

2018



TRINITY COUNTY

Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments



Rural County Representatives of California

Economic Development Department

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Introduction

Welcome to the 2018 Trinity 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.



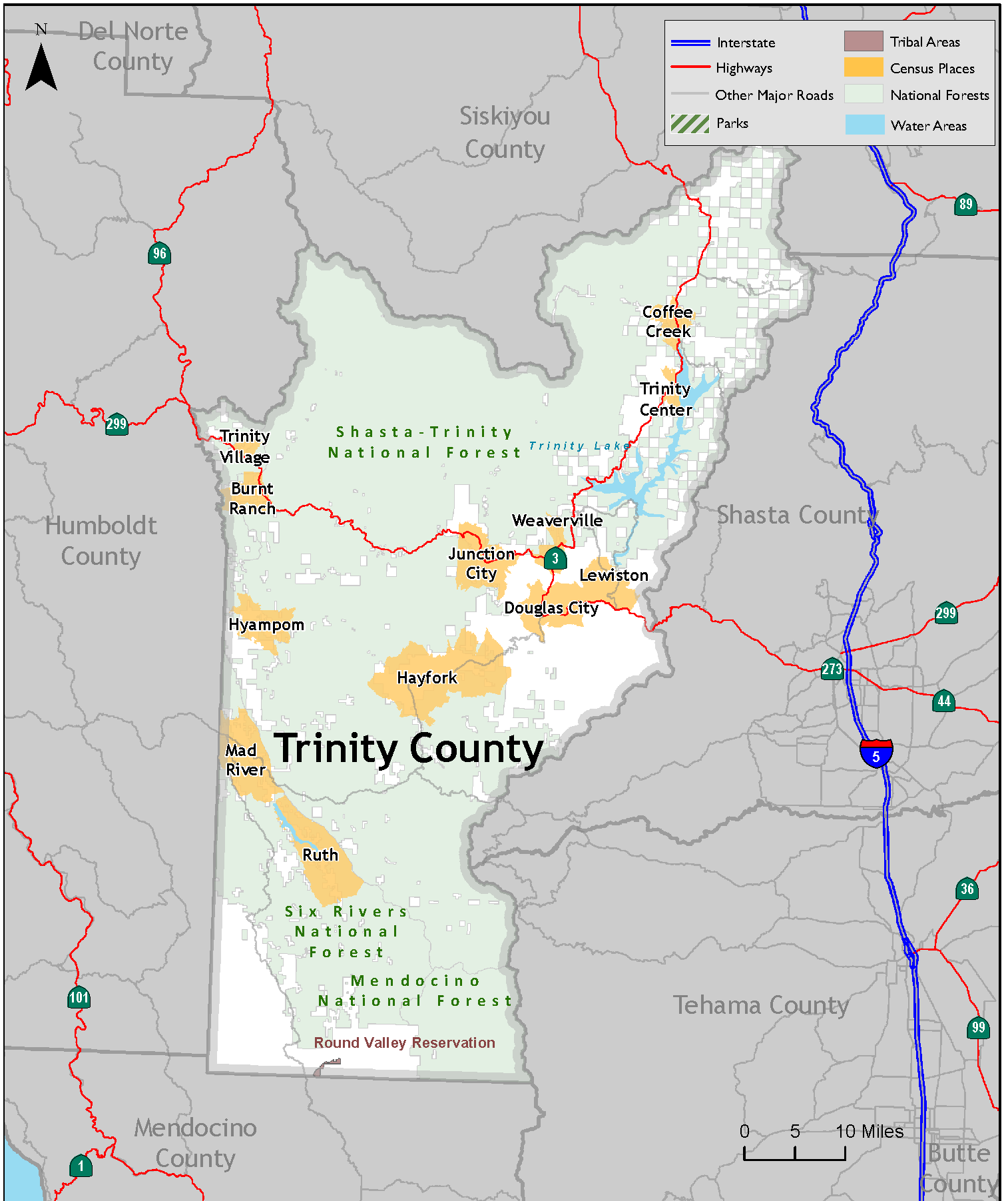


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DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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

Trinity County's population fluctuated from 2008-2017, peaking in 2010 before a period of sustained decline through 2014. Ultimately, the county lost approximately 130 residents during the 10-year period. Trinity County experienced a natural decrease in population during every year between 2008 and 2017. Trinity County also experienced positive net migration in 2009 and 2010, and because of the low level of natural decrease during those years, the county experienced small amounts of population growth. The limited data provided by Trinity County between 2015 and 2016 shows migration between Trinity and the neighboring counties of Humboldt and Shasta. While Shasta County provided the largest number of in-migrants to Trinity County with 65, a more substantial 109 Trinity County out-migrants moved to Shasta County.

Between 2010 and 2016, Trinity County experienced its greatest proportional population growth in those 85 years and older (40 percent) and those between 65 and 74 years old (19 percent). In contrast, the county experienced decreases among all age classes below 40, as well as 55 to 64 year old residents. The largest decrease was in 18 to 24 year old residents (17 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of Trinity County's population by age were those between 55 and 64 years old (20 percent). Trinity County experienced its greatest proportional population increases in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black/African American, and American Indian populations (214 percent, 167 percent, and 157 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced population losses in its Other/Multiracial and White populations (66 percent and 5 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Trinity County's population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (83 percent).



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Total Population

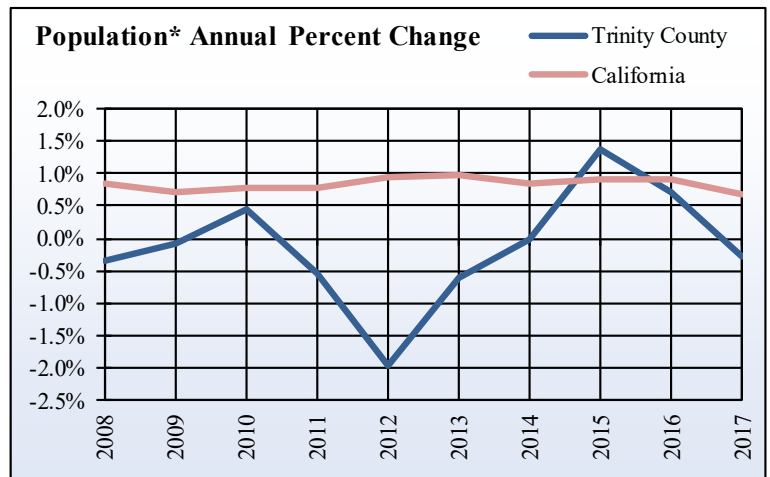
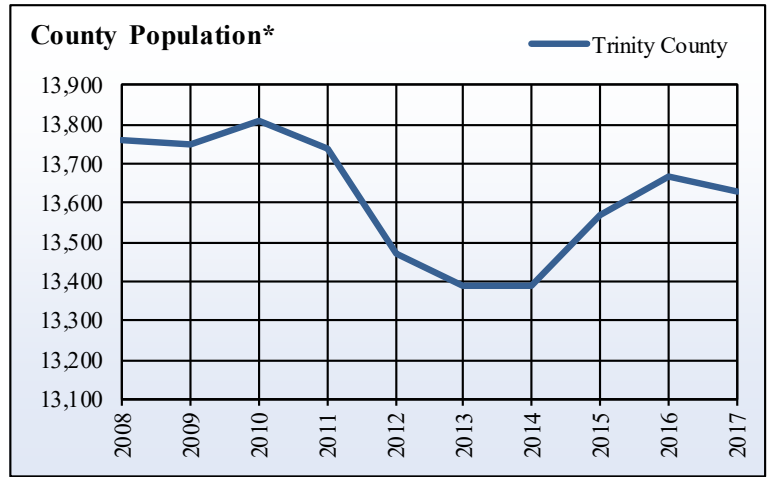
What is it?

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.

Trinity County's population fluctuated from 2008-2017, peaking in 2010 before a period of sustained decline through 2014. Ultimately, the county lost approximately 130 residents during the 10-year period. With the exception of 2015, the annual percent change of Trinity County's population was lower than the state average.



Total Population*, Trinity County

Year	Trinity County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	13,759	-0.34%	0.85%
2009	13,750	-0.07%	0.73%
2010	13,811	0.44%	0.79%
2011	13,738	-0.53%	0.78%
2012	13,471	-1.94%	0.95%
2013	13,391	-0.59%	0.99%
2014	13,389	-0.01%	0.86%
2015	13,571	1.36%	0.89%
2016	13,667	0.71%	0.90%
2017	13,628	-0.29%	0.68%

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

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.

