

2018



MODOC COUNTY
Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments



Rural County Representatives of California

Economic Development Department

In partnership with

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



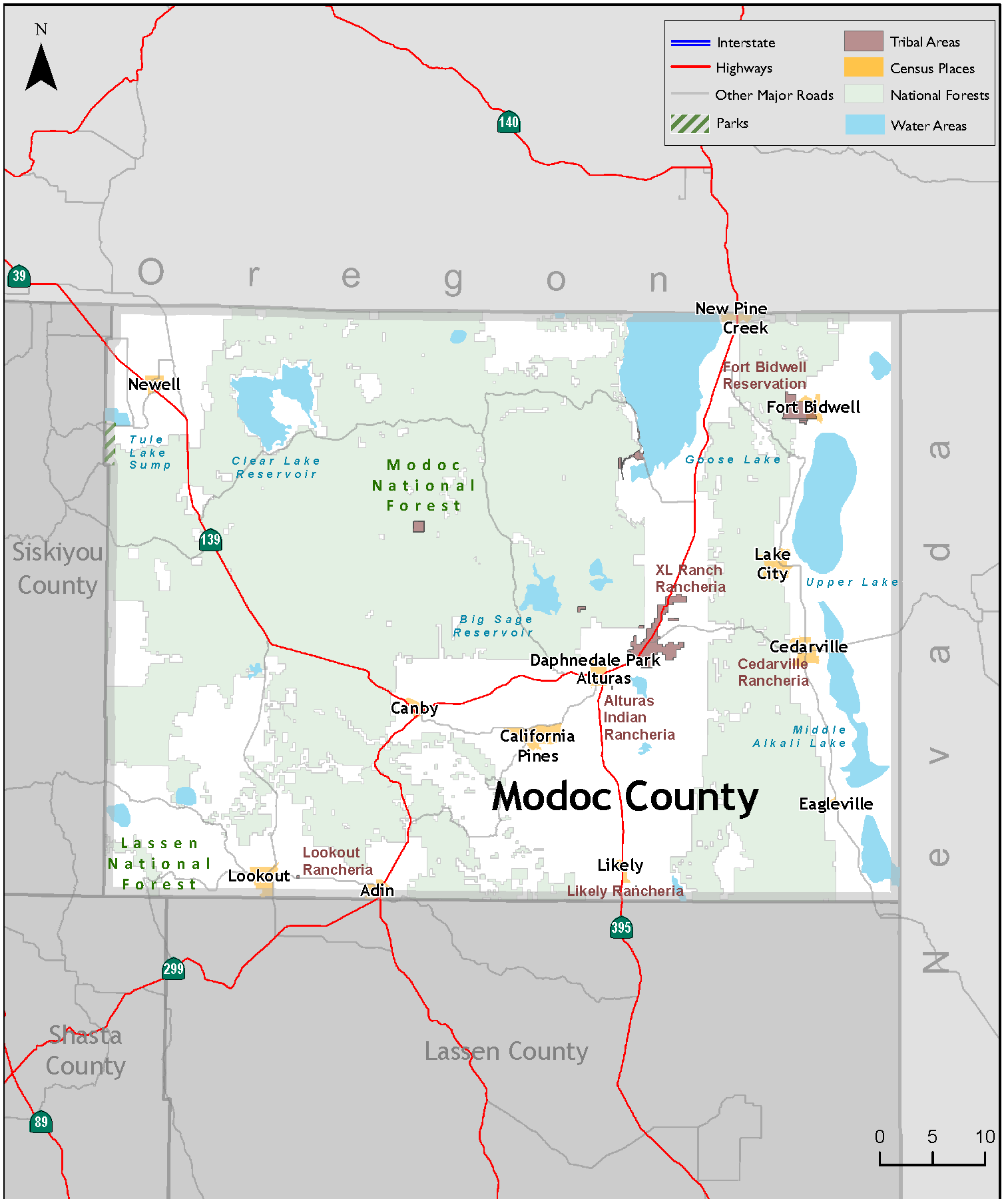


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DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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

While Modoc County experienced gradual, though uneven, population decreases between 2008 and 2014, it rebounded between 2014 and 2015 to return to a population total in 2016 that was comparable to 2008. Modoc County experienced a natural decrease in population in every year except for 2010 and 2017. However, net migration between 2008 and 2010 was positive and large enough to offset the natural decrease in population in those years, yielding small increases to the county population overall. Because migration data are not available for Modoc County for 2011 to 2017, any total change in population is solely attributable to natural increase or decrease. The only recorded migration in or out of Modoc County between 2015 and 2016 involved neighboring Shasta County, which provided 72 in-migrants and was the destination for 37 out-migrants.

Between 2010 and 2016, Modoc County experienced population increases in those aged 75 to 84 years old (22 percent), those aged 85 years and older (11 percent), those aged 40 to 54 years old (4 percent), and those aged 65 to 74 years old (4 percent). In contrast, Modoc County saw its largest proportional population decreases in those under 5 years old (25 percent), those aged 55 to 64 years old (16 percent), and those aged 18 to 24 years old (14 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of Modoc County’s population by age were those aged 40 to 54 years old (19 percent).

Modoc County experienced population gains in its American Indian and Hispanic/Latino populations (9 percent and 6 percent, respectively). In contrast, Modoc County experienced population declines in all other racial and ethnic categories, which were most proportionally significant for the county’s Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Other/Multiracial, and Black/African American populations (68 percent, 23 percent, and 15 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of the Modoc County population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (78 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. It 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?

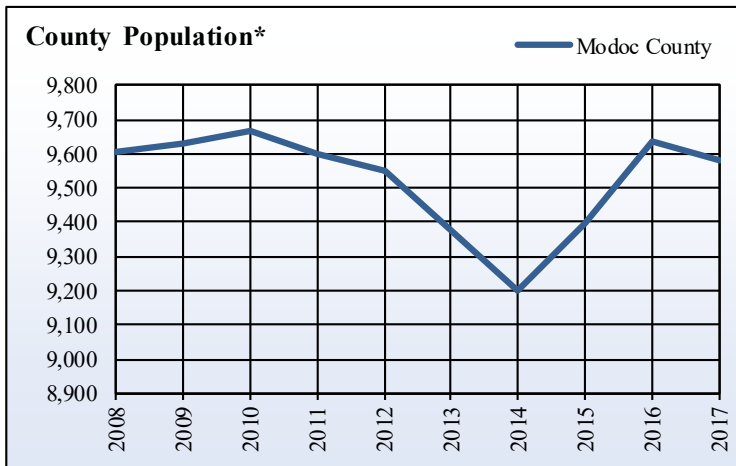
Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report.

While Modoc County experienced gradual, though uneven, population decreases between 2008 and 2014, it rebounded between 2014 and 2015 to return to a population total in 2016 that was comparable to 2008. Modoc County's largest city, Alturas, experienced a more sustained gradual decline (161 residents) between 2008 and 2017.

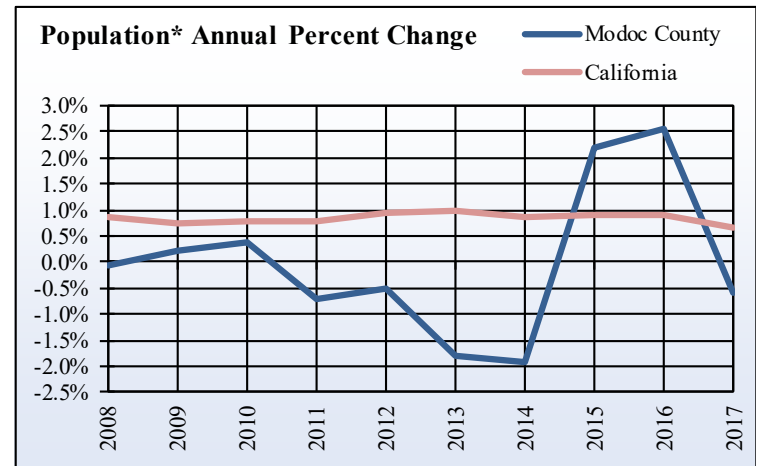
Total Population*, Modoc County

Year	Modoc County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	9,607	-0.08%	0.85%
2009	9,628	0.22%	0.73%
2010	9,666	0.39%	0.79%
2011	9,599	-0.69%	0.78%
2012	9,550	-0.51%	0.95%
2013	9,377	-1.81%	0.99%
2014	9,197	-1.92%	0.86%
2015	9,399	2.20%	0.89%
2016	9,638	2.54%	0.90%
2017	9,580	-0.60%	0.68%

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



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City Population, Modoc County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Alturas	2,821	2,812	2,822	2,822	2,771	2,715	2,710	2,694	2,684	2,660

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Components of Population Change

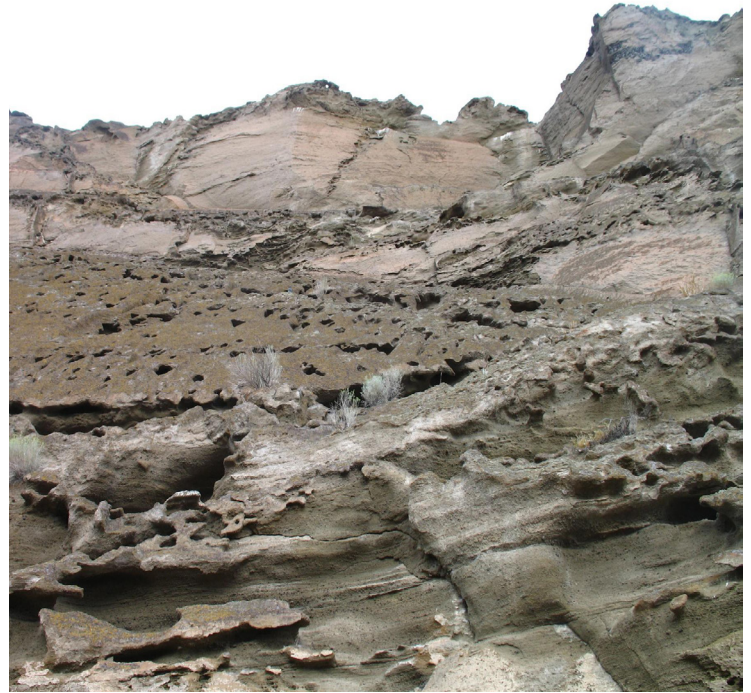
What is it?

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.

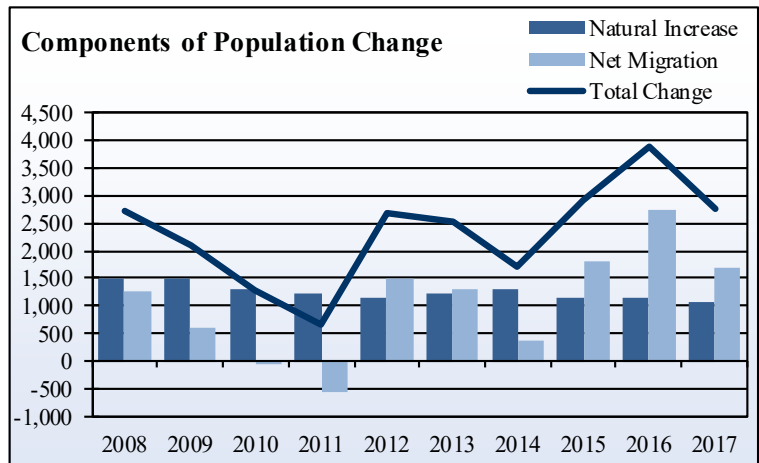
Between 2008 and 2017, Modoc County experienced a natural decrease in population every year except for 2010 and 2017. However, net migration between 2008 and 2010 was positive and large enough to offset the natural decrease in population in those years, yielding small increases to the county's population. Because migration data are not available for Modoc County for 2011 to 2017, any total change in population is solely attributable to natural increase or decrease.



Components of Population Change, Modoc County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	81	86	-5	38	33
2009	81	100	-19	28	9
2010	118	100	18	26	44
2011	100	103	-3	N/A	-3
2012	74	126	-52	N/A	-52
2013	80	111	-31	N/A	-31
2014	73	112	-39	N/A	-39
2015	82	136	-54	N/A	-54
2016	110	114	-4	N/A	-4
2017	116	101	15	N/A	15

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 Modoc 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.

The only recorded migration in or out of Modoc County between 2015 and 2016 involved neighboring Shasta County, which provide 72 in-migrants and was the destination for 37 out-migrants.

Top In-Migration County, 2015-16, Modoc County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Shasta County	72

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top Out-Migration County, 2015-16, Modoc County

County	Number of Out-Migrants
Shasta County	37

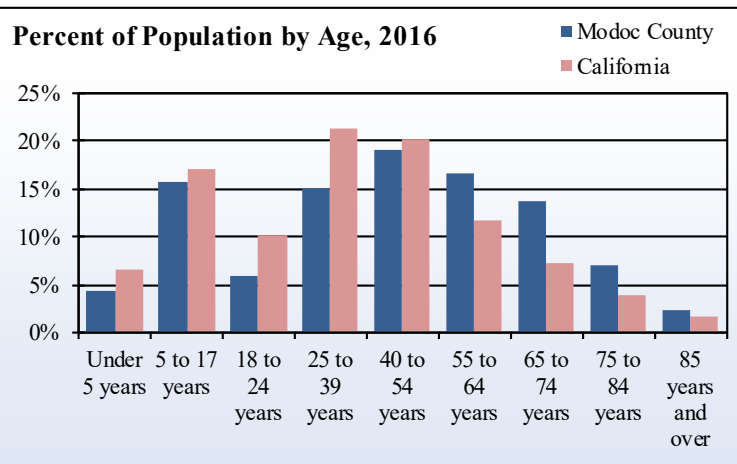
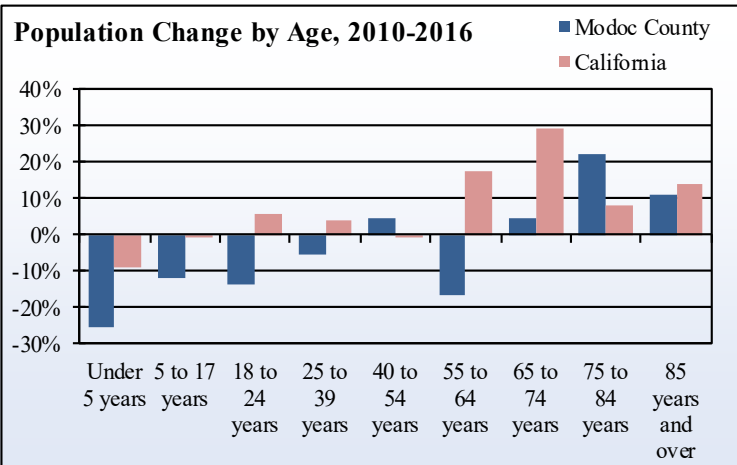
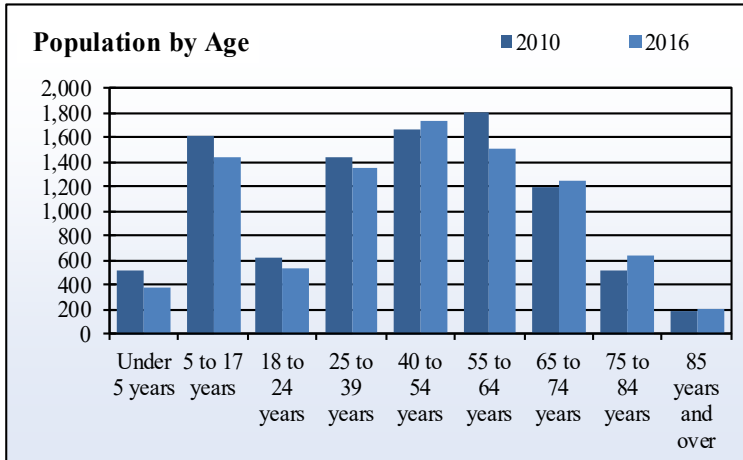
Source: Internal Revenue Service



Age Distribution

What is it?

Age distribution data provide the number of permanent residents who fall into a given age range and are measured on April 1 for each recorded year. Data are provided by American Community Survey five-year estimates. The earliest five-year estimates that are available are the 2010 estimates. Therefore, all analysis of change will be over the five-year period from 2010 to 2015. These data include incarcerated individuals in total population counts.



How is it used?

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target their marketing efforts on specific age groups. Age distribution data can be used to estimate school attendance, need for public services, and workforce projections. A growing young adult population, for instance, could indicate greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a growing middle-aged population may signal the need for greater employment opportunities. An area with a significant proportion of population that is past retirement age will typically have less employment concerns but a greater need for medical and social service provision. Age distribution data can also be used in conjunction with the components of population change in order to create projections of future population growth.

Between 2010 and 2016, Modoc County experienced population increases in those aged 75 to 84 years old (22 percent), those aged 85 years and older (11 percent), those aged 40 to 54 years old (4 percent), and those aged 65 to 74 years old (4 percent). In contrast, Modoc County saw its largest proportional population decreases in those under 5 years old (25 percent), those aged 55 to 64 years old (16 percent), and those aged 18 to 24 years old (14 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of Modoc County's population by age were those aged 40 to 54 years old (19 percent).

Population by Age, Modoc County

Age Range	2010	2016
Under 5 years	512	382
5 to 17 years	1,617	1,430
18 to 24 years	622	538
25 to 39 years	1,432	1,353
40 to 54 years	1,659	1,732
55 to 64 years	1,806	1,510
65 to 74 years	1,193	1,246
75 to 84 years	524	641
85 years and over	181	201

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

Population by Age Compared to California, Modoc County

Age Range	Percent of Total, 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	4.2%	6.5%	-25.4%	-9.1%
5 to 17 Years	15.8%	17.2%	-11.6%	-0.7%
18 to 24 Years	6.0%	10.2%	-13.5%	5.7%
25 to 39 Years	15.0%	21.4%	-5.5%	3.7%
40 to 54 Years	19.2%	20.2%	4.4%	-0.3%
55 to 64 Years	16.7%	11.6%	-16.4%	17.4%
65 to 74 Years	13.8%	7.3%	4.4%	29.5%
75 to 84 Years	7.1%	3.8%	22.3%	7.9%
85 years and over	2.2%	1.8%	11.0%	13.9%

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

Population by Race and Ethnicity

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Data on population within racial and ethnic categories are often used by advertisers to target their marketing efforts toward particular groups and to estimate how profitable these efforts may be. Grant writers frequently use population data on racial and ethnic groups to secure funding for programs meant to address group-specific social conditions or inequalities. Government officials and political candidates also use population data on race and ethnicity in order to tailor their campaign messages to people who make claims to particular racial and ethnic identities.

Between 2010 and 2016, Modoc County experienced population gains in its American Indian and Hispanic/Latino populations (9 percent and 6 percent, respectively). In contrast, Modoc County experienced population declines in all other racial and ethnic categories, which were most proportionally significant for the county's Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Other/Multiracial, and Black/African American populations (68 percent, 23 percent, and 15 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of the Modoc County population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (78 percent).

