

2018



SISKIYOU 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 Siskiyou 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.

Siskiyou County's population fluctuated throughout the 2008-2017 time period, seeing an overall reduction in population of 264 residents. Siskiyou County experienced a natural decrease in population during every year between 2008 and 2017, with birth and death totals remaining relatively stable over time but exhibiting minor year-to-year fluctuations. Net migration fluctuated widely between 2008 and 2010, from 270 net in-migrants in 2008 to 75 net out-migrants in 2009. Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Siskiyou County's in-migration came from neighboring counties like Shasta, or Klamath and Jackson in Oregon. As with in-migration, the majority of Siskiyou County's out-migration primarily involved neighboring counties.

Between 2010 and 2016, Siskiyou County experienced its greatest proportional population increases in those aged 65 to 74 years old (33 percent) and those aged 85 years and older (29 percent). In contrast, the county experienced its greatest proportional population declines in those aged 75 to 84 years old (23 percent) and those aged 55 to 64 years old (11 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Siskiyou County's population by age were those aged 55 to 64 years old (18 percent). Siskiyou County experienced its greatest proportional population gains in its Asian American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Black/African American populations (23 percent, 22 percent, and 21 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced population decline in its White population (6 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Siskiyou County's 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?

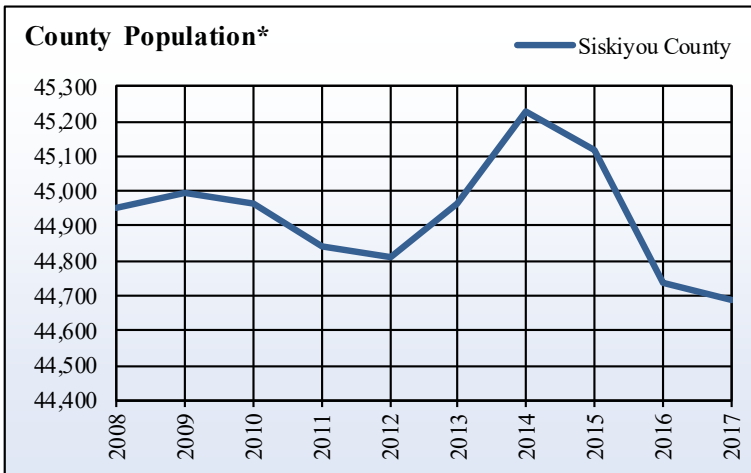
Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report.

Siskiyou County's population fluctuated throughout the 2008-2017 time period, seeing an overall reduction in population of 264 residents. The cities of Weed, Dunsmuir, and Fort Jones experienced the most substantial losses in population between 2008 and 2017.

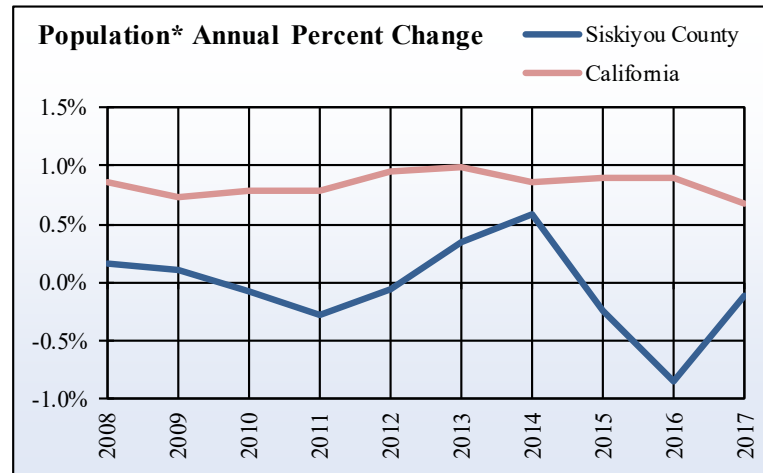
Total Population*, Siskiyou County

Year	Siskiyou County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	44,952	0.17%	0.85%
2009	44,996	0.10%	0.73%
2010	44,962	-0.08%	0.79%
2011	44,839	-0.27%	0.78%
2012	44,812	-0.06%	0.95%
2013	44,965	0.34%	0.99%
2014	45,231	0.59%	0.86%
2015	45,119	-0.25%	0.89%
2016	44,739	-0.84%	0.90%
2017	44,688	-0.11%	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, Siskiyou County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Dorris	922	932	937	937	949	968	971	979	981	966
Dunsmuir	1,702	1,684	1,658	1,641	1,631	1,623	1,620	1,625	1,618	1,612
Etna	742	743	739	734	735	735	734	738	736	733
Fort Jones	794	813	834	707	708	711	710	712	710	710
Montague	1,455	1,453	1,444	1,438	1,441	1,453	1,454	1,457	1,456	1,441
Mount Shasta	3,438	3,435	3,404	3,377	3,372	3,369	3,368	3,377	3,367	3,355
Tulelake	1,000	1,005	1,008	1,006	1,005	1,006	1,008	1,012	1,010	1,002
Weed	2,981	2,989	2,988	2,973	2,989	2,984	2,994	2,960	2,710	2,769
Yreka	7,542	7,687	7,750	7,762	7,792	7,801	7,814	7,810	7,838	7,832

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.

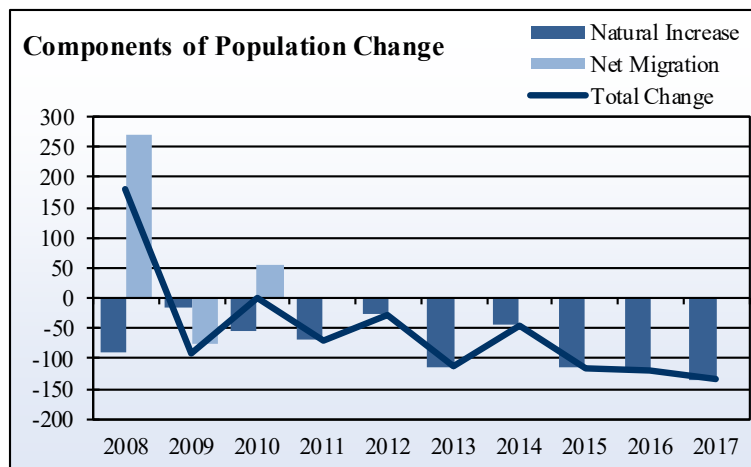
How is it used?

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 is not directly comparable to the population data presented on page two. Siskiyou County experienced a natural decrease in population during every year between 2008 and 2017, with birth and death totals remaining relatively stable over time but exhibiting minor year-to-year fluctuations. Net migration fluctuated widely between 2008 and 2010, from 270 net in-migrants in 2008 to 75 net out-migrants in 2009. Because the California Department of Finance did not report migration for Siskiyou County after 2010, any decrease in total population is attributable only to a natural decrease in population.

Components of Population Change, Siskiyou County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	466	557	-91	270	179
2009	493	509	-16	-75	-91
2010	456	509	-53	54	1
2011	462	532	-70	0	-70
2012	495	522	-27	0	-27
2013	457	570	-113	0	-113
2014	460	505	-45	0	-45
2015	442	558	-116	0	-116
2016	472	590	-118	0	-118
2017	480	614	-134	0	-134

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

How is it used?

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

Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Siskiyou County's in-migration came from neighboring counties like Shasta, or Klamath and Jackson in Oregon. Despite its geographical distance from Siskiyou, Sacramento County was its third largest source of in-migrants. As with in-migration, the majority of Siskiyou County's out-migration primarily involved neighboring counties.



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

County	Number of In-Migrants
Shasta County	185
Klamath County	91
Sacramento County	80
Jackson County	79
Los Angeles County	68
Butte County	50
Sonoma County	48
Contra Costa County	47
Riverside County	38
Alameda County	38

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top 6 Out-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Siskiyou County

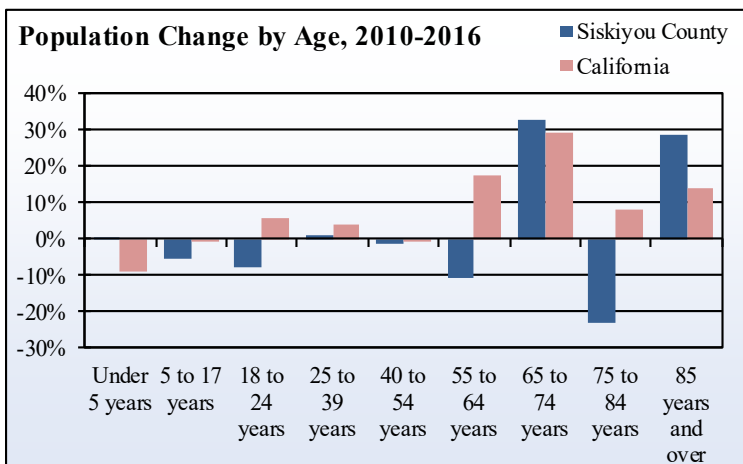
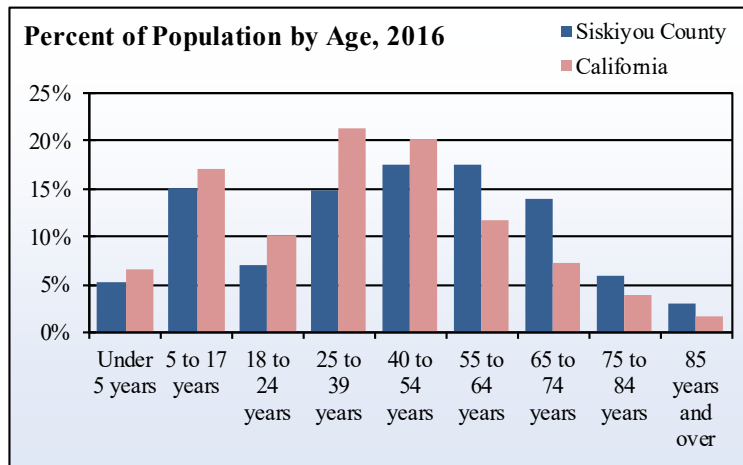
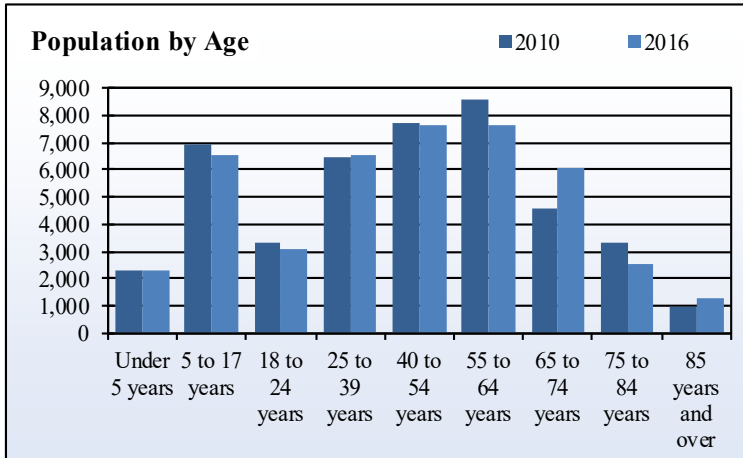
County	Number of Out-Migrants
Shasta County	187
Jackson County	122
Klamath County	113
Butte County	43
Sacramento County	39
Humboldt County	37

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 5-year estimates. The earliest 5-year estimates that are available are the 2010 estimates. Therefore, all analysis of change will be over the 7-year period from 2010 to 2016. These data include incarcerated individuals in total population counts.



How is it used?

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

Between 2010 and 2016, Siskiyou County experienced its greatest proportional population increases in those aged 65 to 74 years old (33 percent) and those aged 85 years and older (29 percent). In contrast, the county experienced its greatest proportional population declines in those aged 75 to 84 years old (23 percent) and those aged 55 to 64 years old (11 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Siskiyou County's population by age were those aged 55 to 64 years old (18 percent).

Population by Age, Siskiyou County

Age Range	2010	2016
Under 5 years	2,287	2,288
5 to 17 years	6,928	6,553
18 to 24 years	3,360	3,102
25 to 39 years	6,452	6,503
40 to 54 years	7,710	7,617
55 to 64 years	8,568	7,664
65 to 74 years	4,571	6,074
75 to 84 years	3,350	2,580
85 years and over	1,000	1,287

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

Population by Age Compared to California, Siskiyou County

Age Range	Percent of Total, 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	5.2%	6.5%	0.0%	-9.1%
5 to 17 Years	15.0%	17.2%	-5.4%	-0.7%
18 to 24 Years	7.1%	10.2%	-7.7%	5.7%
25 to 39 Years	14.9%	21.4%	0.8%	3.7%
40 to 54 Years	17.4%	20.2%	-1.2%	-0.3%
55 to 64 Years	17.6%	11.6%	-10.6%	17.4%
65 to 74 Years	13.9%	7.3%	32.9%	29.5%
75 to 84 Years	5.9%	3.8%	-23.0%	7.9%
85 years and over	2.9%	1.8%	28.7%	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, Siskiyou County experienced its greatest proportional population gains in its Asian American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Black/African American populations (23 percent, 22 percent, and 21 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced population decline in its White population (6 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Siskiyou County's population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (78 percent).

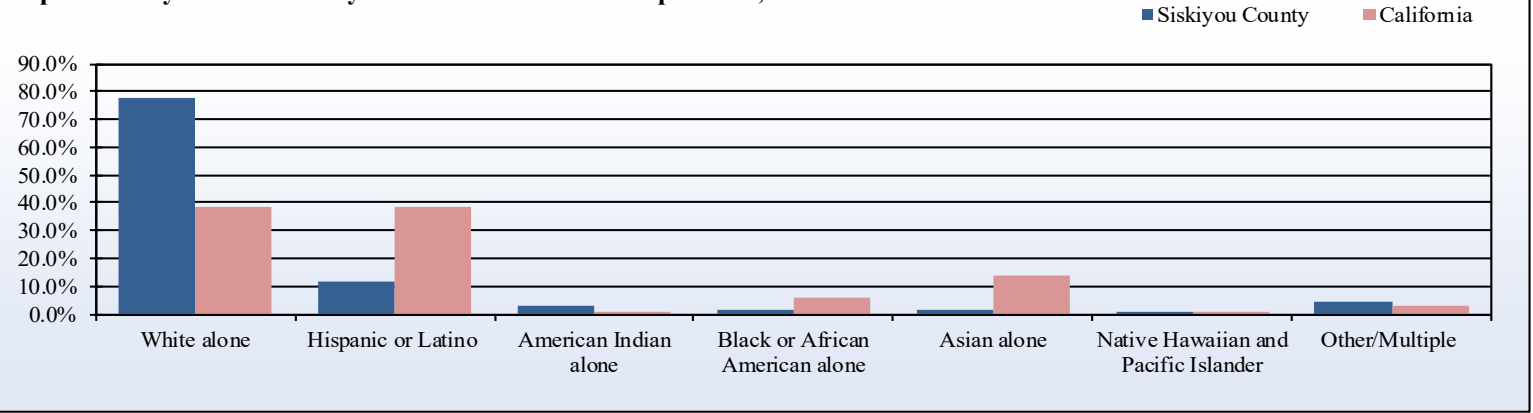


Population by Race/Ethnicity, Siskiyou County

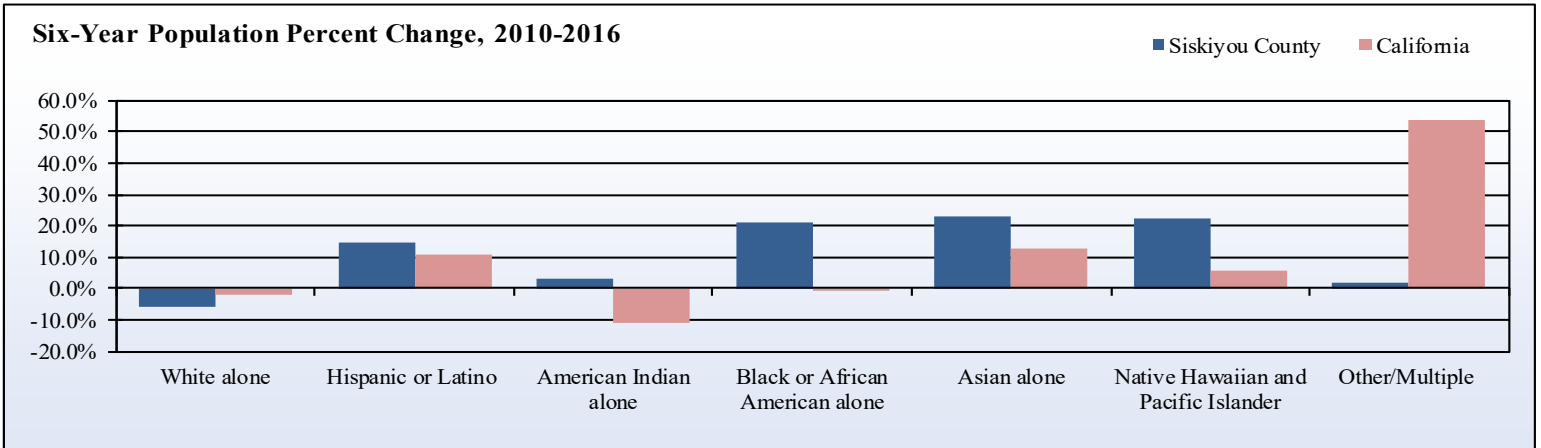
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	35,854	33,896	77.6%	38.4%	-5.5%	-1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	4,454	5,100	11.7%	38.6%	14.5%	10.8%
American Indian alone	1,248	1,288	2.9%	0.4%	3.2%	-11.0%
Black or African American alone	575	695	1.6%	5.6%	20.9%	-0.3%
Asian alone	564	692	1.6%	13.7%	22.7%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	98	120	0.3%	0.4%	22.4%	5.7%
Other/Multiple	1,840	1,877	4.3%	3.1%	2.0%	53.5%

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

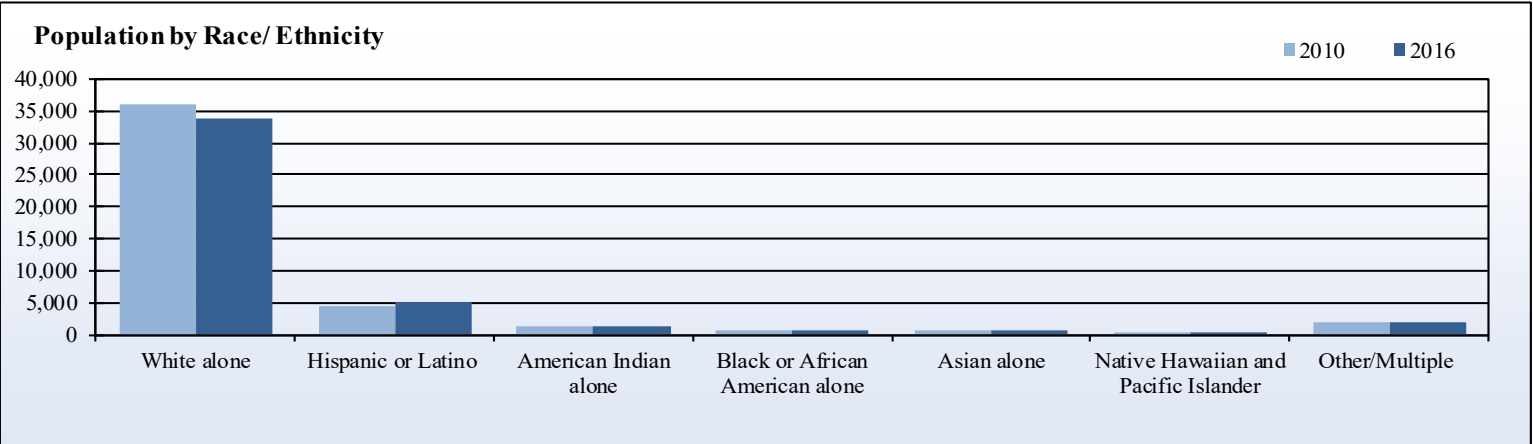
Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total Population, 2016



Six-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016



Population by Race/ Ethnicity

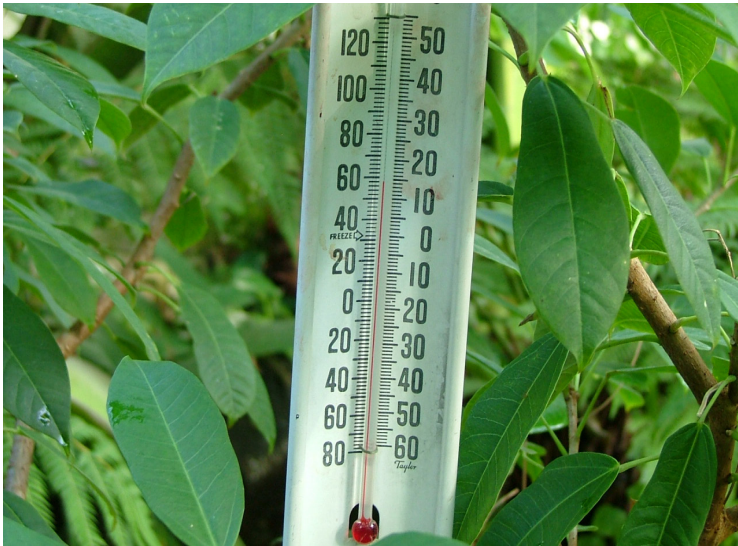


ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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.