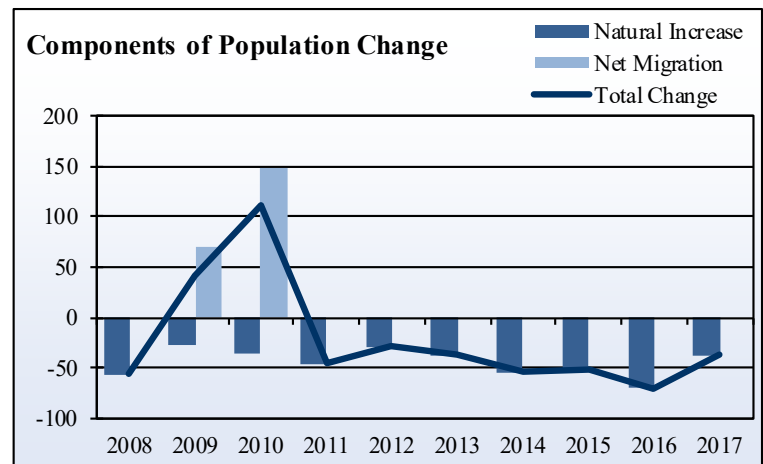
How is it used?

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. Trinity County experienced a natural decrease in population during every year between 2008 and 2017. Trinity County also experienced positive net migration in 2009 and 2010, and because of the low level of natural decrease during those years, the county experienced small amounts of population growth. Because the California Department of Finance did not report migration for Trinity County after 2010, any decrease in total population is attributable only to a natural decrease in population.



Components of Population Change, Trinity County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	109	166	-57	0	-57
2009	126	154	-28	69	41
2010	118	154	-36	148	112
2011	112	158	-46	0	-46
2012	116	145	-29	0	-29
2013	118	155	-37	0	-37
2014	109	163	-54	0	-54
2015	102	153	-51	0	-51
2016	109	179	-70	0	-70
2017	114	151	-37	0	-37



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

How is it used?

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

The limited data provided by Trinity County between 2015 and 2016 shows migration between Trinity and the neighboring counties of Humboldt and Shasta. While Shasta County provided the largest number of in-migrants to Trinity County with 65, a more substantial 109 Trinity County out-migrants moved to Shasta County.

Top 2 In-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Trinity County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Shasta County	65
Humboldt County	58

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top 2 Out-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Trinity County

County	Number of Out-Migrants
Shasta County	109
Humboldt County	40

Source: Internal Revenue Service



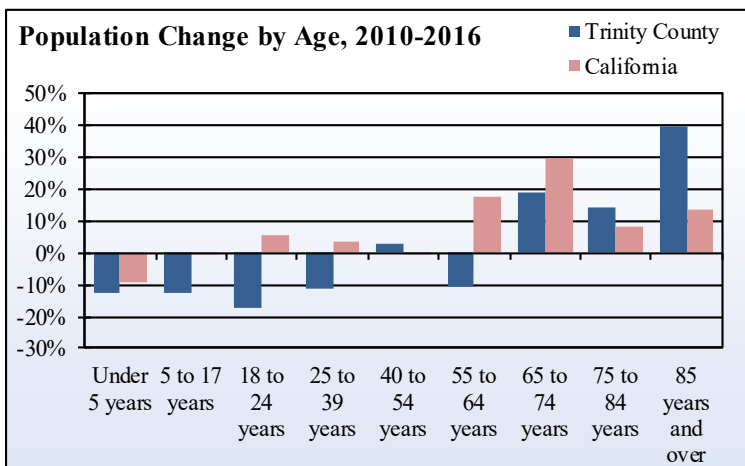
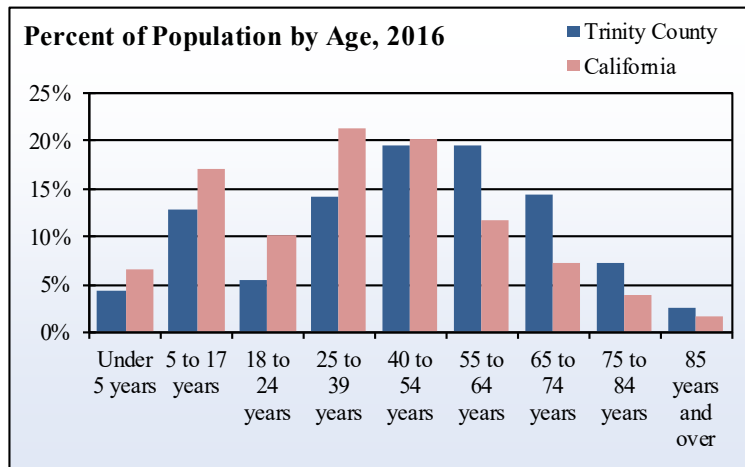
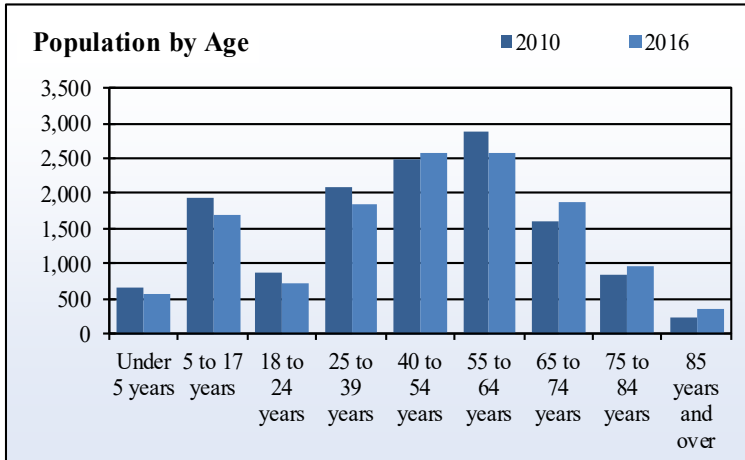
Age Distribution

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, Trinity County experienced its greatest proportional population growth in those 85 years and older (40 percent) and those between 65 and 74 years old (19 percent). In contrast, the county experienced decreases among all age classes below 40, as well as 55 to 64 year old residents. The largest decrease was in 18 to 24 year old residents (17 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of Trinity County's population by age were those between 55 and 64 years old (20 percent).



Population by Age, Trinity County

Age Range	2010	2016
Under 5 years	663	581
5 to 17 years	1,945	1,696
18 to 24 years	865	716
25 to 39 years	2,089	1,860
40 to 54 years	2,497	2,568
55 to 64 years	2,879	2,578
65 to 74 years	1,590	1,888
75 to 84 years	832	952
85 years and over	244	341

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

Population by Age Compared to California, Trinity County

Age Range	Percent of Total, 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	4.4%	6.5%	-12.4%	-9.1%
5 to 17 Years	12.9%	17.2%	-12.8%	-0.7%
18 to 24 Years	5.4%	10.2%	-17.2%	5.7%
25 to 39 Years	14.1%	21.4%	-11.0%	3.7%
40 to 54 Years	19.5%	20.2%	2.8%	-0.3%
55 to 64 Years	19.6%	11.6%	-10.5%	17.4%
65 to 74 Years	14.3%	7.3%	18.7%	29.5%
75 to 84 Years	7.2%	3.8%	14.4%	7.9%
85 years and over	2.6%	1.8%	39.8%	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, Trinity County experienced its greatest proportional population increases in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black/African American, and American Indian populations (214 percent, 167 percent, and 157 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced population losses in its Other/Multiracial and White populations (66 percent and 5 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Trinity County's population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (83 percent).

