 2016.

Retail Jobs, Nevada County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	6,489	11.2%	10.1%	0.1%	0.5%
2008	6,197	10.8%	9.9%	-4.5%	-3.3%
2009	5,937	10.8%	9.6%	-4.2%	-6.1%
2010	5,696	10.4%	9.6%	-4.1%	-0.8%
2011	5,623	10.2%	9.5%	-1.3%	1.0%
2012	5,709	10.4%	9.5%	1.5%	1.6%
2013	5,787	10.3%	9.3%	1.4%	2.1%
2014	5,845	10.2%	9.2%	1.0%	2.1%
2015	5,637	10.6%	9.2%	-3.6%	2.4%
2016	5,722	10.6%	9.1%	1.5%	1.0%

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

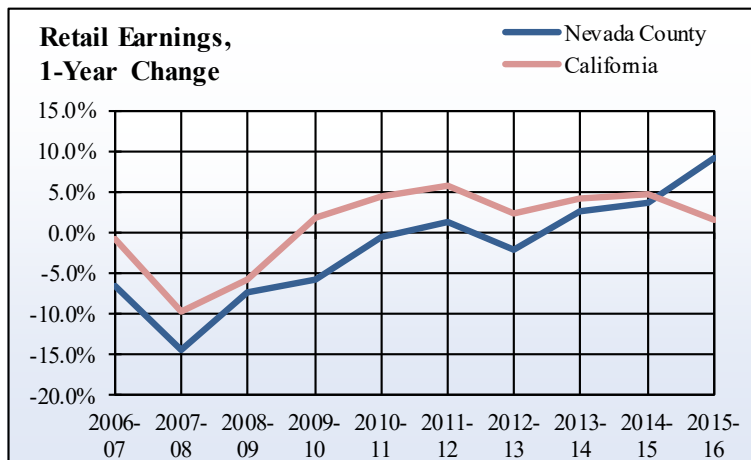
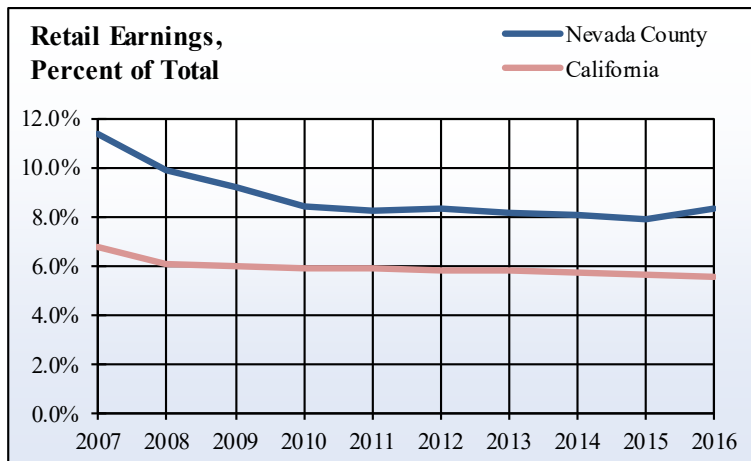


Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Nevada County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 252,126	11.4 %	6.8 %	- 6.7 %	- 0.9 %
2008	\$ 215,957	9.9 %	6.1 %	- 14.3 %	- 9.7 %
2009	\$ 199,955	9.2 %	6.0 %	- 7.4 %	- 5.8 %
2010	\$ 188,412	8.4 %	5.9 %	- 5.8 %	1.8 %
2011	\$ 187,225	8.2 %	5.9 %	- 0.6 %	4.4 %
2012	\$ 189,633	8.3 %	5.9 %	1.3 %	5.6 %
2013	\$ 185,691	8.2 %	5.8 %	- 2.1 %	2.4 %
2014	\$ 190,674	8.1 %	5.8 %	2.7 %	4.1 %
2015	\$ 197,639	7.9 %	5.7 %	3.7 %	4.8 %
2016	\$ 215,876	8.3 %	5.5 %	9.2 %	1.5 %