Much of Siskiyou County's population is clustered along the Interstate 5 corridor between Mount Shasta and Yreka/Montague with additional clustering around Greenview and Happy Camp. The amount of harvested acreage in Siskiyou County remained rather consistent between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of 2014, when Siskiyou County experienced a significant decline in total harvested acreage and 2015 when it experienced an equally substantial increase in harvested acreage.

Travel times in Siskiyou County seem to have generally shortened between 2010 and 2016, with increases in the frequency of commutes requiring less than 5 minutes and those requiring between 25 and 44 minutes. In contrast, the greatest proportional decreases in commute times occurred within those requiring 60 or more minutes. In 2016, the greatest proportion of Siskiyou County residents (42 percent) required between 5 and 14 minutes to commute to work, and this proportion is nearly double that for the rest of the state of California. A majority of Siskiyou County residents (73 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, with an additional 11 percent carpooling together and 9 percent working from home. Between 2010 and 2016, the proportion of those working from home increased by 15 percent, and the proportion of those driving alone increased by 4 percent. All other means of transportation decreased in their frequency of use. The proportion of local jobs held by those commuting into Siskiyou County for work fluctuated but increased overall between 2006 and 2010. They then sharply increased in 2011 and reached a high point of 38 percent in 2013. The proportion of the employed local workforce commuting out of the county for work, in contrast, unevenly increased to a high point of 37 percent between 2006 and 2010. It sharply increased again in 2014 to 44 percent of the local workforce. The number of workers commuting out of Siskiyou County for work remained greater than those commuting into the county between 2006-2010 and 2014-2015, but were slightly outnumbered by in-commuters between 2011 and 2013.



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Land Area and Population Density

What is it?

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

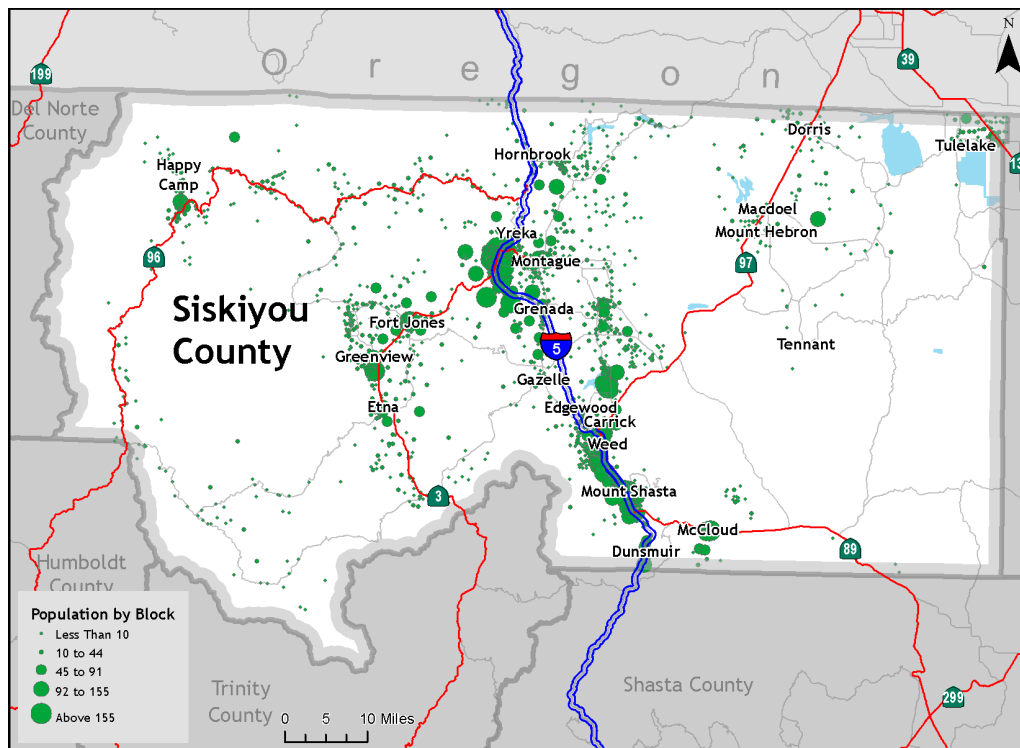
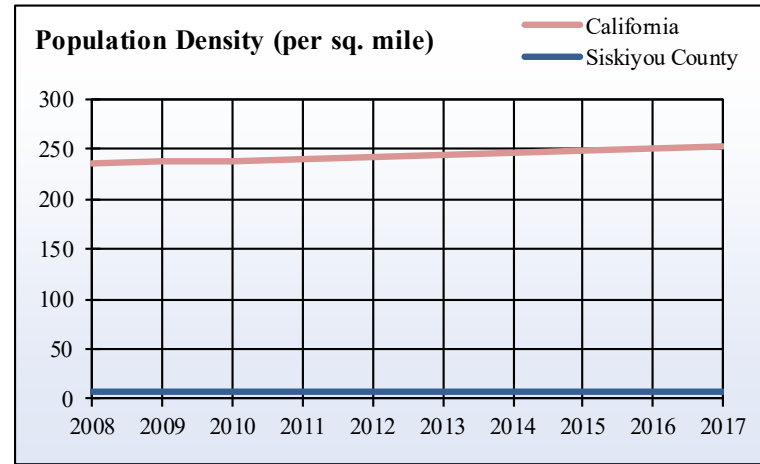
How is it used?

Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas with lower density, and are also frequently more energy efficient. Population density data can be useful for businesses seeking to open a new location, as greater density generally implies greater demand for labor. Changes in population density can also help in the interpretation of migration patterns as people move into and out of particular cities and neighborhoods. As can be seen in the map below, much of Siskiyou County's population is clustered along the Interstate 5 corridor between Mount Shasta and Yreka/Montague with additional clustering around Greenview and Happy Camp.

Land Area and Population Density, Siskiyou County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	6,287	44,952	7.2	235.3
2009	6,287	44,996	7.2	237.0
2010	6,287	44,962	7.2	238.7
2011	6,287	44,839	7.1	240.0
2012	6,287	44,808	7.1	241.5
2013	6,287	44,796	7.1	243.4
2014	6,287	45,231	7.2	245.8
2015	6,287	45,119	7.2	248.2
2016	6,287	44,722	7.1	251.3
2017	6,287	44,688	7.1	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 Siskiyou County remained rather consistent between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of 2014 when Siskiyou County experienced a significant decline in total harvested acreage, and 2015 when it experienced an equally substantial increase in harvested acreage. The majority of Siskiyou County's harvested acreage was used for animal pastures, and hay.

Total Harvested Acreage, Siskiyou County

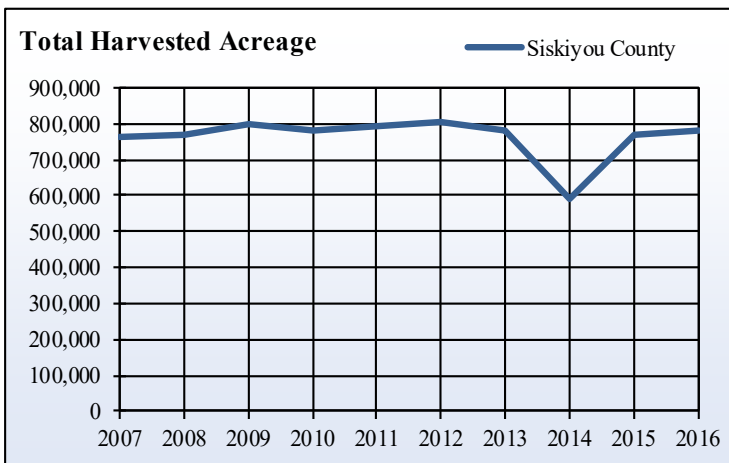
Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2007	763,042	19.0%
2008	769,791	19.1%
2009	796,312	19.8%
2010	780,441	19.4%
2011	790,971	19.7%
2012	805,317	20.0%
2013	781,480	19.4%
2014	589,436	14.6%
2015	770,815	19.2%
2016	782,120	19.4%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

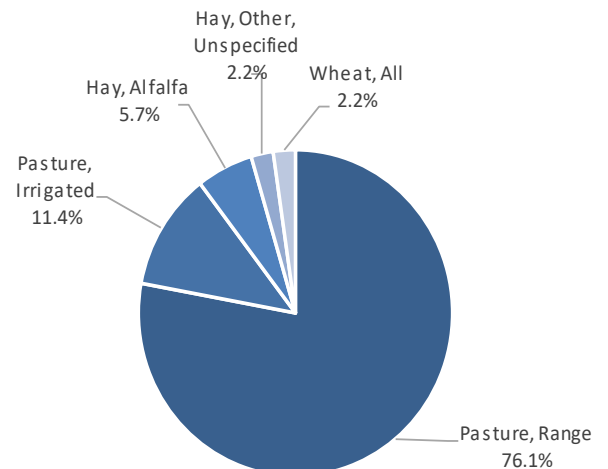
Total Crops Harvested Acreage, Siskiyou County

Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	595,000	76.1%
Pasture, Irrigated	89,200	11.4%
Hay, Alfalfa	44,600	5.7%
Hay, Other, Unspecified	17,400	2.2%
Wheat, All	17,400	2.2%
Potatoes, All	4,380	0.6%
Barley, Unspecified	3,490	0.4%
Nursery Plants, Strawberry	3,030	0.4%
Field Crops, Unspecified	2,960	0.4%
Onions	1,780	0.2%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



Top 5 Crops by Harvested Acreage, Siskiyou 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.

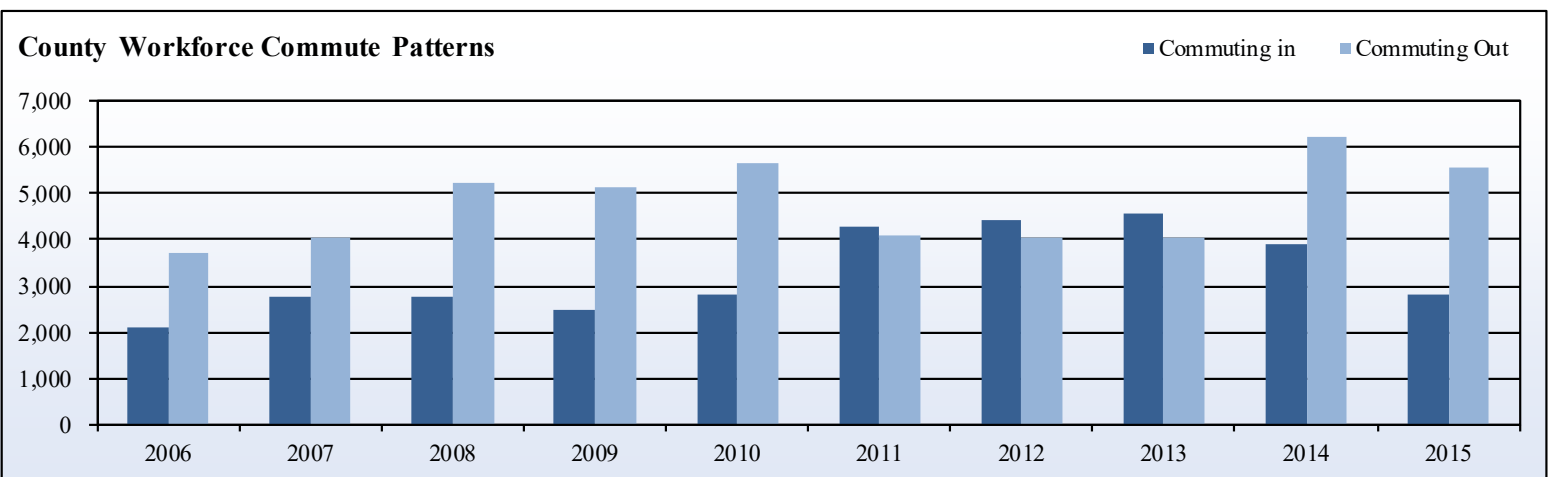
How is it used?

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 local jobs held by those commuting into Siskiyou County for work fluctuated but increased overall between 2006 and 2010, but then sharply increased in 2011 and reached a high point of 38 percent in 2013. The proportion of the employed local workforce commuting out of the county for work, in contrast, unevenly increased to a high point of 37 percent between 2006 and 2010, and increased again in 2014 to 44 percent of the local workforce. The number of workers commuting out of Siskiyou County for work remained greater than those commuting into the county between 2006-2010 and 2014-2015, but were slightly outnumbered by in-commuters between 2011 and 2013.

Place of Work Patterns, Siskiyou 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	12,518	14,114	10,399	2,119	16.9%	3,715	26.3%
2007	12,727	14,026	9,966	2,761	21.7%	4,060	28.9%
2008	12,716	15,185	9,932	2,784	21.9%	5,253	34.6%
2009	12,136	14,770	9,653	2,483	20.5%	5,117	34.6%
2010	12,287	15,154	9,485	2,802	22.8%	5,669	37.4%
2011	12,126	11,957	7,854	4,272	35.2%	4,103	34.3%
2012	11,864	11,487	7,435	4,429	37.3%	4,052	35.3%
2013	11,977	11,486	7,426	4,551	38.0%	4,060	35.3%
2014	11,791	14,106	7,887	3,904	33.1%	6,219	44.1%
2015	11,961	14,710	9,154	2,807	23.5%	5,556	37.8%

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



Travel Time to Work

What is it?

Travel time to work represents 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 American Community Survey and are reported as 5-year estimates.

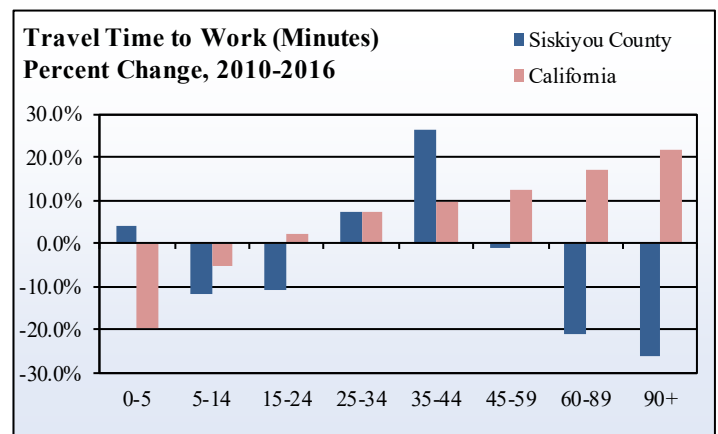
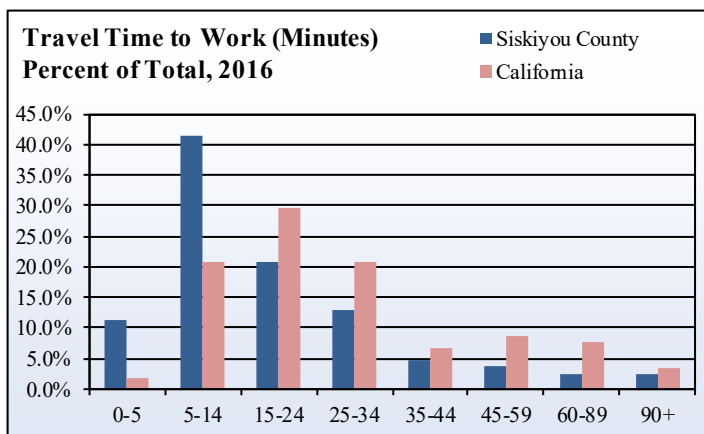
How is it used?

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. In 2016, the greatest proportion of Siskiyou County residents (42 percent) required between 5 and 14 minutes to commute to work, a proportion nearly twice the state average for the category. Travel times in Siskiyou County appear to have generally shortened between 2010 and 2016, with increases in the frequency of commutes requiring less than 5 minutes and those requiring between 25 and 44 minutes. In contrast, the greatest proportional decreases in commute times occurred within those requiring 60 or more minutes.

Travel Time to Work, Siskiyou County

Travel Time to Work	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	1,576	1,637	11.4%	1.9%	3.9%	-19.5%
5 to 14 minutes	6,765	5,966	41.5%	20.8%	-11.8%	-5.1%
15 to 24 minutes	3,349	2,987	20.8%	29.7%	-10.8%	2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	1,726	1,853	12.9%	20.9%	7.4%	7.5%
35 to 44 minutes	532	671	4.7%	6.8%	26.1%	9.5%
45 to 59 minutes	556	551	3.8%	8.5%	-0.9%	12.6%
60 to 89 minutes	421	332	2.3%	7.8%	-21.1%	16.8%
90 or more minutes	491	364	2.5%	3.6%	-25.9%	21.7%
Total not working at home	15,416	14,361	100.0%	100.0%	-6.8%	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 5-year estimates.



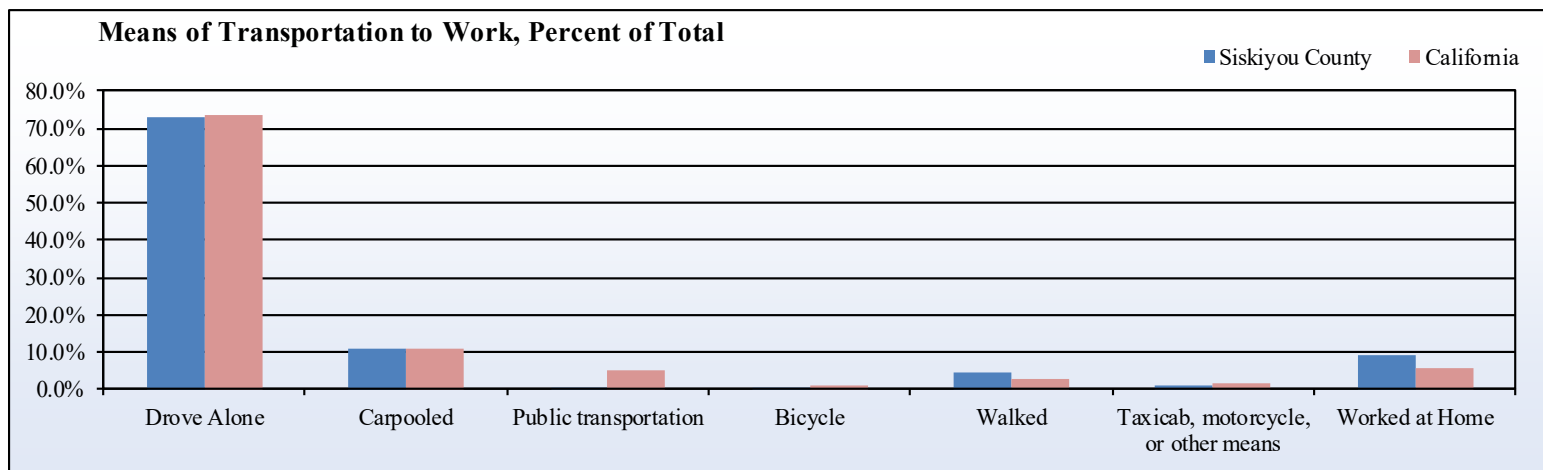
How is it used?

The most frequently utilized means of transportation to work may indicate how accessible or feasible certain modes of transportation are for a county's labor force. This indicator is especially useful when assessed alongside travel times to work, and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in the development of public transportation resources, bike paths, and other transportation infrastructure. A majority of Siskiyou County residents (73 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, with an additional 11 percent carpooling together and 9 percent working from home. The proportions of those who either worked from home or walked to work were somewhat higher than those for the state of California in 2016. Between 2010 and 2016, the proportion of those working from home increased by 15 percent, and the proportion of those driving alone increased by 4 percent, while all other means of transportation decreased in their frequency of use.

Means of Transportation to Work, Siskiyou County

Means of Transportation	Siskiyou County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	11,918	11,518	73.0%	73.5%	-3.4%	6.4%
Carpooled	2,203	1,739	11.0%	10.6%	-21.1%	-5.9%
Public transportation	128	98	0.6%	5.2%	-23.4%	7.2%
Bicycle	145	102	0.6%	1.1%	-29.7%	24.9%
Walked	799	748	4.7%	2.7%	-6.4%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	223	156	1.0%	1.4%	-30.0%	14.0%
Worked at Home	1,230	1,409	8.9%	5.4%	14.6%	16.0%
Total	16,646	15,770	100.0%	100.0%	-5.3%	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.

Siskiyou County's labor force experienced a period of modest growth between 2007 and 2009 followed by a prolonged period of decline between 2010 and 2015. Overall, Siskiyou County experienced a reduction of over 4 percent in the size of its labor force between 2007 and 2016. Overall, the number of employed individuals in Siskiyou County decreased by over 4 percent by 2016. Conversely, unemployment in Siskiyou County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2012-2016. Siskiyou County experienced significant seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in June through October, and at their lowest levels in November through March.



Inflation-adjusted personal income fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, tracking trends for California as a whole relatively closely. Overall, Siskiyou County's income increased by nearly \$100 million dollars over this ten-year period. Per capita income in Siskiyou County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but charted overall growth, tracking fairly closely with shifts in per capita income at the state level. The primary components of personal income in Siskiyou County are work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, medical benefits and retirement benefits. Siskiyou also had over twice the amount of personal income derived from retirement, disability, medical, veterans and unemployment benefits when compared to the statewide average. Median household income in Siskiyou County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016 by roughly 14.5 percent. Poverty rates in Siskiyou County fluctuated but generally rose between 2007 and 2016. Siskiyou County's poverty rate was lowest (16.1 percent) in 2008 and highest (24.4 percent) in 2011. Siskiyou County's poverty rate consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.