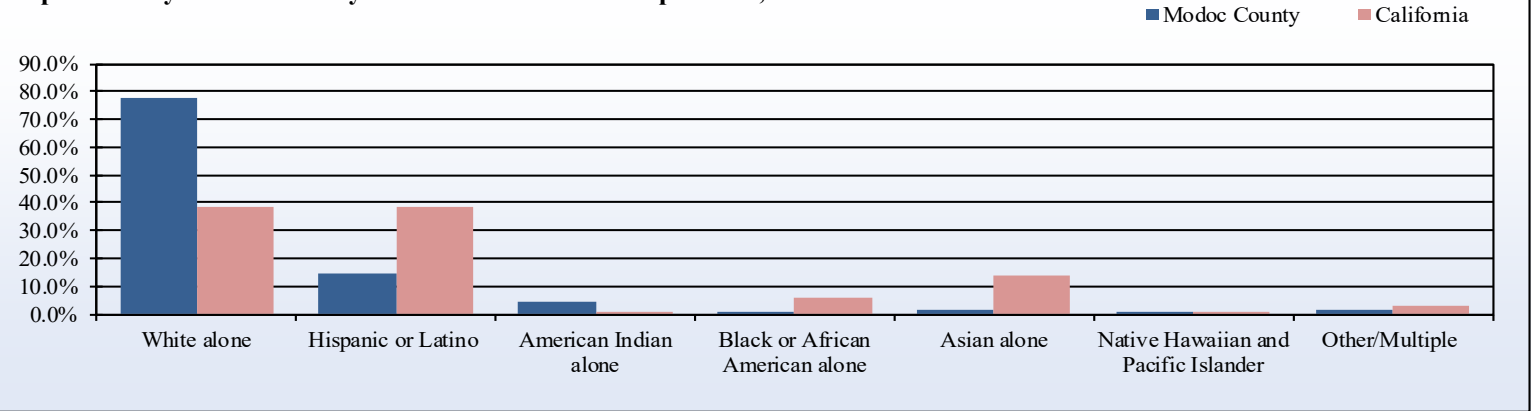


Population by Race/Ethnicity, Modoc County

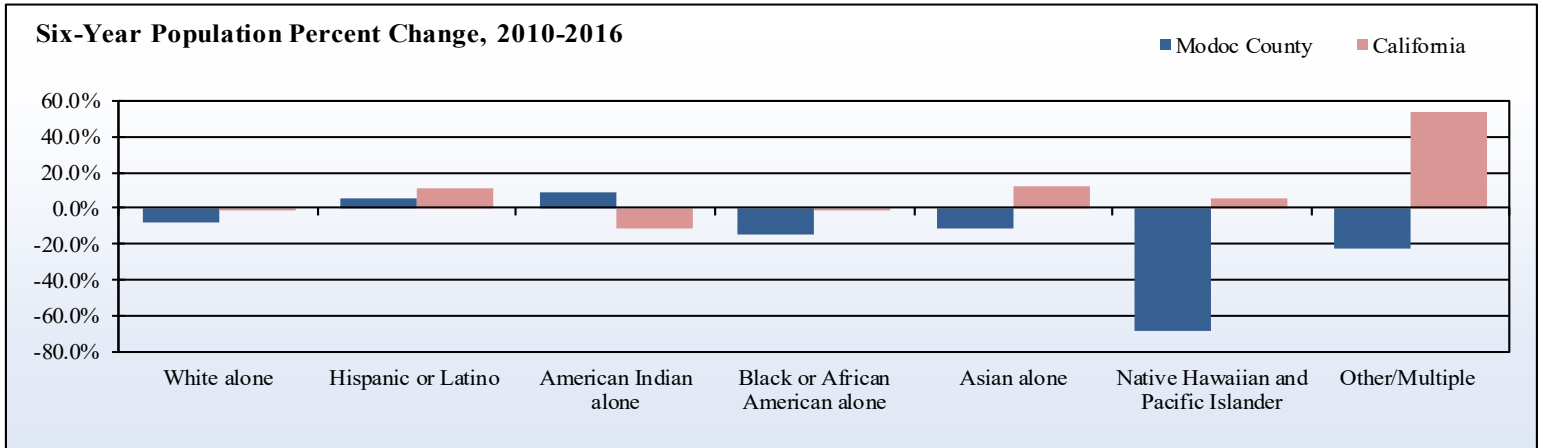
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	7,610	7,014	77.6%	38.4%	-7.8%	-1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	1,261	1,335	14.8%	38.6%	5.9%	10.8%
American Indian alone	337	367	4.1%	0.4%	8.9%	-11.0%
Black or African American alone	96	82	0.9%	5.6%	-14.6%	-0.3%
Asian alone	124	110	1.2%	13.7%	-11.3%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	25	8	0.1%	0.4%	-68.0%	5.7%
Other/Multiple	152	117	1.3%	3.1%	-23.0%	53.5%

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

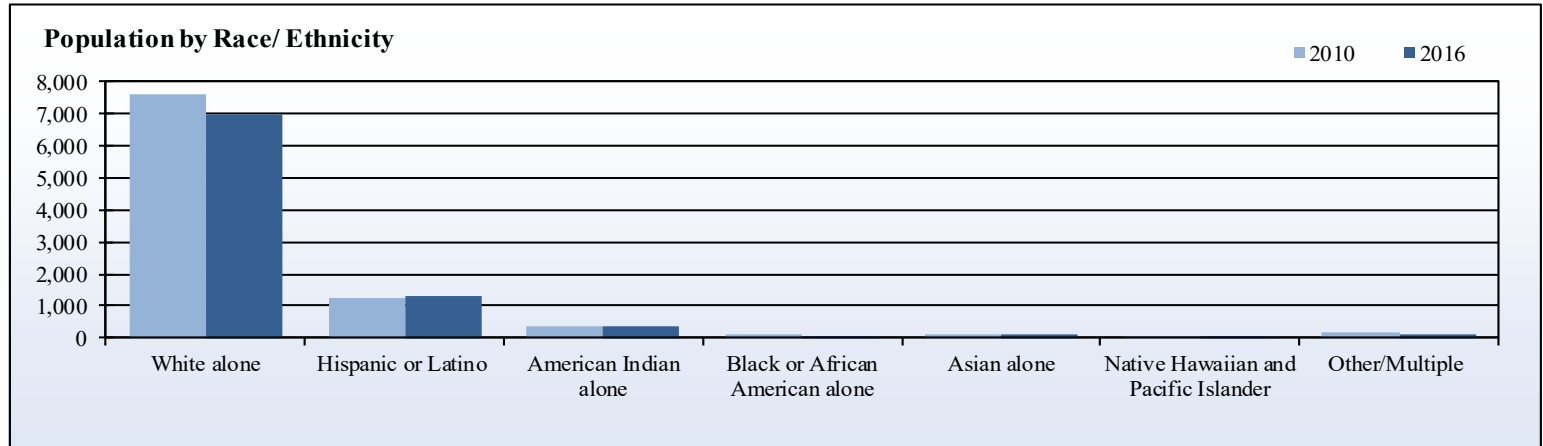
Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total Population, 2016



Six-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016



Population by Race/ Ethnicity

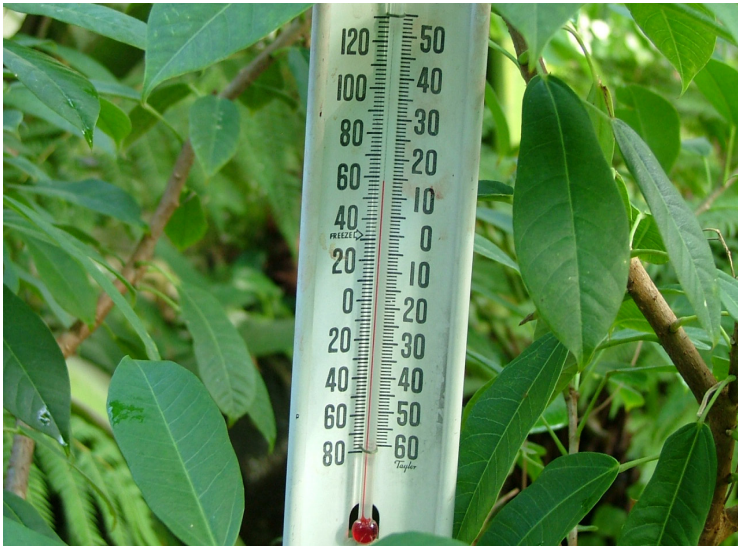


ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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 have on the natural environment around them.

The bulk of Modoc County's population is clustered around the towns of Alturas, Canby, and California Pines, with significant additional clustering around Newell, Adin, Cedarville, and Fort Bidwell. The amount of harvested acreage in Modoc County declined gradually between 2004 and 2011 but remained consistent between 2011 and 2013.

Travel times to work in Modoc County between 2010 and 2016 increased significantly in the 5 to 14 minute range (24 percent increase), which is also the range in which the largest proportion of residents fell within for 2016. Travel times also proportionately increased quite significantly in the 45 to 89 minute ranges but decreased in nearly every other category during this same time period. A majority of Modoc County workers (69 percent) drove to work alone in 2016, 13 percent worked at home, and 10 percent carpooled to work. The proportions of workers who either worked at home or walked to work in 2016 were both significantly higher than those for the rest of the state of California. Between 2010 and 2016, the greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those who worked at home (31 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was seen for those bicycling to work (91 percent). The proportion of workers commuting into Modoc County for work, relative to the number of jobs in the county, peaked in 2006 at 54 percent of local employment. After 2006 this proportion declined substantially and then rose to a similar peak of 50 percent in 2014. The proportion of the employed local workforce commuting outside of the county for work, in contrast, remained relatively stable (between 34 and 38 percent) until 2012, when it spiked by a considerable 23 percent to reach 58 percent. The number of workers commuting into the county outnumbered those commuting out of the county between 2006 and 2011, but those commuting out of the county became more numerous from 2012 to 2015.



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Land Area and Population Density

What is it?

Population density is determined by dividing a county's total population by its land area in square miles. Population density data indicate how closely or loosely county residents are grouped together. Density is often a function 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.

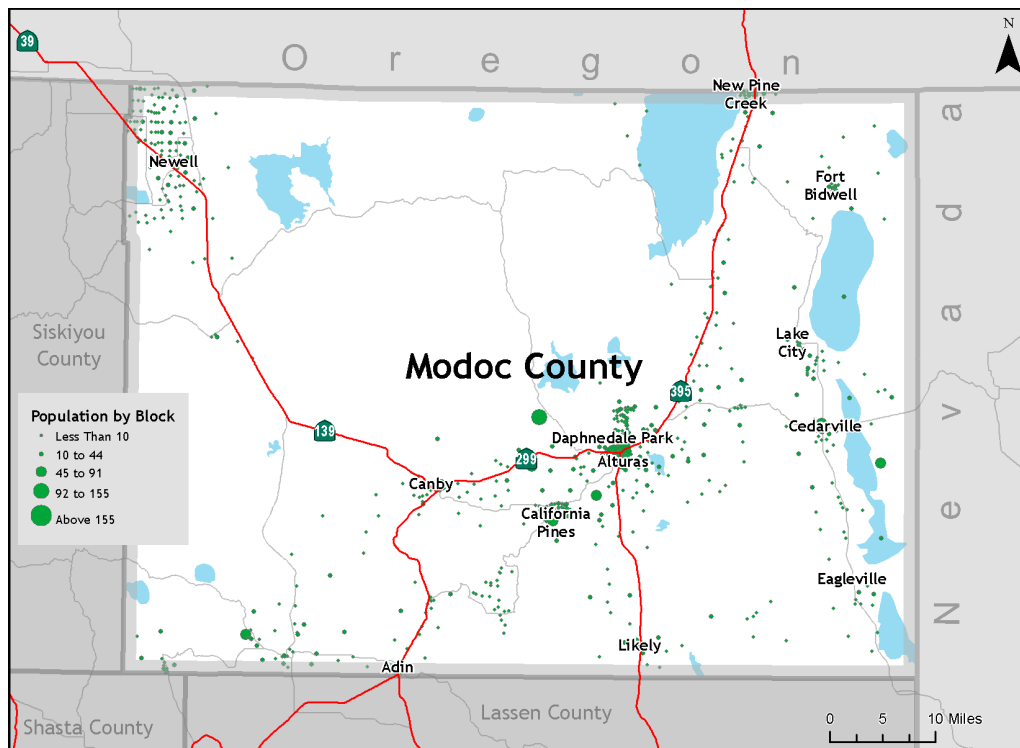
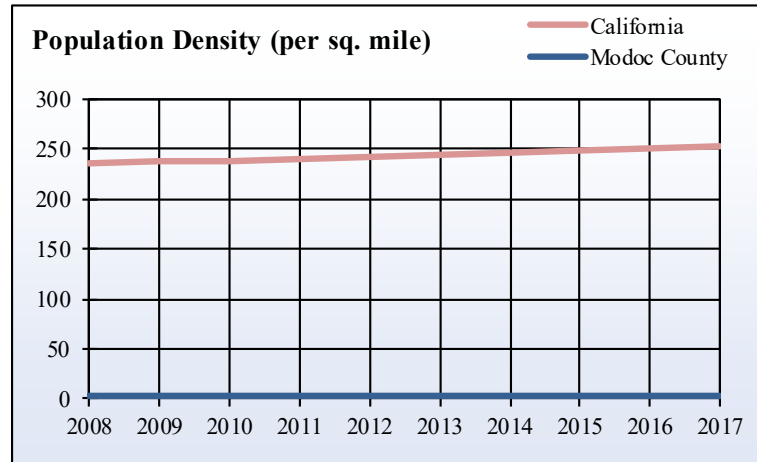
How is it used?

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 Modoc County's population is clustered around the towns of Alturas, Canby, and California Pines, with significant additional clustering around Newell, Adin, Cedarville, and Fort Bidwell.

Land Area and Population Density, Modoc County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	3,944	9,607	2.4	235.3
2009	3,944	9,628	2.4	237.0
2010	3,944	9,666	2.5	238.7
2011	3,944	9,599	2.4	240.0
2012	3,944	9,550	2.4	241.5
2013	3,944	9,522	2.4	243.4
2014	3,944	9,197	2.3	245.8
2015	3,944	9,399	2.4	248.2
2016	3,944	9,620	2.4	251.3
2017	3,944	9,580	2.4	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.

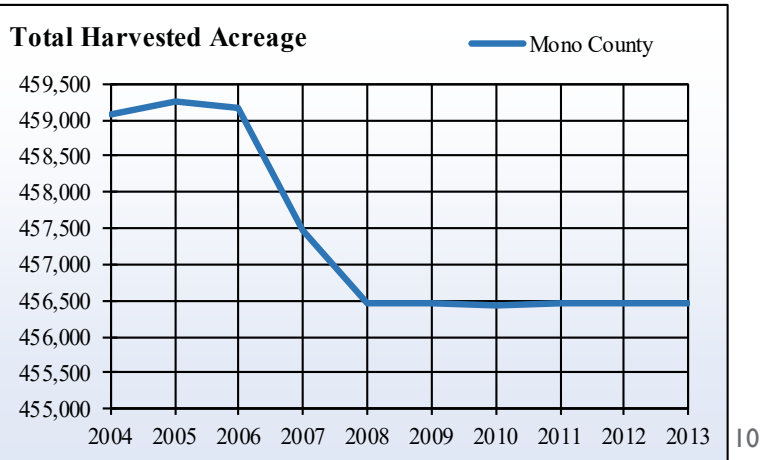
How is it used?

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. The amount of harvested acreage in Modoc County declined gradually between 2004 and 2011 but remained consistent between 2011 and 2013. The majority of Modoc County's harvested acreage was used for animal pastures and hay.

Total Harvested Acreage, Modoc County

Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2004	459,069	23.6%
2005	459,248	23.6%
2006	459,175	23.6%
2007	457,473	23.5%
2008	456,465	23.4%
2009	456,465	23.4%
2010	456,419	23.4%
2011	456,465	23.4%
2012	456,465	23.4%
2013	456,465	23.4%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

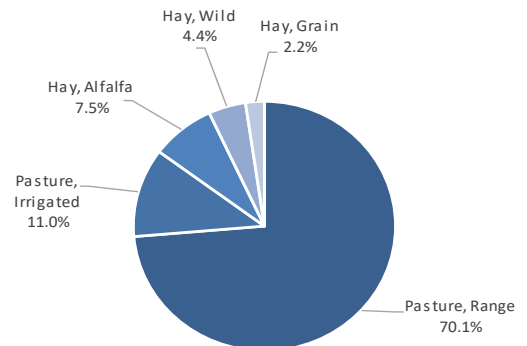


Total Crops Harvested Acreage, Modoc County

Crop	2013	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	320,000	70.1%
Pasture, Irrigated	50,000	11.0%
Hay, Alfalfa	34,400	7.5%
Hay, Wild	20,000	4.4%
Hay, Grain	10,050	2.2%
Wheat, All	8,330	1.8%
Vegetables, Unspecified	5,540	1.2%
Potatoes, All	4,222	0.9%
Barley, Feed	2,255	0.5%
Onions	1,009	0.2%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Top 5 Crops by Harvested Acreage, Modoc County



Commute Patterns

What is it?

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

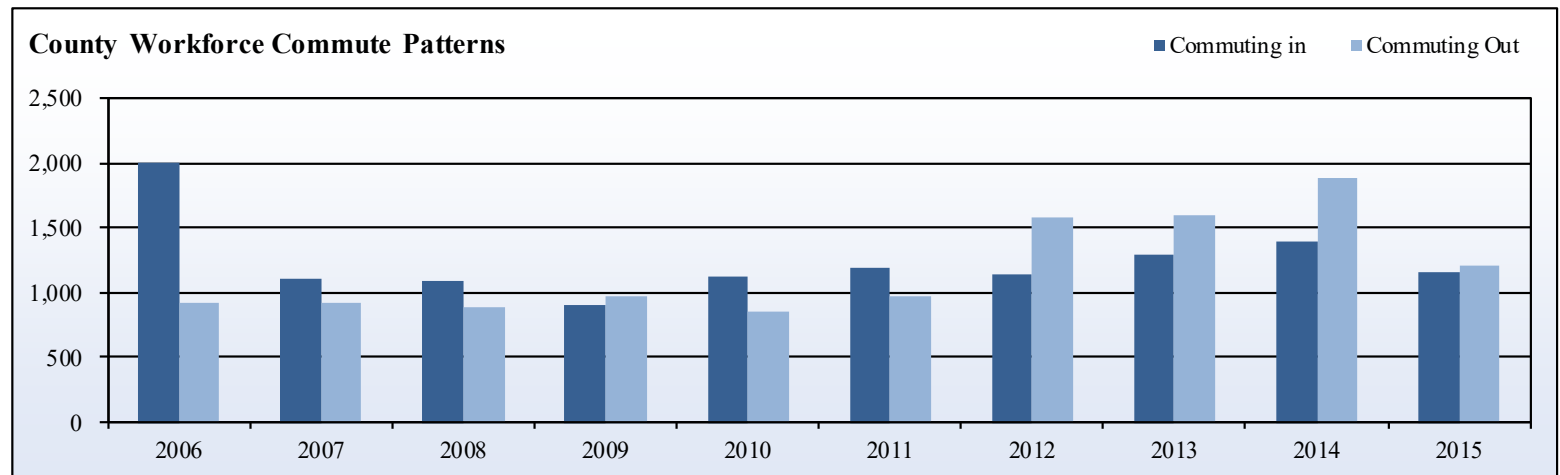
How is it used?

Commute pattern data are useful for estimating the ability of a county economy to meet the employment needs of its workforce. A larger proportion of workers commuting into the county from outside is indicative of a job surplus relative to labor force size; while, a larger proportion of workers commuting out may indicate that there are not enough jobs relative to labor force size. These data can also be used to estimate daytime population which 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 workers commuting into Modoc County for work, relative to the number of jobs in the county, peaked in 2006 at 54 percent of local employment. After 2006 this proportion declined substantially and then rose to a similar peak of almost 50 percent in 2014. The proportion of the employed local workforce commuting outside of the county for work, in contrast, remained relatively stable (between 34 and 38 percent) until 2012, when it spiked by a considerable 23 percent. The number of workers commuting into the county outnumbered those commuting out of the county between 2006 and 2011 (with the exception of 2009), but those commuting out of the county became more numerous from 2012 to 2015.

Place of Work Patterns, Modoc 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	3,680	2,708	1,780	2,001	54.4%	928	34.3%
2007	2,719	2,700	1,771	1,114	41.0%	929	34.4%
2008	2,739	2,559	1,679	1,084	39.6%	880	34.4%
2009	2,756	2,577	1,605	908	32.9%	972	37.7%
2010	3,051	2,513	1,655	1,121	36.7%	858	34.1%
2011	2,664	2,825	1,848	1,186	44.5%	977	34.6%
2012	2,302	2,733	1,158	1,144	49.7%	1,575	57.6%
2013	2,668	2,976	1,371	1,297	48.6%	1,605	53.9%
2014	2,816	3,292	1,413	1,403	49.8%	1,879	57.1%
2015	2,729	2,778	1,567	1,162	42.6%	1,211	43.6%

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



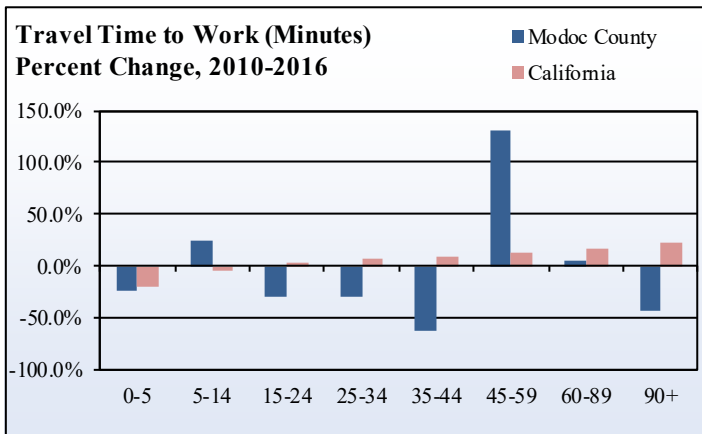
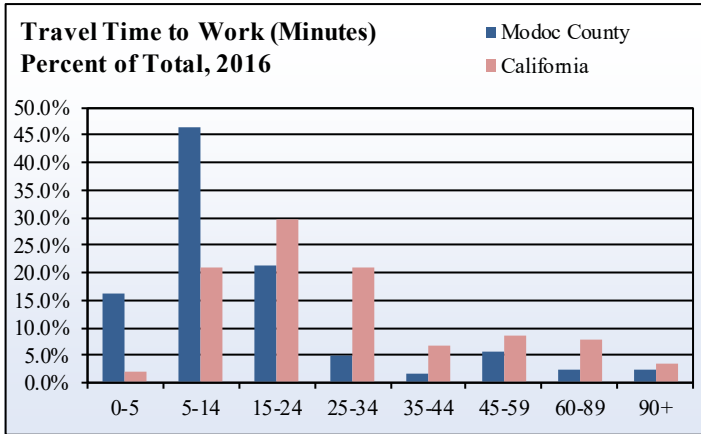
Travel Time to Work

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Increasing commute times often capture the push-pull dynamic between wages and housing costs, as well-paying jobs become increasingly concentrated in urban centers that also frequently have higher costs of living. Workers who wish to earn higher wages but want to maintain a lower cost of living may therefore choose to commute longer distances. Longer commute times may also indicate the need for improvements to transportation infrastructure, such as more accessible public transportation resources or expansion of roads to reduce highway traffic. Conversely, shorter commute times may indicate that wages and housing costs are in better alignment or that transportation infrastructure is sufficient for the local labor force. Travel times to work in Modoc County between 2010 and 2016 increased significantly in the 5 to 14 minute range (24 percent increase), which is also the range in which the largest proportion of residents fell within for 2016. Travel times also proportionately increased quite significantly in the 45 to 89 minute ranges but decreased in nearly every other category during this same time period.



Travel Time to Work, Modoc County

Travel Time to Work	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	614	467	16.0%	1.9%	-23.9%	-19.5%
5 to 14 minutes	1,093	1,352	46.4%	20.8%	23.7%	-5.1%
15 to 24 minutes	866	615	21.1%	29.7%	-29.0%	2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	199	140	4.8%	20.9%	-29.6%	7.5%
35 to 44 minutes	118	44	1.5%	6.8%	-62.7%	9.5%
45 to 59 minutes	70	161	5.5%	8.5%	130.0%	12.6%
60 to 89 minutes	68	71	2.4%	7.8%	4.4%	16.8%
90 or more minutes	113	64	2.2%	3.6%	-43.4%	21.7%
Total not working at home	3,141	2,914	100.0%	100.0%	-7.2%	4.0%

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



Means of Transportation to Work

What is it?

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

How is it used?