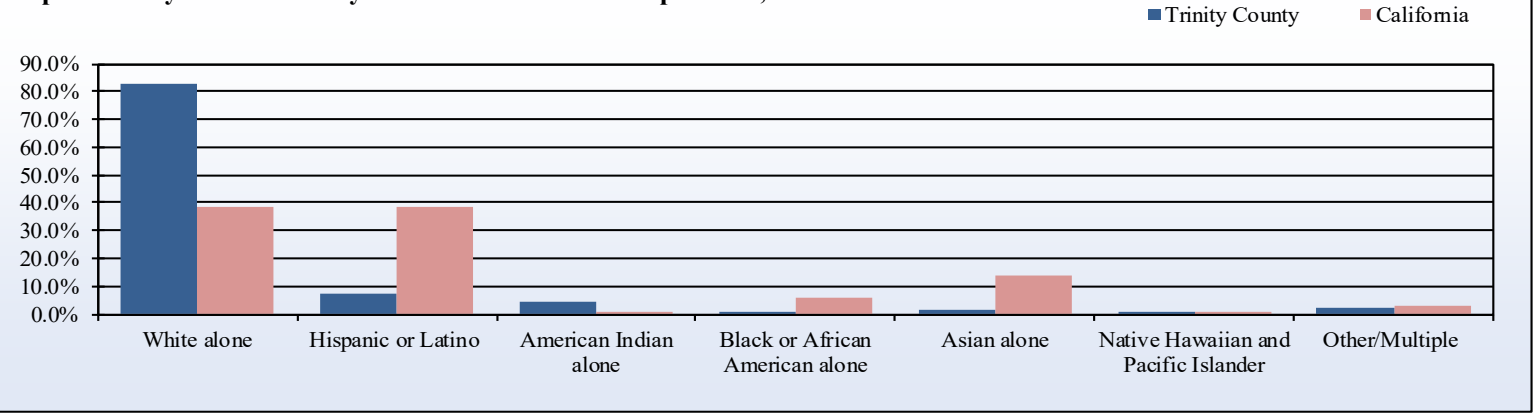


Population by Race/Ethnicity, Trinity County

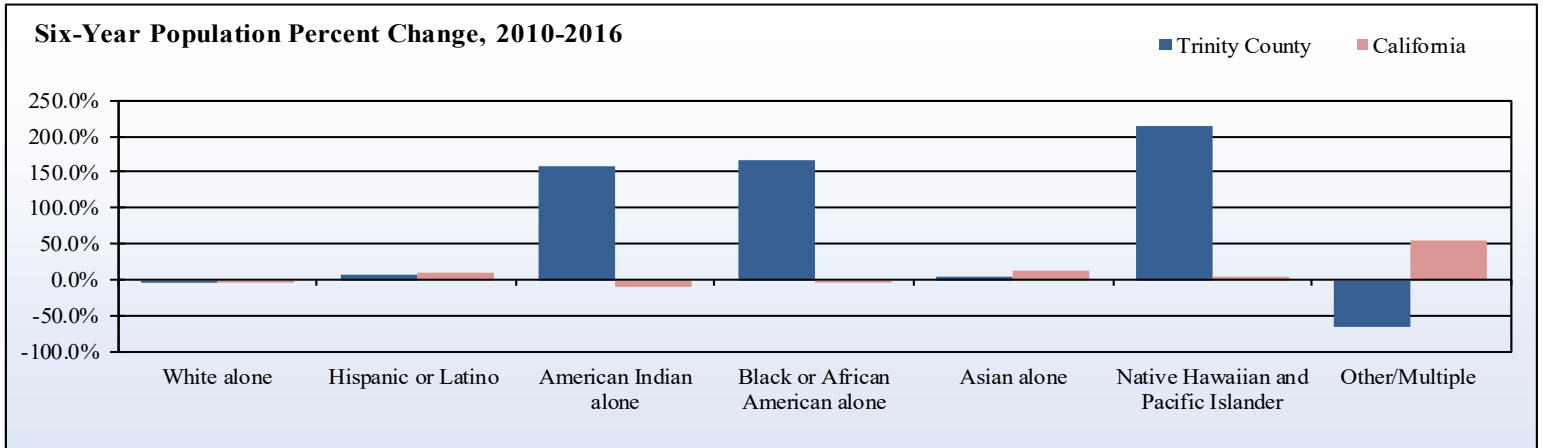
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	11,482	10,936	83.0%	38.4%	-4.8%	-1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	892	950	7.2%	38.6%	6.5%	10.8%
American Indian alone	220	566	4.3%	0.4%	157.3%	-11.0%
Black or African American alone	54	144	1.1%	5.6%	166.7%	-0.3%
Asian alone	161	169	1.3%	13.7%	5.0%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	44	138	1.0%	0.4%	213.6%	5.7%
Other/Multiple	810	277	2.1%	3.1%	-65.8%	53.5%

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

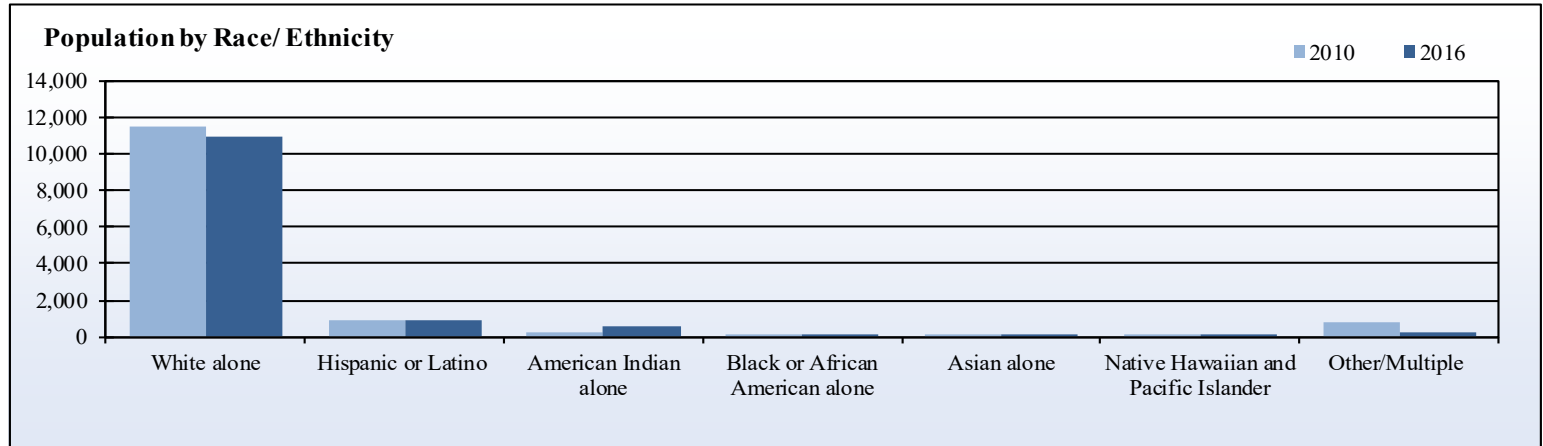
Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total Population, 2016



Six-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016



Population by Race/ Ethnicity

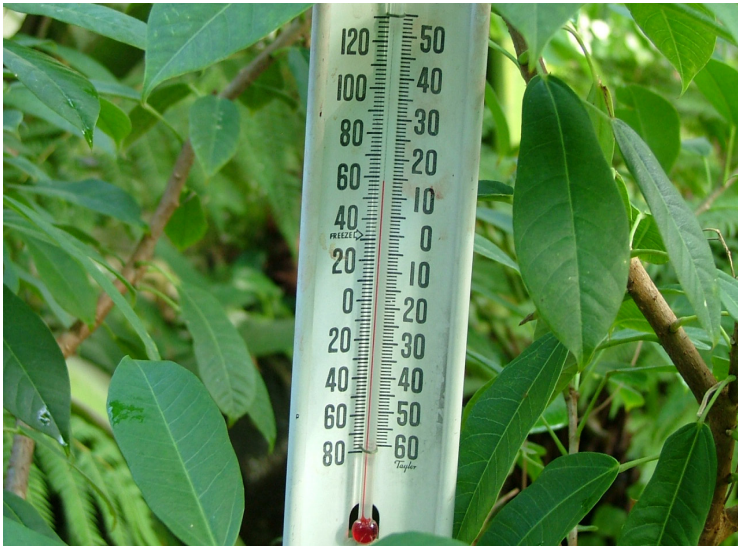


ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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

The bulk of Trinity County's population is clustered in the region between Hayfork, Douglas City, Weaverville, and Junction City, with additional clustering around Trinity Center, Trinity Village, and Mad River. The amount of harvested acreage in Trinity County remained rather consistent between 2007 and 2016.

Travel times to work in Trinity County appear to have fluctuated widely between 2010 and 2016, with increases in frequency for travel times of less than 5 minutes and 45 to 59 minutes, and decreases in frequency for all other time ranges. In 2016, the greatest proportion of Trinity County residents (41 percent) traveled between 5 and 14 minutes to work. A majority of workers in Trinity County (70 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, with an additional 13 percent working from home and 8 percent carpooling together. The greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those who bicycled to work (274 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was seen for those who carpooled together (53 percent). The proportion of local jobs held by those commuting into Trinity County for work reached its peak in 2007, with over 77 percent of local jobs held by in-commuters. This proportion decreased dramatically in 2009, dropping to only 29 percent of local jobs, and subsequently increased to eventually reach 44 percent in 2015. The proportion of the employed local workforce commuting out of the county for work, in contrast, remained at between 44 and 46 percent until 2009, when it spiked up to 63 percent of local employed workers. This proportion spiked considerably once more in 2012, when it reached 83 percent of local workers, before decreasing to 57 percent in 2015. From 2006 to 2008, the number of workers commuting into Trinity County was greater than those commuting out, but this relationship was reversed between 2009 and 2015.



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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.