In 2016, the government/government enterprises, health care/ social assistance, and retail trade sectors contributed the greatest number of jobs to Siskiyou County. In 2016, Siskiyou County's farming and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Siskiyou County's wholesale trade, information, management and educational services sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. In 2016, nearly 50 percent of Siskiyou County's reported earnings derived from either the government or health care sectors. The percentage of Siskiyou County's total earnings derived from these sectors were substantially larger than the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information, finance/insurance 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.

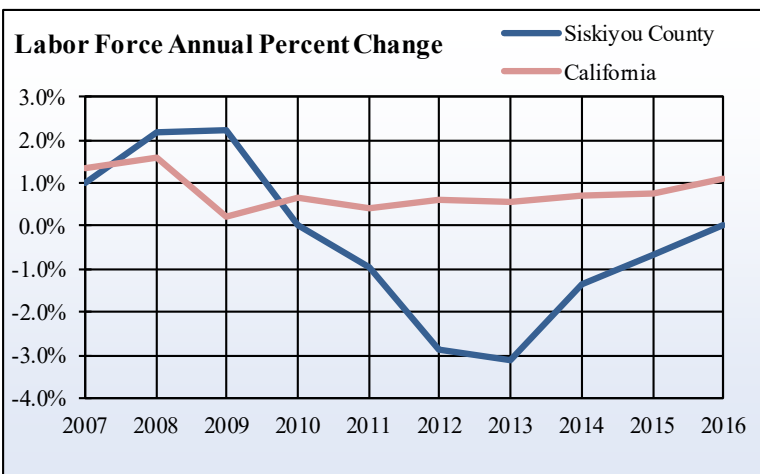
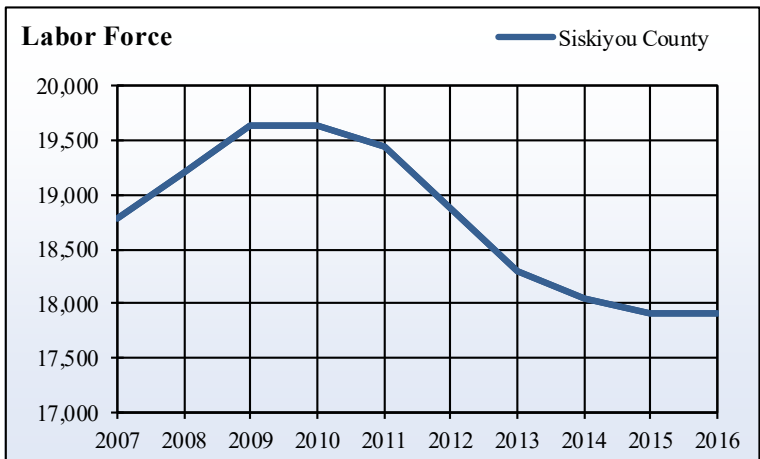
Siskiyou County's labor force experienced a period of modest growth between 2007 and 2009, followed by a prolonged period of decline between 2010 and 2015. Overall, Siskiyou County experienced a reduction of over 4 percent in the size of its labor force between 2007 and 2016.



Total Labor Force, Siskiyou County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	18,790	17,893,100	1.0%	1.4%
2008	19,200	18,178,100	2.2%	1.6%
2009	19,630	18,215,100	2.2%	0.2%
2010	19,630	18,336,300	0.0%	0.7%
2011	19,440	18,415,100	-1.0%	0.4%
2012	18,880	18,523,800	-2.9%	0.6%
2013	18,290	18,624,300	-3.1%	0.5%
2014	18,040	18,755,000	-1.4%	0.7%
2015	17,920	18,893,200	-0.7%	0.7%
2016	17,920	19,102,700	0.0%	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.

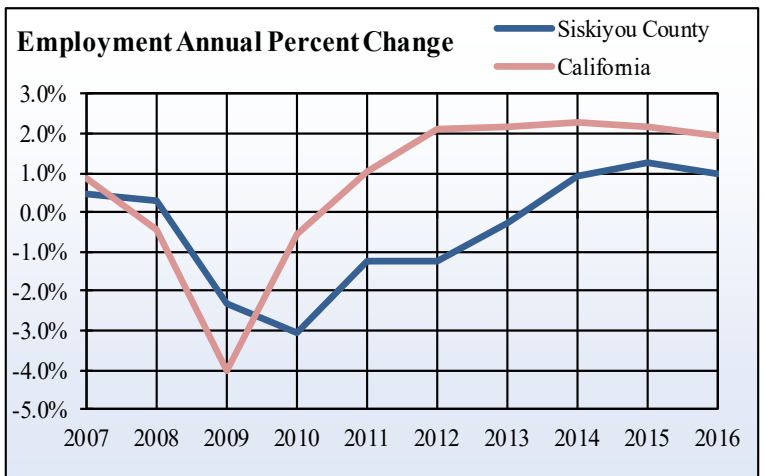
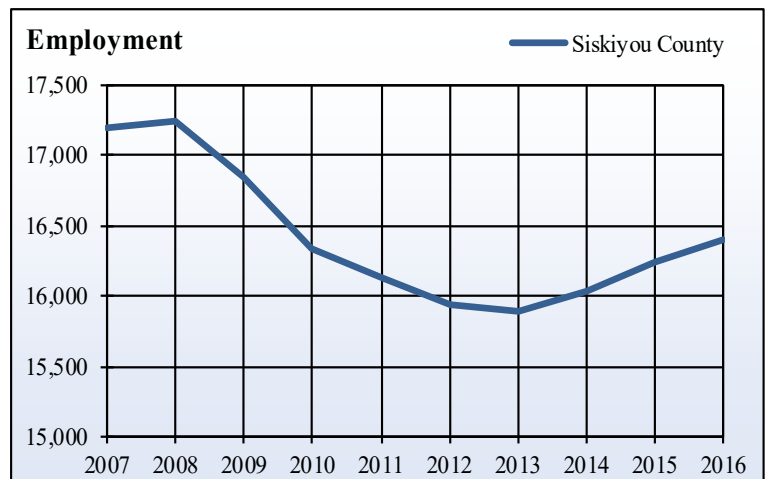
Between 2007 and 2016, Siskiyou County experienced a notable dip in employment, closely tracking the statewide annual percent change in jobs post-Recession. Siskiyou County's employment declined less severely than the California average. However, it was also slower to recover workers, leading to an overall contraction by 790 individuals across the county.



Total Employment, Siskiyou County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	17,190	16,931,600	0.5%	0.8%
2008	17,240	16,854,500	0.3%	-0.5%
2009	16,840	16,182,600	-2.3%	-4.0%
2010	16,330	16,091,900	-3.0%	-0.6%
2011	16,130	16,258,100	-1.2%	1.0%
2012	15,930	16,602,700	-1.2%	2.1%
2013	15,890	16,958,700	-0.3%	2.1%
2014	16,040	17,348,600	0.9%	2.3%
2015	16,240	17,723,300	1.2%	2.2%
2016	16,400	18,065,000	1.0%	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. The data 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.

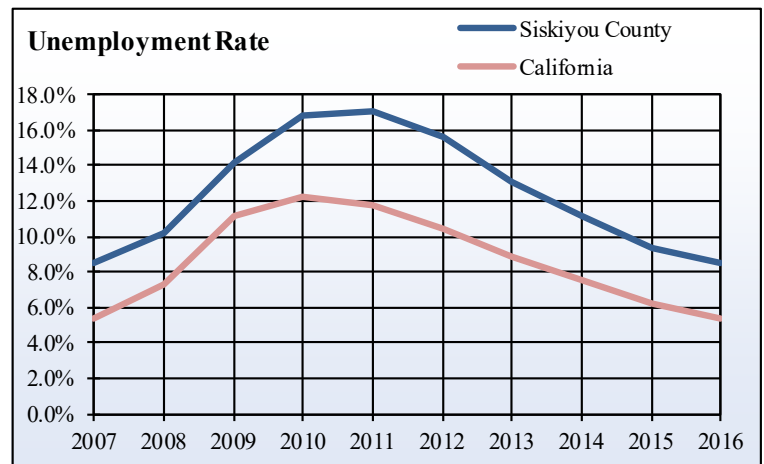
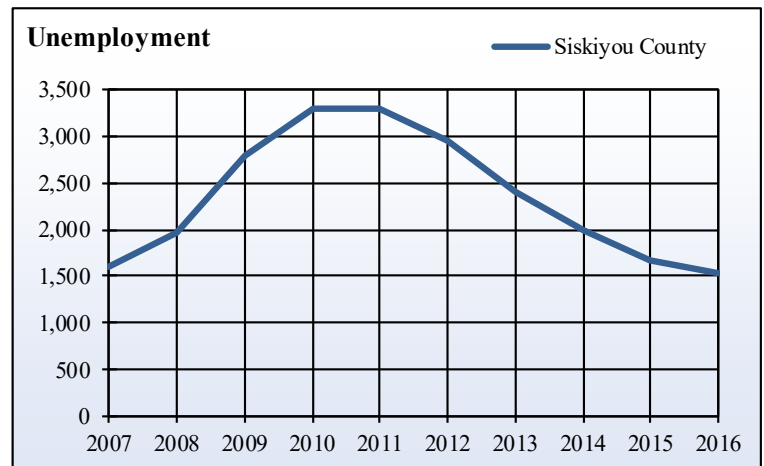
Unemployment in Siskiyou County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2012-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in Siskiyou County decreased by 70 individuals by 2016.



Total Unemployment, Siskiyou County

Year	County	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
	Unemployed	County	State	County	State
2007	1,590	8.5%	5.4%	6.7%	11.2%
2008	1,960	10.2%	7.3%	23.3%	37.7%
2009	2,800	14.2%	11.2%	42.9%	53.6%
2010	3,300	16.8%	12.2%	17.9%	10.4%
2011	3,300	17.0%	11.7%	0.0%	-3.9%
2012	2,950	15.6%	10.4%	-10.6%	-10.9%
2013	2,400	13.1%	8.9%	-18.6%	-13.3%
2014	2,000	11.1%	7.5%	-16.7%	-15.6%
2015	1,670	9.3%	6.2%	-16.5%	-16.8%
2016	1,520	8.5%	5.4%	-9.0%	-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?

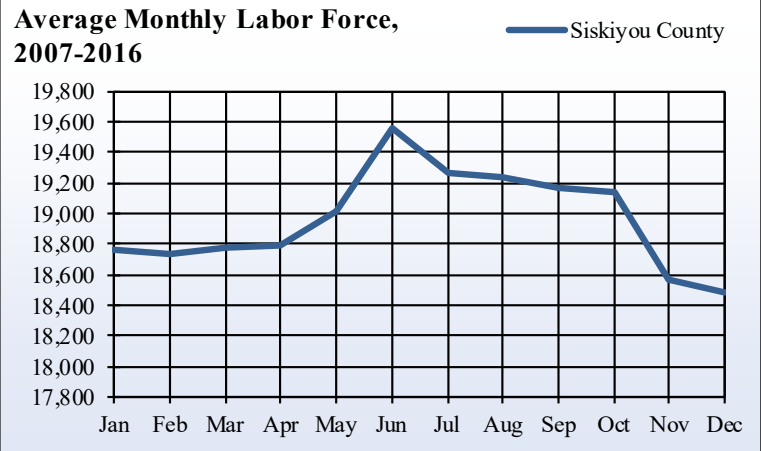
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment and can be used by area business associations and chambers of commerce to coordinate local events and business marketing campaigns. Areas that are economically dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation 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, Siskiyou County, 2007-2016

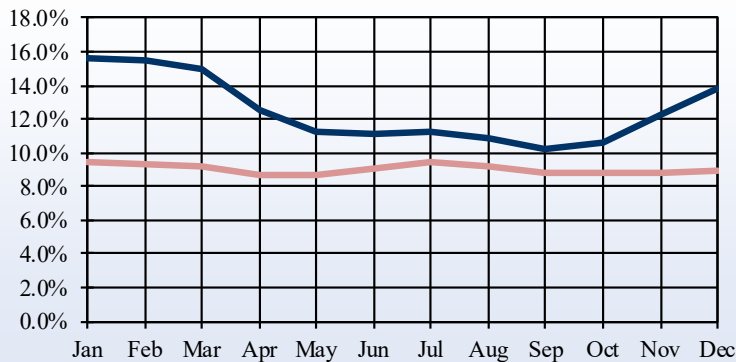
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	18,760	15,822	2,939	15.67%
Feb	18,732	15,827	2,905	15.51%
Mar	18,774	15,971	2,802	14.93%
April	18,798	16,453	2,343	12.47%
May	19,015	16,879	2,138	11.25%
Jun	19,558	17,396	2,166	11.08%
Jul	19,262	17,086	2,176	11.30%
Aug	19,232	17,150	2,082	10.83%
Sep	19,173	17,207	1,968	10.27%
Oct	19,146	17,127	2,018	10.55%
Nov	18,574	16,295	2,281	12.28%
Dec	18,487	15,930	2,557	13.83%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

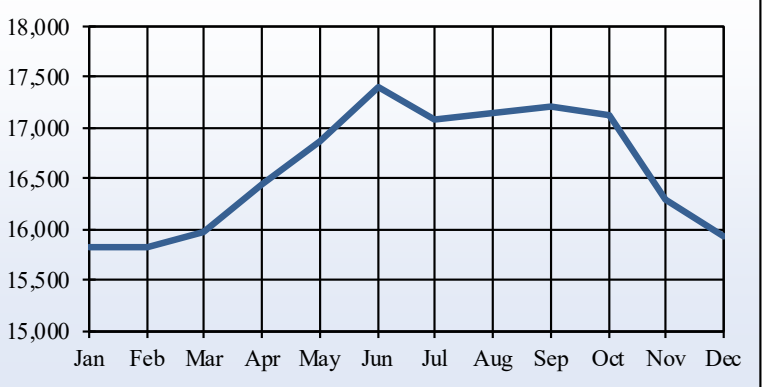
Between 2007 and 2016, Siskiyou County experienced significant seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in June through October, and at their lowest levels in November through March. Average unemployment was highest in January at 15.7 percent, and at a low of 10.3 percent in September.



Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, 2007-2016



Average Monthly Employment, 2007-2016



Jobs by Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

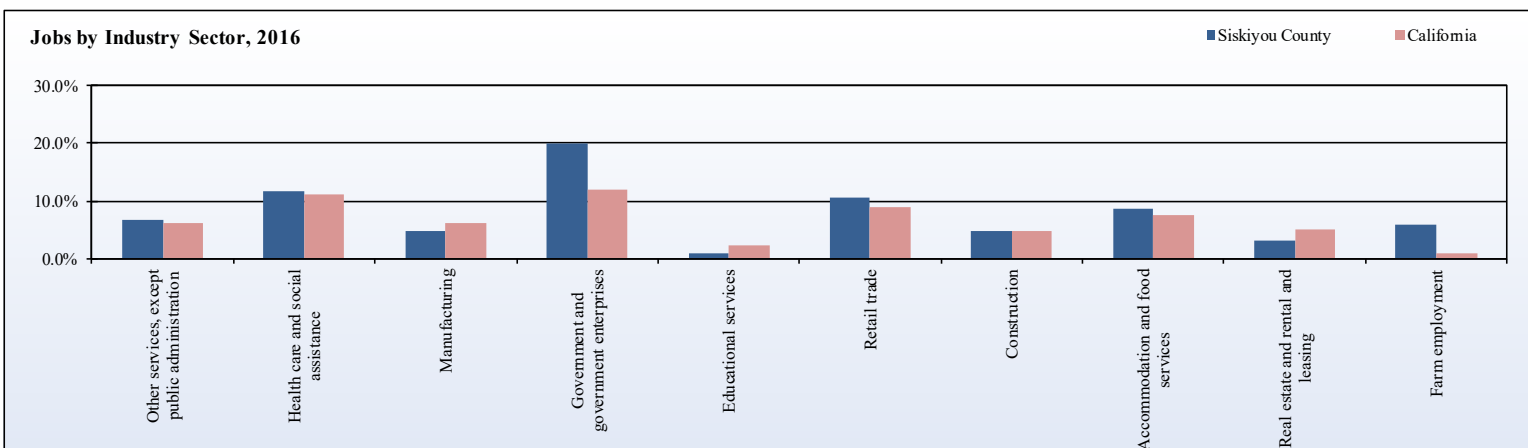
Jobs by industry is a useful measure of the economic diversity and potential resilience of the local economy, and is thus of great utility to local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations. A county with a large proportion of its jobs concentrated in a few industry sectors may be more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

In both 2007 and 2016, the government/government enterprises, health care/social assistance, and retail trade sectors contributed the greatest number of jobs to Siskiyou County. In 2016, Siskiyou County's farming and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Siskiyou County's wholesale trade, information, management and educational services sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average.

Jobs by Industry, Siskiyou County, 2016

Industry	Siskiyou County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,251	5.9%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	87	0.4%	0.3%
Construction	996	4.7%	4.7%
Manufacturing	1,032	4.8%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	407	1.9%	3.8%
Retail trade	2,266	10.6%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	539	2.5%	3.8%
Information	203	1.0%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	491	2.3%	4.4%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	671	3.2%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	997	4.7%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	68	0.3%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	794	3.7%	6.4%
Educational services	170	0.8%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	2,465	11.6%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	572	2.7%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	1,826	8.6%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	1,443	6.8%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	4,225	19.8%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	784	3.7%	n/a
Total Jobs	21,287	100.0%	100.0%

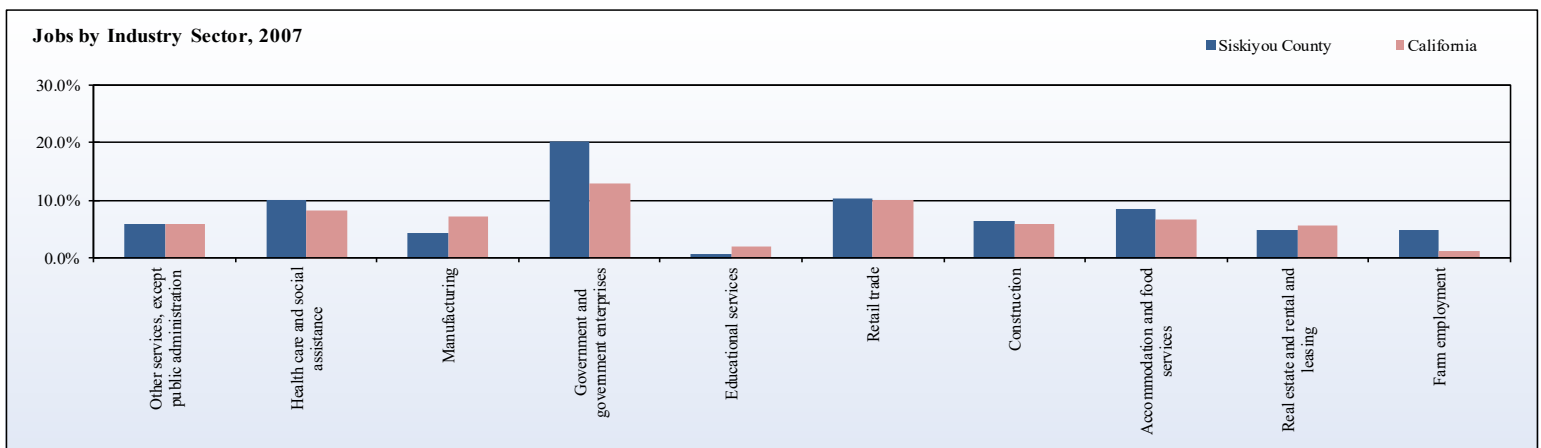
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Jobs by Industry, Siskiyou County, 2007

Industry	Siskiyou County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,085	4.8%	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	1,443	6.4%	5.9%
Manufacturing	984	4.4%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	3.8%
Retail trade	2,336	10.4%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	858	3.8%	2.9%
Information	308	1.4%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	457	2.0%	4.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,117	5.0%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,010	4.5%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	100	0.4%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	845	3.8%	6.4%
Educational services	172	0.8%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	2,244	10.0%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	535	2.4%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	1,899	8.4%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	1,362	6.1%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	4,527	20.1%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	1,228	5.5%	n/a
Total Jobs	22,510	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Total Personal Income

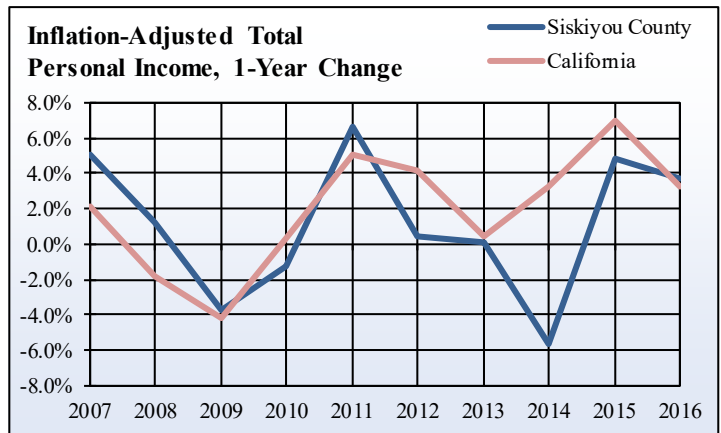
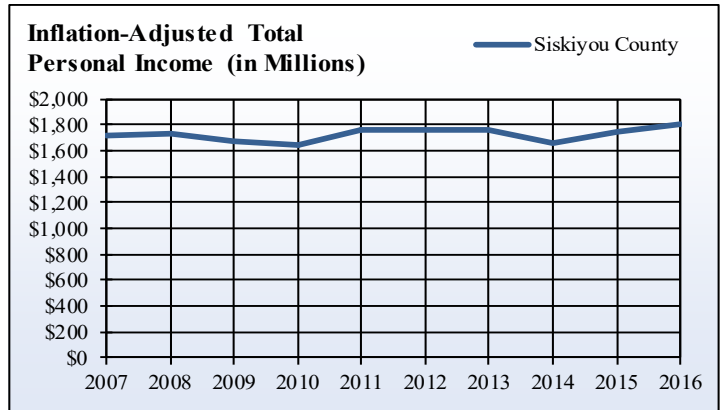
What is it?