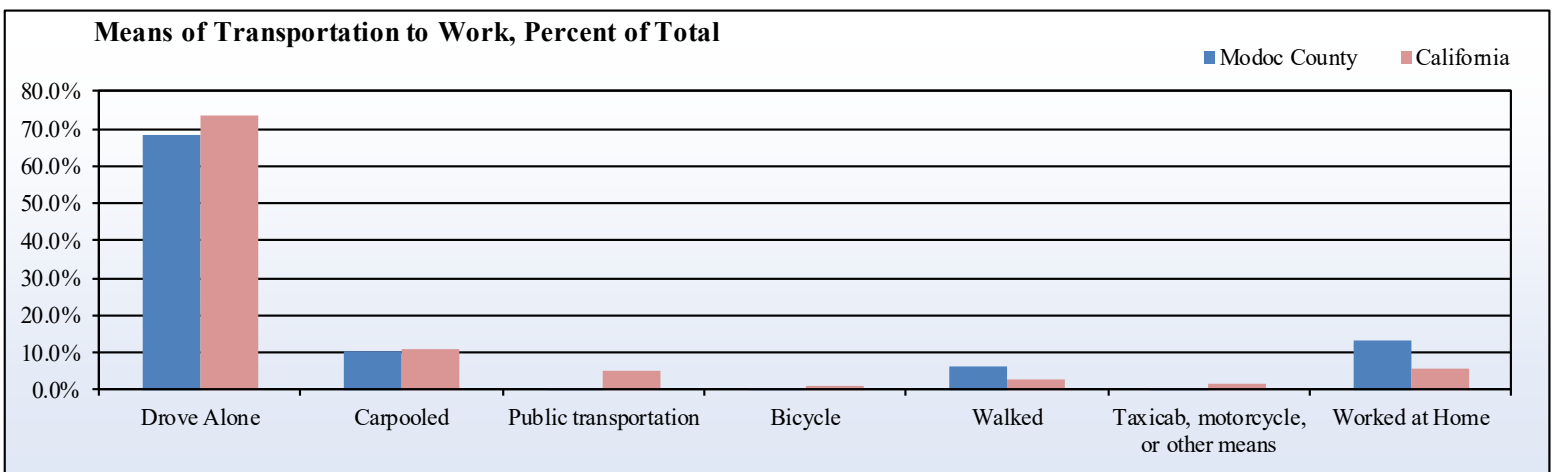
The most frequently utilized means of transportation to work may indicate how accessible or feasible certain modes of transportation are for a county's labor force. This indicator is especially useful when assessed alongside travel times to work and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in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

A majority of Modoc County workers (69 percent) drove to work alone in 2016, 13 percent worked at home, and 10 percent carpooled to work. The proportions of workers who either worked at home or walked to work in 2016 were both significantly higher than those for the rest of the state of California. Between 2010 and 2016, the greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those who worked at home (31 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was seen for those bicycling to work (91 percent).

Means of Transportation to Work, Modoc County

Means of Transportation	Modoc County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	2,241	2,309	68.6%	73.5%	3.0%	6.4%
Carpooled	411	350	10.4%	10.6%	-14.8%	-5.9%
Public transportation	0	16	0.5%	5.2%	0.0%	7.2%
Bicycle	77	7	0.2%	1.1%	-90.9%	24.9%
Walked	372	213	6.3%	2.7%	-42.7%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	40	19	0.6%	1.4%	-52.5%	14.0%
Worked at Home	348	454	13.5%	5.4%	30.5%	16.0%
Total	3,489	3,368	100.0%	100.0%	-3.5%	5.7%

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





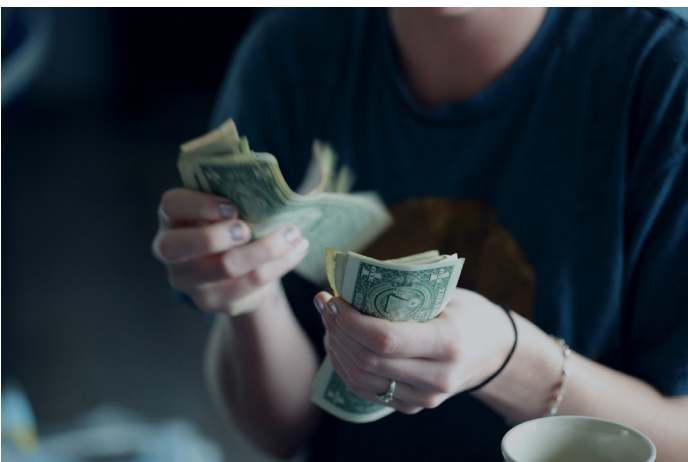
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

The size of Modoc County’s labor force decreased steadily between 2010 and 2015, but experienced modest growth in 2008, 2009, and 2016. Overall, the size of Modoc County’s labor force decreased by over 14 percent between 2007 and 2016. Employment in Modoc County decreased considerably between 2007 and 2011 and remained at this reduced level between 2012 and 2016. Employment in Modoc County was at its highest in 2007 and lowest in 2015. Overall, the number of employed individuals in Modoc County decreased by 510 individuals by 2016 (a decrease of over 14 percent). Conversely, unemployment in Modoc County increased steadily between 2007 and 2011, before entering a period of steady decline from 2012-2016. Modoc County experienced relatively significant seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in June through October, and at their lowest levels in December through March.



Nominal personal income in Modoc County grew consistently between 2007 and 2013, with a notable spike in 2011, and declined very slightly in 2014 before increasing modestly between 2015 and 2016. The primary components of personal income in Modoc County in 2016 were work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and medical benefits. A significantly larger portion of Modoc County’s personal income derived from veterans, retirement and medical benefits when compared to the statewide average. Per capita income in Modoc County grew gradually between 2007 and 2016 with the exceptions of 2010 and 2015 when it experienced slight declines. Aside from small decreases in 2009 and 2015, median household income in Modoc County increased relatively steadily between 2007 and 2016, exhibiting a 27 percent overall increase during this period. The poverty rate in Modoc County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately fell by 1.2 percent by 2016. The county poverty rate was at its lowest (17.4 percent) in 2007 and its highest (21.9) percent in 2010. Modoc County’s poverty rates consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.



In 2016, Modoc County’s farming, forestry/fishing and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Modoc County’s manufacturing, professional/scientific/technical services and administrative/waste management sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable for several industry sectors, including utilities, educational services, and health care, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data. In 2016, over 57 percent of Modoc County’s reported earnings derived from either the government or health care sectors. The percentage of Modoc County’s total earnings derived from these sectors were substantially larger than the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the administrative/waste management, manufacturing and professional/scientific/technical services sectors were much less substantial than the statewide average.

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Labor Force

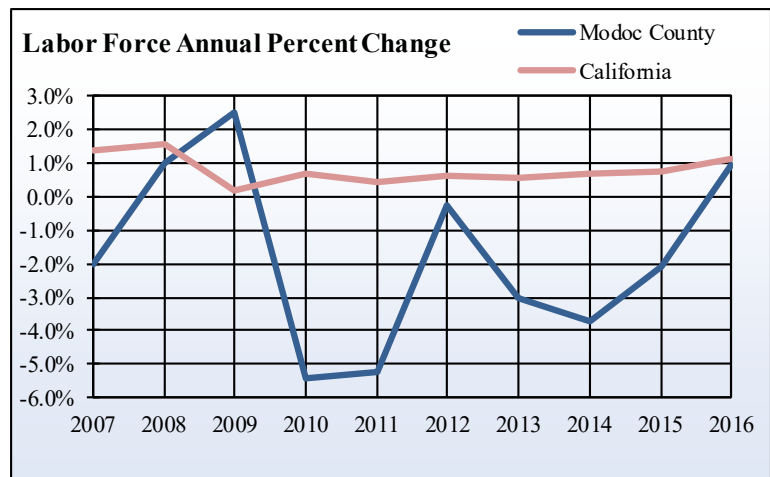
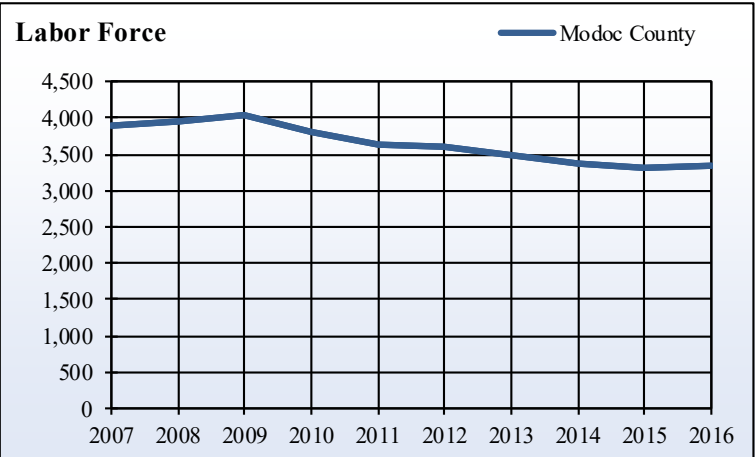
What is it?

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 Modoc County's labor force decreased steadily between 2010 and 2015, but experienced modest growth in 2008, 2009, and 2016. Overall, the size of Modoc County's labor force decreased by over 14 percent between 2007 and 2016.



Total Labor Force, Modoc County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	3,900	17,893,100	-2.0%	1.4%
2008	3,940	18,178,100	1.0%	1.6%
2009	4,040	18,215,100	2.5%	0.2%
2010	3,820	18,336,300	-5.4%	0.7%
2011	3,620	18,415,100	-5.2%	0.4%
2012	3,610	18,523,800	-0.3%	0.6%
2013	3,500	18,624,300	-3.0%	0.5%
2014	3,370	18,755,000	-3.7%	0.7%
2015	3,300	18,893,200	-2.1%	0.7%
2016	3,330	19,102,700	0.9%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Employment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

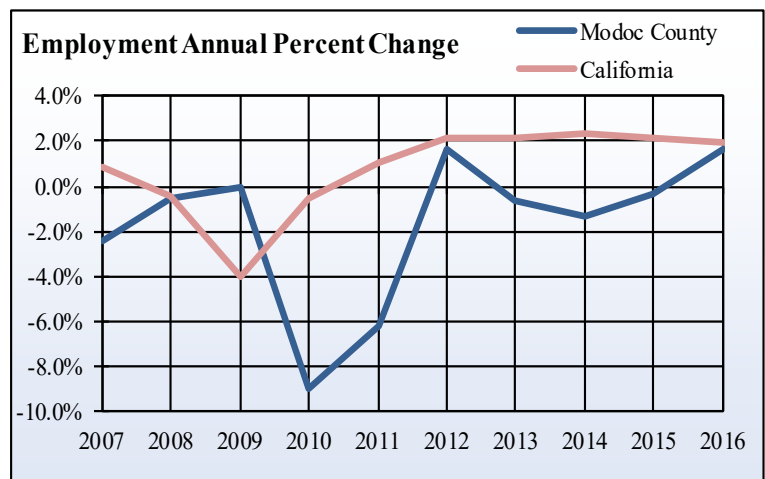
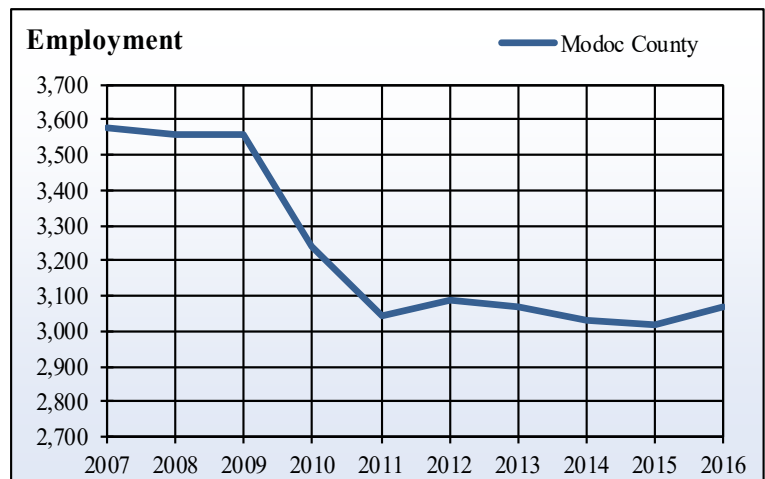
Employment is a primary indicator of the economic situation for workers in a county. Increasing employment means more potential jobs for workers. Workers also generally have an easier time finding work in counties with higher employment totals. This is a primary indicator of the health of the economy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

Employment in Modoc County decreased considerably between 2007 and 2011; it remained at this reduced level between 2012 and 2016. Employment in Modoc County was at its highest in 2007 and lowest in 2015. Overall, the number of employed individuals in Modoc County decreased by 510 individuals by 2016 (a decrease of over 14 percent).

Total Employment, Modoc County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	3,580	16,931,600	-2.5%	0.8%
2008	3,560	16,854,500	-0.6%	-0.5%
2009	3,560	16,182,600	0.0%	-4.0%
2010	3,240	16,091,900	-9.0%	-0.6%
2011	3,040	16,258,100	-6.2%	1.0%
2012	3,090	16,602,700	1.6%	2.1%
2013	3,070	16,958,700	-0.6%	2.1%
2014	3,030	17,348,600	-1.3%	2.3%
2015	3,020	17,723,300	-0.3%	2.2%
2016	3,070	18,065,000	1.7%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Unemployment

What is it?

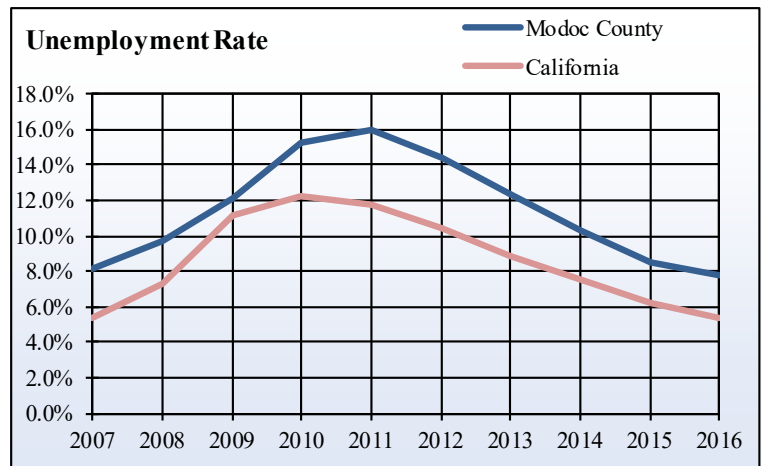
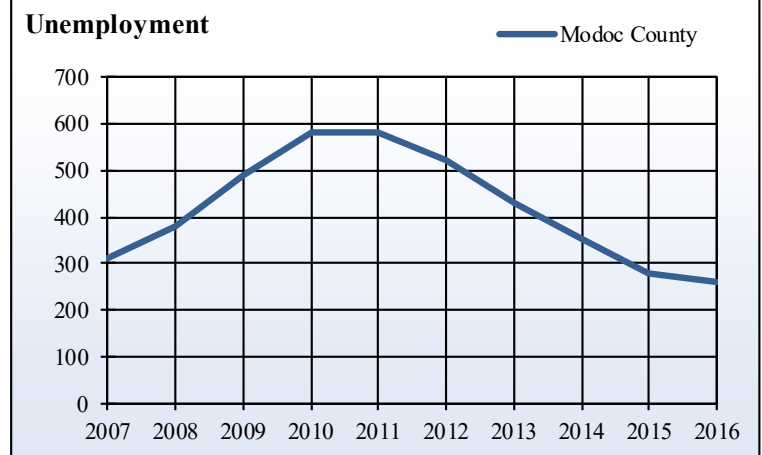
Unemployment data are counts of the estimated number of people who are actively seeking work, are not working at least one hour per week for pay, and who are not self-employed. The data are reported by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) from data collected by the U.S. Current Population 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. Unemployment figures therefore 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 Modoc County increased steadily between 2007 and 2011, before entering a period of steady decline from 2012-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in Modoc County decreased by only 50 individuals by 2016,

resulting in a 0.3 percent reduction in the unemployment rate



Total Unemployment, Modoc County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	310	8.1%	5.4%	0.0%	11.2%
2008	380	9.7%	7.3%	22.6%	37.7%
2009	490	12.1%	11.2%	28.9%	53.6%
2010	580	15.2%	12.2%	18.4%	10.4%
2011	580	16.0%	11.7%	0.0%	-3.9%
2012	520	14.4%	10.4%	-10.3%	-10.9%
2013	430	12.3%	8.9%	-17.3%	-13.3%
2014	350	10.3%	7.5%	-18.6%	-15.6%
2015	280	8.5%	6.2%	-20.0%	-16.8%
2016	260	7.8%	5.4%	-7.1%	-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. 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?

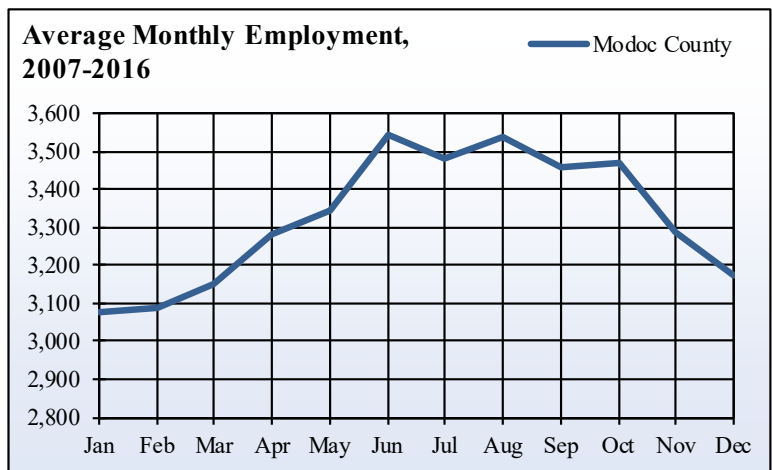
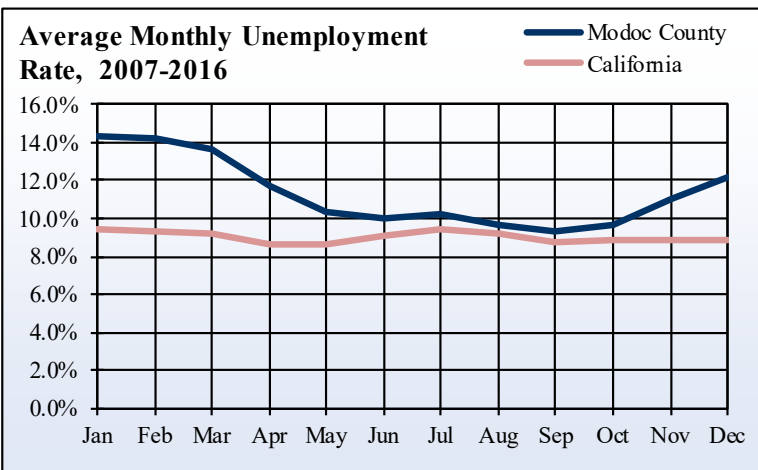
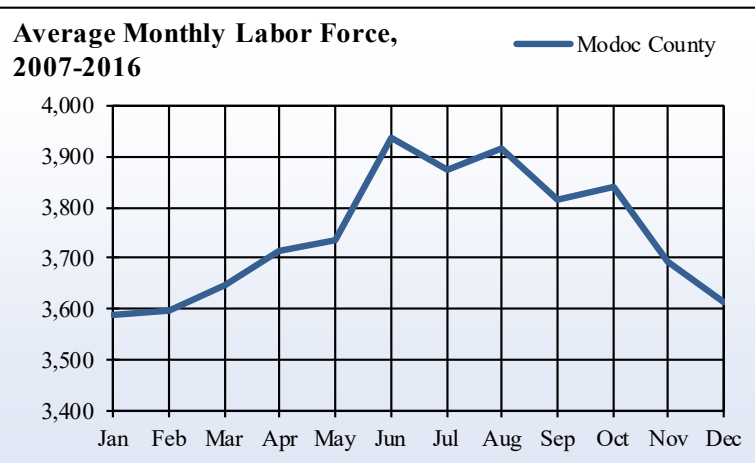
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment and can be used by area business associations and chambers of commerce to coordinate local events and business marketing campaigns. Areas that are economically dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation 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.

Average Monthly Labor Statistics, Modoc County, 2007-2016

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	3,588	3,075	515	14.36%
Feb	3,598	3,086	512	14.24%
Mar	3,648	3,150	499	13.68%
April	3,713	3,282	434	11.69%
May	3,736	3,347	388	10.39%
Jun	3,937	3,543	394	10.01%
Jul	3,875	3,480	396	10.22%
Aug	3,913	3,536	378	9.67%
Sep	3,814	3,459	354	9.29%
Oct	3,839	3,469	371	9.67%
Nov	3,692	3,287	405	10.97%
Dec	3,613	3,174	439	12.15%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Between 2007 and 2016, Modoc County experienced relatively significant seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in June through October and at their lowest levels in December through March. Average unemployment was highest in January at 14.4 percent and lowest in September at 9.3 percent.



Jobs by Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

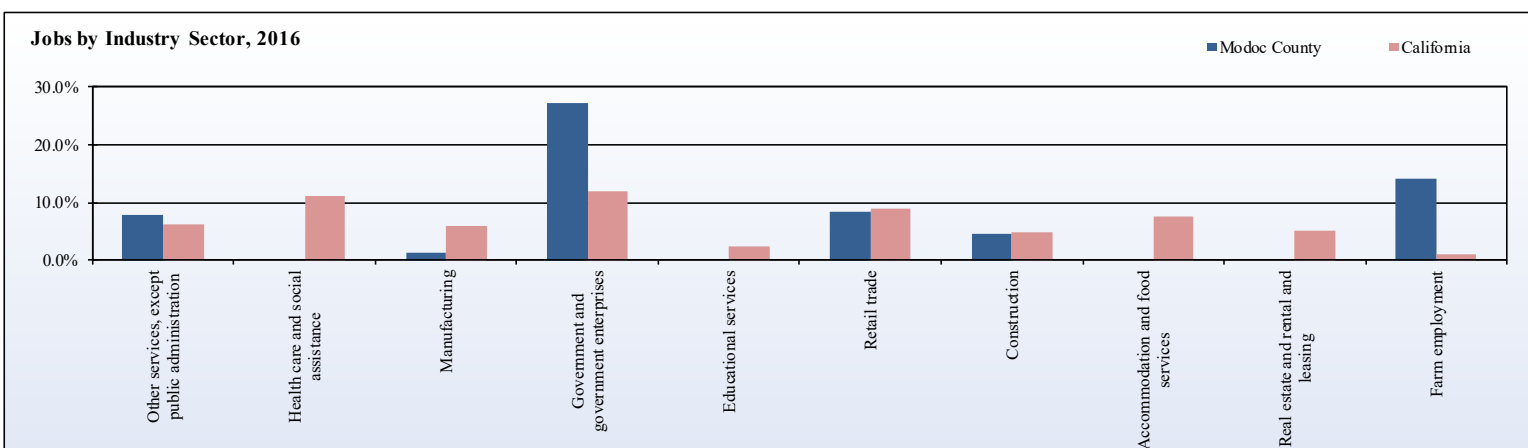
Jobs by industry is a useful measure of the economic diversity and potential resilience of the local economy, and is thus of great utility to local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations. A county with a large proportion of its jobs concentrated in a few industry sectors may be more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

In 2016, Modoc County's farming, forestry/fishing and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Modoc County's manufacturing, professional/scientific/technical services and administrative/waste management sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable for several industry sectors, including utilities, educational services, and health care, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data. The largest industry in Modoc County by employment in 2016 was government and government enterprises, which accounted for over 27 percent of total county employment, followed by farm employment (14 percent) and retail trade (8 percent).