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



Government Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

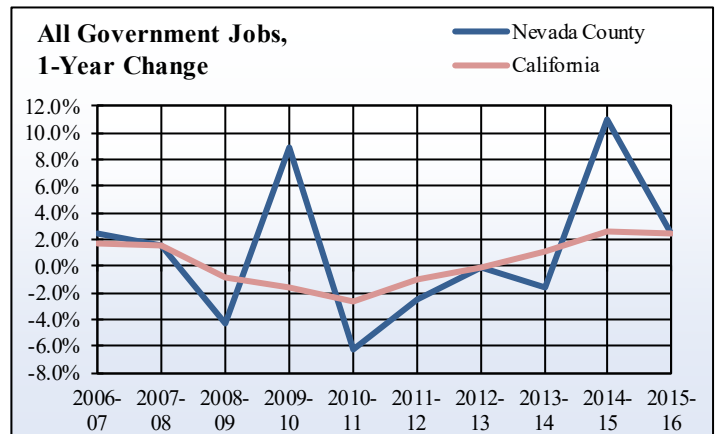
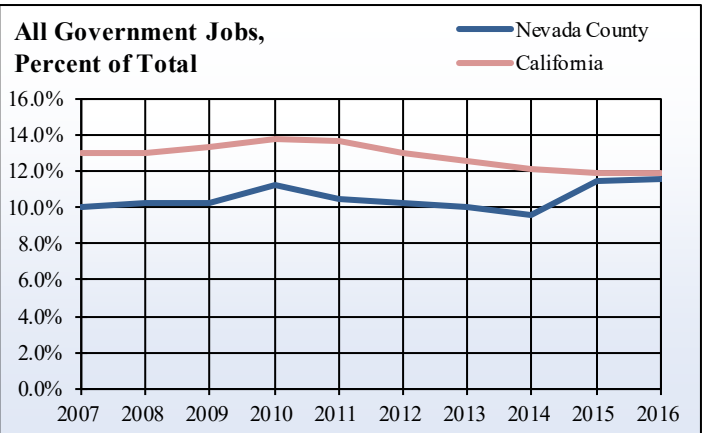
Government jobs peaked in their contribution to overall employment in Nevada County in 2010 at just over 11 percent, and only returned to a comparable level of contribution in 2015 and 2016. Government employment fluctuated considerably in both absolute and relative terms during most other years. Government earnings, in contrast, have consistently remained between 19 and 21 percent of total county earnings since 2009, and have grown considerably in absolute terms since 2012.



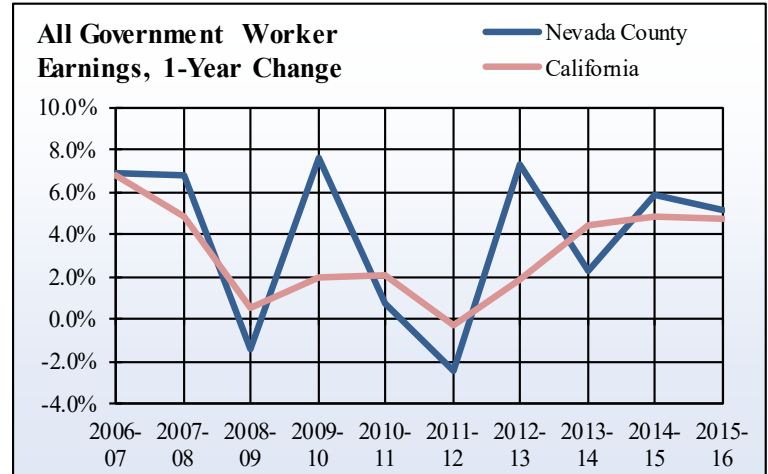
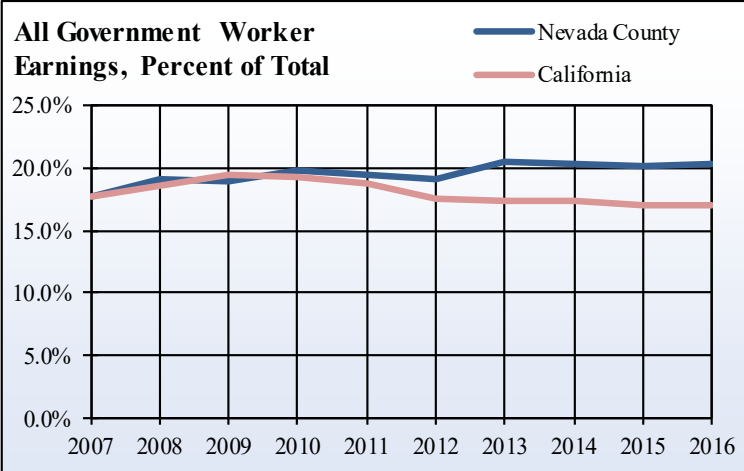
All Government Worker Jobs, Nevada County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	5,804	10.0%	13.0%	2.4%	1.7%
2008	5,895	10.3%	13.0%	1.6%	1.5%
2009	5,637	10.3%	13.3%	-4.4%	-0.9%
2010	6,141	11.2%	13.7%	8.9%	-1.6%
2011	5,760	10.4%	13.6%	-6.2%	-2.7%
2012	5,612	10.2%	13.0%	-2.6%	-1.0%
2013	5,603	10.0%	12.6%	-0.2%	-0.1%
2014	5,509	9.6%	12.1%	-1.7%	1.1%
2015	6,113	11.4%	11.9%	11.0%	2.6%
2016	6,264	11.6%	11.9%	2.5%	2.5%

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



Government Earnings



Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Nevada County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$390,494	17.6%	17.8%	6.8%	6.8%
2008	\$417,085	19.1%	18.6%	6.8%	4.9%
2009	\$410,951	18.9%	19.4%	-1.5%	0.5%
2010	\$442,073	19.7%	19.2%	7.6%	2.0%
2011	\$445,174	19.5%	18.6%	0.7%	2.0%
2012	\$434,431	19.1%	17.6%	-2.4%	-0.3%
2013	\$465,887	20.5%	17.4%	7.2%	1.9%
2014	\$476,310	20.2%	17.3%	2.2%	4.4%
2015	\$504,248	20.1%	17.0%	5.9%	4.9%
2016	\$530,189	20.4%	17.1%	5.1%	4.7%

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

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