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.

Inflation-adjusted personal income fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, tracking trends for California as a whole relatively closely. Overall, Siskiyou County's income increased by nearly \$100 million dollars over this ten-year period.



Total Personal Income, Siskiyou County

Year	Siskiyou County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars (2016)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2007	\$1,436	5.1%	\$1,713	5.1%	2.1%
2008	\$1,516	5.6%	\$1,734	1.2%	-1.8%
2009	\$1,460	-3.8%	\$1,669	-3.8%	-4.1%
2010	\$1,479	1.4%	\$1,648	-1.2%	0.4%
2011	\$1,603	8.4%	\$1,757	6.6%	5.1%
2012	\$1,657	3.4%	\$1,765	0.4%	4.1%
2013	\$1,685	1.7%	\$1,766	0.1%	0.5%
2014	\$1,614	-4.2%	\$1,666	-5.7%	3.2%
2015	\$1,715	6.2%	\$1,746	4.8%	7.0%
2016	\$1,810	5.5%	\$1,810	3.7%	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 that 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?

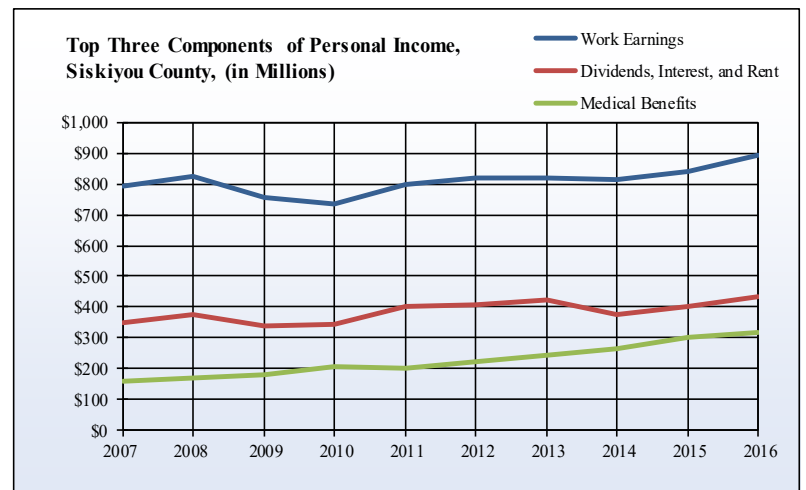
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income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

The primary components of personal income in Siskiyou County are work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, medical benefits, and retirement benefits. Siskiyou also had over twice the amount of personal income derived from retirement, disability, medical, veterans and unemployment benefits when compared to the statewide average. While California witnessed a 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, Siskiyou County experienced a 100.5 percent decrease in commuter income.

Components of Total Personal Income, Siskiyou County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	49.3%	71.6%	1.3%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-5.9%	-7.4%	2.4%	3.3%
Commuter Income	-1.5%	-0.1%	-100.5%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	23.9%	20.8%	2.4%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	10.8%	4.2%	3.8%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	17.4%	7.5%	9.6%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	3.0%	1.6%	2.2%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.5%	0.2%	-1.0%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	1.0%	0.4%	8.2%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.5%	0.4%	7.5%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.4%	0.3%	288.6%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.3%	0.2%	1.8%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.3%	0.2%	12.6%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	2.6%	4.1%

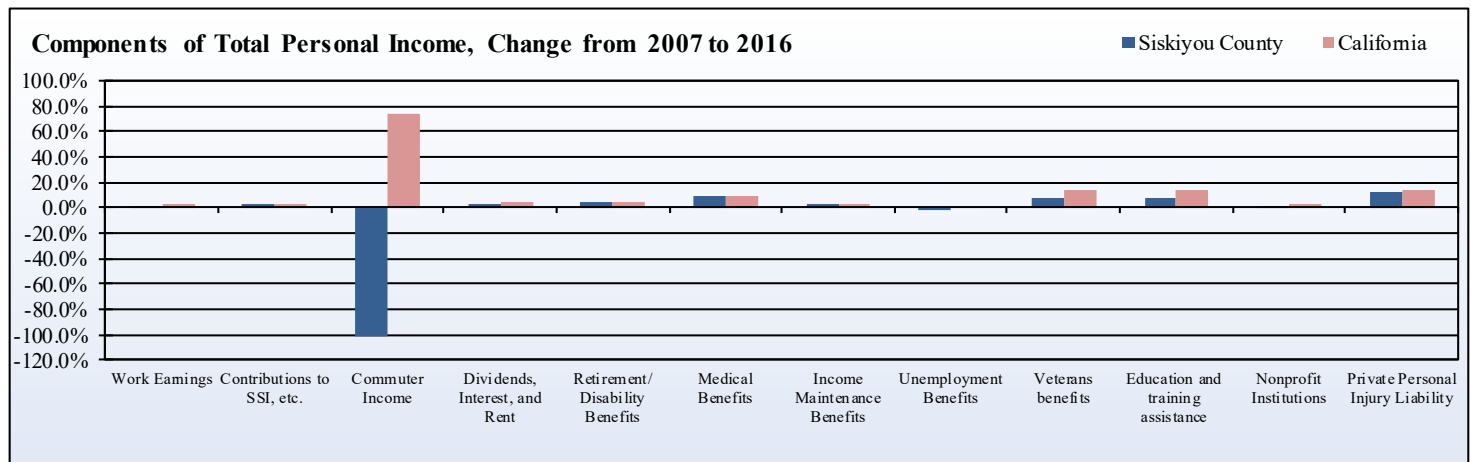
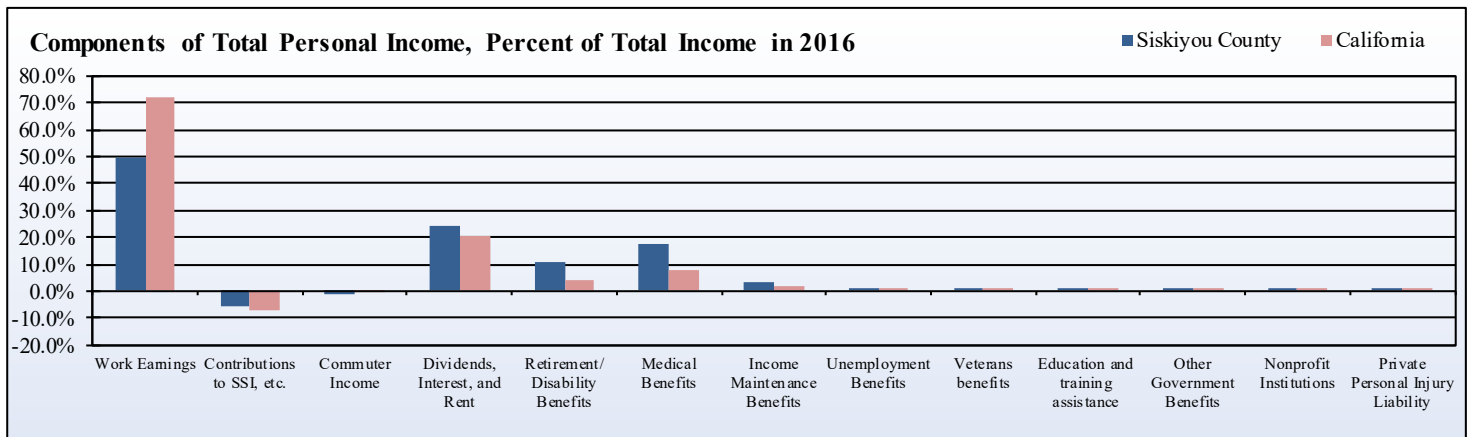
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



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

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	\$790.9	\$822.2	\$757.2	\$735.8	\$798.2	\$818.6	\$821.1	\$815.5	\$839.0	\$892.6
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-\$86.4	-\$88.4	-\$86.6	-\$87.8	-\$81.4	-\$80.8	-\$91.1	-\$95.4	-\$99.8	-\$106.9
Commuter Income	\$3.1	\$2.5	\$3.5	\$3.4	\$4.4	\$7.1	\$5.6	-\$22.1	-\$25.3	-\$27.7
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	\$349.4	\$374.1	\$336.8	\$343.7	\$400.8	\$409.0	\$424.4	\$375.3	\$401.0	\$432.0
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	\$141.3	\$147.4	\$159.4	\$161.9	\$164.1	\$172.2	\$177.2	\$180.7	\$192.1	\$195.7
Medical Benefits	\$161.1	\$172.4	\$182.0	\$205.7	\$203.3	\$220.9	\$243.7	\$267.4	\$302.2	\$315.8
Income Maintenance Benefits	\$44.2	\$45.4	\$49.8	\$51.5	\$51.5	\$51.4	\$52.9	\$53.4	\$53.7	\$54.0
Unemployment Benefits	\$10.1	\$12.2	\$22.7	\$26.7	\$24.5	\$21.1	\$15.8	\$10.1	\$9.1	\$9.1
Veterans benefits	\$10.1	\$10.3	\$11.2	\$12.0	\$12.6	\$13.9	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$17.6	\$18.4
Education and training assistance	\$5.1	\$5.9	\$8.0	\$9.7	\$9.0	\$9.8	\$9.2	\$8.7	\$8.7	\$8.8
Other Government Benefits	\$0.2	\$12.8	\$6.5	\$11.4	\$9.4	\$1.3	\$1.1	\$5.1	\$6.7	\$7.0
Nonprofit Institutions	\$4.8	\$4.7	\$4.9	\$5.5	\$5.3	\$5.5	\$5.5	\$5.6	\$5.5	\$5.6
Private Personal Injury Liability	\$2.5	\$3.6	\$3.8	\$3.8	\$5.1	\$3.7	\$3.5	\$4.0	\$4.8	\$5.5
Total Personal Income	\$1,436.3	\$1,525.1	\$1,459.1	\$1,483.3	\$1,606.7	\$1,653.7	\$1,685.2	\$1,624.7	\$1,715.2	\$1,810.2

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



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

Per Capita Income

What is it?

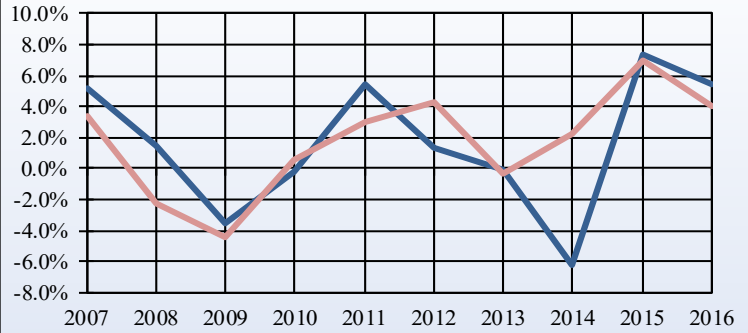
Per capita income is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis by dividing its estimate of total personal income by the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of total population.

How is it used?

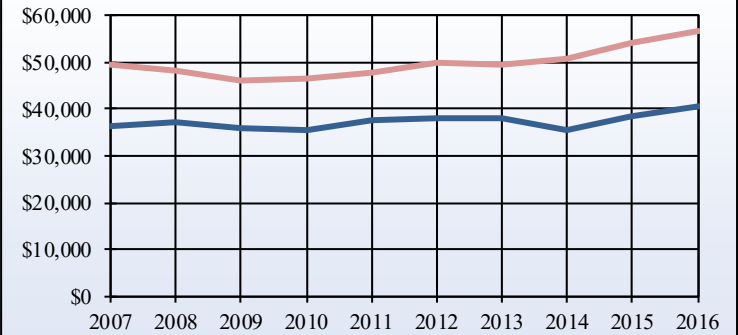
Per capita income is one of the most commonly used indicators of the general economic well-being of a county. Changes in this variable may indicate changes in a county's standard of living or the availability of resources to individuals and families. Per capita income also tends to follow long-term business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

Per capital income in Siskiyou County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but charted overall growth, tracking fairly closely with shifts in per capita income at the state level. In inflation-adjusted dollars, per capita income had increased more than \$3,800 in 2016 over 2007 levels. Between 2007 and 2016, Siskiyou County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly \$10,000-\$15,000 lower than the statewide average.

Annual Change in Inflation-Adjusted Per Capita Income



Inflation-Adjusted Per Capita Income (in 2016 Dollars)



Per Capita Income, Siskiyou County

Year	Siskiyou County Nominal Per Capita Income	Siskiyou County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Siskiyou County	California	Siskiyou County	California
2007	\$ 32,006	5.2%	\$ 36,577	\$ 49,366	5.2%	3.4%
2008	\$ 33,733	5.4%	\$ 37,119	\$ 48,255	1.5%	-2.2%
2009	\$ 32,437	-3.8%	\$ 35,825	\$ 46,117	-3.5%	-4.4%
2010	\$ 32,901	1.4%	\$ 35,738	\$ 46,395	-0.2%	0.6%
2011	\$ 35,752	8.7%	\$ 37,662	\$ 47,775	5.4%	3.0%
2012	\$ 36,978	3.4%	\$ 38,155	\$ 49,819	1.3%	4.3%
2013	\$ 37,470	1.3%	\$ 38,107	\$ 49,674	-0.1%	-0.3%
2014	\$ 35,690	-4.7%	\$ 35,722	\$ 50,790	-6.3%	2.2%
2015	\$ 38,306	7.3%	\$ 38,369	\$ 54,318	7.4%	6.9%
2016	\$ 40,460	5.6%	\$ 40,460	\$ 56,532	5.5%	4.1%

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

Earnings by Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

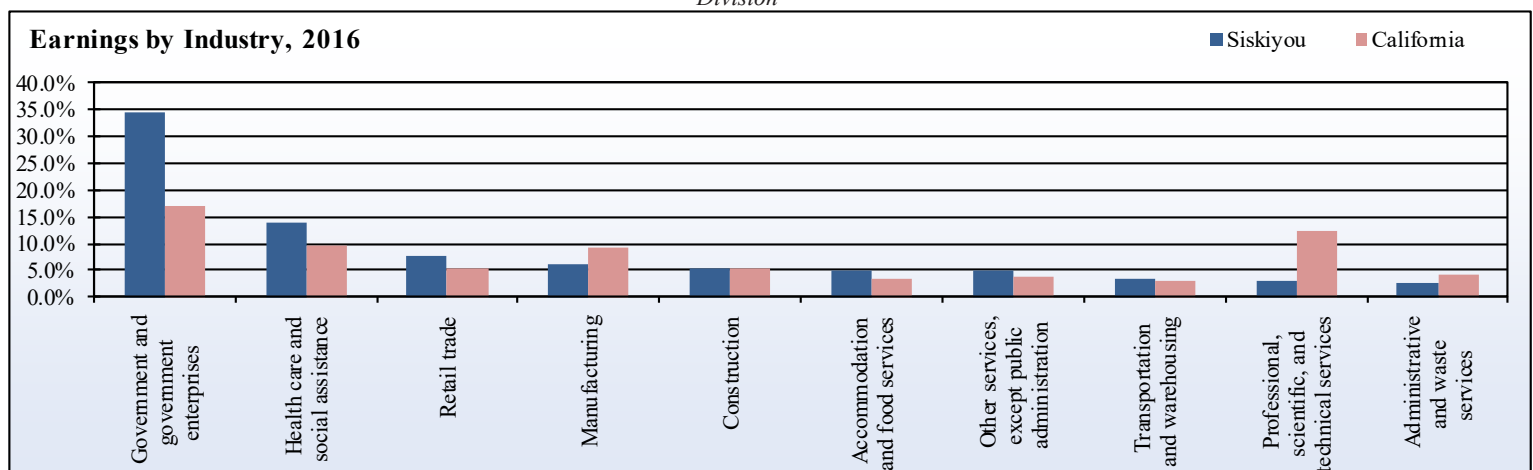
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how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

In 2016, nearly 50 percent of Siskiyou County's reported earnings derived from either the government or health care sectors. The percentage of Siskiyou County's total earnings derived from these sectors were substantially larger than the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information, finance/insurance 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 the forestry/fishing and mining sectors, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

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

Industry	Siskiyou County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	\$ 13.2	1.5%	1.0 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	0.6 %
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3 %
Utilities	\$ 8.4	0.9%	0.6 %
Construction	\$ 46.5	5.2%	5.3 %
Manufacturing	\$ 54.4	6.1%	9.2 %
Wholesale trade	\$ 14.2	1.6%	4.4 %
Retail trade	\$ 68.5	7.7%	5.5 %
Transportation and warehousing	\$ 30.3	3.4%	2.9 %
Information	\$ 15.1	1.7%	6.5 %
Finance and insurance	\$ 12.7	1.4%	5.1 %
Real estate, rental, and leasing	\$ 10.0	1.1%	3.2 %
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$ 26.8	3.0%	12.2 %
Management of companies and enterprises	\$ 7.4	0.8%	2.1 %
Administrative and waste services	\$ 21.9	2.5%	4.0 %
Educational services	\$ 2.0	0.2%	1.5 %
Health care and social assistance	\$ 124.0	13.9%	9.5 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$ 6.7	0.8%	1.7 %
Accommodation and food services	\$ 45.9	5.1%	3.5 %
Other services, except public administration	\$ 42.9	4.8%	3.6 %
Government and government enterprises	\$ 309.4	34.7%	17.1 %
Value of withheld "(D)" earnings	\$32.3	3.6%	n/a
Total Earnings by Place of Work	\$ 892.6	100.0%	100%

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?

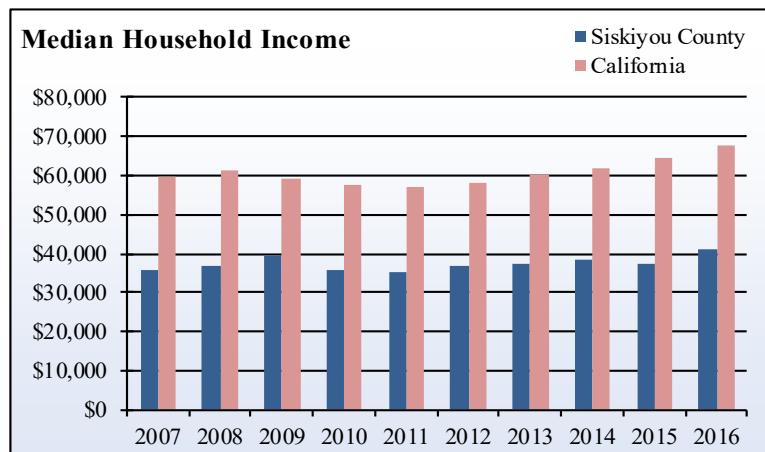
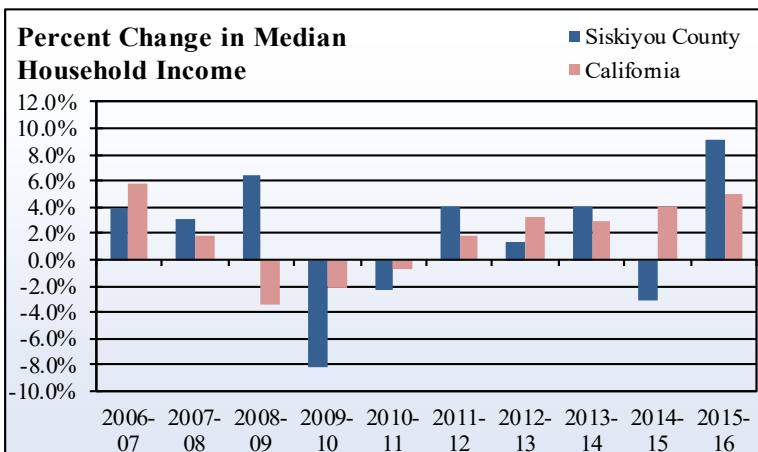
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends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

Median household income in Siskiyou County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Siskiyou County increased by roughly 14.5 percent between 2007 and 2016. Siskiyou County consistently maintained a median household income \$20,000-\$30,000 less than California as a whole.

Median Household Income (Nominal), Siskiyou County

Year	County	California
2007	\$35,692	\$59,928
2008	\$36,823	\$61,017
2009	\$39,218	\$58,925
2010	\$36,001	\$57,664
2011	\$35,175	\$57,275
2012	\$36,597	\$58,322
2013	\$37,108	\$60,185
2014	\$38,641	\$61,927
2015	\$37,447	\$64,483
2016	\$40,875	\$67,715

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



Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

How is it used?