Jobs by Industry, Modoc County, 2016

Industry	Modoc County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	591	14.0%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	185	4.4%	1.1%
Mining	31	0.7%	0.3%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	193	4.6%	4.7%
Manufacturing	49	1.2%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	102	2.4%	3.8%
Retail trade	355	8.4%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	0.0%	3.8%
Information	(D)	0.0%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	(D)	0.0%	4.4%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	(D)	0.0%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	145	3.4%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	78	1.8%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	0.0%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	(D)	0.0%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	328	7.8%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	1,150	27.3%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	1,012	24.0%	n/a
Total Jobs	4,219	100.0%	100.0%

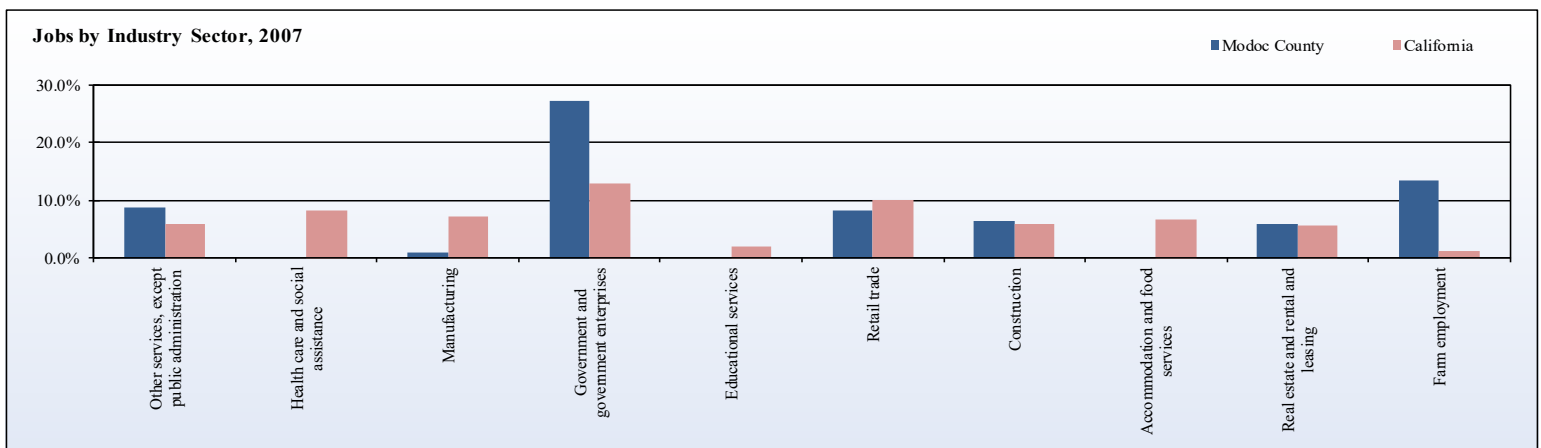
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Jobs by Industry, Modoc County, 2007

Industry	Merced County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	606	13.4%	1.1%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	1.0%
Mining	(D)	n/a	0.2%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	292	6.4%	5.9%
Manufacturing	42	0.9%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	149	3.3%	3.8%
Retail trade	378	8.3%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	0.0%	2.9%
Information	(D)	0.0%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	67	1.5%	4.6%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	265	5.8%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	98	2.2%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	91	2.0%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	0.0%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	(D)	0.0%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	402	8.9%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	1,232	27.1%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	917	20.2%	n/a
Total Jobs	4,539	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Total Personal Income

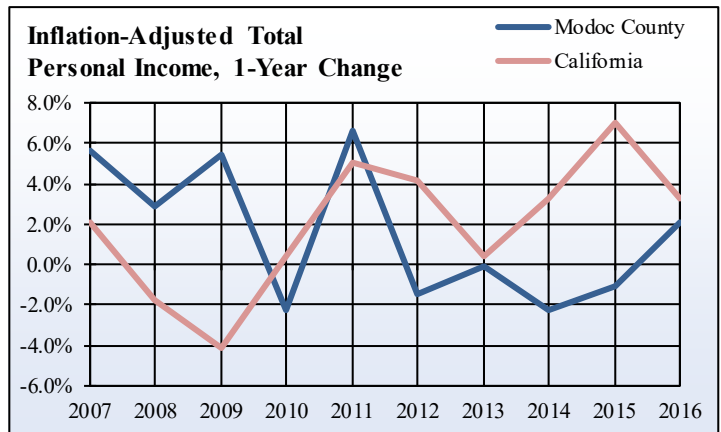
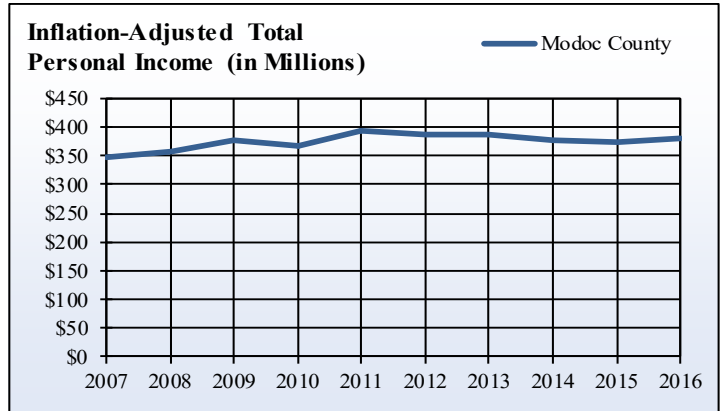
What is it?

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.

Nominal personal income in Modoc County grew consistently between 2007 and 2013 with a notable spike in 2011, and declined very slightly in 2014 before increasingly modestly between 2015 and 2016. Once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Modoc County grew overall by 10 percent between 2007 and 2016.



Total Personal Income, Modoc County

Year	Modoc 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	\$291	5.6%	\$347	5.6%	2.1%
2008	\$312	7.3%	\$357	2.9%	-1.8%
2009	\$329	5.4%	\$377	5.4%	-4.1%
2010	\$331	0.3%	\$368	-2.2%	0.4%
2011	\$358	8.3%	\$393	6.6%	5.1%
2012	\$363	1.4%	\$387	-1.5%	4.1%
2013	\$369	1.5%	\$386	-0.1%	0.5%
2014	\$366	-0.7%	\$378	-2.3%	3.2%
2015	\$367	0.3%	\$374	-1.0%	7.0%
2016	\$381	3.9%	\$381	2.1%	3.3%

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

Components of Personal Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

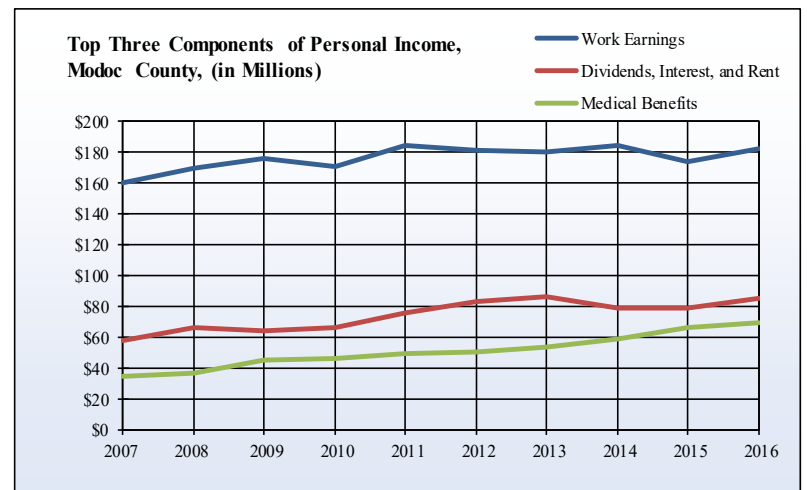
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income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

The primary components of personal income in Modoc County in 2016 were work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and medical benefits. A significantly larger portion of Modoc County's personal income derived from veterans, retirement and medical benefits when compared to the statewide average. While California witnessed a massive 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, Modoc County experienced a 2.7 percent decrease in commuter income.

Components of Total Personal Income, Modoc County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	47.8%	71.6%	1.3%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-4.8%	-7.4%	2.2%	3.3%
Commuter Income	1.5%	-0.1%	-2.7%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	22.6%	20.8%	4.7%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	9.4%	4.2%	2.6%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	18.2%	7.5%	9.8%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	2.8%	1.6%	1.8%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.4%	0.2%	-2.7%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	1.0%	0.4%	3.3%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.3%	0.4%	8.9%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.4%	0.3%	288.0%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.3%	0.2%	12.3%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	3.1%	4.1%

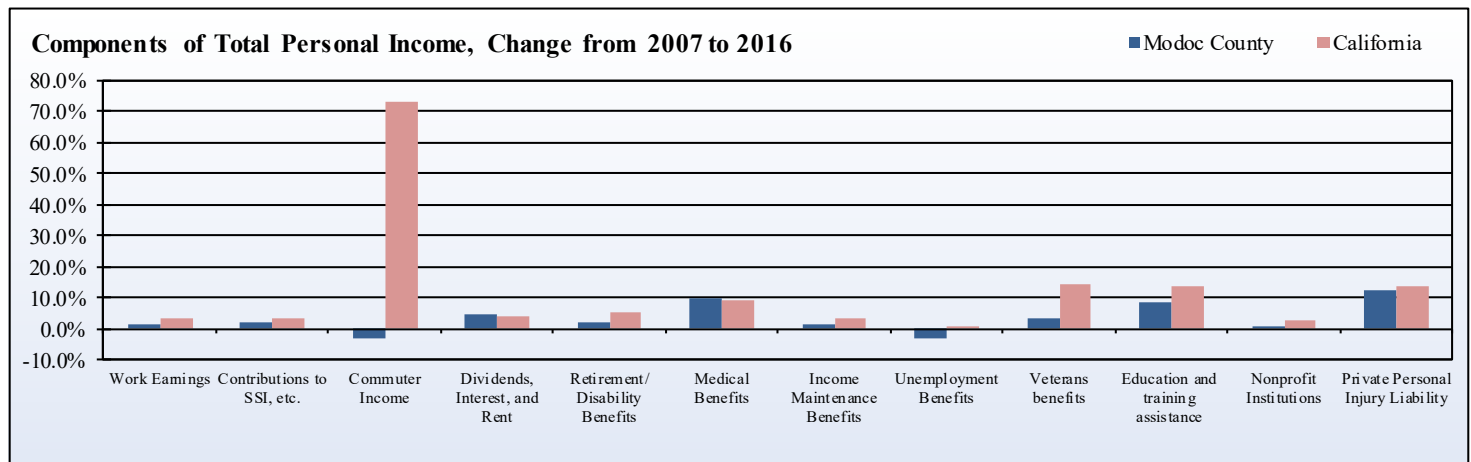
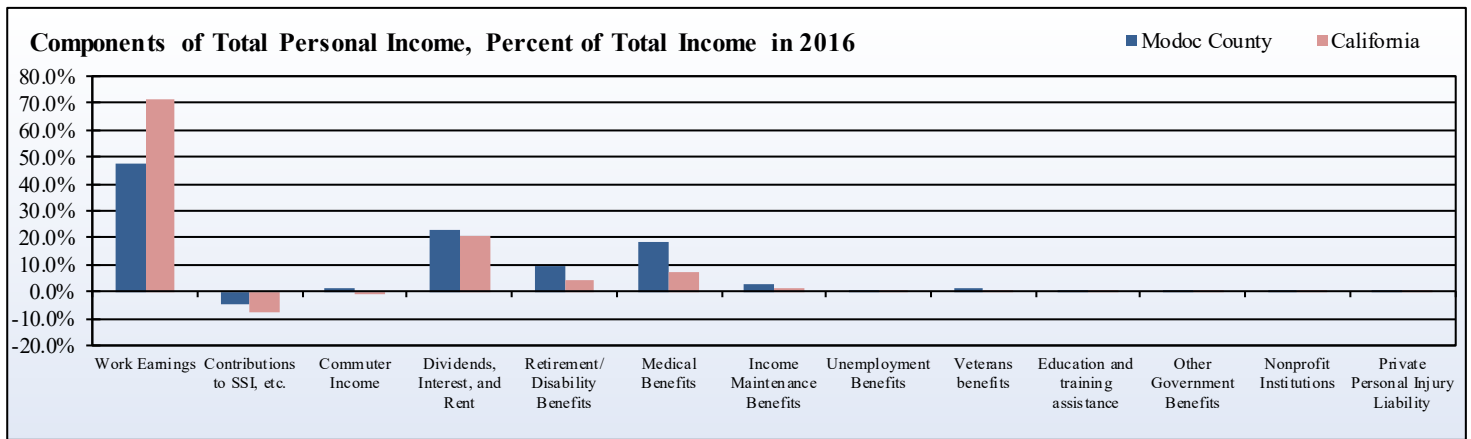
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



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

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	\$160.6	\$169.7	\$175.8	\$171.2	\$184.4	\$181.1	\$180.7	\$184.1	\$174.6	\$182.1
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-\$15.1	-\$15.7	-\$16.4	-\$16.3	-\$15.0	-\$15.1	-\$17.1	-\$17.3	-\$16.9	-\$18.5
Commuter Income	\$7.9	\$7.6	\$6.6	\$7.2	\$8.4	\$8.0	\$7.4	\$4.5	\$5.7	\$5.8
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	\$58.5	\$66.2	\$64.8	\$66.5	\$75.9	\$83.2	\$86.4	\$79.5	\$79.5	\$86.0
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	\$28.5	\$29.6	\$31.8	\$32.8	\$32.5	\$33.7	\$35.1	\$38.8	\$36.3	\$35.8
Medical Benefits	\$35.1	\$37.5	\$45.8	\$46.7	\$49.7	\$51.2	\$54.1	\$59.0	\$66.5	\$69.5
Income Maintenance Benefits	\$9.1	\$9.5	\$10.4	\$10.6	\$10.9	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$11.5	\$11.5	\$10.7
Unemployment Benefits	\$1.9	\$2.0	\$3.5	\$4.2	\$3.8	\$3.4	\$2.6	\$1.5	\$1.4	\$1.4
Veterans benefits	\$2.7	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$3.1	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$3.6	\$3.6	\$3.7	\$3.6
Education and training assistance	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.1
Other Government Benefits	\$0.1	\$2.6	\$1.3	\$2.1	\$1.8	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$1.0	\$1.5	\$1.5
Nonprofit Institutions	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.1
Private Personal Injury Liability	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$1.1
Total Personal Income	\$291.3	\$314.2	\$329.1	\$331.1	\$358.7	\$361.9	\$365.8	\$369.1	\$366.9	\$381.3

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



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

Per Capita Income

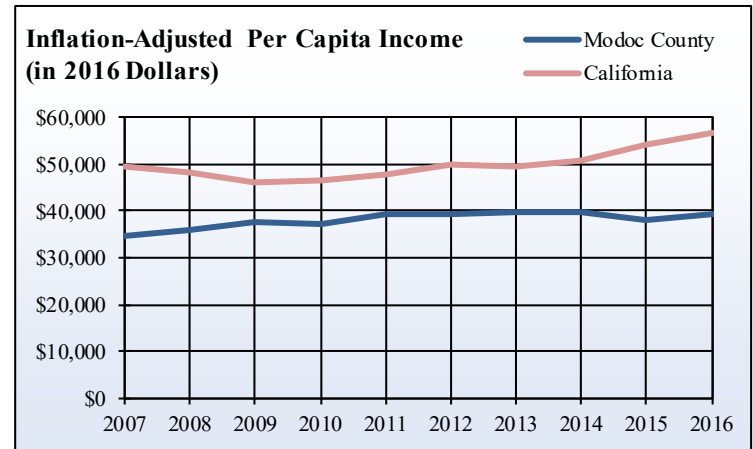
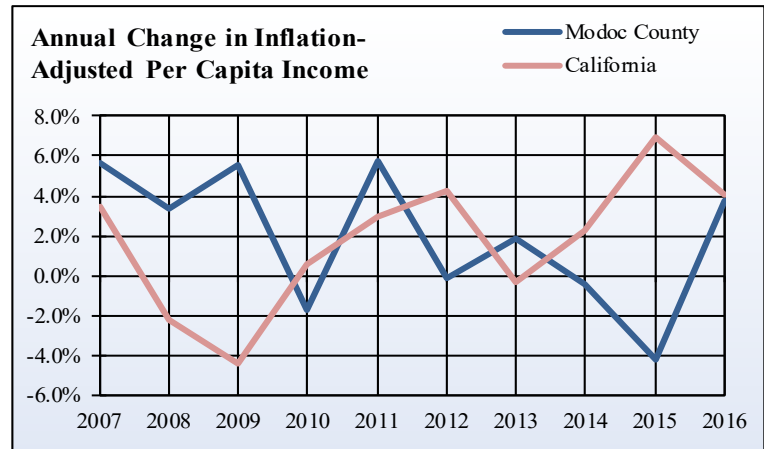
What is it?

Per capita income is calculated by the 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 Modoc County grew gradually between 2007 and 2016 with the exceptions of 2010 and 2015 when it experienced slight declines. Per capita income in Modoc County experienced its most significant growth in 2011. Between 2007 and 2016, Modoc County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly \$5,000-\$15,000 lower than the statewide average.



Per Capita Income, Modoc County

Year	Modoc County Nominal Per Capita Income	Modoc County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Modoc County	California	Modoc County	California
2007	\$ 30,298	5.6%	\$ 34,626	\$ 49,366	5.6%	3.4%
2008	\$ 32,524	7.3%	\$ 35,788	\$ 48,255	3.4%	-2.2%
2009	\$ 34,216	5.2%	\$ 37,790	\$ 46,117	5.6%	-4.4%
2010	\$ 34,195	-0.1%	\$ 37,144	\$ 46,395	-1.7%	0.6%
2011	\$ 37,305	9.1%	\$ 39,297	\$ 47,775	5.8%	3.0%
2012	\$ 38,026	1.9%	\$ 39,237	\$ 49,819	-0.2%	4.3%
2013	\$ 39,305	3.4%	\$ 39,973	\$ 49,674	1.9%	-0.3%
2014	\$ 39,774	1.2%	\$ 39,809	\$ 50,790	-0.4%	2.2%
2015	\$ 38,080	-4.3%	\$ 38,143	\$ 54,318	-4.2%	6.9%
2016	\$ 39,562	3.9%	\$ 39,562	\$ 56,532	3.7%	4.1%

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

Earnings by Industry

What is it?

Earnings by industry data represent the total personal earnings for workers within individual industry sector, 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?