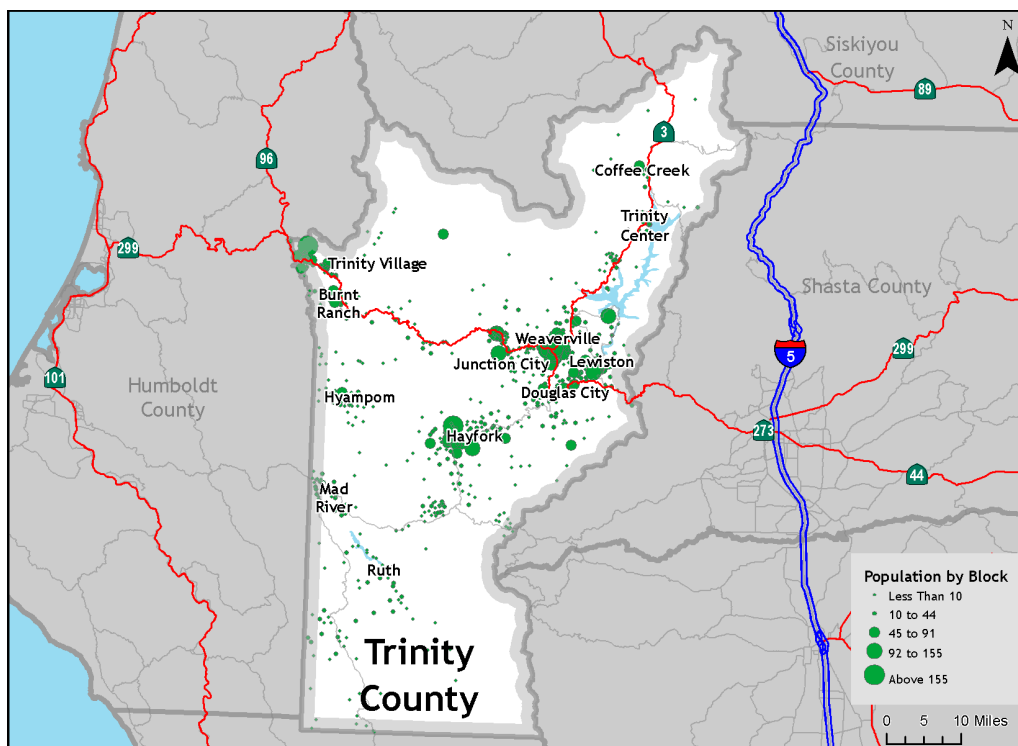
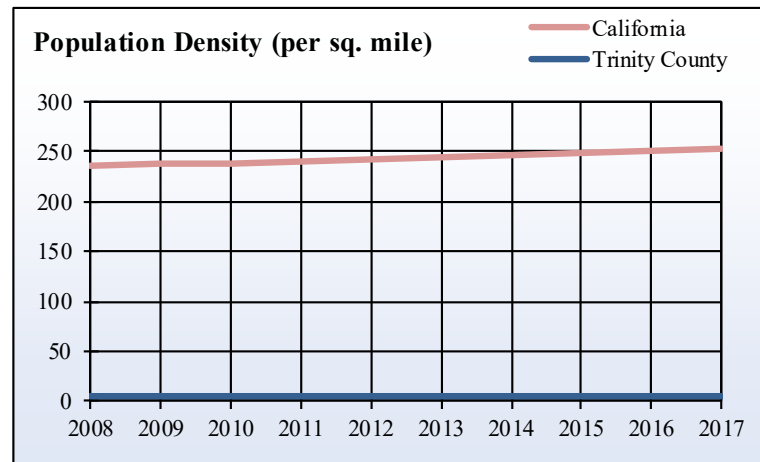
How is it used?

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 from the map below, the bulk of Trinity County's population is clustered in the region between Hayfork, Douglas City, Weaverville, and Junction City, with additional clustering around Trinity Center, Trinity Village, and Mad River.

Land Area and Population Density, Trinity County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	3,179	13,759	4.3	235.3
2009	3,179	13,750	4.3	237.0
2010	3,179	13,811	4.3	238.7
2011	3,179	13,738	4.3	240.0
2012	3,179	13,471	4.2	241.5
2013	3,179	13,443	4.2	243.4
2014	3,179	13,389	4.2	245.8
2015	3,179	13,571	4.3	248.2
2016	3,179	13,647	4.3	251.3
2017	3,179	13,628	4.3	253.4

Source: California Department of Finance



Harvested Acreage

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

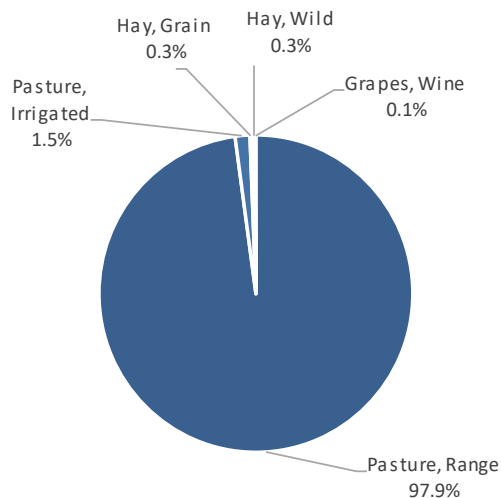
The amount of harvested acreage in Trinity County remained consistent between 2007 and 2016. Trinity County's harvested acreage was used almost exclusively for animal pastures, with a small amount of land used for hay and wine grapes.

Total Crops Harvested Acreage, Trinity County

Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	107,000	97.9%
Pasture, Irrigated	1,660	1.52%
Hay, Grain	275	0.25%
Hay, Wild	275	0.25%
Grapes, Wine	114	0.10%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

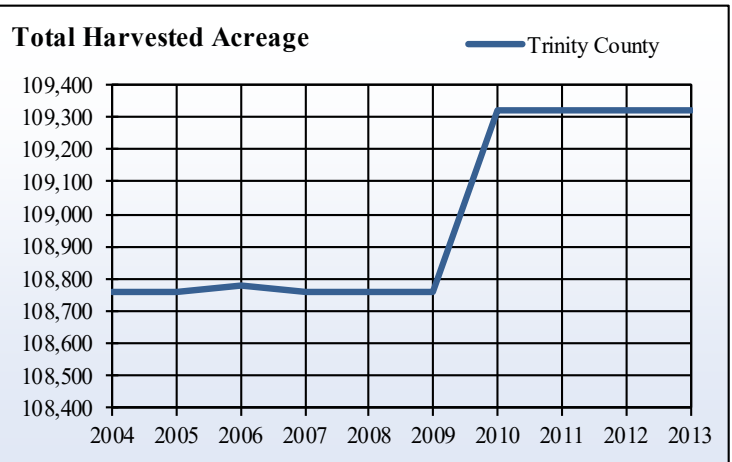
Top 5 Crops by Harvested Acreage, Trinity County



Total Harvested Acreage, Trinity County

Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2004	108,758	5.3%
2005	108,758	5.3%
2006	108,777	5.3%
2007	108,758	5.3%
2008	108,758	5.3%
2009	108,758	5.3%
2010	109,324	5.4%
2011	109,324	5.4%
2012	109,324	5.4%
2013	109,324	5.4%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



Commute Patterns

What is it?

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

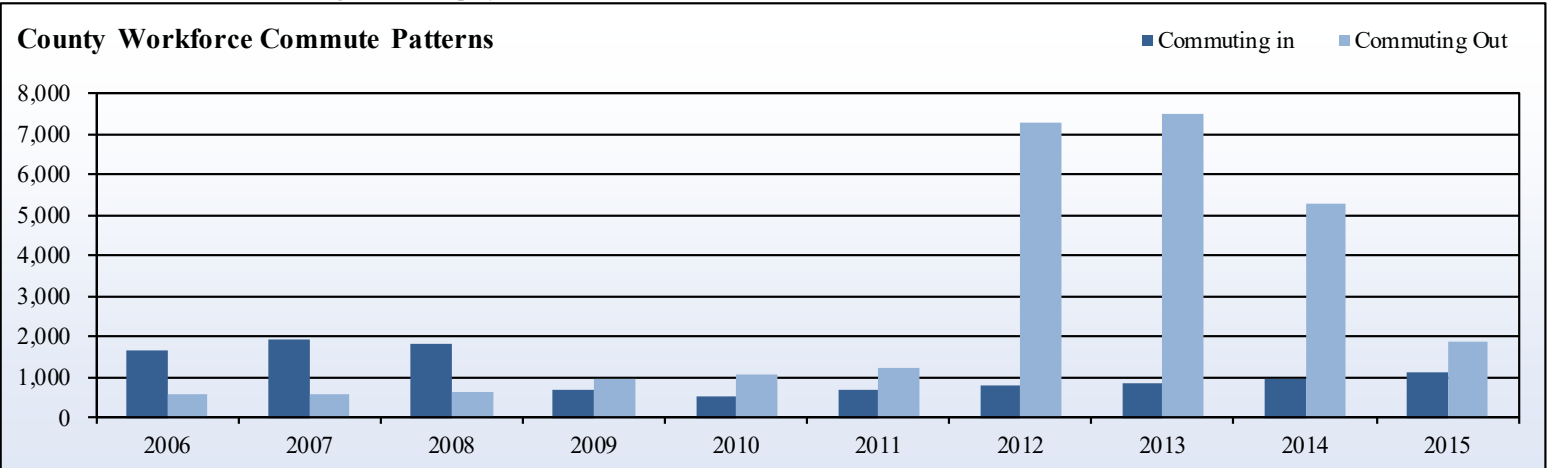
How is it used?