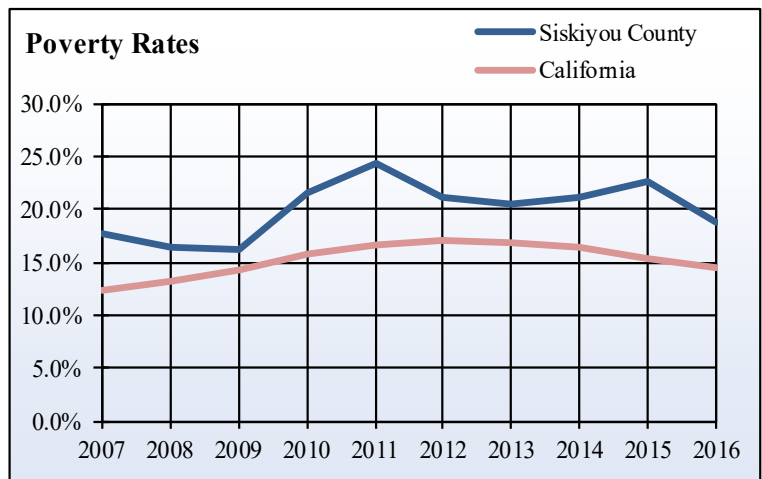
The poverty rate is a very commonly used indicator of the overall economic health and well-being of a region. Despite their wide use, official poverty rates have notable shortcomings. For instance, because the thresholds that define poverty status only vary by family size and composition, and not by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

Poverty rates in Siskiyou County fluctuated but generally rose between 2007 and 2016. Siskiyou County's poverty rate was lowest (16.1 percent) in 2008 and highest (24.4 percent) in 2011. Siskiyou County's poverty rate consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

Poverty Rates, Siskiyou County

Year	County	California
2007	17.7%	12.4%
2008	16.4%	13.3%
2009	16.1%	14.2%
2010	21.5%	15.8%
2011	24.4%	16.6%
2012	21.2%	17.0%
2013	20.4%	16.8%
2014	21.1%	16.4%
2015	22.6%	15.4%
2016	18.8%	14.4%

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



Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

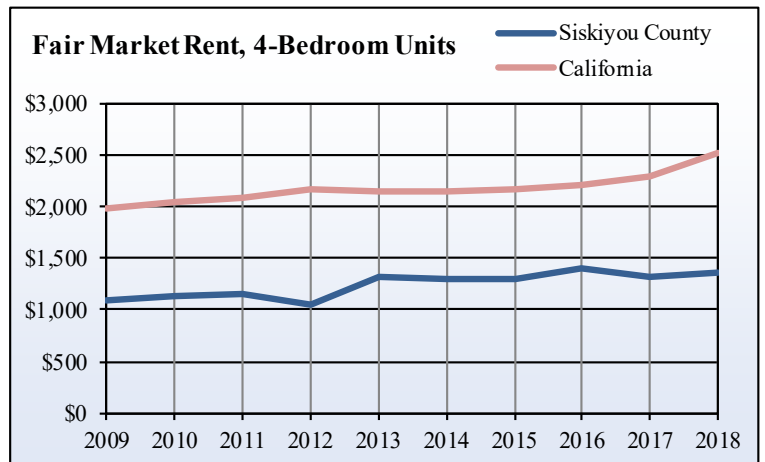
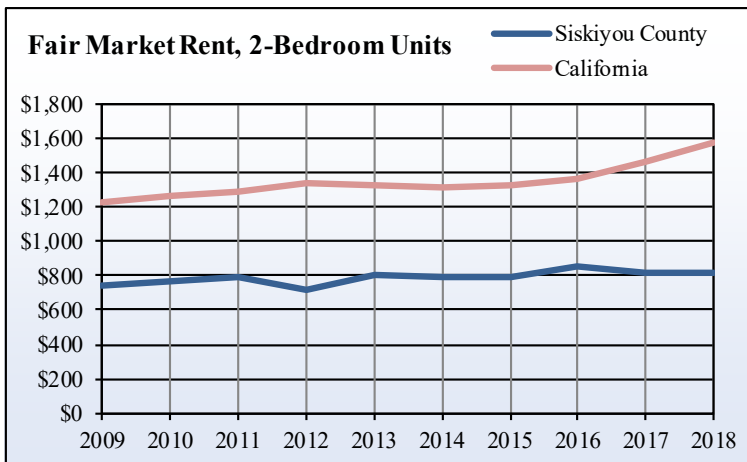
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county. It is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs, and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates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

Fair market rent in Siskiyou County experienced small fluctuations between 2009 and 2018, ultimately rising by 2018. Fair market rent for homes of all sizes experienced significant reductions in 2012, 2014, and 2017. The most substantial increase to the county's fair market rent prices took place in 2013. Fair market rent in Siskiyou County remained consistently 30-50 percent lower than the statewide average.

Fair Market Rent, Siskiyou County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	\$486	\$583	\$746	\$1,062	\$1,094
2010	\$501	\$601	\$769	\$1,094	\$1,127
2011	\$514	\$617	\$789	\$1,123	\$1,157
2012	\$469	\$563	\$720	\$1,025	\$1,056
2013	\$528	\$629	\$803	\$1,171	\$1,318
2014	\$519	\$618	\$789	\$1,150	\$1,295
2015	\$522	\$622	\$794	\$1,158	\$1,303
2016	\$524	\$666	\$849	\$1,236	\$1,399
2017	\$516	\$612	\$814	\$1,136	\$1,328
2018	\$524	\$617	\$821	\$1,137	\$1,353

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.

Siskiyou County’s crime rate fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately rose by 2016, tracking increases elsewhere in the state. Voter registration rates in Siskiyou County fluctuated but experienced very little overall change from 2002-2016. Siskiyou County experienced a greater percentage of voter participation every year between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average. Causes of death in Siskiyou County differed little from the statewide averages except for higher rates of pulmonary disease, accidents and suicide, and lower rates of stroke and Alzheimer’s-related deaths.

The number of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients in Siskiyou County grew slightly during the Recession before declining between 2009 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWORKs per capita in Siskiyou County remained slightly higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016. Between 2007 and 2016, the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Siskiyou County nearly doubled with a notable increase of nearly 10 percent in 2014. Siskiyou County’s increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a larger percentage of Siskiyou County’s population when compared to the statewide average.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Siskiyou 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. Siskiyou County consistently maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. The percentage of Siskiyou County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems also remained roughly 10-20 percent lower than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016, with the exception of the 2009-2010 school year when it surpassed the statewide average. SAT scores in Siskiyou County fluctuated between 2006 and 2016, yet were higher than the statewide average every year except for the 2006-07 school year. Siskiyou County maintained a higher percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017, while the percentage of Siskiyou County students enrolled in English Language Learner (ELL) programs was much lower than the statewide average.



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Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

This indicator lists the top ten 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.

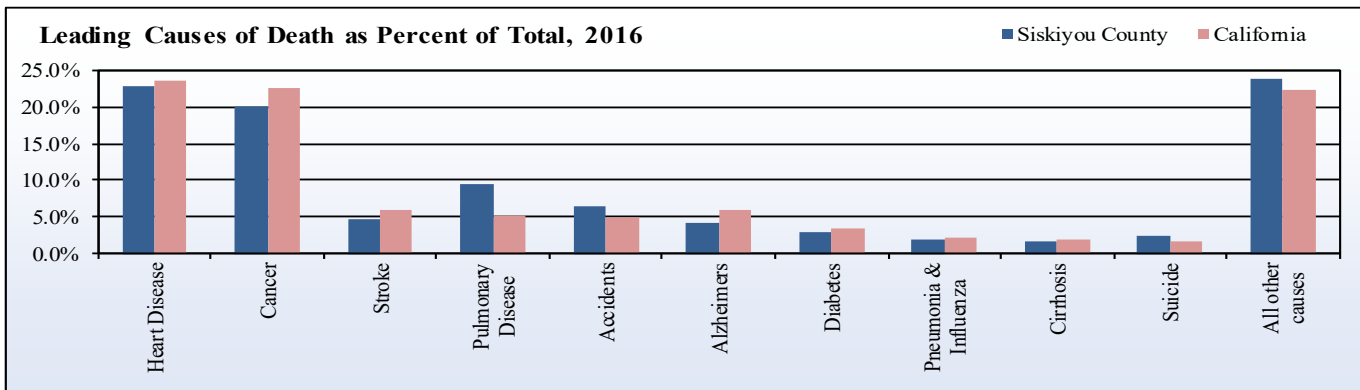
Like the rest of California in 2016, Siskiyou County's leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer. Causes of death in Siskiyou County differed little from the statewide averages except for higher rates of pulmonary disease, accidents and suicide, and lower rates of stroke and Alzheimer's-related deaths.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Siskiyou County	California
Heart Disease	22.8%	23.5%
Cancer	20.0%	22.7%
Stroke	4.7%	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	9.4%	5.2%
Accidents	6.4%	5.0%
Alzheimers	4.1%	5.9%
Diabetes	2.9%	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	1.8%	2.3%
Cirrhosis	1.6%	2.0%
Suicide	2.4%	1.6%
All other causes	23.8%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health

Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential health data



Leading Causes of Death, Siskiyou County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	545	527	551	565	509	527	562	553	579	614
Heart Disease	131	132	135	121	101	116	117	121	135	140
Cancer	131	109	133	141	114	135	133	125	121	123
Stroke	34	26	27	35	31	25	30	26	25	29
Pulmonary Disease	34	31	34	32	52	35	42	(D)	45	58
Accidents	25	35	37	31	42	31	25	29	41	39
Alzheimers	11	13	14	21	16	14	17	34	25	25
Diabetes	13	14	17	14	13	12	15	15	16	18
Pneumonia & Influenza	10	14	8	14	4	6	6	12	14	11
Cirrhosis	12	16	12	13	11	10	10	14	11	10
Suicide	20	8	14	6	14	10	11	13	12	15
All other causes	124	129	120	137	111	133	156	164	134	146

Source: California Department of Public Health

TANF-CalWORKs Caseload

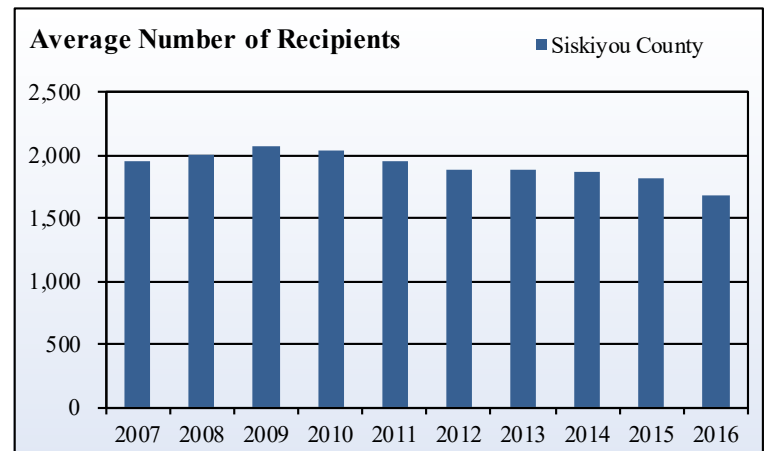
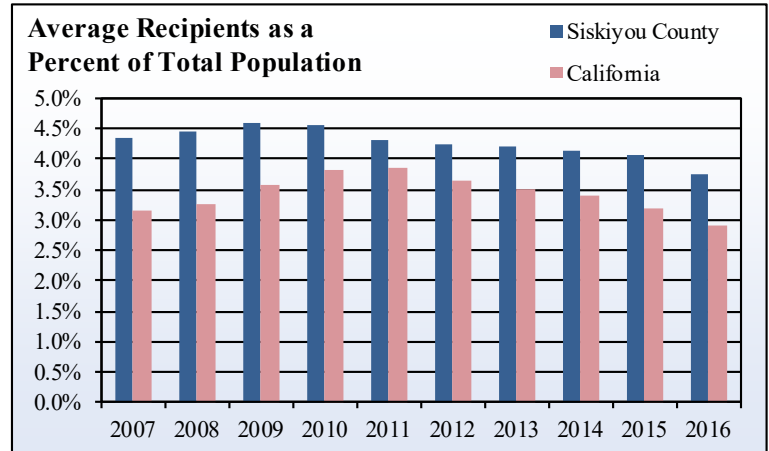
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

The number of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Siskiyou County grew slightly during the recession before declining between 2009 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWORKs per capita in Siskiyou County remained slightly higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.



TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Siskiyou County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	1,947	4.3%	3.1%
2008	1,997	4.4%	3.3%
2009	2,067	4.6%	3.6%
2010	2,041	4.5%	3.8%
2011	1,949	4.3%	3.9%
2012	1,889	4.2%	3.6%
2013	1,883	4.2%	3.5%
2014	1,866	4.1%	3.4%
2015	1,817	4.1%	3.2%
2016	1,672	3.7%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services

Medi-Cal Caseload

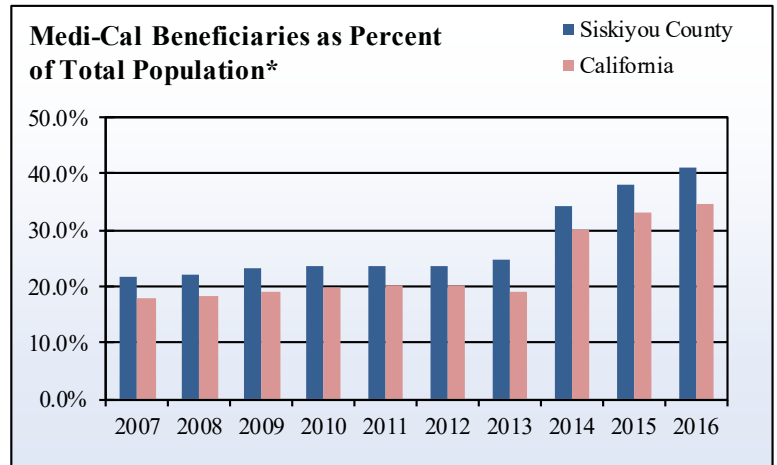
What is it?

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 Siskiyou County nearly doubled; with a notable increase of nearly 10 percent in 2014. Siskiyou County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a larger percentage of Siskiyou County's population when compared to the statewide average. The significant increases in the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in 2014, which occurred across California and within many counties, correlate with the first year of enrollment for health care benefits under the Affordable Care Act.



Medi-Cal Users, Siskiyou County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Total Population*	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	9,761	21.8%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	9,908	22.0%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	10,439	23.2%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	10,604	23.6%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	10,671	23.8%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	10,616	23.8%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	11,229	24.8%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	15,580	34.4%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	17,030	38.0%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	18,474	41.3%	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

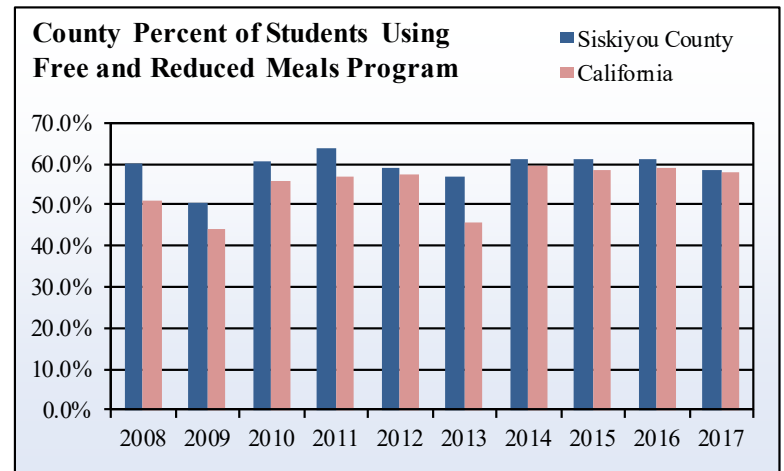
What is it?

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 Siskiyou County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs experienced minor fluctuations and declined slightly overall between 2008 and 2017. Siskiyou County maintained a higher percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017. In 2013, when California witnessed a 10 percent drop in enrollment, enrollment in Siskiyou County decreased by only 2.5 percent.



School Free and Reduced Meals, Siskiyou County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	3,694	6,153	60.0%	51.2%
2009	3,090	6,139	50.3%	44.0%
2010	3,682	6,061	60.7%	55.9%
2011	3,784	5,911	64.0%	56.7%
2012	3,421	5,776	59.2%	57.5%
2013	3,346	5,899	56.7%	45.5%
2014	3,566	5,848	61.0%	59.4%
2015	3,504	5,728	61.2%	58.6%
2016	3,549	5,804	61.1%	58.9%
2017	3,450	5,879	58.7%	58.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Educational Attainment

What is it?

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

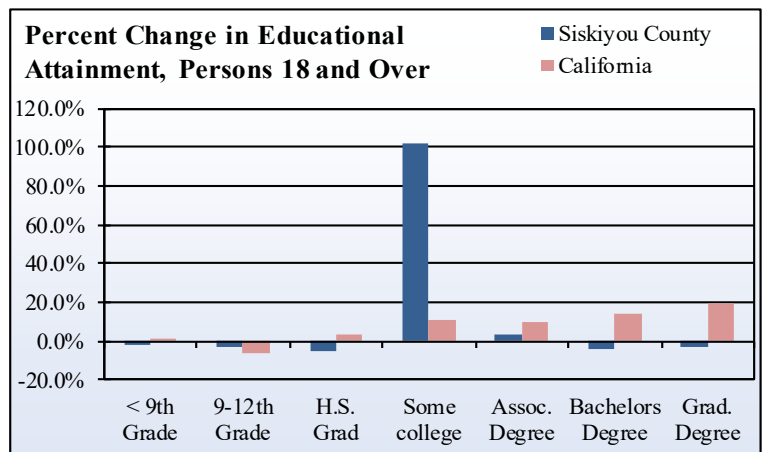
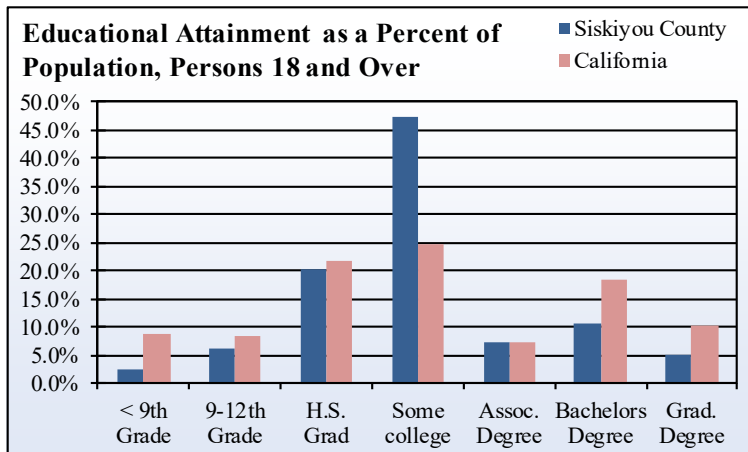
When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Siskiyou County had an exceptionally high percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who had completed some college but had not attained a degree. Between 2010 and 2016, Siskiyou County experienced an increase in the number of residents with associate's degrees. Overall, these data suggest an increase in the number of Siskiyou County residents seeking higher levels of educational attainment.



Educational Attainment, Siskiyou County

Educational Attainment	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	1,222	1,199	2.6%	8.8%	-1.9%	0.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,979	2,887	6.3%	8.5%	-3.1%	-5.7%
High school graduate or equivalent	9,829	9,316	20.4%	21.7%	-5.2%	3.4%
Some college, no degree	10,741	21,676	47.5%	24.6%	101.8%	11.5%
Associate's degree	3,239	3,360	7.4%	7.4%	3.7%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	5,075	4,897	10.7%	18.6%	-3.5%	14.2%
Graduate or professional degree	2,390	2,330	5.1%	10.4%	-2.5%	19.4%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	35,475	45,665	100.0%	100.0%	28.7%	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. These are then divided 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.

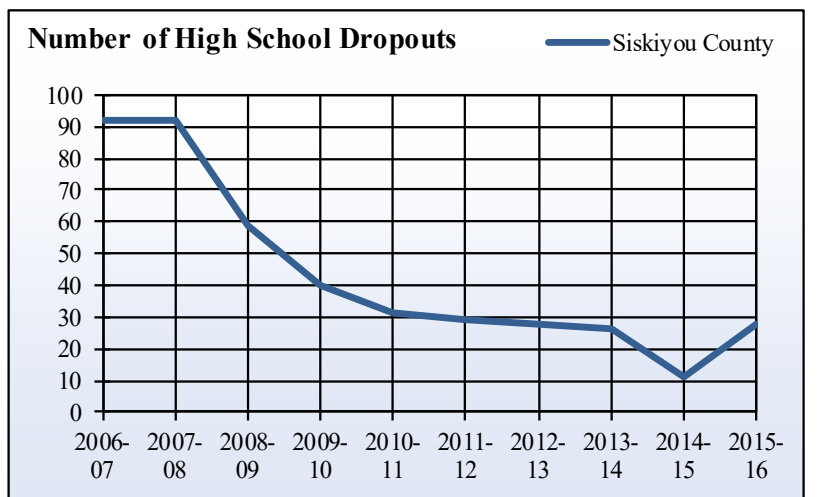
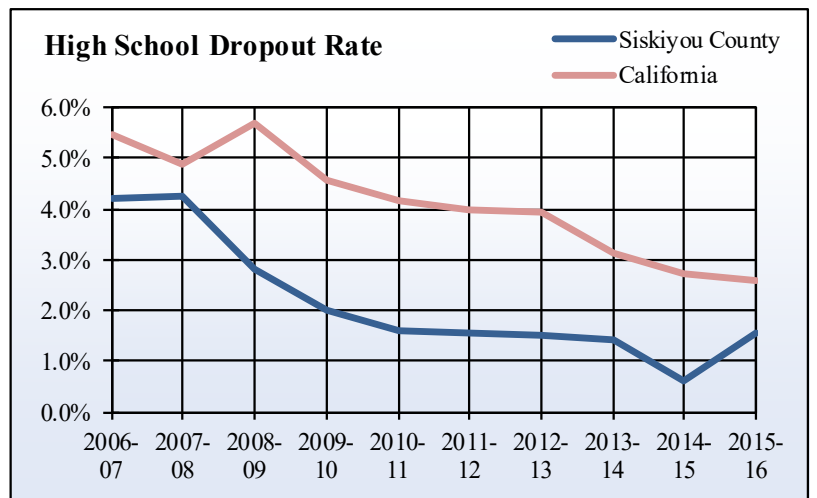
Siskiyou County consistently maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. Overall, dropout rates in Siskiyou County declined between 2006 and 2016. Siskiyou County saw its lowest high school dropout rates of 0.6 percent in the 2014-2015 school year.