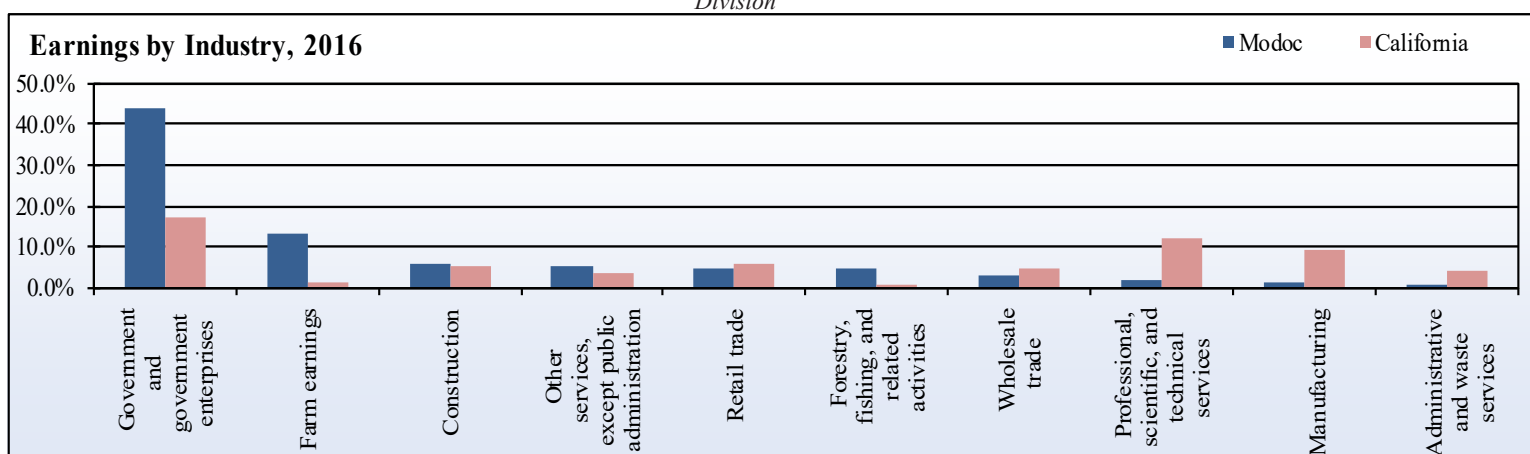
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how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

In 2016, over 57 percent of Modoc County's reported earnings derived from either the government or health care sectors. The percentages of Modoc County's earnings derived from these sectors were substantially larger than the statewide average. Conversely, total earnings derived from the administrative/waste management, manufacturing, and professional/scientific/technical services sectors were much less substantial than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable for several industry sectors, including utilities, educational services, and health care, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

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

Industry	Modoc County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	\$ 24.0	13.2%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$ 8.0	4.4%	0.6%
Mining	\$ 0.1	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.6%
Construction	\$ 10.2	5.6%	5.3%
Manufacturing	\$ 1.8	1.0%	9.2%
Wholesale trade	\$ 5.3	2.9%	4.4%
Retail trade	\$ 8.6	4.7%	5.5%
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	0.0%	2.9%
Information	(D)	0.0%	6.5%
Finance and insurance	(D)	0.0%	5.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	0.0%	3.2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$ 2.9	1.6%	12.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	2.1%
Administrative and waste services	\$ 1.1	0.6%	4.0%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.5%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	9.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	0.0%	1.7%
Accommodation and food services	(D)	0.0%	3.5%
Other services, except public administration	\$ 9.0	5.0%	3.6%
Government and government enterprises	\$ 80.2	44.1%	17.1%
Value of withheld "(D)" earnings	\$30.8	16.9%	n/a
Total Earnings by Place of Work	\$ 182.1	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Median Household Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

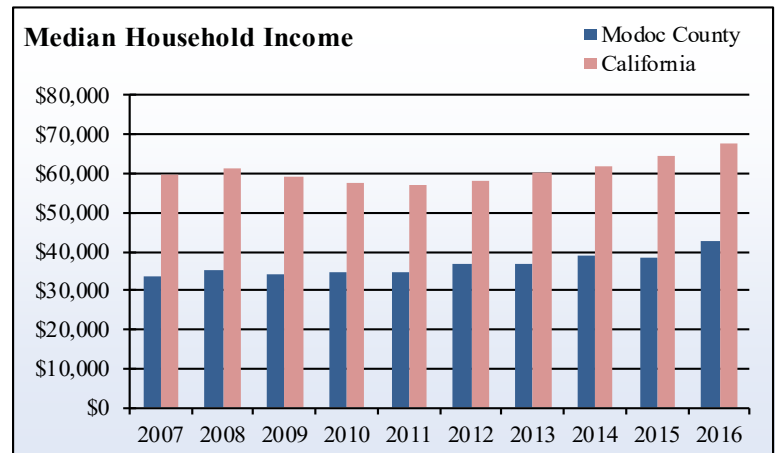
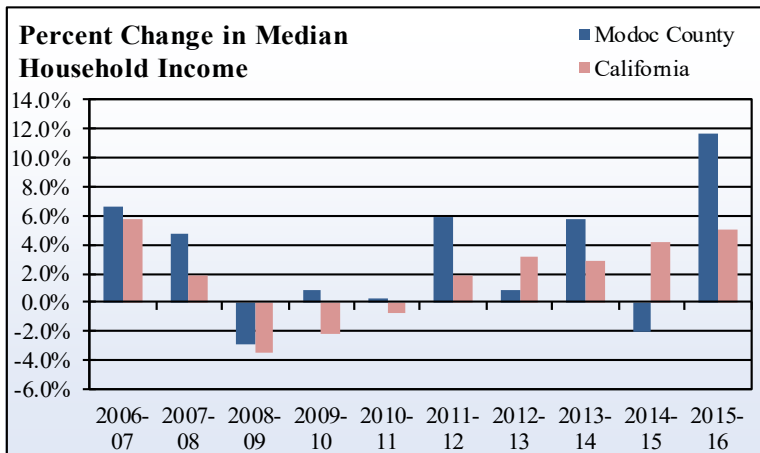
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends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

Aside from small decreases in 2009 and 2015, median household income in Modoc County increased relatively steadily between 2007 and 2016, exhibiting a 27 percent overall increase during this period. Modoc County consistently maintained a median household income roughly \$20,000-\$30,000 less than California as a whole.

Median Household Income (Nominal), Modoc County

Year	County	California
2007	\$33,713	\$59,928
2008	\$35,319	\$61,017
2009	\$34,290	\$58,925
2010	\$34,579	\$57,664
2011	\$34,654	\$57,275
2012	\$36,724	\$58,322
2013	\$37,055	\$60,185
2014	\$39,172	\$61,927
2015	\$38,402	\$64,483
2016	\$42,890	\$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?

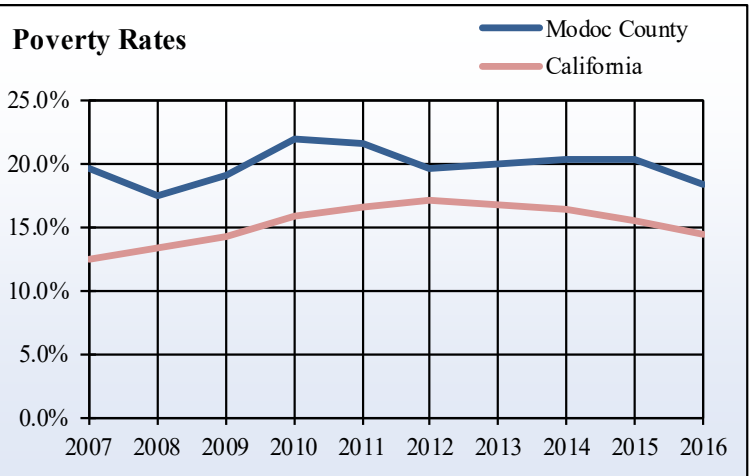
The poverty rate is a very commonly used indicator of the overall economic health and well-being of a region. Despite their wide use, official poverty rates have notable shortcomings. For instance, because the thresholds that define poverty status only vary by family size and composition, and not by 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.

The poverty rate in Modoc County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately fell by 1.2 percent by 2016. The county poverty rate was at its lowest (17.4 percent) in 2007 and its highest (21.9 percent) in 2010. Modoc County's poverty rates consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

Poverty Rates, Modoc County

Year	County	California
2007	19.6 %	12.4 %
2008	17.4 %	13.3 %
2009	19.0 %	14.2 %
2010	21.9 %	15.8 %
2011	21.5 %	16.6 %
2012	19.6 %	17.0 %
2013	20.0 %	16.8 %
2014	20.2 %	16.4 %
2015	20.3 %	15.4 %
2016	18.4 %	14.4 %

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



Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

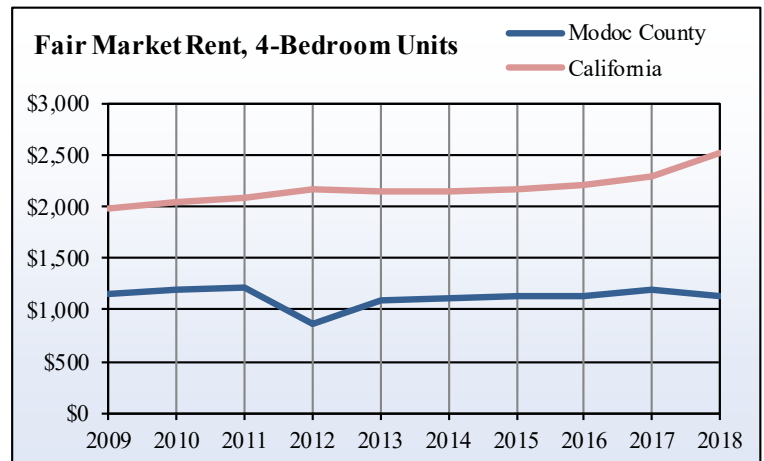
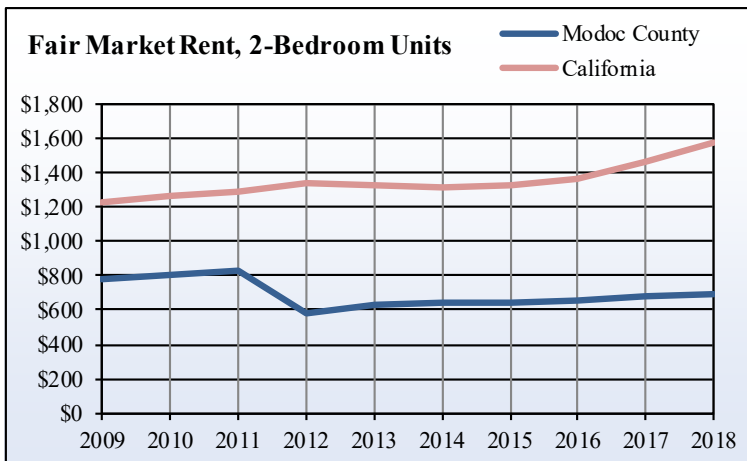
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county. It is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates 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 Modoc County declined modestly across all rental unit sizes between 2009 and 2018. It consistently remained 30-65 percent lower than the statewide average.

Fair Market Rent, Modoc County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	\$541	\$597	\$782	\$1,114	\$1,157
2010	\$558	\$617	\$807	\$1,150	\$1,194
2011	\$572	\$632	\$827	\$1,178	\$1,223
2012	\$404	\$446	\$584	\$832	\$864
2013	\$456	\$528	\$626	\$922	\$1,101
2014	\$464	\$537	\$637	\$939	\$1,120
2015	\$468	\$542	\$643	\$948	\$1,131
2016	\$459	\$569	\$658	\$959	\$1,132
2017	\$472	\$575	\$681	\$991	\$1,192
2018	\$479	\$533	\$697	\$1,014	\$1,127

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.

Modoc County’s total crime rate fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2012. It increased significantly in 2012 and 2013 and remained at an elevated rate until 2016. Modoc County’s crime rates consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates from 2007-2016. Voter registration rates in Modoc County remained quite high until 2008 and have unevenly declined since, reaching a low point of 70 percent in 2016. The county voter participation rate fluctuated considerably during this period, reaching a high point of almost 82 percent in 2008 and a low point of 56 percent in 2014. Unfortunately, some data regarding the leading causes of death in Modoc County are not available from the California Department of Health. Based on the available data, Modoc County experienced a significantly higher proportion of deaths by pulmonary disease than the statewide average.

The number of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients in Modoc County declined gradually between 2008 and 2013, with a minor increase in 2014, and subsequently declined again until 2016. Between 2007 and 2016, the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Modoc County increased significantly and saw its greatest increase of 8 percent in 2014.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Modoc County had an exceptionally high percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who had completed some college but had not attained a degree. However, Modoc County experienced significant population growth between 2010 and 2016 in residents who held an associate’s or graduate/professional degree. Modoc County consistently maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of Modoc County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems rose substantially, although there was a notable decline in eligible graduates during the 2014-2015 school year. The percent of students in Modoc County who took the SAT has fluctuated widely between the 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 school years. It reached its highest point (37 percent) during the 2015-2016 school year. Average scores in the county have, generally speaking, remained slightly lower than the average score for all California counties. The percentage of Modoc County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs has fluctuated considerably between 2008 and 2017, but has generally accounted for between 50 and 60 percent of all students. Modoc County maintained a higher percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average during every year between 2008 and 2017. ELL enrollment in Modoc County fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2017. Overall, ELL enrollment in Modoc County decreased by only 17 students between 2007 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?

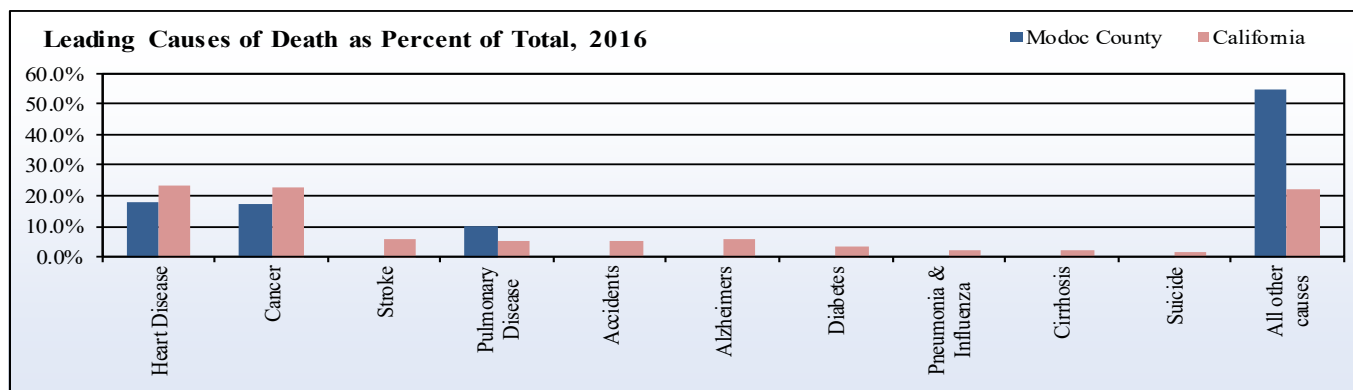
Cause of death statistics provide important insights into the overall health of a region and can be used by health care practitioners and social service providers to coordinate disease prevention and educational efforts. If death rates for preventable causes are greater than those for other counties 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, Modoc County's leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer. Unfortunately, some data regarding the leading causes of death in Modoc County are not available from the California Department of Health. Based on the available data, Modoc County experienced a significantly higher proportion of deaths by pulmonary disease than the statewide average.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Modoc County	California
Heart Disease	18.0%	23.5%
Cancer	17.2%	22.7%
Stroke	n/a	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	10.2%	5.2%
Accidents	n/a	5.0%
Alzheimer's	n/a	5.9%
Diabetes	n/a	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	n/a	2.3%
Cirrhosis	n/a	2.0%
Suicide	n/a	1.6%
All other causes	54.7%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health

Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential health data



Leading Causes of Death, Modoc County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	88	91	120	102	126	112	106	122	107	128
Heart Disease	20	17	22	26	26	31	23	22	27	23
Cancer	21	20	24	23	30	18	21	29	31	22
Stroke	5	3	6	8	6	7	3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pulmonary Disease	6	6	12	8	9	10	7	14	(D)	13
Accidents	6	7	8	6	7	11	7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Alzheimer's	(D)	5	3	2	2	(D)	1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Diabetes	3	4	1	(D)	2	3	6	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pneumonia & Influenza	2	4	3	2	1	2	2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Cirrhosis	(D)	2	4	2	1	2	1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Suicide	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other causes	22	22	35	23	39	26	32	57	49	70

Source: California Department of Public Health

*Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential health data.

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. This is because 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.

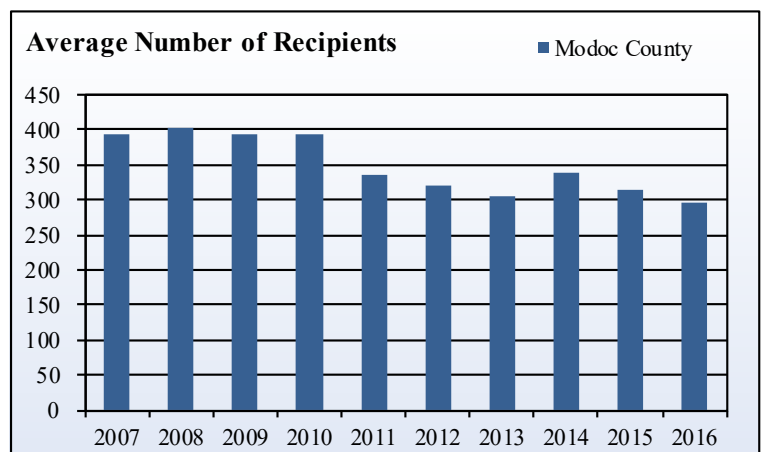
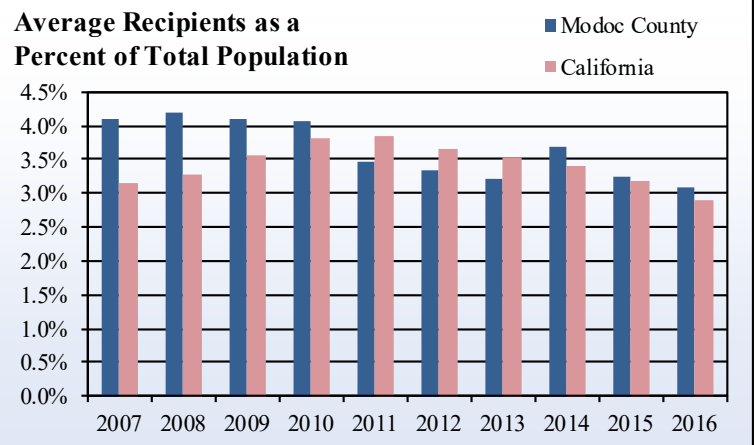
The number of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Modoc County declined gradually between 2008 and 2013, with a minor increase in 2014, and subsequently declined again until 2016.



TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Modoc County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	394	4.1%	3.1%
2008	404	4.2%	3.3%
2009	395	4.1%	3.6%
2010	394	4.1%	3.8%
2011	336	3.5%	3.9%
2012	319	3.3%	3.6%
2013	306	3.2%	3.5%
2014	338	3.7%	3.4%
2015	314	3.3%	3.2%
2016	297	3.1%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services



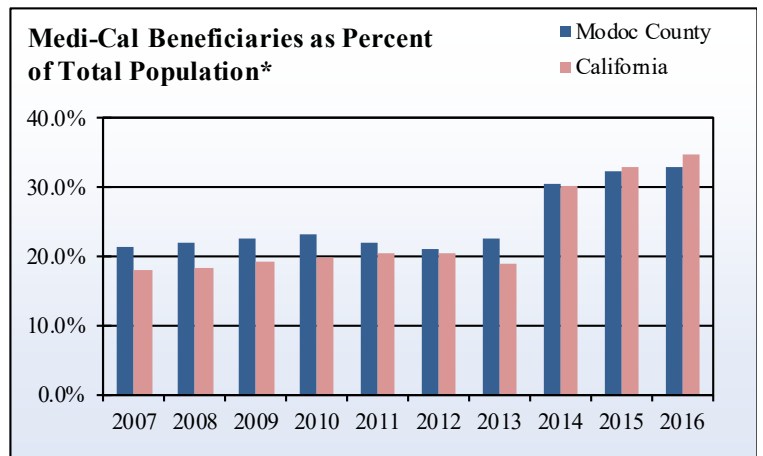
Medi-Cal Caseload

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 Modoc County increased significantly, and saw its greatest increase of 8 percent in 2014. Modoc County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California. The significant increases in the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in 2014, which occurred across California and within many counties, correlate with the first year of enrollment for health care benefits under the Affordable Care Act.



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

Medi-Cal Users, Modoc County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Total Population*	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	2,038	21.2%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	2,122	22.1%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	2,174	22.6%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	2,248	23.3%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	2,094	21.8%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	2,012	21.0%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	2,075	22.6%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	2,810	30.6%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	3,103	32.2%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	3,164	32.8%	13,542,960	34.6%

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services

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



School Free and Reduced Meal Program

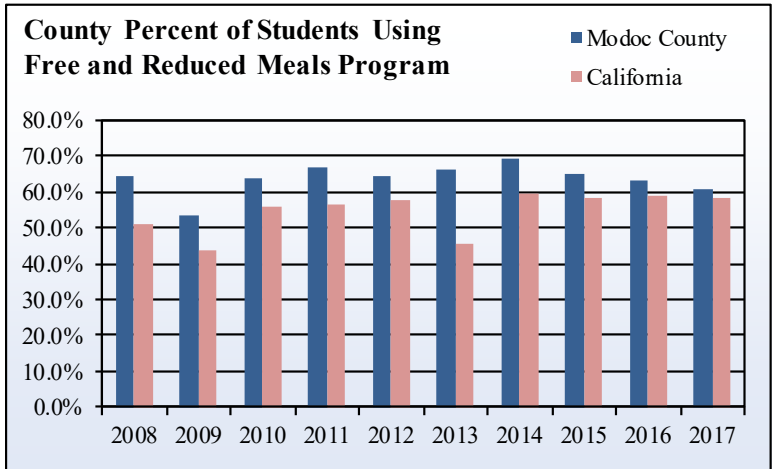
What is it?

This indicator provides data on the number and proportion of K-12 students who are enrolled in a free or reduced 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 Modoc County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs has fluctuated considerably between 2008 and 2017. It has generally accounted for between 50 and 60 percent of all students. Modoc County maintained a higher percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average during every year between 2008 and 2017. In 2013, when California witnessed a 10 percent drop in enrollment, enrollment in Modoc County increased by over 2 percent.



School Free and Reduced Meals, Modoc County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	1,381	2,146	64.4%	51.2%
2009	973	1,821	53.4%	44.0%
2010	1,074	1,677	64.0%	55.9%
2011	1,070	1,606	66.6%	56.7%
2012	981	1,527	64.2%	57.5%
2013	960	1,445	66.4%	45.5%
2014	1,012	1,454	69.6%	59.4%
2015	932	1,436	64.9%	58.6%
2016	932	1,471	63.4%	58.9%
2017	876	1,445	60.6%	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?