Commute pattern data are useful for estimating the ability of a county economy to meet the employment needs of its workforce. A larger proportion of workers commuting into the county from outside is indicative of a job surplus relative to labor force size, while a larger proportion of workers commuting out may indicate that there are not enough jobs relative to labor force size. These data can also be used to estimate daytime population, which is the number of people present in the county during normal business hours compared to the total (resident) population. These are often used by businesses in designing their marketing strategy for various products. The proportion of local jobs held by those commuting into Trinity County for work reached its peak in 2007, with over 77 percent of local jobs held by in-commuters. This proportion decreased dramatically in 2009, dropping to only 29 percent of local jobs, and subsequently increased to eventually reach 44 percent in 2015. The proportion of the employed local workforce commuting out of the county for work, in contrast, remained at between 44 and 46 percent until 2009, when it spiked up to 63 percent of local employed workers. This proportion experienced another spike in 2012, when it reached 83 percent of local workers, before later decreasing to 57 percent in 2015.

Place of Work Patterns, Trinity 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	2,399	1,342	749	1,647	68.7%	593	44.2%
2007	2,482	1,344	747	1,922	77.4%	597	44.4%
2008	2,429	1,389	752	1,832	75.4%	637	45.9%
2009	2,281	1,532	560	662	29.0%	972	63.4%
2010	2,323	1,658	597	540	23.2%	1,061	64.0%
2011	2,246	2,859	1,619	694	30.9%	1,240	43.4%
2012	2,258	8,746	1,465	793	35.1%	7,281	83.2%
2013	2,353	8,986	1,502	851	36.2%	7,484	83.3%
2014	2,488	6,807	1,547	941	37.8%	5,260	77.3%
2015	2,512	3,267	1,399	1,113	44.3%	1,868	57.2%

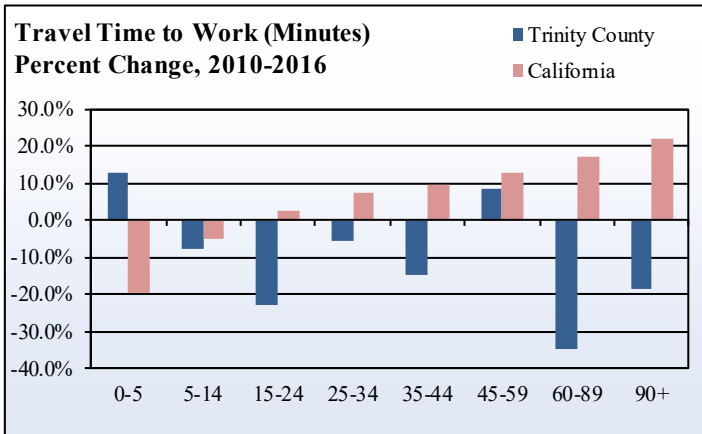
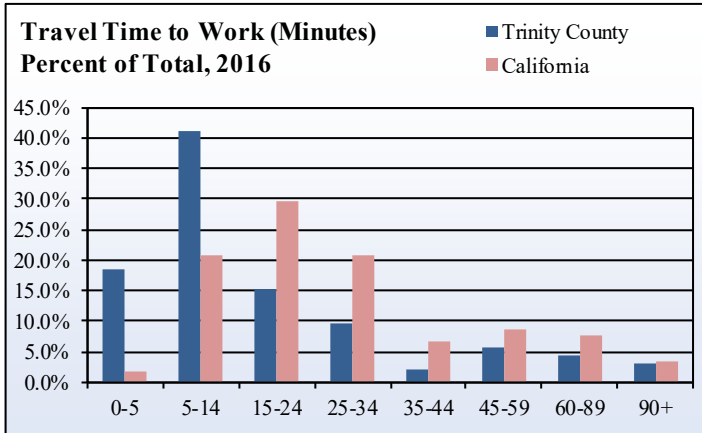
Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment Data



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 Trinity County residents (41 percent) traveled between 5 and 14 minutes to work, a proportion much higher than for the rest of the state. Travel times to work in Trinity County appear to have fluctuated widely between 2010 and 2016, with increases in frequency for travel times of less than 5 minutes and 45 to 59 minutes, and decreases in frequency for all other time ranges. The greatest proportional decrease during this period was within the 60 to 89 minute range, which dropped by 35 percent.



Travel Time to Work, Trinity 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	660	745	18.6%	1.9%	12.9%	-19.5%
5 to 14 minutes	1,785	1,642	41.1%	20.8%	-8.0%	-5.1%
15 to 24 minutes	797	613	15.3%	29.7%	-23.1%	2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	403	381	9.5%	20.9%	-5.5%	7.5%
35 to 44 minutes	106	90	2.3%	6.8%	-15.1%	9.5%
45 to 59 minutes	208	226	5.7%	8.5%	8.7%	12.6%
60 to 89 minutes	268	175	4.4%	7.8%	-34.7%	16.8%
90 or more minutes	156	127	3.2%	3.6%	-18.6%	21.7%
Total not working at home	4,383	3,999	100.0%	100.0%	-8.8%	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.

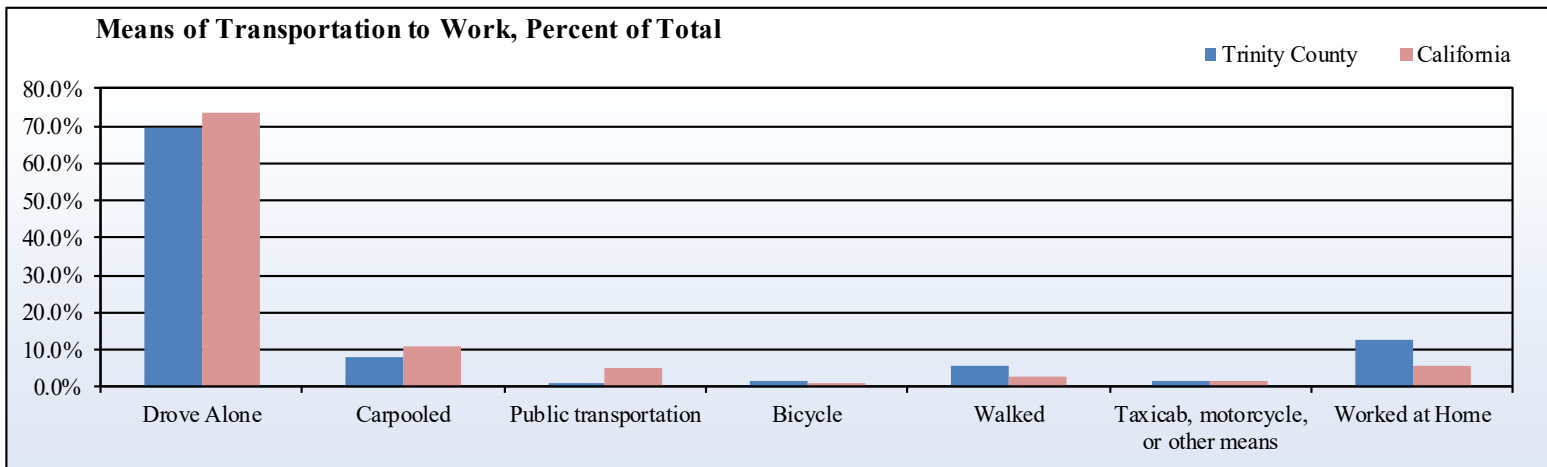
How is it used?

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 (indicator 2.6 above), and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in the development of public transportation resources, bike paths, and other transportation infrastructure. A large majority of workers in Trinity County (70 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, with an additional 13 percent working from home and 8 percent carpooling together. The proportions of those who either drove alone or carpooled were somewhat lower than those for the rest of the state of California in 2016, while the proportions of those who walked to work or worked from home were quite a bit higher than the state. Between 2010 and 2016, the greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those who bicycled to work (274 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was seen for those who carpooled together (53 percent).

Means of Transportation to Work, Trinity County

Means of Transportation	Trinity County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	3,085	3,193	69.6%	73.5%	3.5%	6.4%
Carpooled	768	364	7.9%	10.6%	-52.6%	-5.9%
Public transportation	42	44	1.0%	5.2%	4.8%	7.2%
Bicycle	19	71	1.5%	1.1%	273.7%	24.9%
Walked	328	255	5.6%	2.7%	-22.3%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	141	72	1.6%	1.4%	-48.9%	14.0%
Worked at Home	684	591	12.9%	5.4%	-13.6%	16.0%
Total	5,067	4,590	100.0%	100.0%	-9.4%	5.7%

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





ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

The size of Trinity County's labor force fluctuated but ultimately saw only minor changes between 2007 and 2016 with the exception of a period of marked growth between 2009 and 2010, followed by a period of slow decline. Overall, the size of Trinity County's labor force increased by less than 1 percent between 2007 and 2016. Employment in Trinity County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately increased by 2016. Conversely, unemployment in Trinity County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Trinity County experienced relatively significant seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in June through September, and at their lowest levels in December through April.