High School Dropouts, Siskiyou County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	92	4.2%	5.5%
2007-08	92	4.3%	4.9%
2008-09	59	2.8%	5.7%
2009-10	40	2.0%	4.6%
2010-11	31	1.6%	4.2%
2011-12	29	1.6%	4.0%
2012-13	28	1.5%	3.9%
2013-14	26	1.4%	3.1%
2014-15	11	0.6%	2.8%
2015-16	28	1.6%	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 Siskiyou County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems experienced fluctuations but ultimately rose by 2016. The percentage of Siskiyou County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained roughly 10-20 percent lower than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016, with the exception of the 2009-2010 school year when it surpassed the statewide average.



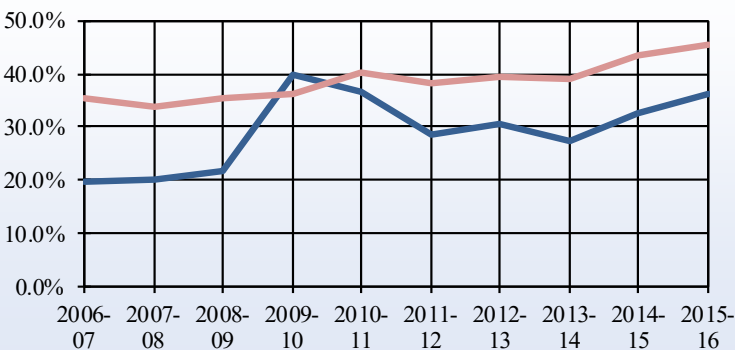
Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Siskiyou County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Number	Siskiyou County	California
2006-07	73	19.6%	35.5%
2007-08	94	20.3%	33.9%
2008-09	91	21.9%	35.3%
2009-10	178	39.6%	36.3%
2010-11	161	36.6%	40.3%
2011-12	105	28.5%	38.3%
2012-13	116	30.7%	39.4%
2013-14	958	40.1%	40.0%
2014-15	110	32.4%	43.4%
2015-16	140	36.2%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Percentage of County Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System

— Siskiyou County
— California



Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System

— Siskiyou County



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 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 exceptionally low or high percentages of students took the test. Because scores are standardized, test results provide a baseline for comparing student performance across all regions of the country. However, their utility has been challenged due to the strong correlation between scores and socioeconomic status.

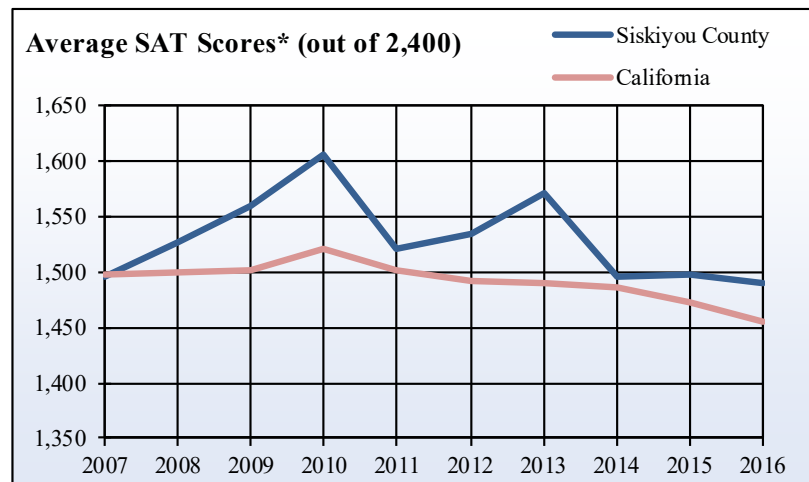
The average SAT scores in Siskiyou County fluctuated between 2006 and 2016, experiencing a peak of 1,521 in the 2010 schoolyear. SAT scores in Siskiyou County were consistently higher than the statewide average, with the one exception of the 2006-07 school year when the average score in Siskiyou County was a mere two points lower than the state average.

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

Year	Siskiyou County		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	25.8%	1,495	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	29.3%	1,526	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	22.0%	1,559	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	27.0%	1,605	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	31.3%	1,521	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	26.5%	1,535	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	29.1%	1,570	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	32.8%	1,495	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	34.9%	1,498	42.4%	1,473
2015-16	34.0%	1,490	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.



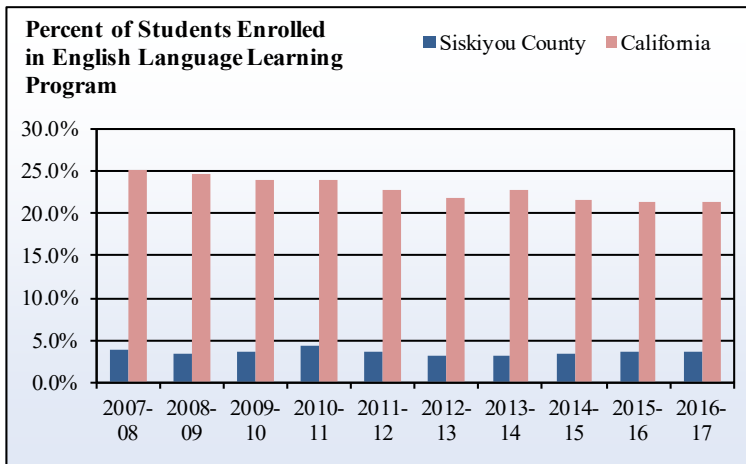
English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

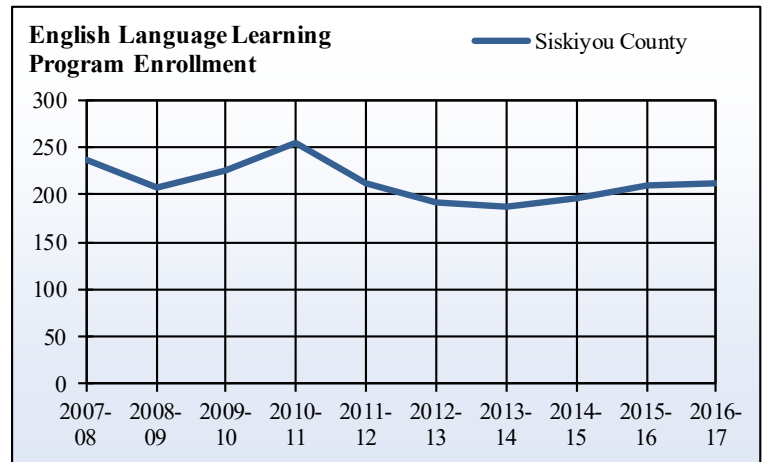
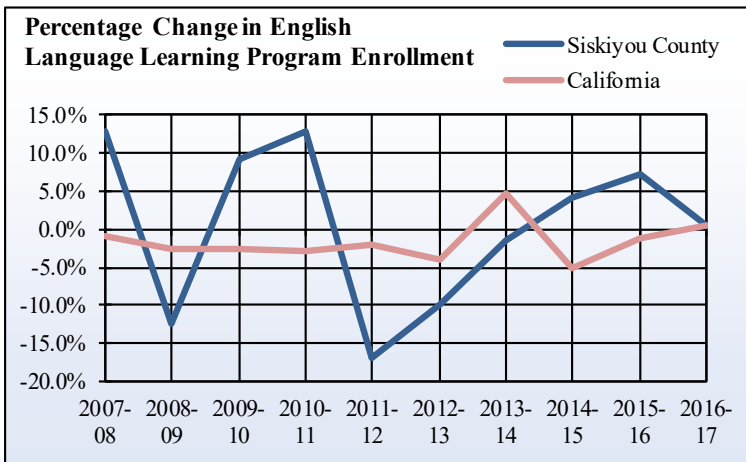
This indicator provides data on the number of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs, which were previously referred to as "English as a second language" (ESL) programs. The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment based on annual reports from individual school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



Year to year, ELL enrollment in Siskiyou County fluctuated between 2007 and 2017. Overall, ELL enrollment in Siskiyou County dropped by only 25 students between 2007 and 2017. ELL enrollment in Siskiyou County was at its highest in the 2010-2011 school year, and its lowest in the 2013-2014 school year. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2017 the percentage of Siskiyou County students enrolled in ELL programs was much lower than the statewide average.



English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Siskiyou County

Year	Siskiyou County			California	
	Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L. Students
2007-08	236	12.9%	6,153	3.8%	25.2%
2008-09	207	-12.3%	6,139	3.4%	24.7%
2009-10	226	9.2%	6,061	3.7%	24.0%
2010-11	255	12.8%	5,911	4.3%	24.0%
2011-12	212	-16.9%	5,900	3.6%	22.6%
2012-13	191	-9.9%	5,898	3.2%	21.7%
2013-14	188	-1.6%	5,847	3.2%	22.7%
2014-15	196	4.3%	5,727	3.4%	21.5%
2015-16	210	7.1%	5,804	3.6%	21.3%
2016-17	211	0.5%	5,879	3.6%	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Crime Rates

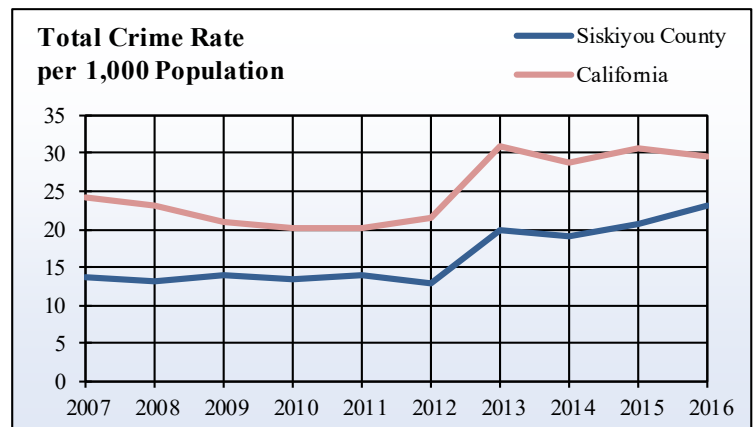
What is it?

This indicator provides data on property, violent, and total crime rates for Siskiyou 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.

Siskiyou County's crime rate fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately rose by 2016, tracking increases elsewhere in the state. Siskiyou County's crime rate was its highest in 2016, though it experienced its greatest increase in 2013. Siskiyou County's crime rate consistently remained lower than the statewide crime rate from 2007-2016.



Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Siskiyou County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	10.1	18.8	3.5	5.3	13.6	24.1
2008	9.7	18.0	3.4	5.1	13.1	23.0
2009	9.9	16.2	4.1	4.7	14.0	20.9
2010	10.5	15.8	3.1	4.4	13.5	20.2
2011	10.6	15.9	3.4	4.2	14.0	20.0
2012	10.6	17.2	2.3	4.3	12.9	21.5
2013	17.3	26.8	2.6	4.0	19.8	30.8
2014	16.0	24.8	3.0	4.0	19.0	28.7
2015	17.7	26.3	3.0	4.3	20.7	30.6
2016	19.6	25.5	3.6	4.2	23.2	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Property Crimes, Siskiyou County

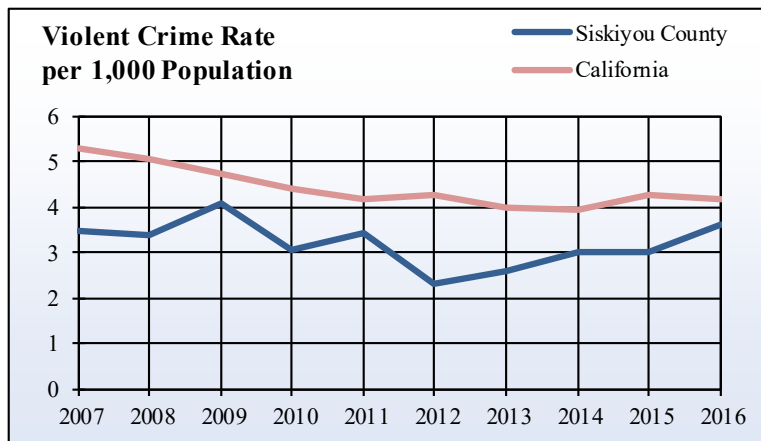
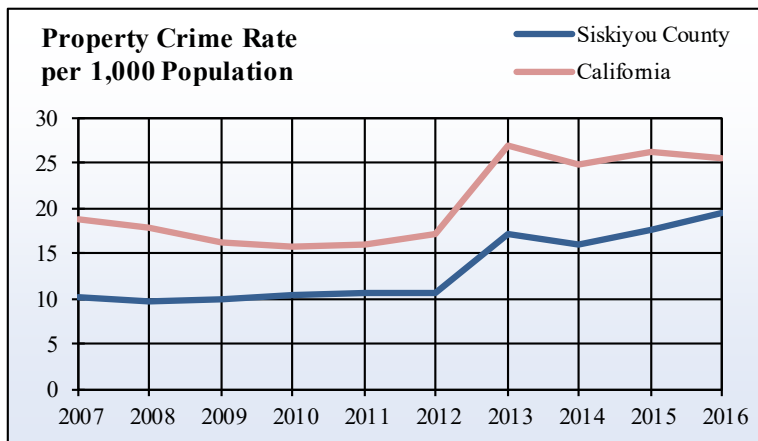
Year	Motor Vehicle		Larceny	Total
	Burglary	Theft	Over \$400	
2007	252	76	125	453
2008	249	52	135	436
2009	257	82	108	447
2010	278	72	120	470
2011	254	64	158	476
2012	240	74	160	474
2013	240	65	145	450
2014	201	73	117	391
2015	214	118	127	459
2016	267	142	145	554

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, Siskiyou County

Year	Forcible			Aggravated	Total
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	
2007	2	20	8	127	157
2008	1	18	17	116	152
2009	1	18	16	148	183
2010	1	10	8	119	138
2011	2	12	13	128	155
2012	5	12	13	74	104
2013	1	8	8	99	116
2014	1	6	10	120	137
2015	4	14	16	101	135
2016	3	11	10	137	161

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Voter Registration and Participation

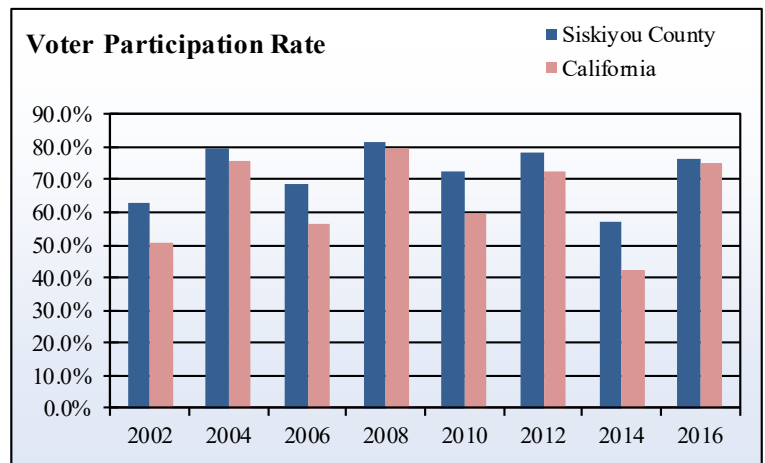
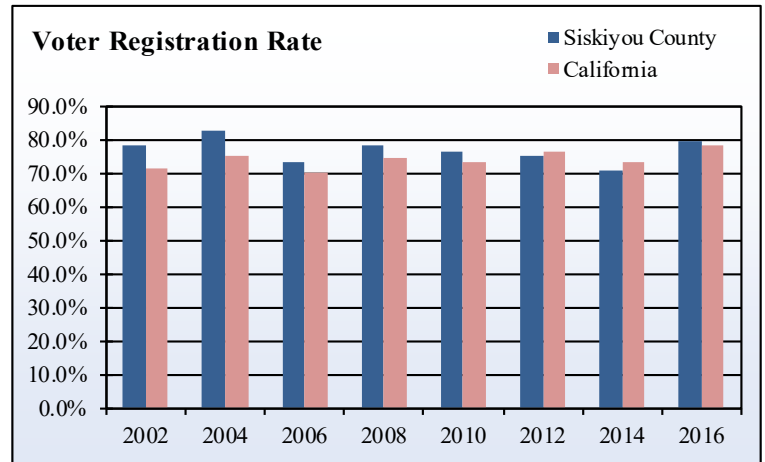
What is it?

This indicator provides data on the number of individuals who registered to vote and who participated in state and federal elections during 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 Siskiyou County fluctuated but experienced very little overall change from 2002-2016. Siskiyou County experienced a greater percentage of voter participation every year between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average. Both Siskiyou County and California as a whole experienced sizeable decreases in voter participation in 2014.



Voter Participation in General Elections, Siskiyou County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	32,533	25,436	15,958	78.2%	62.7%
2004	33,102	27,287	21,695	82.4%	79.5%
2006	33,995	24,968	17,096	73.4%	68.5%
2008	33,953	26,643	21,723	78.5%	81.5%
2010	33,881	25,919	18,721	76.5%	72.2%
2012	34,444	25,868	20,180	75.1%	78.0%
2014	35,187	24,840	14,259	70.6%	57.4%
2016	34,631	27,619	21,162	79.8%	76.6%

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

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

Agriculture is an important industry in Siskiyou County with the sector providing nearly 6 percent of all jobs in the county. Total agricultural jobs in Siskiyou County have trended upward slowly growing 15 percent from 1,084 in 2007 to 1,251 in 2016. Siskiyou County's energy and utilities sector was slightly smaller than that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation. It makes up only 0.4 percent of the county's jobs. Siskiyou County's construction sector was about average when compared to other counties in California. Similar to declines in the sector throughout California, construction jobs have declined from 1,443 in 2007 to 996 in 2016, a decline of nearly 31 percent. Very little change in the number of manufacturing and retail jobs in Siskiyou County took place between 2007 and 2016. Siskiyou County also experienced a gradual increase in the number of travel/recreation jobs between 2007 and 2016, while the number of government jobs experienced an overall decrease by 2016.

Just over 2 percent of countywide earnings in Siskiyou County were derived from the agricultural sector as of 2016. Agricultural earnings have fluctuated from a high of \$58 million in 2012, back down to a more stable \$20 million in 2014-2016. Approximately 0.6 percent of countywide earnings were attributable to the energy and utility sector as of 2016. Construction earnings declined from \$53.5 million in 2007 to \$46.5 million in 2016, a 13 percent decline. Changes in manufacturing earnings in Siskiyou County correlated directly to changes in the number of manufacturing jobs, while travel/recreation, retail, and government earnings in Siskiyou County all experience growth between 2007 and 2016.



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Agriculture Jobs

What is it?

The agricultural sector of the economy has a vast affect 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.

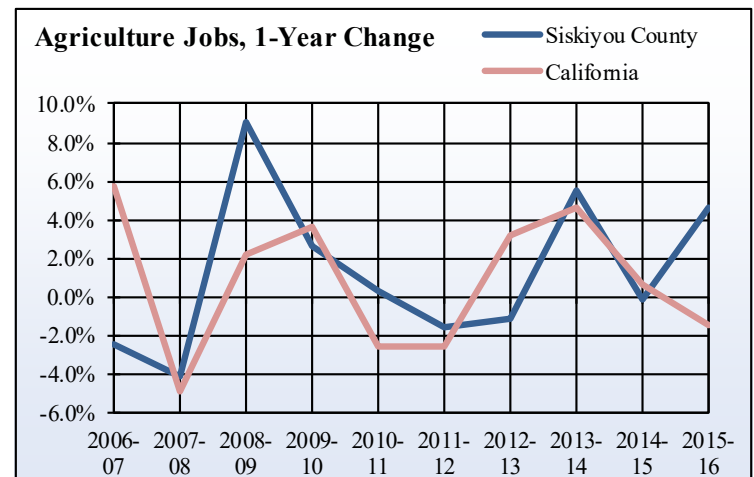
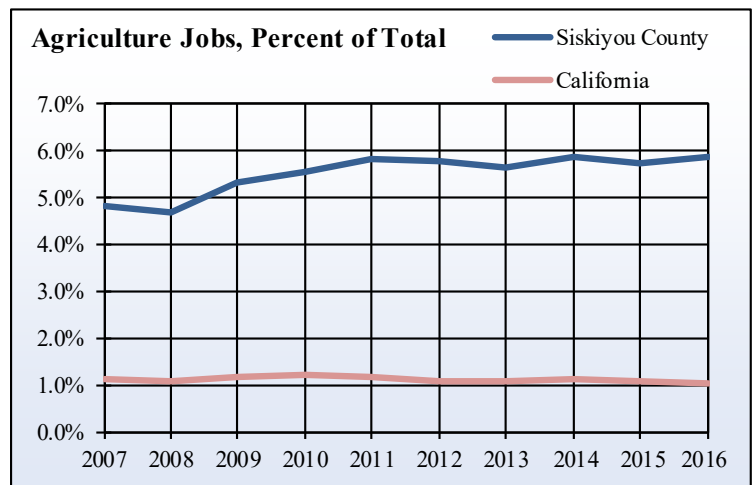
Agriculture is an important industry in Siskiyou County, with the sector providing nearly 6 percent of all jobs and just over 2 percent of all earnings in the county as of 2016. Total agricultural jobs in Siskiyou County have trended upward slowly, growing by 15 percent from 1,084 in 2007 to 1,251 in 2016. Meanwhile, earnings have fluctuated more widely, from a high of \$58 million in 2012 back down to a more stable \$20 million in 2014-2016.