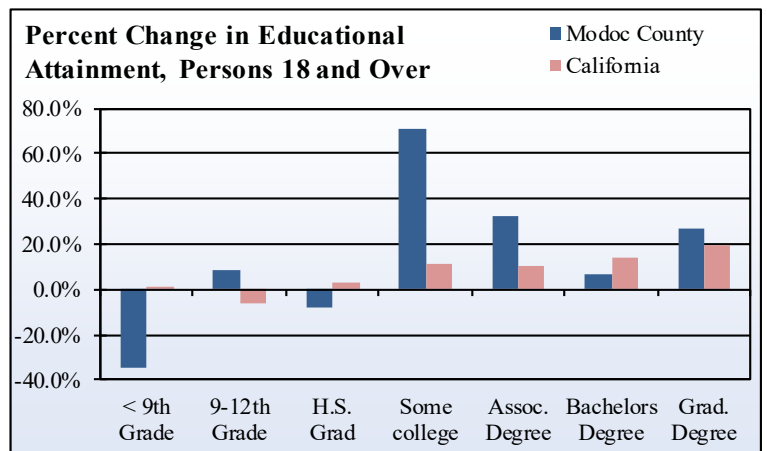
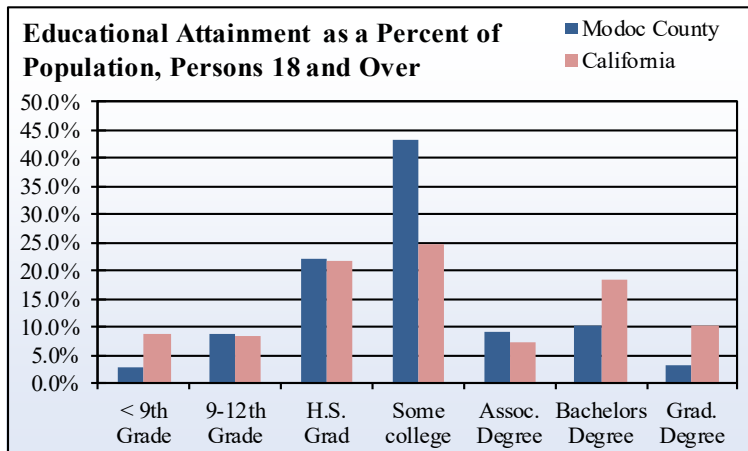
Educational attainment is a good general indicator of the skill level of a county's workforce. County populations that are more educated are generally more likely to be employed and stay out of poverty. In addition, educational attainment data can be useful for businesses that are considering opening 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, Modoc County had an exceptionally high percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who had completed some college but had not attained a degree. However, Modoc County experienced significant population growth between 2010 and 2016 in residents who held an associate's or graduate/professional degree.



Education Attainment, Modoc County

Educational Attainment	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	411	269	2.9%	8.8%	-34.5%	0.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	760	824	8.9%	8.5%	8.4%	-5.7%
High school graduate or equivalent	2,217	2,047	22.2%	21.7%	-7.7%	3.4%
Some college, no degree	2,327	3,976	43.2%	24.6%	70.9%	11.5%
Associate's degree	646	854	9.3%	7.4%	32.2%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	882	944	10.3%	18.6%	7.0%	14.2%
Graduate or professional degree	233	295	3.2%	10.4%	26.6%	19.4%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	7,476	9,209	100.0%	100.0%	23.2%	8.1%

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



High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

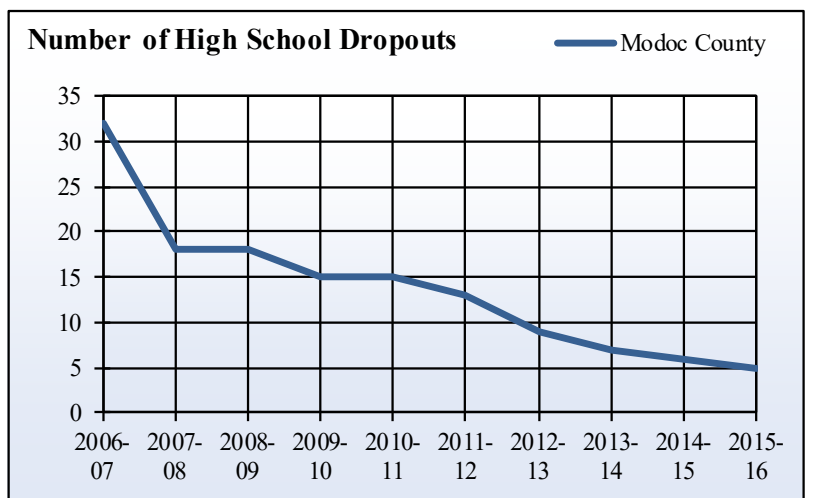
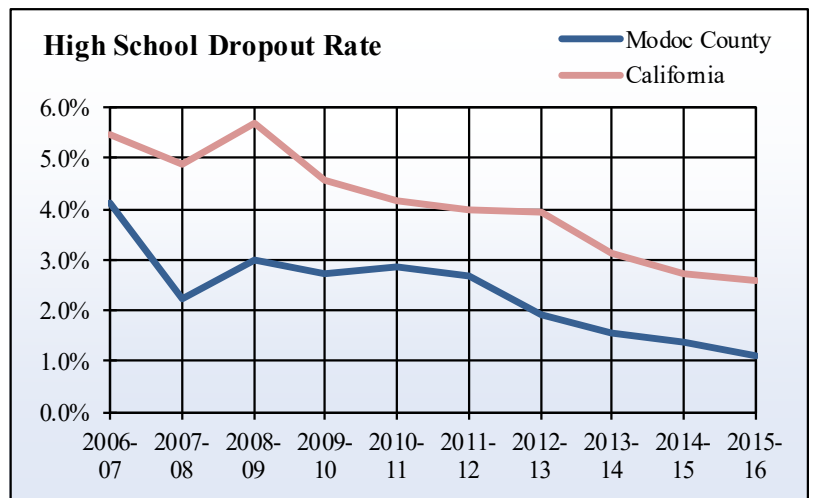
Modoc County consistently maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. Overall, dropout rates in Modoc County declined between 2006 and 2016. Modoc County saw its lowest high school dropout rates of 1.1 percent in the 2015-2016 school year.



High School Dropouts, Modoc County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	32	4.1%	5.5%
2007-08	18	2.2%	4.9%
2008-09	18	3.0%	5.7%
2009-10	15	2.7%	4.6%
2010-11	15	2.9%	4.2%
2011-12	13	2.7%	4.0%
2012-13	9	1.9%	3.9%
2013-14	7	1.6%	3.1%
2014-15	6	1.4%	2.8%
2015-16	5	1.1%	2.6%

Source: California Department of Education



Graduates Eligible For UC and CSU Systems

What is it?

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

How is it used?

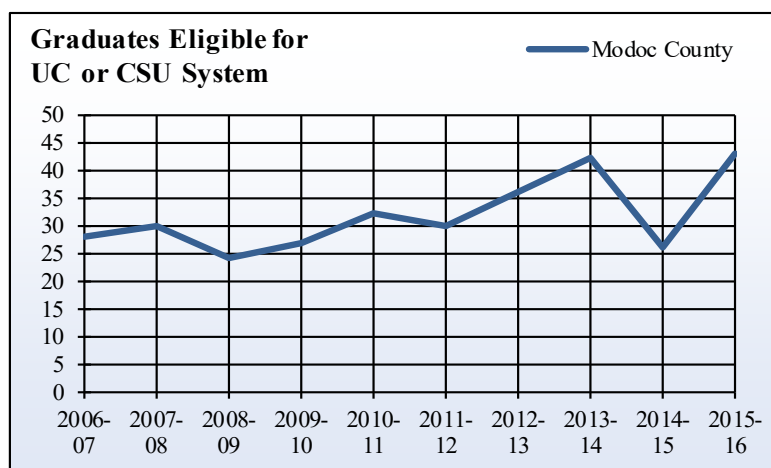
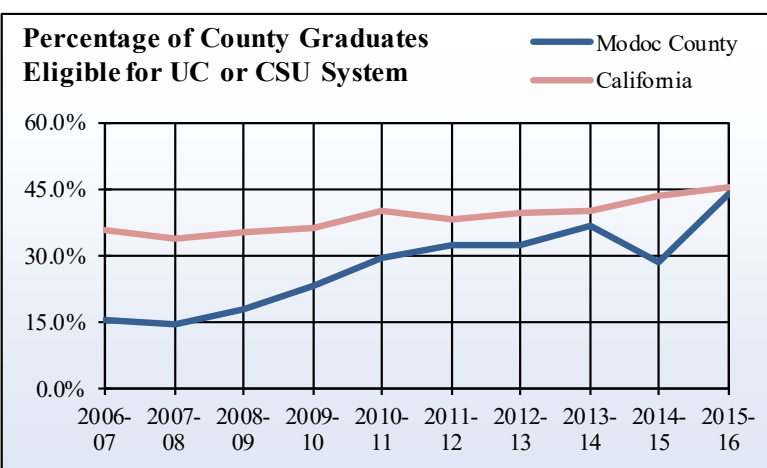
These data are an important indicator of how well a county school system is preparing its students for higher-wage employment, as a college education is generally correlated with higher earnings from employment. Counties with a low proportion of eligible high school graduates may therefore exhibit greater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

Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of Modoc County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems rose substantially, although there was a notable decline in eligible graduates during the 2014-2015 school year.

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Modoc County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Number	Modoc County	California
2006-07	28	15.4%	35.5%
2007-08	30	14.6%	33.9%
2008-09	24	17.9%	35.3%
2009-10	27	23.3%	36.3%
2010-11	32	29.6%	40.3%
2011-12	30	32.3%	38.3%
2012-13	36	32.4%	39.4%
2013-14	42	36.5%	40.0%
2014-15	26	28.6%	43.4%
2015-16	43	43.9%	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 U.S. 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.

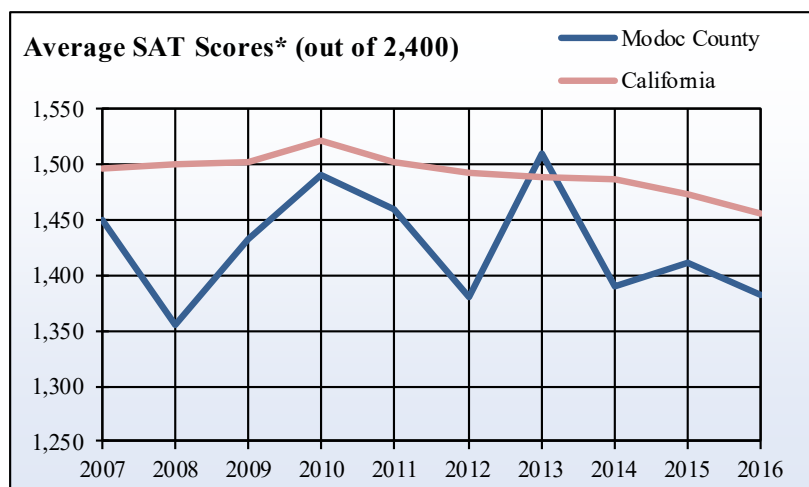
The percent of students in Modoc County who took the SAT has fluctuated widely between the 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 school years. It reached its highest point (37 percent) during the 2015-2016 school year. Average scores in the county have, generally speaking, remained slightly lower than the average score for all California counties.

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

Year	Modoc County		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	22.9%	1,449	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	28.5%	1,355	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	34.1%	1,432	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	25.2%	1,490	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	27.1%	1,460	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	33.0%	1,381	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	30.8%	1,510	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	33.1%	1,390	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	25.3%	1,411	42.4%	1,473
2015-16*	37.1%	1,383	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

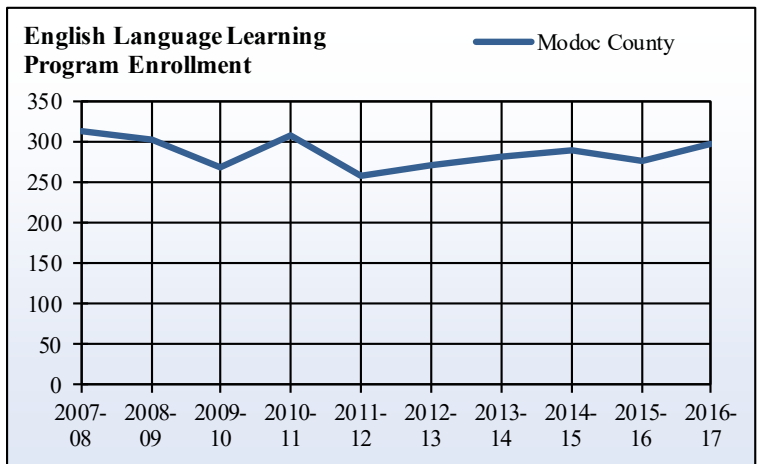
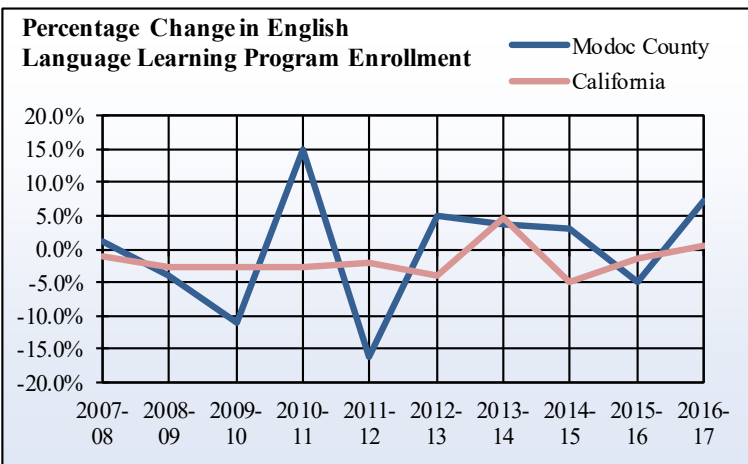
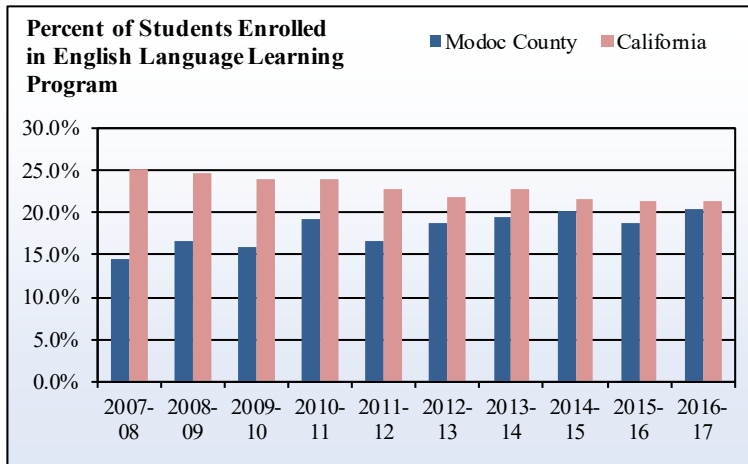
What is it?

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 Modoc County fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2017. Overall, ELL enrollment in Modoc County decreased by only 17 students between 2007 and 2017. ELL enrollment in Modoc County was at its highest percentage in the 2016-2017 school year and at its lowest in the 2009-2010 school year. The proportion of enrolled students in the county remained somewhat lower than the statewide proportion during every school year in this period.



English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Modoc County

Year	Modoc County			California
	Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L. Students
2007-08	313	1.3%	2,146	25.2%
2008-09	301	-3.8%	1,821	24.7%
2009-10	268	-11.0%	1,677	24.0%
2010-11	308	14.9%	1,606	24.0%
2011-12	258	-16.2%	1,559	22.6%
2012-13	271	5.0%	1,445	21.7%
2013-14	281	3.7%	1,454	22.7%
2014-15	290	3.2%	1,436	21.5%
2015-16	276	-4.8%	1,471	21.3%
2016-17	296	7.2%	1,445	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Crime Rates

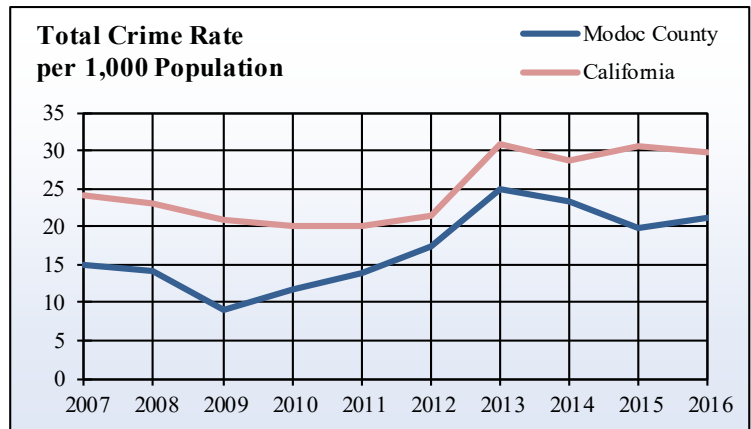
What is it?

This indicator provides data on property, violent, and total crime rates for Modoc 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 disadvantages, such as poverty and unemployment.

Modoc County's total crime rate fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2012, but increased significantly in 2012 and 2013 and remained at an elevated rate until 2016. Modoc County's total crime rate was its highest in 2013 when both Modoc County and California crime rates increased significantly. Modoc County's crime rates consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates from 2007-2016.



Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Modoc County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	12.6	18.8	2.5	5.3	15.1	24.1
2008	9.8	18.0	4.5	5.1	14.3	23.0
2009	7.9	16.2	1.0	4.7	8.9	20.9
2010	10.0	15.8	1.8	4.4	11.8	20.2
2011	9.6	15.9	4.3	4.2	13.9	20.0
2012	10.1	17.2	7.2	4.3	17.4	21.5
2013	17.6	26.8	7.2	4.0	24.9	30.8
2014	18.0	24.8	5.3	4.0	23.4	28.7
2015	12.7	26.3	7.2	4.3	19.8	30.6
2016	16.9	25.5	4.3	4.2	21.2	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Property Crimes, Modoc County

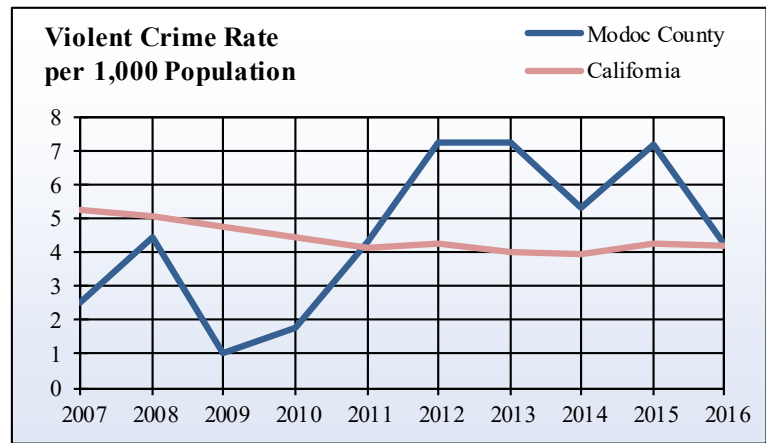
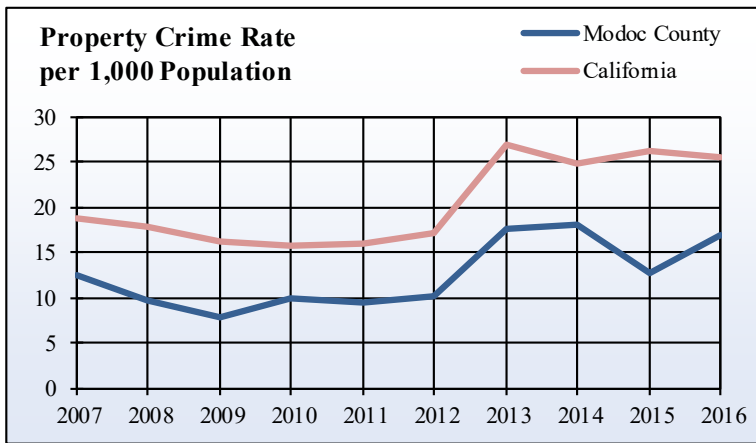
Year	Motor Vehicle		Larceny Over \$400	Total
	Burglary	Theft		
2007	71	11	39	121
2008	50	8	36	94
2009	44	7	25	76
2010	65	9	23	97
2011	51	9	33	93
2012	58	4	35	97
2013	57	14	38	109
2014	62	9	30	101
2015	27	11	26	64
2016	43	11	44	98

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, Modoc County

Year	Forcible		Aggravated		Total
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	
2007	1	2	0	21	24
2008	0	6	0	35	41
2009	0	1	0	9	10
2010	0	6	0	11	17
2011	0	10	3	29	42
2012	1	12	3	53	69
2013	2	12	3	52	69
2014	4	3	1	41	49
2015	0	14	2	53	69
2016	1	8	1	31	41

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Voter Registration and Participation

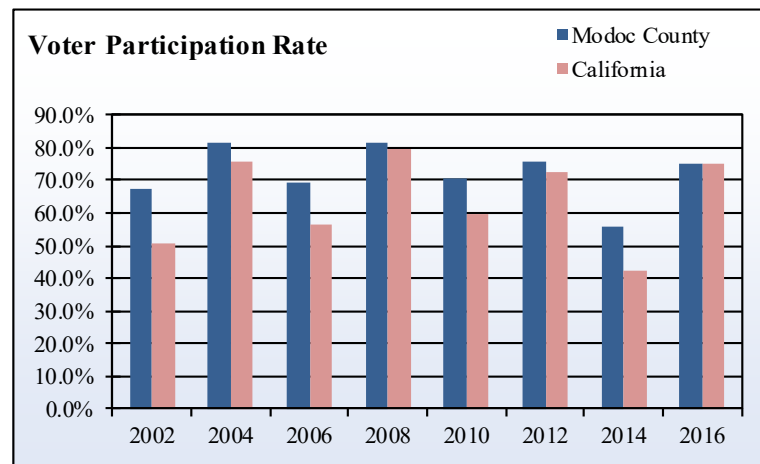
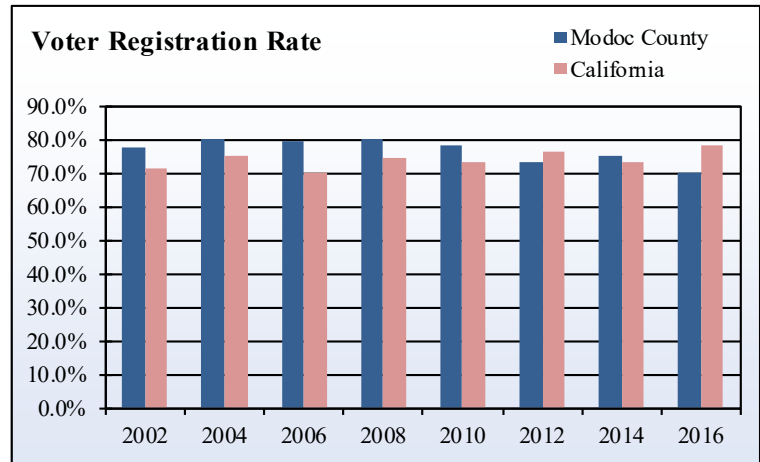
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Voter registration rates in Modoc County remained quite high until 2008 and have unevenly declined since, reaching a low point of 70 percent in 2016. The county voter participation rate fluctuated considerably during this period, reaching a high point of almost 82 percent in 2008 and a low point of 56 percent in 2014. Both Modoc County and California as a whole experienced sizeable decreases in voter participation in 2014, though Modoc County's was far less severe than California's.