Inflation-adjusted personal income in Trinity County was less negatively influenced by the economic downturn than the average for the state as a whole, but income nonetheless fluctuated markedly between 2007 and 2016. Inflation-adjusted per capita income in Trinity County charted overall growth, despite a modest slump in 2009, following the recession, and a sharp decline in 2014. The primary components of personal income in Trinity County were work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and medical benefits. A significantly smaller portion of Trinity County's personal income derived from work earnings when compared to the statewide average. A substantially larger portion of Trinity County's personal income derived from veterans, retirement, and medical benefits when compared to the statewide average. Median household income in Trinity County fluctuated but ultimately increased by roughly 9 percent between 2007 and 2016. Poverty rates in Trinity County rose gradually between 2007 and 2016. Trinity County's poverty rate consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.



In 2016, the government/government enterprises, retail trade, and accommodation/food service sectors contributed the greatest number of jobs to Trinity County. In 2016, Trinity County's farming, retail trade and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Trinity County's information, transportation/warehousing, professional/scientific/technical services, arts/entertainment/recreation, and wholesale trade sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. In 2016, over 50 percent of Trinity County's reported earnings derived from either the government or retail trade sectors. The percentage of Trinity 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 exceedingly less substantial than the statewide average.

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Labor Force

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

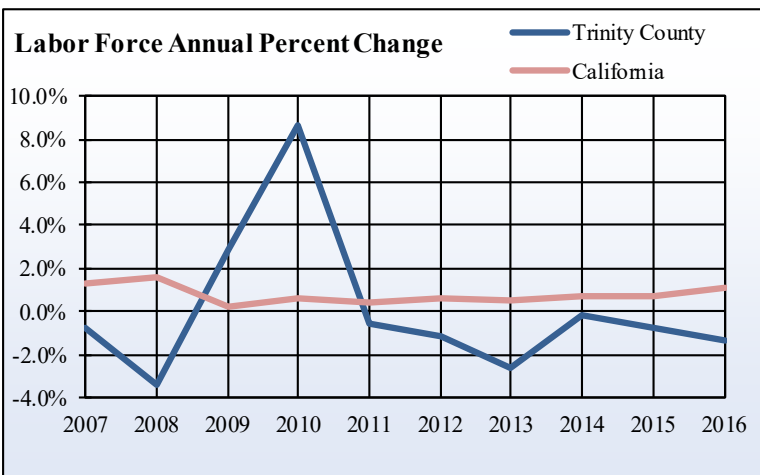
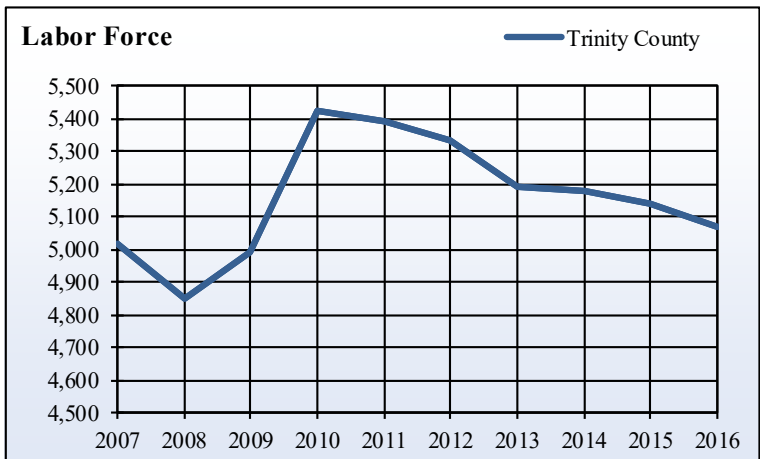
The size of Trinity County's labor force fluctuated but ultimately saw only minor changes between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of a period of marked growth between 2009 and 2010, followed by a period of slow decline. Overall, the size of Trinity County's labor force increased by less than 1 percent between 2007 and 2016.



Total Labor Force, Trinity County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	5,020	17,893,100	-0.8%	1.4%
2008	4,850	18,178,100	-3.4%	1.6%
2009	4,990	18,215,100	2.9%	0.2%
2010	5,420	18,336,300	8.6%	0.7%
2011	5,390	18,415,100	-0.6%	0.4%
2012	5,330	18,523,800	-1.1%	0.6%
2013	5,190	18,624,300	-2.6%	0.5%
2014	5,180	18,755,000	-0.2%	0.7%
2015	5,140	18,893,200	-0.8%	0.7%
2016	5,070	19,102,700	-1.4%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Employment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

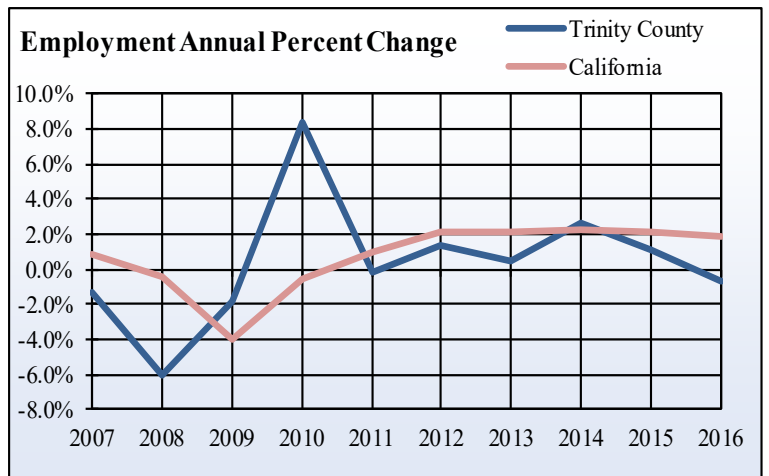
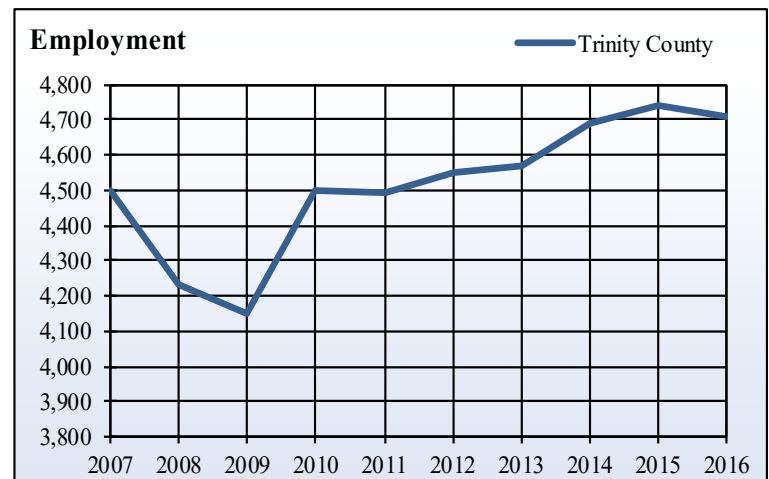
Employment in Trinity County declined sharply following the economic downturn of 2008, and incurred heavier proportional losses than the average percent change across the state for that year. However, the county pivoted in 2009—one year earlier than the state as a whole—and employment recovery notably outperformed the California average in 2010. Though growth slowed in subsequent years, the county closely tracked statewide recovery, and by 2016, it had gained 210 employed individuals over 2007 levels.



Total Employment, Trinity County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	4,500	16,931,600	-1.3%	0.8%
2008	4,230	16,854,500	-6.0%	-0.5%
2009	4,150	16,182,600	-1.9%	-4.0%
2010	4,500	16,091,900	8.4%	-0.6%
2011	4,490	16,258,100	-0.2%	1.0%
2012	4,550	16,602,700	1.3%	2.1%
2013	4,570	16,958,700	0.4%	2.1%
2014	4,690	17,348,600	2.6%	2.3%
2015	4,740	17,723,300	1.1%	2.2%
2016	4,710	18,065,000	-0.6%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Unemployment