Agriculture Jobs, Siskiyou County

Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,084	4.8%	1.1%	-2.4%	5.7%
2008	1,039	4.7%	1.1%	-4.2%	-4.9%
2009	1,133	5.3%	1.1%	9.0%	2.2%
2010	1,163	5.6%	1.2%	2.6%	3.7%
2011	1,167	5.8%	1.1%	0.3%	-2.5%
2012	1,149	5.8%	1.1%	-1.5%	-2.6%
2013	1,136	5.7%	1.1%	-1.1%	3.2%
2014	1,198	5.9%	1.1%	5.5%	4.6%
2015	1,196	5.7%	1.1%	-0.2%	0.6%
2016	1,251	5.9%	1.0%	4.6%	-1.4%

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



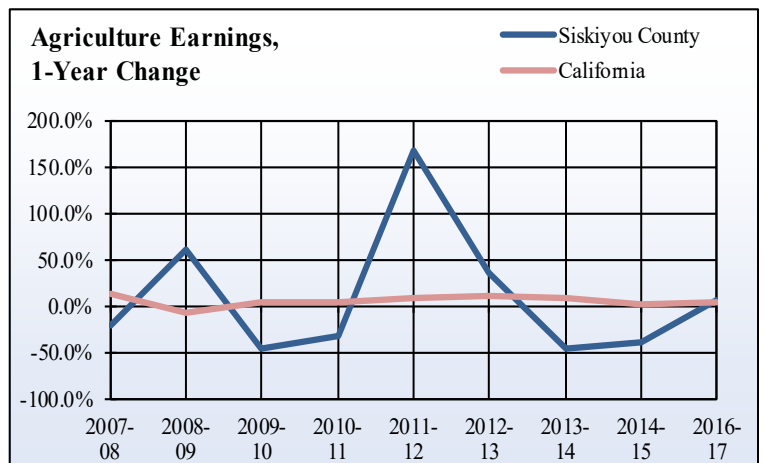
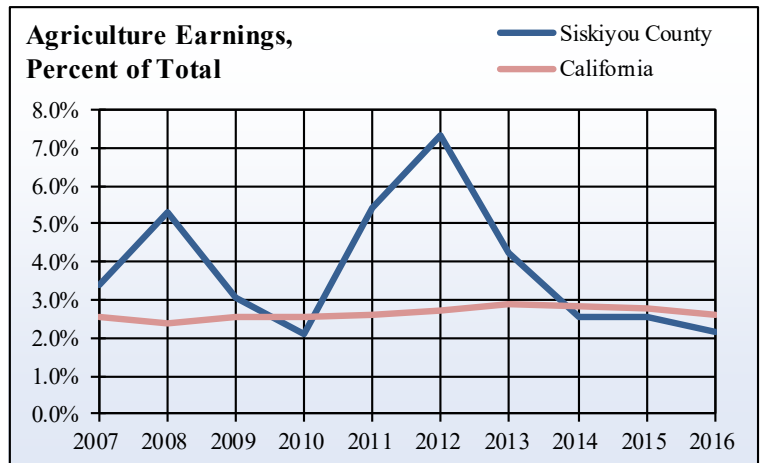
Agriculture Earnings



Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Siskiyou County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 27,164	3.4 %	2.5 %	- 20.7 %	12.1 %
2008	\$ 43,527	5.3 %	2.4 %	60.2 %	- 6.4 %
2009	\$ 23,532	3.1 %	2.6 %	- 45.9 %	3.4 %
2010	\$ 16,067	2.1 %	2.6 %	- 31.7 %	3.1 %
2011	\$ 42,924	5.4 %	2.6 %	167.2 %	8.1 %
2012	\$ 58,047	7.3 %	2.7 %	35.2 %	9.9 %
2013	\$ 32,092	4.2 %	2.9 %	- 44.7 %	9.5 %
2014	\$ 19,934	2.5 %	2.8 %	- 37.9 %	2.0 %
2015	\$ 21,410	2.6 %	2.8 %	7.4 %	4.6 %
2016	\$ 19,318	2.2 %	2.6 %	- 9.8 %	- 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

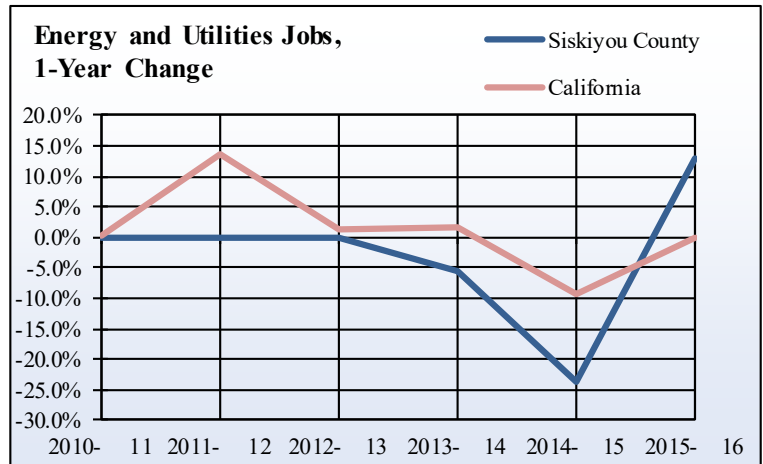
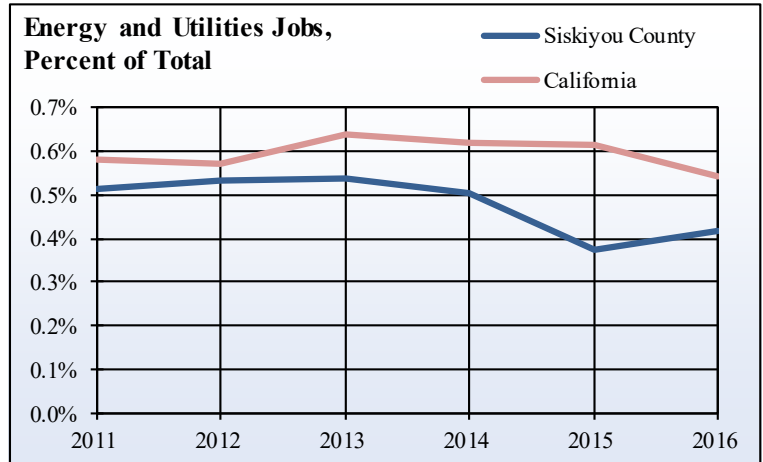
What is it?

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.

Siskiyou County has a utilities and energy sector that is slightly smaller than that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation. Approximately 0.6 percent of industry earnings were attributable to the sector as of 2016, and 0.4 percent of the county's jobs were in the sector. For years where data were available, jobs have decreased from 107 in 2011 to 87 in 2016. Earnings have fluctuated widely, but have been in decline since 2011, when earnings peaked at \$10.2 million.



Energy and Utilities Jobs, Siskiyou 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	(D)	n/a	0.5%	n/a	12.6%
2009	(D)	n/a	0.6%	n/a	-1.8%
2010	(D)	n/a	0.6%	n/a	0.4%
2011	107	0.5%	0.6%	n/a	0.1%
2012	107	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	13.5%
2013	107	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
2014	101	0.5%	0.6%	-5.6%	1.7%
2015	77	0.4%	0.6%	-23.8%	-9.3%
2016	87	0.4%	0.5%	13.0%	0.0%

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

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

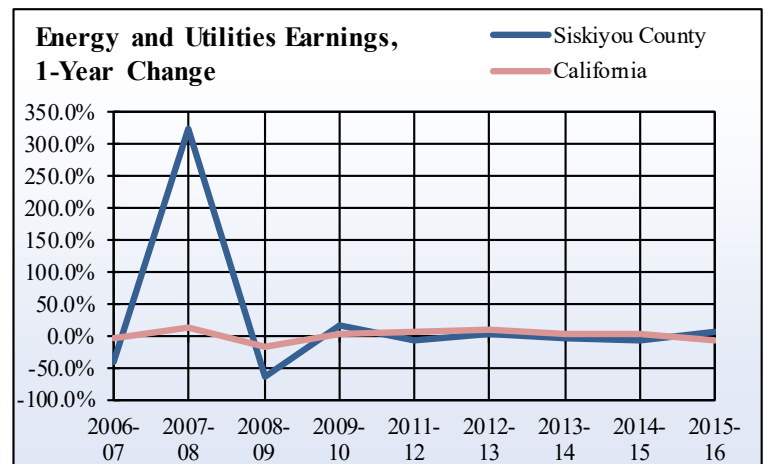
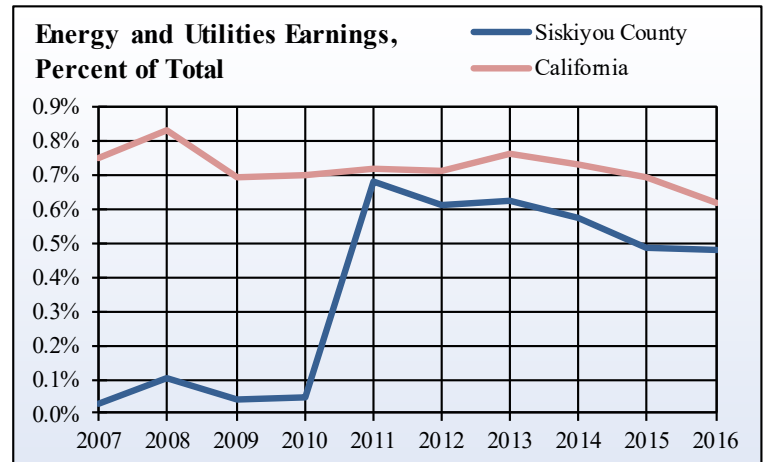
Energy and Utilities Earnings



Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Siskiyou County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 348	0.0%	0.7%	-42.1%	-3.2%
2008	\$ 1,469	0.1%	0.8%	322.1%	13.0%
2009	\$ 542	0.0%	0.7%	-63.1%	-19.3%
2010	\$ 631	0.0%	0.7%	16.4%	3.9%
2011	\$ 10,175	0.7%	0.7%	1512.5%	10.5%
2012	\$ 9,283	0.6%	0.7%	-8.8%	4.8%
2013	\$ 9,451	0.6%	0.8%	1.8%	8.7%
2014	\$ 9,126	0.6%	0.7%	-3.4%	1.5%
2015	\$ 8,312	0.5%	0.7%	-8.9%	1.5%
2016	\$ 8,684	0.5%	0.6%	4.5%	-6.8%

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



Construction Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Siskiyou County has a construction sector that is about average when compared to other counties in California. Similar to declines in the sector throughout California, construction jobs have declined from 1,443 in 2007 to 996 in 2016. This was a decline of nearly 31 percent. Construction earnings have also declined although less dramatically, from \$53.5 million in 2007 to \$46.5 million in 2016. This was a 13 percent decline.

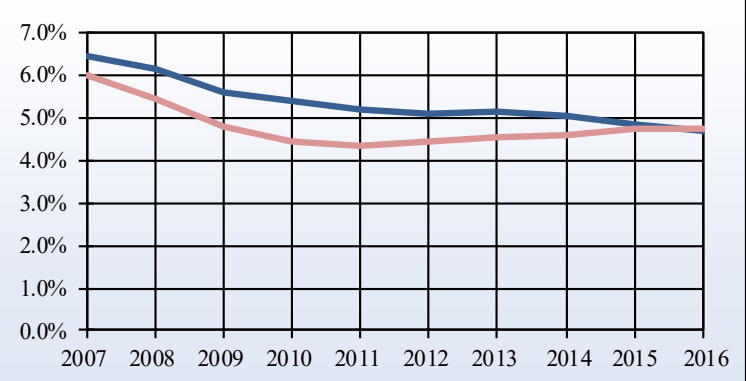


Construction Jobs, Siskiyou County

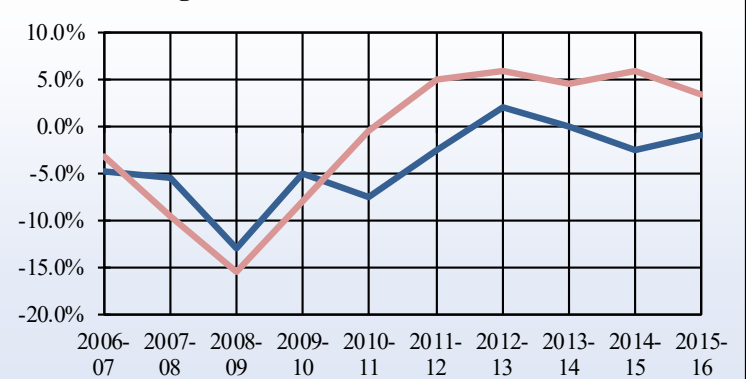
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,443	6.4%	6.0%	-4.8%	-3.2%
2008	1,362	6.2%	5.5%	-5.6%	-9.6%
2009	1,185	5.6%	4.8%	-13.0%	-15.6%
2010	1,124	5.4%	4.4%	-5.1%	-8.1%
2011	1,038	5.2%	4.3%	-7.7%	-0.6%
2012	1,012	5.1%	4.4%	-2.5%	4.9%
2013	1,033	5.1%	4.5%	2.1%	6.0%
2014	1,032	5.0%	4.6%	-0.1%	4.4%
2015	1,006	4.8%	4.7%	-2.5%	5.8%
2016	996	4.7%	4.7%	-1.0%	3.3%

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

Construction Jobs, Percent of Total



Construction Jobs, 1-Year Change



Construction Earnings



Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Siskiyou County

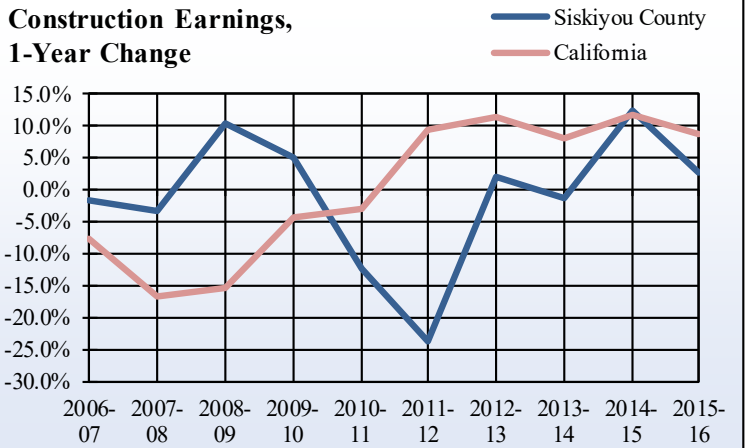
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$53,587	6.7%	6.8%	-1.8%	-7.7%
2008	\$51,698	6.3%	5.6%	-3.5%	-16.7%
2009	\$57,061	7.4%	5.0%	10.4%	-15.5%
2010	\$59,946	7.8%	4.6%	5.1%	-4.5%
2011	\$52,490	6.6%	4.2%	-12.4%	-3.0%
2012	\$40,049	5.1%	4.4%	-23.7%	9.3%
2013	\$40,849	5.4%	4.7%	2.0%	11.2%
2014	\$40,355	5.1%	4.9%	-1.2%	7.8%
2015	\$45,299	5.4%	5.1%	12.3%	11.8%
2016	\$46,499	5.2%	5.3%	2.6%	8.6%

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

Construction Earnings, Percent of Total



Construction Earnings, 1-Year Change



Manufacturing Job

What is it?

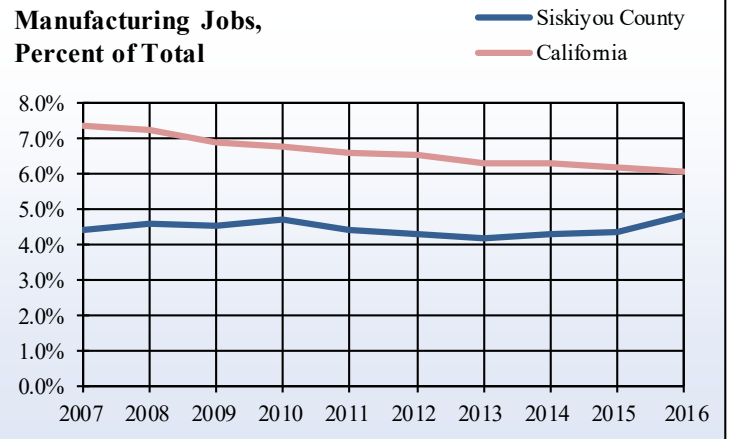
Manufacturing is the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products, and it encompasses a wide variety of specific processes and inputs. Manufacturing jobs and earnings data are provided to demonstrate the degree to which county residents rely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

How is it used?

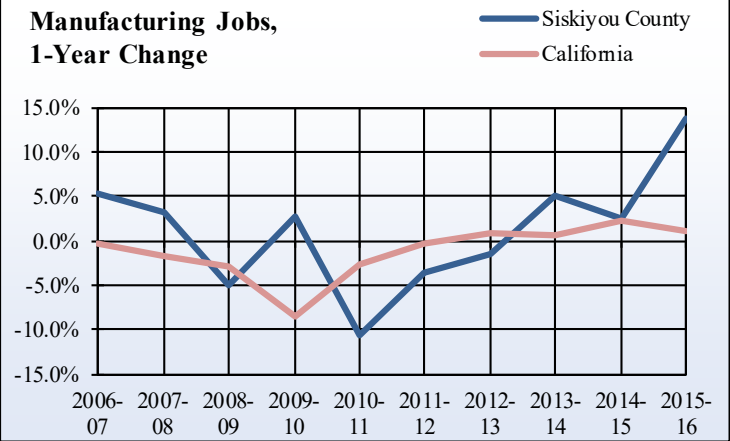
Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry making it an important indicator of changes to a county's economy. Counties that have a solid manufacturing base of export goods benefit from the outside revenue that these businesses bring into the county.

Very little change in the number of manufacturing jobs in Siskiyou County took place between 2007 and 2016 as manufacturing jobs consistently made up 4.2-4.8 percent of the total number of jobs in Siskiyou County. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2016, manufacturing jobs in Siskiyou County made up a smaller portion of the county's jobs when compared to the statewide average. Changes in manufacturing earnings in Siskiyou County correlated directly to changes in the number of manufacturing jobs, although manufacturing contributed a greater portion of the county's earnings than manufacturing jobs contributed to the county's total number of jobs.