Voter Participation in General Elections, Modoc County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	6,619	5,124	3,464	77.4%	67.6%
2004	6,915	5,525	4,507	79.9%	81.6%
2006	6,999	5,559	3,843	79.4%	69.1%
2008	6,901	5,507	4,505	79.8%	81.8%
2010	6,994	5,471	3,869	78.2%	70.7%
2012	7,301	5,359	4,061	73.4%	75.8%
2014	6,934	5,195	2,910	74.9%	56.0%
2016	7,385	5,166	3,886	70.0%	75.2%

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

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



Agriculture is a cornerstone of Modoc County's economy, with the sector responsible for about 14 percent of all jobs in the county. The number of agricultural jobs in the county remained relatively stable at around 570 jobs through much of the study period, with a notable uptick in 2015 and 2016 to nearly 600 jobs. Under 0.8 percent of the jobs in Modoc County are part of the energy and utility sector. The number of jobs in the sector reached a peak in 2014 of 170 jobs and has since fallen to 31 jobs as of 2016. Modoc County's construction sector was similar to other counties in California as a proportion of countywide jobs and earnings. As can be gathered from years when data are available, construction jobs have declined in the county at similar rates as construction jobs statewide. Based on the available data, the number of manufacturing jobs in Modoc County experienced little change between 2007 and 2016. The number of retail jobs in Modoc County fluctuated around 350 to 400 total jobs between 2007 and 2016 but remained proportionally consistent at between 8 and 9 percent of total county employment. Government employment constitutes a considerable proportion of overall employment in Modoc County (26 and 29 percent of total jobs in the county between 2007 and 2016). This proportion has remained at more than twice the statewide proportion for every year during this period.



Agricultural earnings made up between 16 and 25 percent of Modoc's countywide earnings between 2007 and 2016. Less than 0.1 percent of countywide earnings were attributable to the energy and utility sector as of 2016. Construction earnings declined from \$13.3 million in 2007 to \$10.1 million in 2016 (a 23.6 percent decline). Based on the data provided, manufacturing earnings in Modoc County increased by a significant degree between 2007 and 2016, though the sector still only represented 1 percent of Modoc's countywide earnings as of 2016. Retail earnings fluctuated considerably in Modoc County but declined in their overall proportion of county earnings, They shifted from 8.4 percent in 2007 to 4.7 percent in 2016. Government earnings made an outsized contribution to total county earnings, increasing by just over 16 percent between 2007 and 2016, and proportionally increased from 40.8 to 44.1 percent of total county earnings during this period.



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Agriculture Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Agriculture is a cornerstone of Modoc County's economy with the sector responsible for about 14 percent of all jobs in the county and between 16 and 25 percent of earnings in the county over the last ten years. The number of agricultural jobs in the county has remained relatively stable at around 570 jobs through much of the study period with a notable uptick in 2015 and 2016 to nearly 600 jobs. Earnings have fluctuated more widely owing to changes in alfalfa and livestock markets with a high of \$51.6 million in 2011.

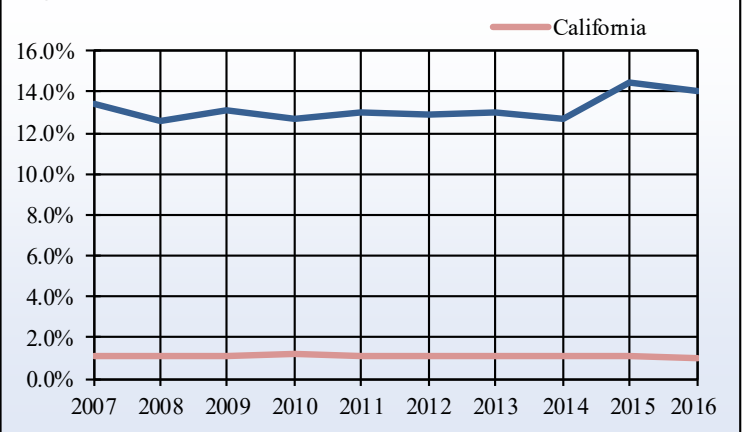


Agriculture Jobs, Modoc County

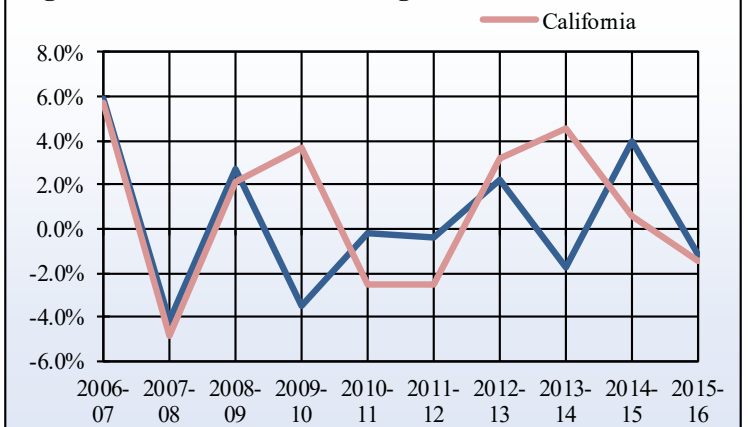
Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	605	13.4%	1.1%	6.0%	5.7%
2008	580	12.6%	1.1%	-4.1%	-4.9%
2009	596	13.1%	1.1%	2.8%	2.2%
2010	575	12.7%	1.2%	-3.5%	3.7%
2011	574	13.0%	1.1%	-0.2%	-2.5%
2012	572	12.9%	1.1%	-0.3%	-2.6%
2013	585	13.0%	1.1%	2.3%	3.2%
2014	575	12.7%	1.1%	-1.7%	4.6%
2015	598	14.5%	1.1%	4.0%	0.6%
2016	591	14.0%	1.0%	-1.2%	-1.4%

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

Agriculture Jobs, Percent of Total



Agriculture Jobs, 1-Year Change



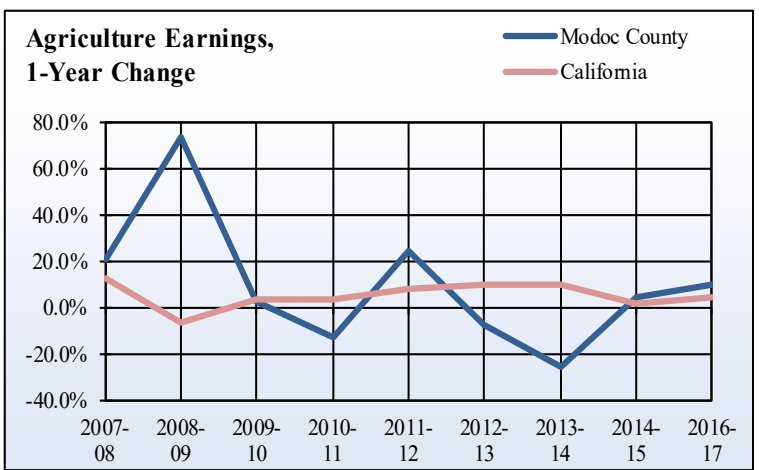
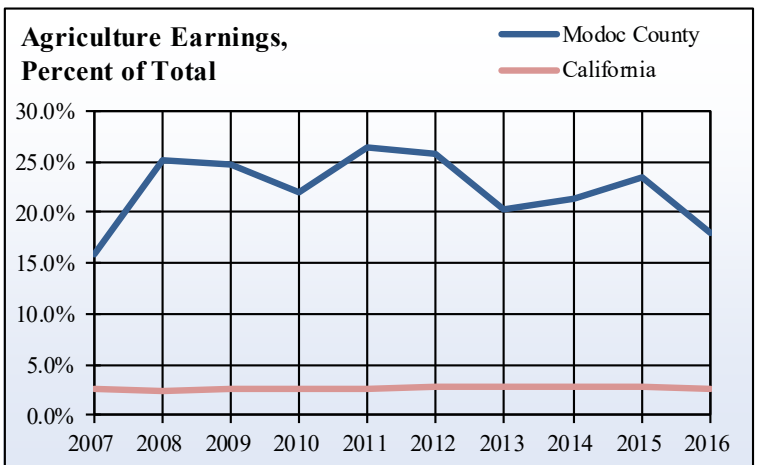
Agriculture Earnings



Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Modoc County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 26,971	16.0 %	2.5%	21.0%	12.1%
2008	\$ 46,791	25.2 %	2.4%	73.5%	-6.4%
2009	\$ 47,877	24.7 %	2.6%	2.3%	3.4%
2010	\$ 41,538	22.0 %	2.6%	-13.2%	3.1%
2011	\$ 51,652	26.5 %	2.6%	24.3%	8.1%
2012	\$ 47,722	25.7 %	2.7%	-7.6%	9.9%
2013	\$ 35,591	20.3 %	2.9%	-25.4%	9.5%
2014	\$ 37,251	21.3 %	2.8%	4.7%	2.0%
2015	\$ 40,861	23.4 %	2.8%	9.7%	4.6%
2016	\$ 32,689	18.0 %	2.6%	-20.0%	-0.7%

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



Energy and Utilities Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Modoc County has a utilities and energy sector that is larger than that of other counties in California in terms of the proportional number of jobs, but it is smaller than other counties in terms of the proportional amount of earnings. Less than 0.1 percent of industry earnings were attributable to the sector as of 2016, and under 0.8 percent of the county's jobs were in the sector. The number of jobs in the sector reached a peak in 2014 of 170 and has since fallen to 31 jobs as of 2016. Earnings have remained flat as an overall percentage of the economy (fluctuating between \$50,000 and \$150,000).

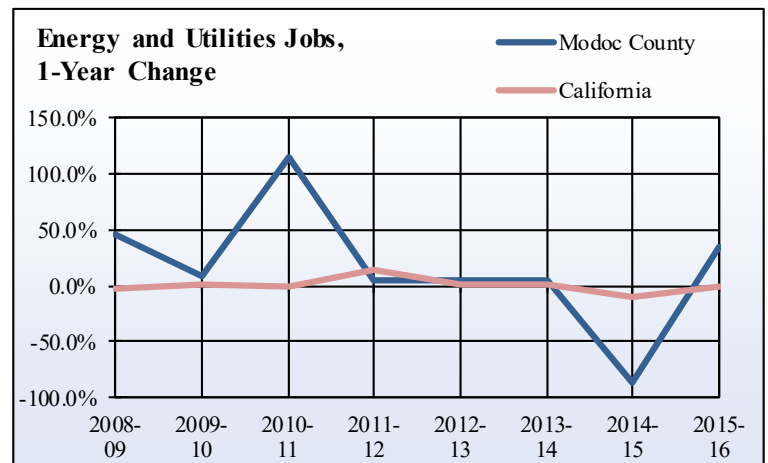
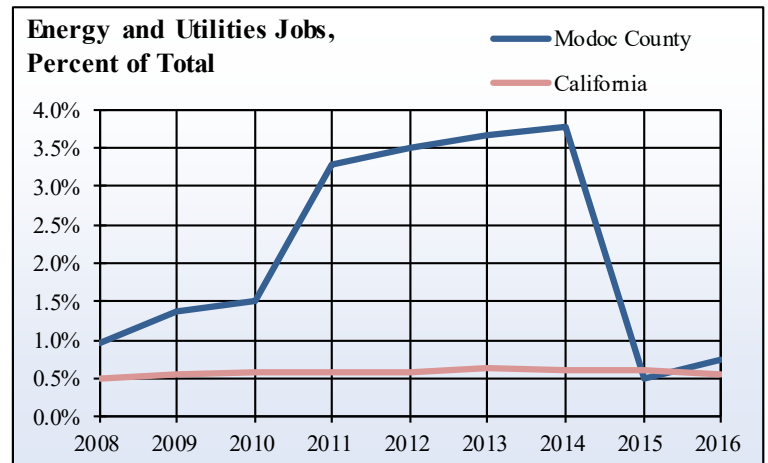


Energy and Utilities Jobs, Modoc County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	(D)	n/a	0.5%	n/a	5.0%
2008	43	1.0%	0.5%	n/a	12.6%
2009	63	1.4%	0.6%	46.5%	-1.8%
2010	69	1.5%	0.6%	9.5%	0.4%
2011	149	3.3%	0.6%	115.9%	0.1%
2012	155	3.5%	0.6%	4.0%	13.5%
2013	163	3.7%	0.6%	5.2%	1.3%
2014	170	3.8%	0.6%	4.3%	1.7%
2015	23	0.5%	0.6%	-86.5%	-9.3%
2016	31	0.8%	0.5%	34.8%	0.0%

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

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



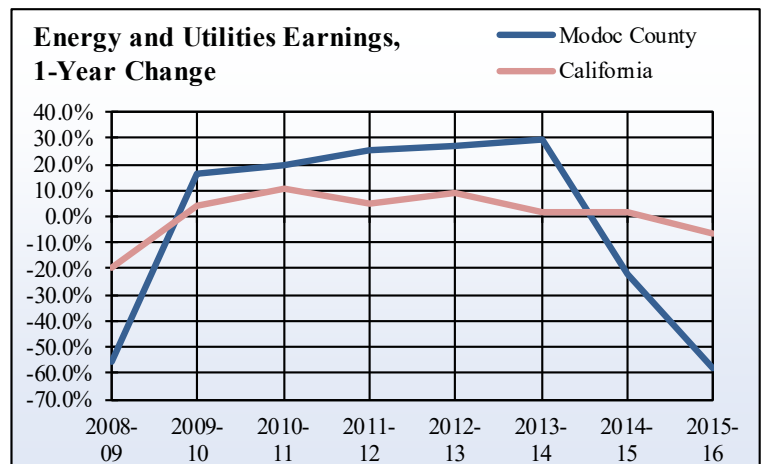
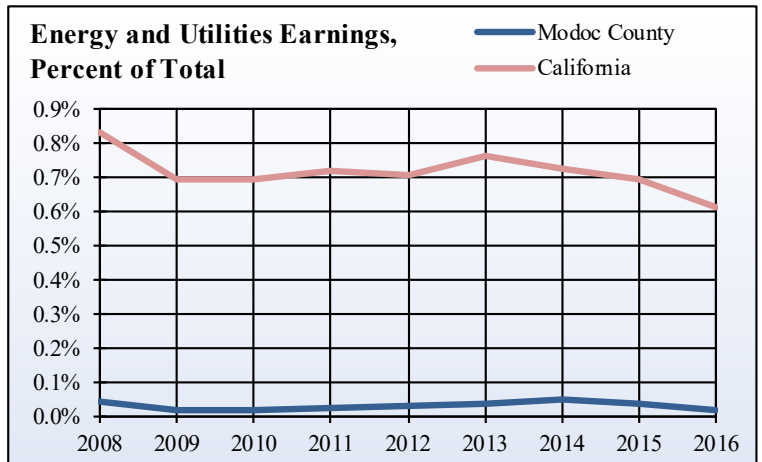
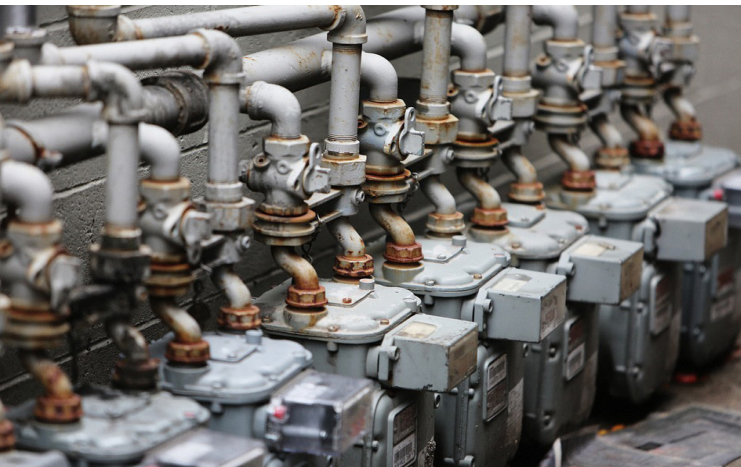
Energy and Utilities Earnings



Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Modoc County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	(D)	n/a	0.7%	n/a	-3.2%
2008	\$136	0.0%	0.8%	n/a	13.0%
2009	\$60	0.0%	0.7%	-55.9%	-19.3%
2010	\$70	0.0%	0.7%	16.7%	3.9%
2011	\$84	0.0%	0.7%	20.0%	10.5%
2012	\$105	0.0%	0.7%	25.0%	4.8%
2013	\$133	0.0%	0.8%	26.7%	8.7%
2014	\$172	0.0%	0.7%	29.3%	1.5%
2015	\$134	0.0%	0.7%	-22.1%	1.5%
2016	\$56	0.0%	0.6%	-58.2%	-6.8%

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



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.

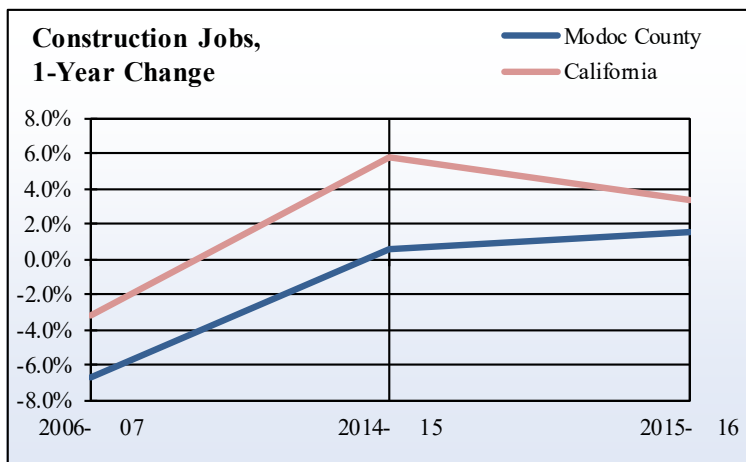
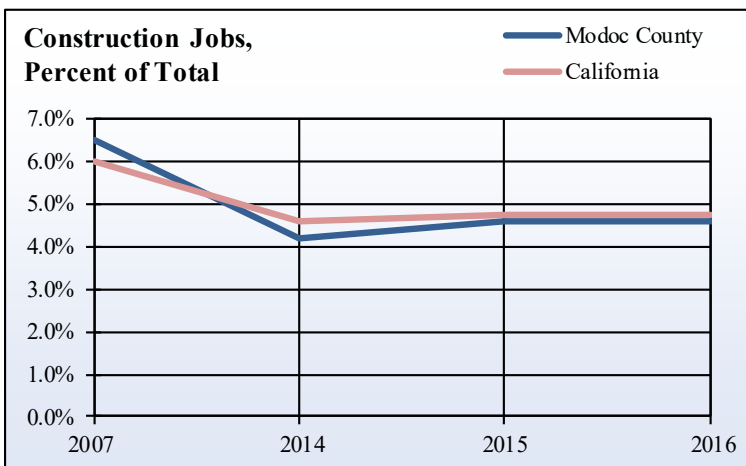
Modoc County has a construction sector that is similar to other counties in California in its proportion of countywide jobs and earnings. As can be gathered from years when data are available, construction jobs have declined in the county at similar rates as construction jobs have declined statewide, from 292 in 2007 to 193 in 2016. Construction earnings have also declined over the past ten years, moving from \$13.3 million in 2007 to \$10.1 million in 2016 (a 23.6 percent decline).

Construction Jobs, Modoc County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	292	6.5%	6.0%	-6.7%	-3.2%
2008	(D)	n/a	5.5%	n/a	-9.6%
2009	(D)	n/a	4.8%	n/a	-15.6%
2010	(D)	n/a	4.4%	n/a	-8.1%
2011	(D)	n/a	4.3%	n/a	-0.6%
2012	(D)	n/a	4.4%	n/a	4.9%
2013	(D)	n/a	4.5%	n/a	6.0%
2014	189	4.2%	4.6%	n/a	4.4%
2015	190	4.6%	4.7%	0.5%	5.8%
2016	193	4.6%	4.7%	1.6%	3.3%

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

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



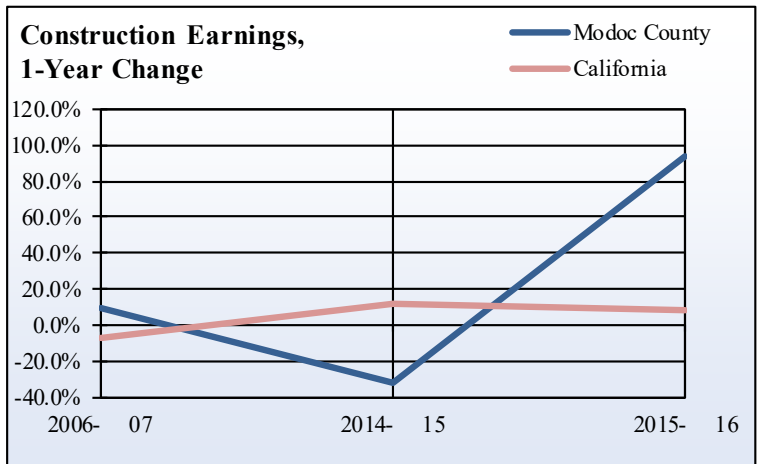
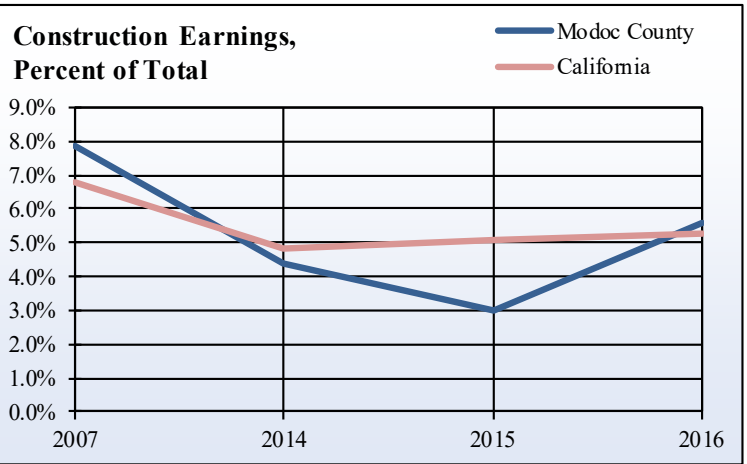
Construction Earnings



Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Modoc County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$13,328	7.9%	6.8%	9.7%	-7.7%
2008	(D)	0.0%	5.6%	n/a	-16.7%
2009	(D)	0.0%	5.0%	n/a	-15.5%
2010	(D)	0.0%	4.6%	n/a	-4.5%
2011	(D)	0.0%	4.2%	n/a	-3.0%
2012	(D)	0.0%	4.4%	n/a	9.3%
2013	(D)	0.0%	4.7%	n/a	11.2%
2014	\$7,680	4.4%	4.9%	n/a	7.8%
2015	\$5,246	3.0%	5.1%	-31.7%	11.8%
2016	\$10,175	5.6%	5.3%	94.0%	8.6%

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



Manufacturing Jobs

What is it?