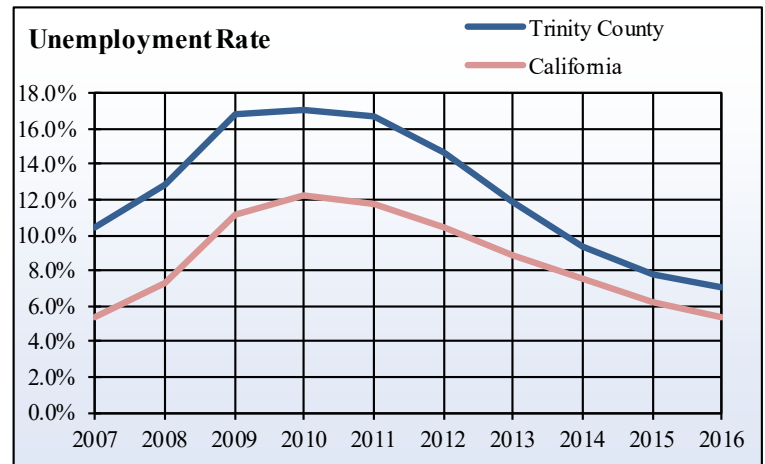
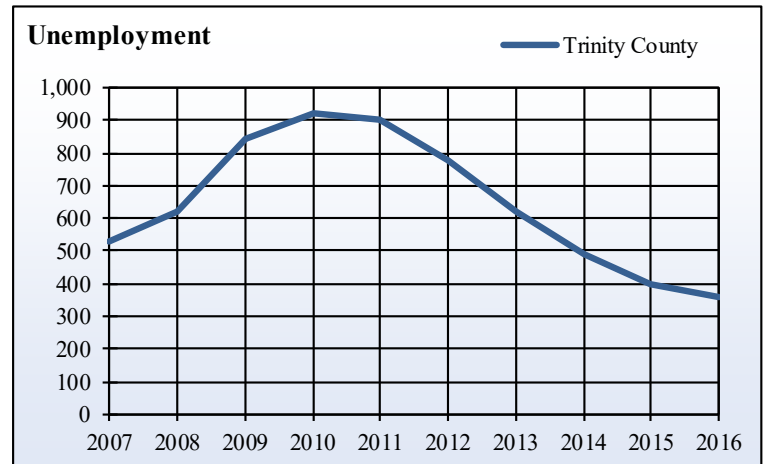
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Unemployment in Trinity County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in Trinity County decreased by 170 individuals by 2016, resulting in a 3.3 percent reduction in unemployment rates.



Total Unemployment, Trinity County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	530	10.4%	5.4%	6.0%	11.2%
2008	620	12.8%	7.3%	17.0%	37.7%
2009	840	16.8%	11.2%	35.5%	53.6%
2010	920	17.0%	12.2%	9.5%	10.4%
2011	900	16.7%	11.7%	-2.2%	-3.9%
2012	780	14.6%	10.4%	-13.3%	-10.9%
2013	620	11.9%	8.9%	-20.5%	-13.3%
2014	490	9.4%	7.5%	-21.0%	-15.6%
2015	400	7.8%	6.2%	-18.4%	-16.8%
2016	360	7.1%	5.4%	-10.0%	-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.

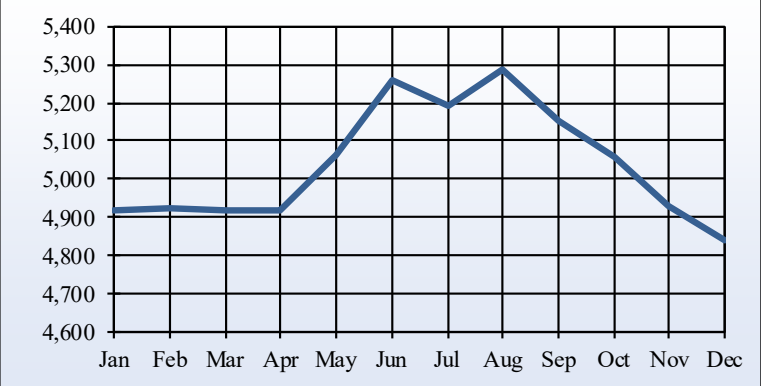
Between 2007 and 2016, Trinity County experienced relatively significant seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in June through September, and at their lowest levels in December through April. Average unemployment was highest in January at 16.2 percent, and at a low of 10.5 percent in September.

Average Monthly Labor Statistics, Trinity County, 2007-2016

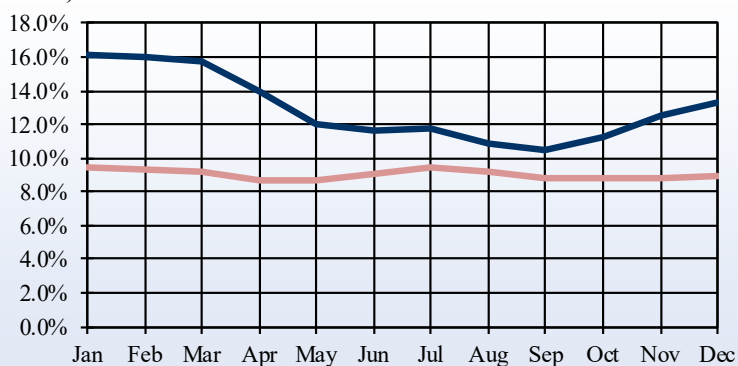
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	4,918	4,123	794	16.15%
Feb	4,922	4,137	787	15.99%
Mar	4,921	4,150	774	15.73%
April	4,921	4,234	688	13.99%
May	5,065	4,461	607	11.99%
Jun	5,261	4,651	611	11.62%
Jul	5,190	4,579	610	11.76%
Aug	5,285	4,708	577	10.92%
Sep	5,155	4,614	541	10.50%
Oct	5,057	4,489	568	11.24%
Nov	4,931	4,313	618	12.53%
Dec	4,842	4,198	644	13.30%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

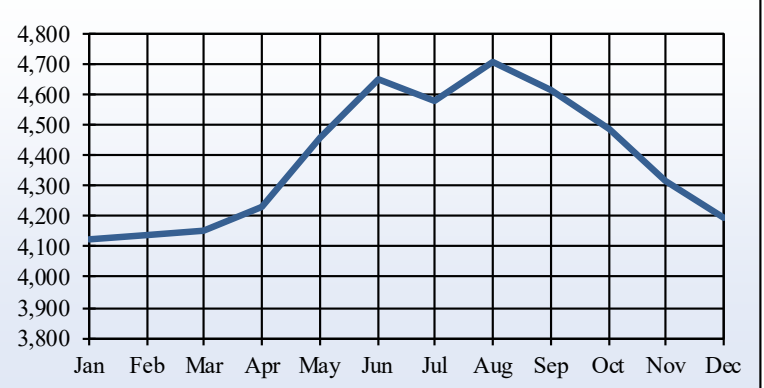
Average Monthly Labor Force, 2007-2016



Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, 2007-2016



Average Monthly Employment, 2007-2016



Jobs by Industry

What is it?

Published by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), this indicator measures the number of jobs in a county within major industry sectors, regardless of whether or not the workers are themselves county residents. Because the BEA uses business tax returns to identify jobs within each industry, a worker who changed their workplace over the course of the year would be counted twice, once for each business' 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?

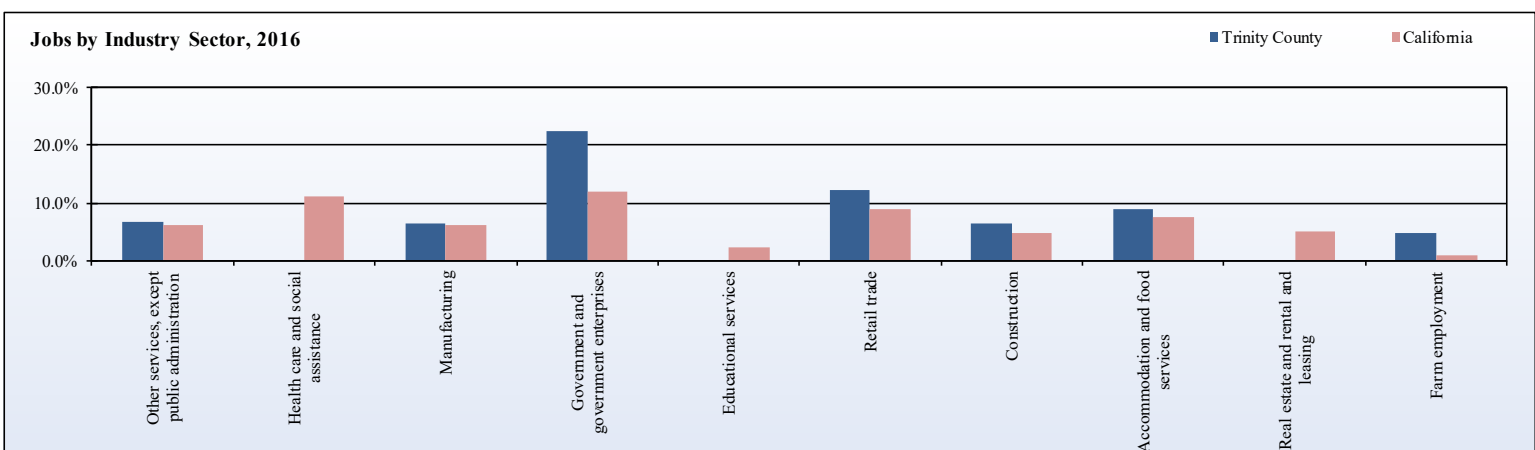
Jobs by industry is a useful measure of the economic diversity and potential resilience of the local economy, and is thus of great utility to local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations. A county with a large proportion of its jobs concentrated in a few industry sectors may be more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

In both 2007 and 2016, the government/government enterprises, retail trade, and accommodation/food service sectors contributed the greatest number of jobs to Trinity County. In 2016, Trinity County's farming, retail trade and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Trinity County's information, transportation/warehousing, professional/scientific/technical services, arts/entertainment/recreation and wholesale trade sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average.