Manufacturing Jobs, Percent of Total



Manufacturing Jobs, 1-Year Change



Manufacturing Jobs, Siskiyou County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	986	4.4%	7.4%	5.2%	-0.4%
2008	1,017	4.6%	7.3%	3.1%	-1.8%
2009	966	4.6%	6.9%	-5.0%	-3.0%
2010	992	4.7%	6.8%	2.7%	-8.4%
2011	886	4.4%	6.6%	-10.7%	-2.7%
2012	854	4.3%	6.5%	-3.6%	-0.3%
2013	842	4.2%	6.3%	-1.4%	0.8%
2014	885	4.3%	6.3%	5.1%	0.6%
2015	908	4.4%	6.2%	2.6%	2.3%
2016	1,032	4.8%	6.1%	13.7%	1.1%

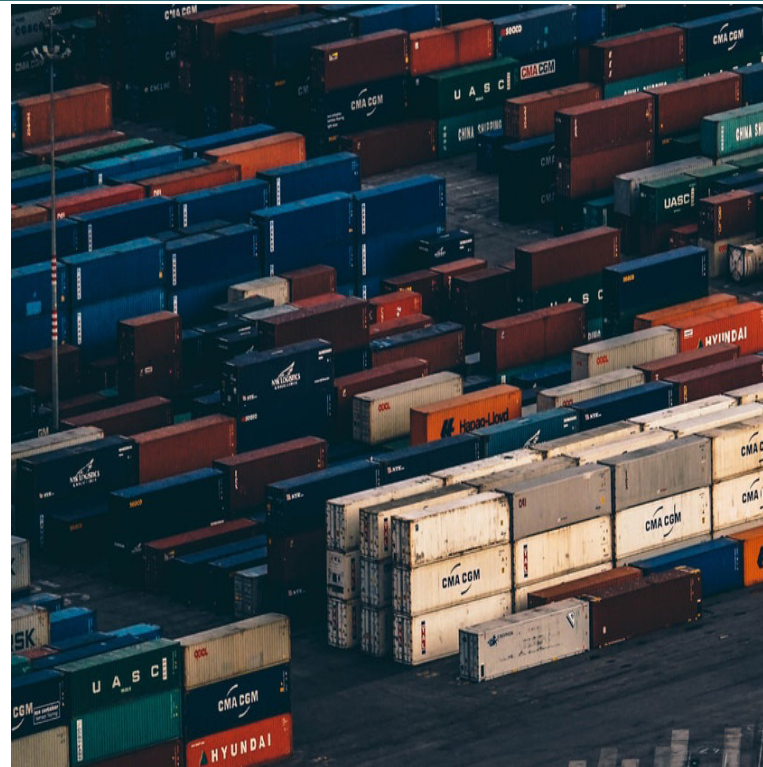
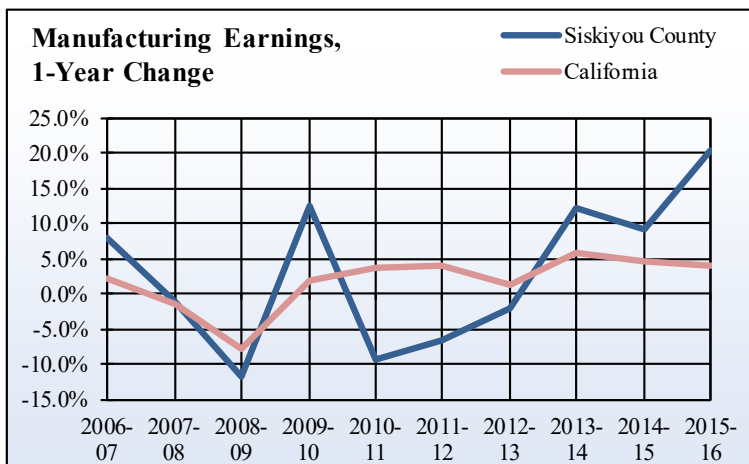
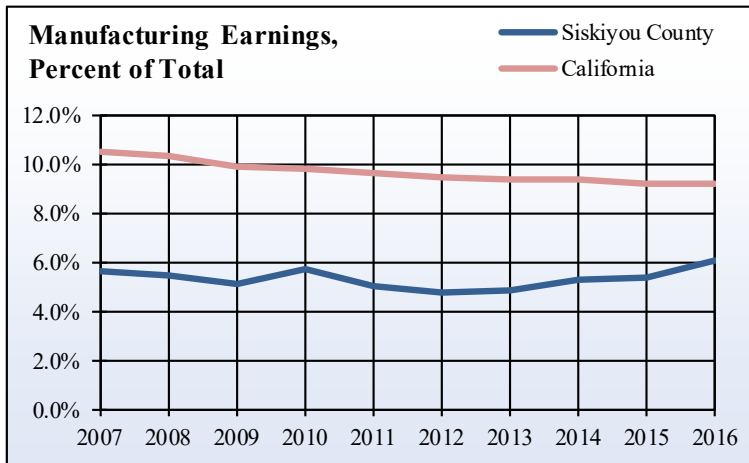
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Manufacturing Earnings

Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Siskiyou County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$45,216	5.6%	10.5%	8.0%	2.0%
2008	\$44,740	5.4%	10.3%	-1.1%	-1.6%
2009	\$39,474	5.2%	9.9%	-11.8%	-7.9%
2010	\$44,406	5.8%	9.8%	12.5%	1.9%
2011	\$40,224	5.1%	9.6%	-9.4%	3.8%
2012	\$37,587	4.8%	9.5%	-6.6%	4.0%
2013	\$36,800	4.8%	9.3%	-2.1%	1.1%
2014	\$41,318	5.3%	9.4%	12.3%	5.7%
2015	\$45,144	5.4%	9.2%	9.3%	4.6%
2016	\$54,369	6.1%	9.2%	20.4%	4.0%

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



Travel and Recreation Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

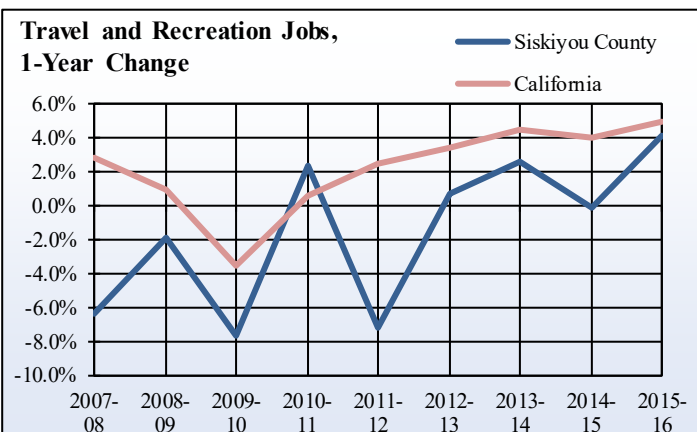
Visitor-serving industries are often an important economic base industry because they attract spending from outside of the area. This makes travel and recreation industry performance an important local economic indicator. Because the industry is generally dependent on others' discretionary income levels,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

Between 2007 and 2016, the number of travel and recreation jobs in Siskiyou County fluctuated but ultimately declined slightly. Travel/recreation jobs made up a slightly larger percent of the total number jobs in Siskiyou County when compared to the statewide average. Travel/recreation earnings in Siskiyou County also grew steadily between 2007 and 2016. Travel/recreation contributed a significantly smaller portion of Siskiyou County's total earnings than travel/recreation jobs contributed to the county's total number of jobs.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Siskiyou County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,435	10.9%	9.3%	-6.4%	2.8%
2008	2,387	10.8%	9.5%	-2.0%	0.9%
2009	2,202	10.4%	9.6%	-7.8%	-3.6%
2010	2,252	10.7%	9.7%	2.3%	0.5%
2011	2,090	10.4%	9.7%	-7.2%	2.5%
2012	2,105	10.6%	9.9%	0.7%	3.4%
2013	2,158	10.8%	9.9%	2.5%	4.5%
2014	2,155	10.5%	10.0%	-0.1%	4.0%
2015	2,243	10.8%	10.2%	4.1%	4.9%
2016	2,398	11.3%	10.3%	6.9%	3.1%

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



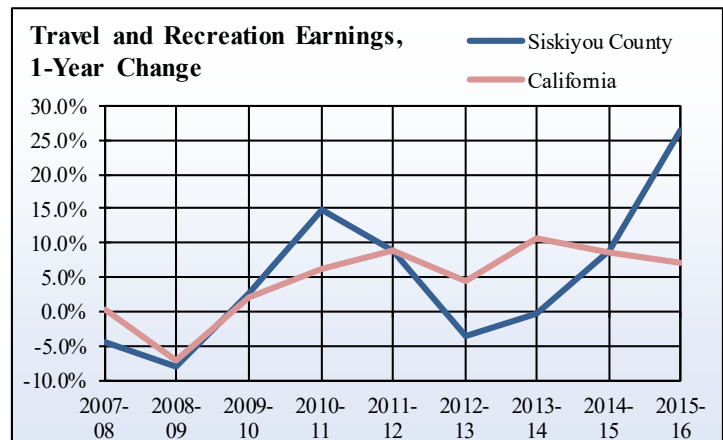
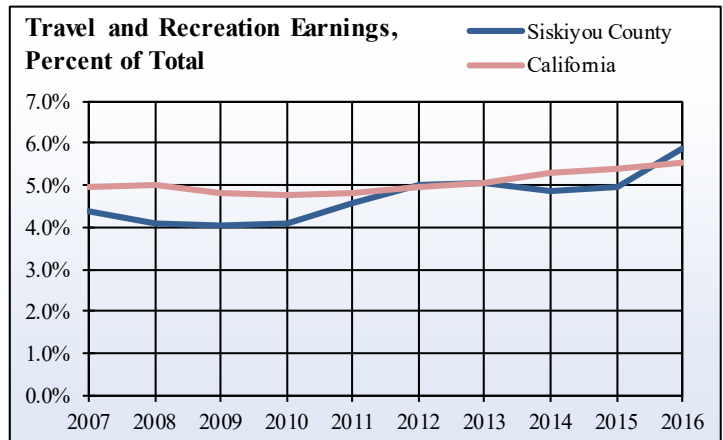
Travel and Recreation Earnings



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

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 35,077	4.4%	5.0%	-11.7%	2.5%
2008	\$ 33,544	4.1%	5.0%	-4.4%	0.4%
2009	\$ 30,879	4.0%	4.8%	-7.9%	-7.2%
2010	\$ 31,683	4.1%	4.8%	2.6%	2.1%
2011	\$ 36,416	4.6%	4.8%	14.9%	6.4%
2012	\$ 39,625	5.0%	5.0%	8.8%	8.8%
2013	\$ 38,255	5.0%	5.0%	-3.5%	4.3%
2014	\$ 38,180	4.9%	5.3%	-0.2%	10.6%
2015	\$ 41,600	5.0%	5.4%	9.0%	8.5%
2016	\$ 52,609	5.9%	5.5%	26.5%	7.0%

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



Retail Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

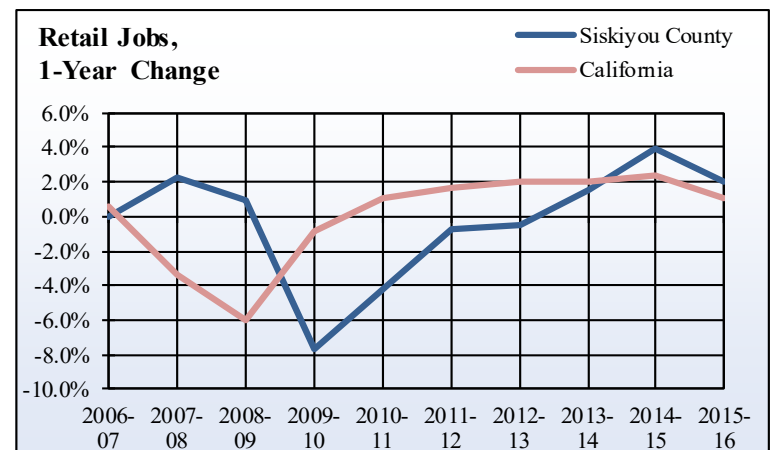
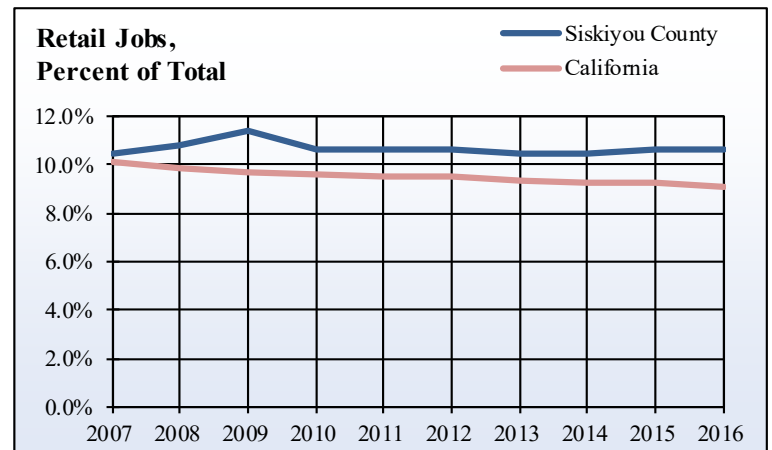
Between 2007 and 2016, Siskiyou County experienced fluctuations but little overall change in the number of retail jobs. Retail jobs made up a slightly larger percent of the total number jobs in Siskiyou County when compared to the statewide average. Retail earnings in Siskiyou County actually increased slightly between 2007 and 2016. Retail jobs contributed a slightly smaller portion of Siskiyou County's total earnings than retail jobs contributed to the county's total number of jobs.



Retail Jobs, Siskiyou County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,337	10.4%	10.1%	0.0%	0.5%
2008	2,390	10.8%	9.9%	2.3%	-3.3%
2009	2,411	11.4%	9.6%	0.9%	-6.1%
2010	2,226	10.6%	9.6%	-7.7%	-0.8%
2011	2,131	10.6%	9.5%	-4.3%	1.0%
2012	2,116	10.7%	9.5%	-0.7%	1.6%
2013	2,105	10.5%	9.3%	-0.5%	2.1%
2014	2,138	10.4%	9.2%	1.6%	2.1%
2015	2,221	10.7%	9.2%	3.9%	2.4%
2016	2,266	10.6%	9.1%	2.0%	1.0%

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

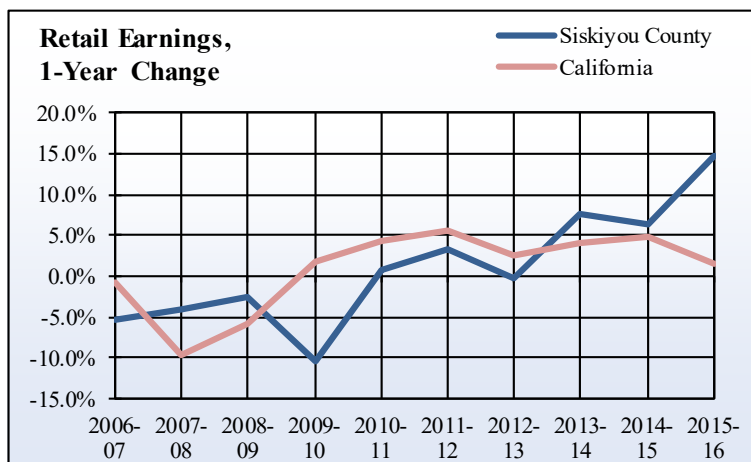
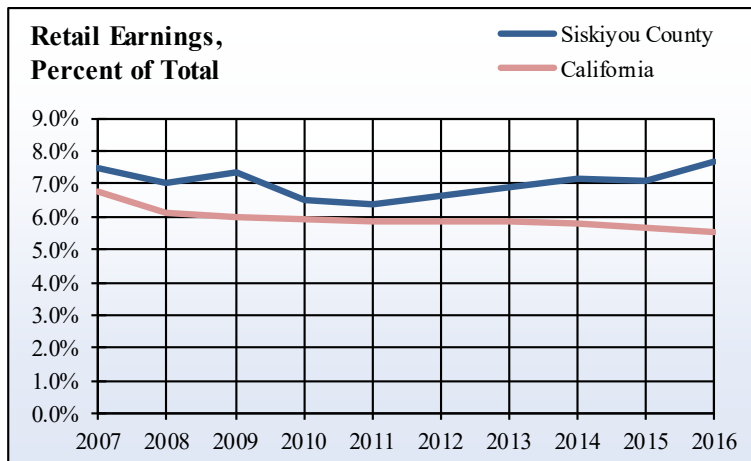


Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Siskiyou County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 60,109	7.5 %	6.8 %	- 5.3 %	- 0.9 %
2008	\$ 57,638	7.0 %	6.1 %	- 4.1 %	- 9.7 %
2009	\$ 56,139	7.3 %	6.0 %	- 2.6 %	- 5.8 %
2010	\$ 50,286	6.5 %	5.9 %	- 10.4 %	1.8 %
2011	\$ 50,673	6.4 %	5.9 %	0.8 %	4.4 %
2012	\$ 52,333	6.6 %	5.9 %	3.3 %	5.6 %
2013	\$ 52,254	6.9 %	5.8 %	- 0.2 %	2.4 %
2014	\$ 56,187	7.2 %	5.8 %	7.5 %	4.1 %
2015	\$ 59,685	7.1 %	5.7 %	6.2 %	4.8 %
2016	\$ 68,516	7.7 %	5.5 %	14.8 %	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?

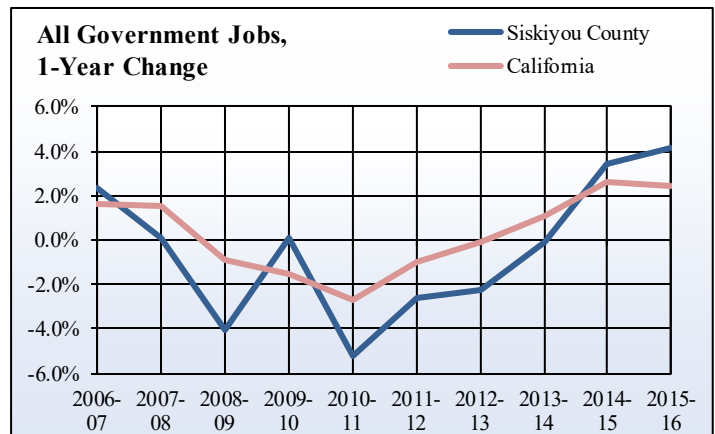
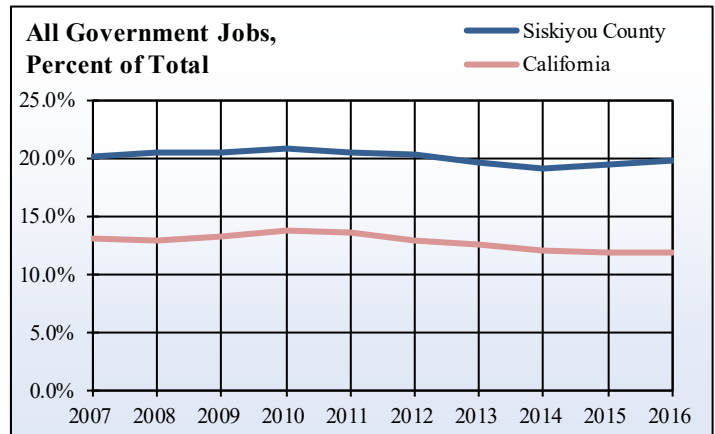
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

Between 2007 and 2016, Siskiyou County experienced fluctuations and an overall decrease in the number of government jobs. The number of government jobs in the county bottomed out in 2014, but more than 200 government jobs were added by 2016. Government jobs made up a significantly higher percent of the total number of jobs in Siskiyou County when compared to the statewide average. Government worker earnings in Siskiyou County increased significantly between 2007 and 2016. Government jobs contributed a significantly larger portion of Siskiyou County's total earnings than government jobs contributed to the county's total number of jobs.

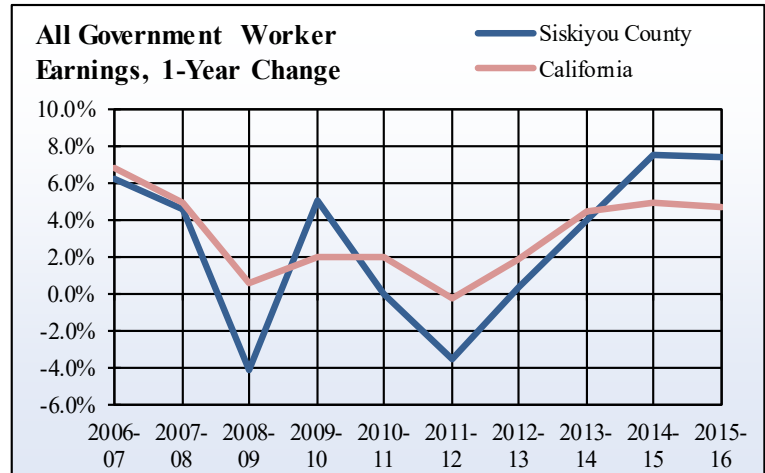
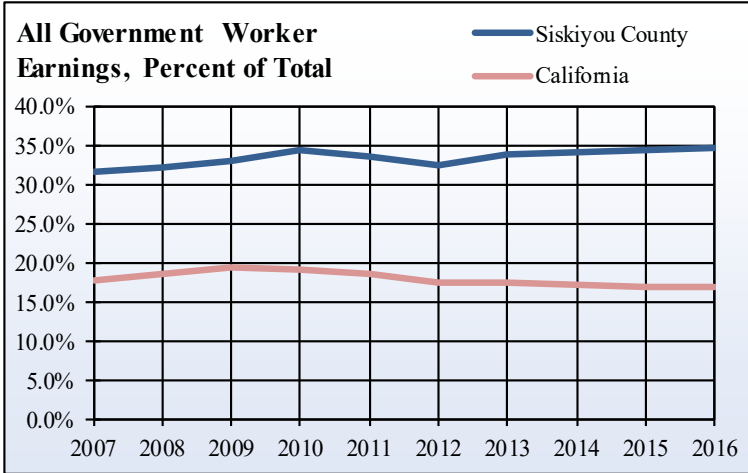
All Government Worker Jobs, Siskiyou County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	4,524	20.2%	13.0%	2.4%	1.7%
2008	4,528	20.5%	13.0%	0.1%	1.5%
2009	4,346	20.5%	13.3%	-4.0%	-0.9%
2010	4,348	20.8%	13.7%	0.0%	-1.6%
2011	4,122	20.5%	13.6%	-5.2%	-2.7%
2012	4,016	20.2%	13.0%	-2.6%	-1.0%
2013	3,927	19.6%	12.6%	-2.2%	-0.1%
2014	3,922	19.2%	12.1%	-0.1%	1.1%
2015	4,056	19.5%	11.9%	3.4%	2.6%
2016	4,225	19.8%	11.9%	4.2%	2.5%

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



Government Earnings



Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Siskiyou County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$253,105	31.6%	17.8%	6.2%	6.8%
2008	\$264,538	32.2%	18.6%	4.5%	4.9%
2009	\$253,685	33.1%	19.4%	-4.1%	0.5%
2010	\$266,442	34.5%	19.2%	5.0%	2.0%
2011	\$266,390	33.6%	18.6%	0.0%	2.0%
2012	\$256,864	32.5%	17.6%	-3.6%	-0.3%
2013	\$257,730	33.9%	17.4%	0.3%	1.9%
2014	\$268,049	34.2%	17.3%	4.0%	4.4%
2015	\$288,218	34.4%	17.0%	7.5%	4.9%
2016	\$309,436	34.7%	17.1%	7.4%	4.7%

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

PHOTO CREDITS

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