Manufacturing is the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products, and it 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?

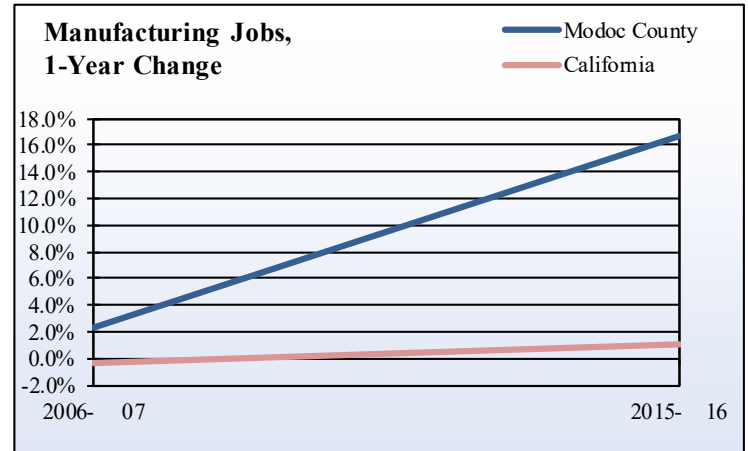
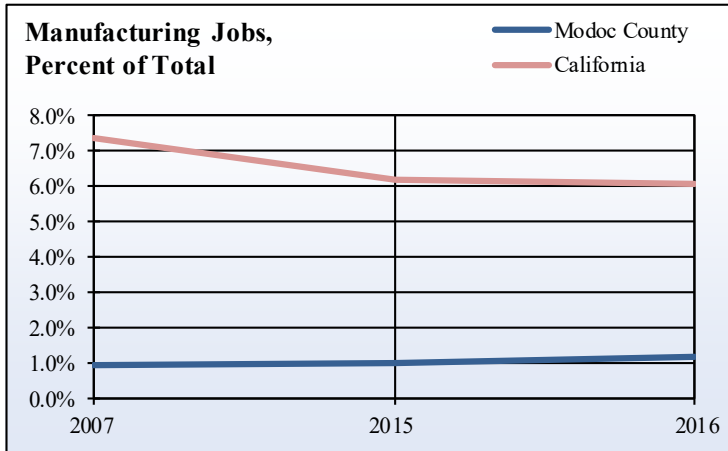
Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important indicator of changes to a county's economy. Counties that have a solid manufacturing base of export goods benefit from the outside revenue that these businesses bring into the county.

Between 2015 and 2016, the number of manufacturing jobs in Modoc County experienced little change, but manufacturing earnings increased by a significant degree. Unfortunately, data are unavailable between 2008 and 2014 due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

Manufacturing Jobs, Modoc County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	43	1.0%	7.4%	2.4%	-0.4%
2008	(D)	n/a	7.3%	n/a	-1.8%
2009	(D)	n/a	6.9%	n/a	-3.0%
2010	(D)	n/a	6.8%	n/a	-8.4%
2011	(D)	n/a	6.6%	n/a	-2.7%
2012	(D)	n/a	6.5%	n/a	-0.3%
2013	(D)	n/a	6.3%	n/a	0.8%
2014	(D)	n/a	6.3%	n/a	0.6%
2015	42	1.0%	6.2%	n/a	2.3%
2016	49	1.2%	6.1%	16.7%	1.1%

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

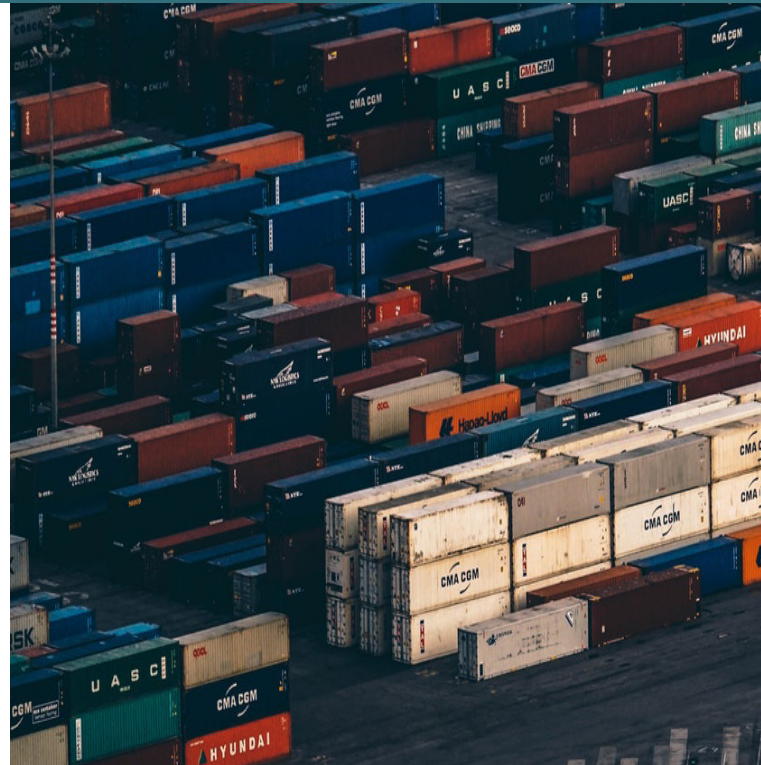
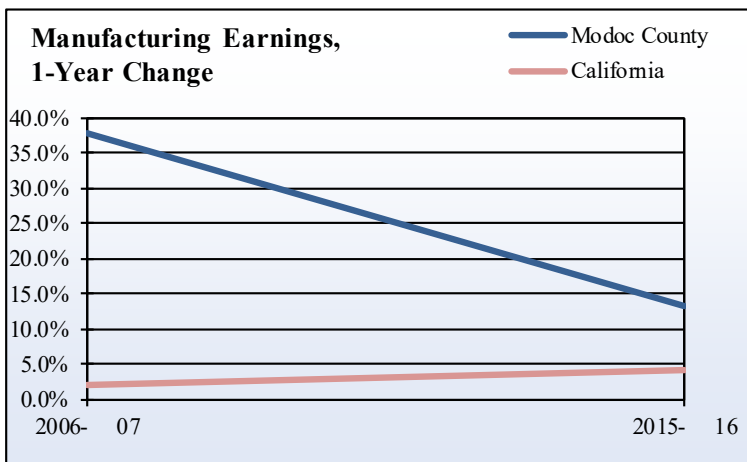
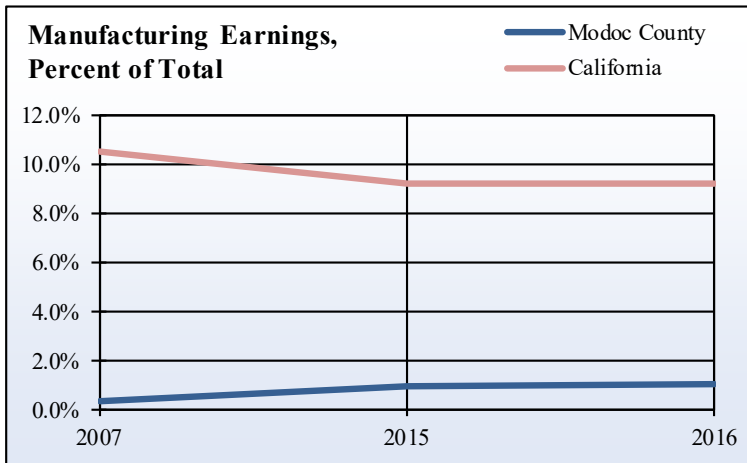


Manufacturing Earnings

Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Modoc County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$624	0.4%	10.5%	37.7%	2.0%
2008	(D)	n/a	10.3%	n/a	-1.6%
2009	(D)	n/a	9.9%	n/a	-7.9%
2010	(D)	n/a	9.8%	n/a	1.9%
2011	(D)	n/a	9.6%	n/a	3.8%
2012	(D)	n/a	9.5%	n/a	4.0%
2013	(D)	n/a	9.3%	n/a	1.1%
2014	(D)	n/a	9.4%	n/a	5.7%
2015	\$1,633	0.9%	9.2%	n/a	4.6%
2016	\$1,847	1.0%	9.2%	13.1%	4.0%

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



Retail Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

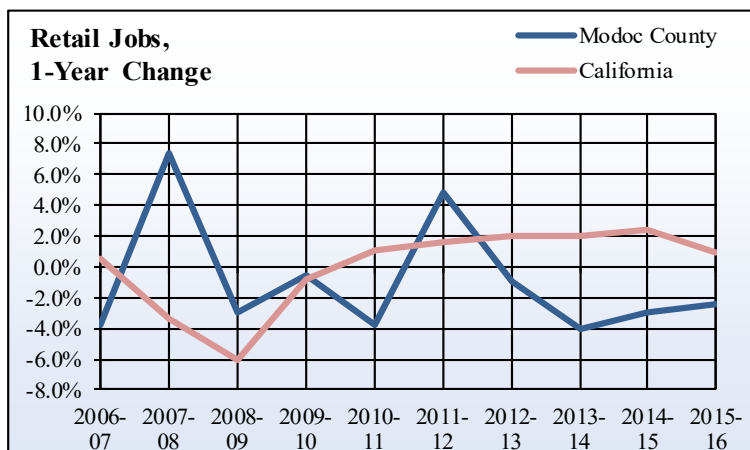
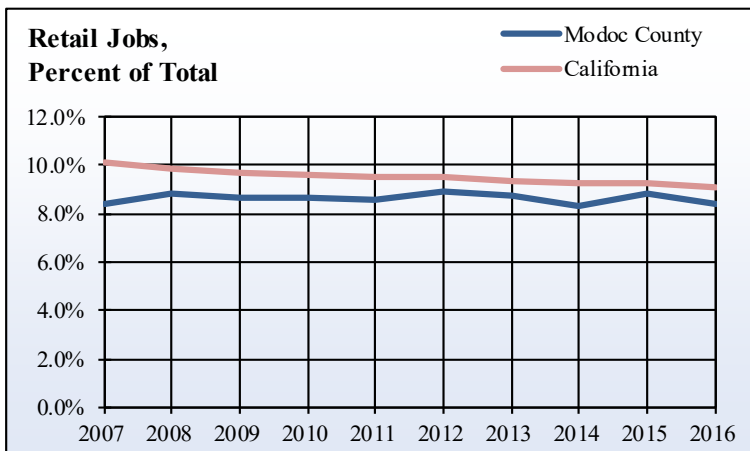
The bulk of most retail sales are made to individuals who are living within the local area, as opposed to those visiting from outside the area. Retail activity is traditionally most impacted by changes in base industries like agriculture and manufacturing and can thus serve as an indicator of change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

The number of retail jobs in Modoc County fluctuated around 350 to 400 total jobs between 2007 and 2016, but it remained proportionally consistent at between 8 and 9 percent of total county employment. Retail earnings have also fluctuated considerably but declined in their overall proportion of county earnings, moving from 8.4 percent in 2007 to 4.7 percent in 2016.

Retail Jobs, Modoc County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	378	8.4%	10.1%	-3.8%	0.5%
2008	406	8.8%	9.9%	7.4%	-3.3%
2009	394	8.6%	9.6%	-3.0%	-6.1%
2010	392	8.7%	9.6%	-0.5%	-0.8%
2011	377	8.5%	9.5%	-3.8%	1.0%
2012	395	8.9%	9.5%	4.8%	1.6%
2013	391	8.7%	9.3%	-1.0%	2.1%
2014	375	8.3%	9.2%	-4.1%	2.1%
2015	364	8.8%	9.2%	-2.9%	2.4%
2016	355	8.4%	9.1%	-2.5%	1.0%

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

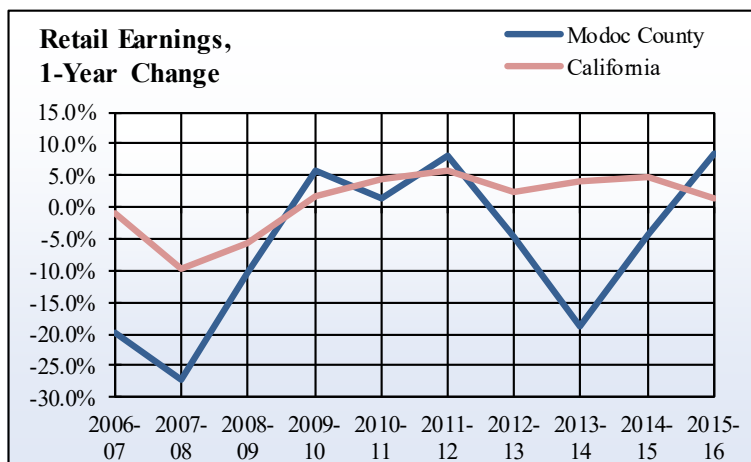
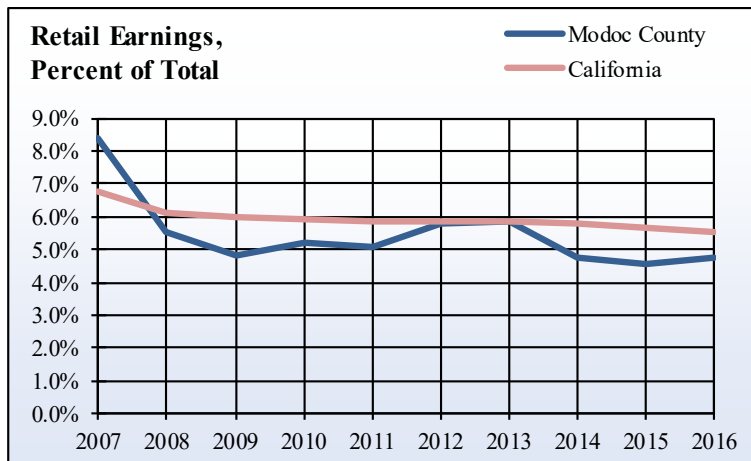


Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Modoc County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 14,184	8.4 %	6.8 %	- 19.9 %	- 0.9 %
2008	\$ 10,329	5.6 %	6.1 %	- 27.2 %	- 9.7 %
2009	\$ 9,268	4.8 %	6.0 %	- 10.3 %	- 5.8 %
2010	\$ 9,809	5.2 %	5.9 %	5.8 %	1.8 %
2011	\$ 9,947	5.1 %	5.9 %	1.4 %	4.4 %
2012	\$ 10,745	5.8 %	5.9 %	8.0 %	5.6 %
2013	\$ 10,261	5.9 %	5.8 %	- 4.5 %	2.4 %
2014	\$ 8,346	4.8 %	5.8 %	- 18.7 %	4.1 %
2015	\$ 7,972	4.6 %	5.7 %	- 4.5 %	4.8 %
2016	\$ 8,638	4.7 %	5.5 %	8.4 %	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?

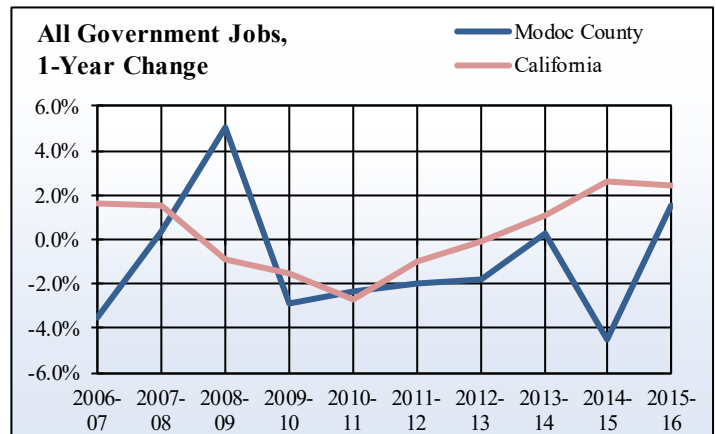
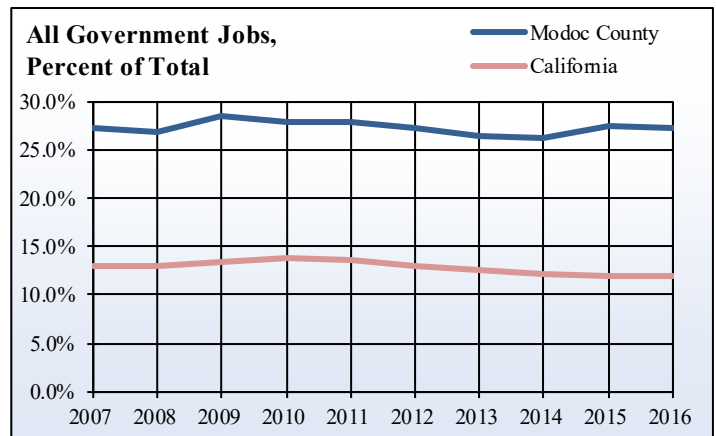
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

Government employment constitutes a considerable proportion of overall employment in Modoc County. It remained between 26 and 29 percent of total jobs in the county between 2007 and 2016. This proportion has remained at more than twice the statewide proportion for every year during this period. Government earnings made an equally outsized contribution to total county earnings, increasing by just over 16 percent between 2007 and 2016, and proportionally increased from 40.8 to 44.1 percent of total county earnings during this period.

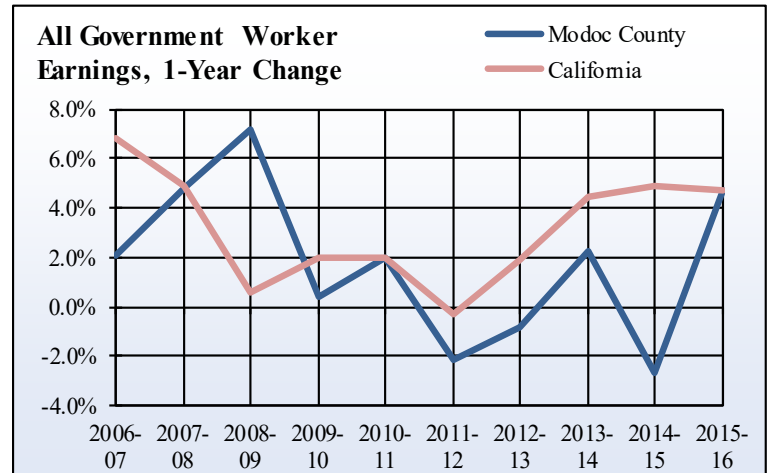
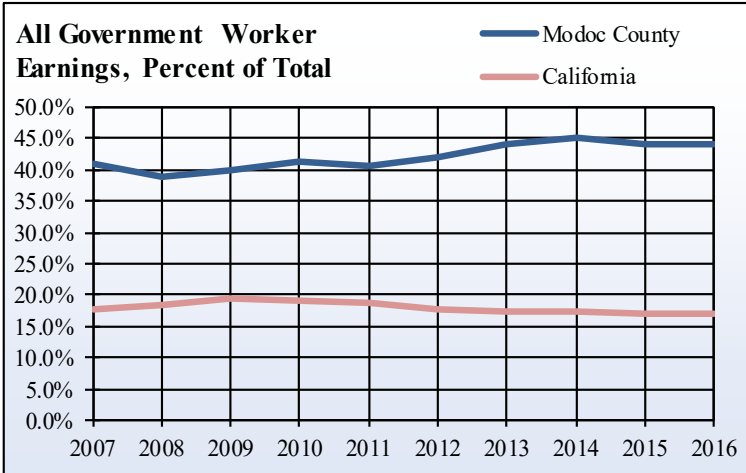
All Government Worker Jobs, Modoc County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,231	27.3%	13.0%	-3.5%	1.7%
2008	1,235	26.8%	13.0%	0.3%	1.5%
2009	1,297	28.4%	13.3%	5.0%	-0.9%
2010	1,260	27.8%	13.7%	-2.9%	-1.6%
2011	1,230	27.9%	13.6%	-2.4%	-2.7%
2012	1,206	27.2%	13.0%	-2.0%	-1.0%
2013	1,184	26.3%	12.6%	-1.8%	-0.1%
2014	1,187	26.2%	12.1%	0.3%	1.1%
2015	1,133	27.4%	11.9%	-4.5%	2.6%
2016	1,150	27.3%	11.9%	1.5%	2.5%

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



Government Earnings



Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Modoc County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$69,013	40.8%	17.8%	2.1%	6.8%
2008	\$72,292	38.9%	18.6%	4.8%	4.9%
2009	\$77,483	40.0%	19.4%	7.2%	0.5%
2010	\$77,784	41.2%	19.2%	0.4%	2.0%
2011	\$79,339	40.7%	18.6%	2.0%	2.0%
2012	\$77,661	41.8%	17.6%	-2.1%	-0.3%
2013	\$77,018	44.0%	17.4%	-0.8%	1.9%
2014	\$78,770	45.1%	17.3%	2.3%	4.4%
2015	\$76,648	43.9%	17.0%	-2.7%	4.9%
2016	\$80,231	44.1%	17.1%	4.7%	4.7%

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

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