Jobs by Industry, Trinity County, 2016

Industry	Trinity County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	234	4.9%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	21	0.4%	0.3%
Construction	307	6.4%	4.7%
Manufacturing	309	6.4%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	51	1.1%	3.8%
Retail trade	586	12.2%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	65	1.4%	3.8%
Information	42	0.9%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	74	1.5%	4.4%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	(D)	0.0%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	212	4.4%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	124	2.6%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	112	2.3%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	425	8.9%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	324	6.8%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	1,081	22.5%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	833	17.4%	n/a
Total Jobs	4,800	100.0%	100.0%

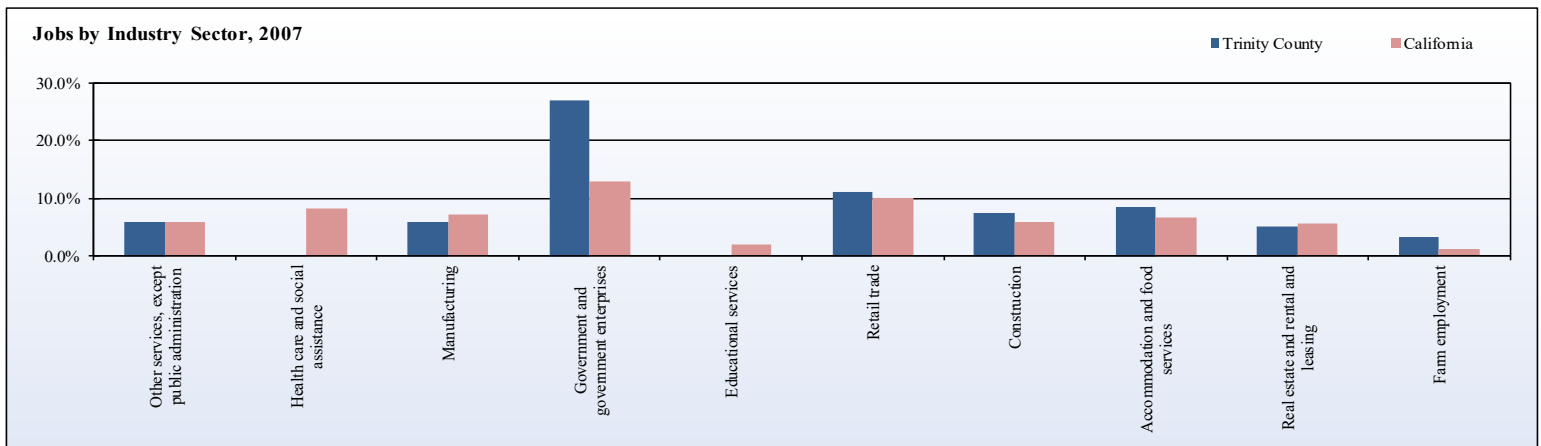
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Jobs by Industry, Trinity County, 2007

Industry	Trinity County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	163	3.2%	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	376	7.5%	5.9%
Manufacturing	299	5.9%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	3.8%
Retail trade	556	11.0%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	78	1.5%	2.9%
Information	45	0.9%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	94	1.9%	4.6%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	262	5.2%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	218	4.3%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	123	2.4%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	163	3.2%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	433	8.6%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	295	5.9%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	1,367	27.1%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	570	11.3%	n/a
Total Jobs	5,042	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Total Personal Income

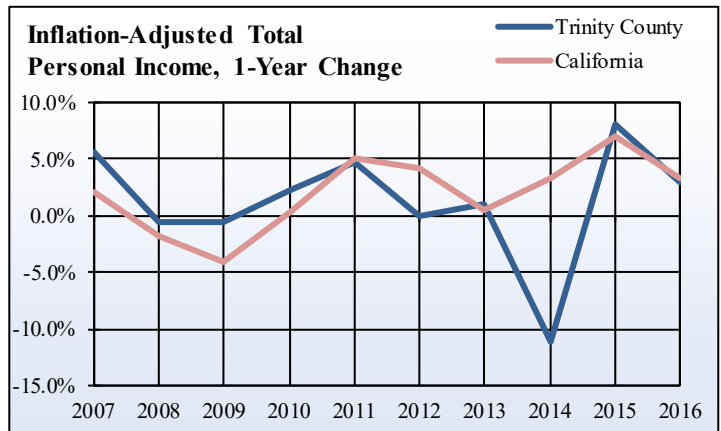
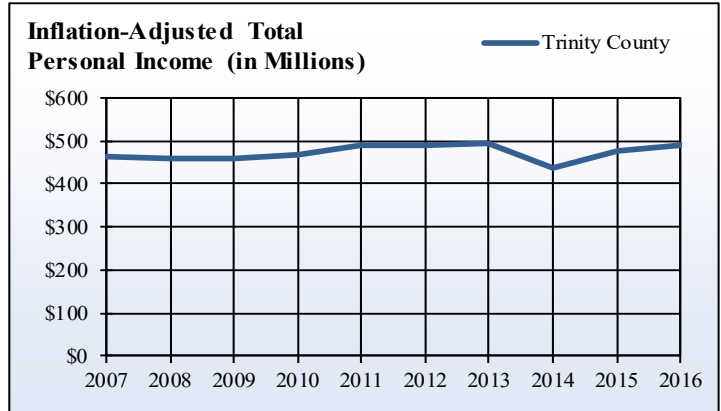
What is it?

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 in Trinity County was less negatively influenced by the economic downturn than the average for the state as a whole, but income nonetheless fluctuated markedly between 2007 and 2016. The county experienced a very severe decline in personal income in 2014 that was inconsistent with general growth across California, but had rebounded by 2016, when total personal income was \$25 million higher than the 2007 total after accounting for inflation.



Total Personal Income, Trinity County

Year	Trinity County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars (2016)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2007	\$388	5.5%	\$463	5.5%	2.1%
2008	\$402	3.6%	\$460	-0.6%	-1.8%
2009	\$400	-0.6%	\$457	-0.7%	-4.1%
2010	\$420	4.9%	\$467	2.2%	0.4%
2011	\$446	6.4%	\$489	4.7%	5.1%
2012	\$459	2.8%	\$488	-0.1%	4.1%
2013	\$471	2.6%	\$493	1.0%	0.5%
2014	\$425	-9.7%	\$438	-11.1%	3.2%
2015	\$466	9.6%	\$474	8.1%	7.0%
2016	\$488	4.7%	\$488	2.9%	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?

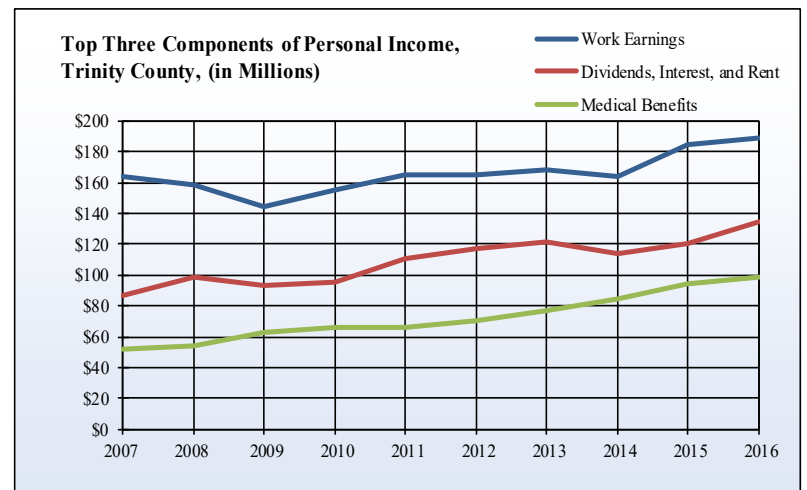
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income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

The primary components of personal income in Trinity County are work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and medical benefits. A significantly smaller portion of Trinity County's personal income derived from work earnings when compared to the statewide average. A substantially larger portion of Trinity County's personal income derived from veterans, retirement and medical benefits when compared to the statewide average. While California witnessed a massive 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, Trinity County experienced a 8.2 percent decrease in commuter income.

Components of Total Personal Income, Trinity County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	38.8%	71.6%	1.5%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-4.7%	-7.4%	3.0%	3.3%
Commuter Income	1.4%	-0.1%	-8.2%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	27.6%	20.8%	5.6%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	11.0%	4.2%	2.5%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	20.2%	7.5%	8.8%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	2.7%	1.6%	1.1%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.4%	0.2%	-4.2%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	1.2%	0.4%	4.3%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.3%	0.4%	9.2%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.4%	0.3%	226.6%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.3%	0.2%	12.5%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	2.6%	4.1%

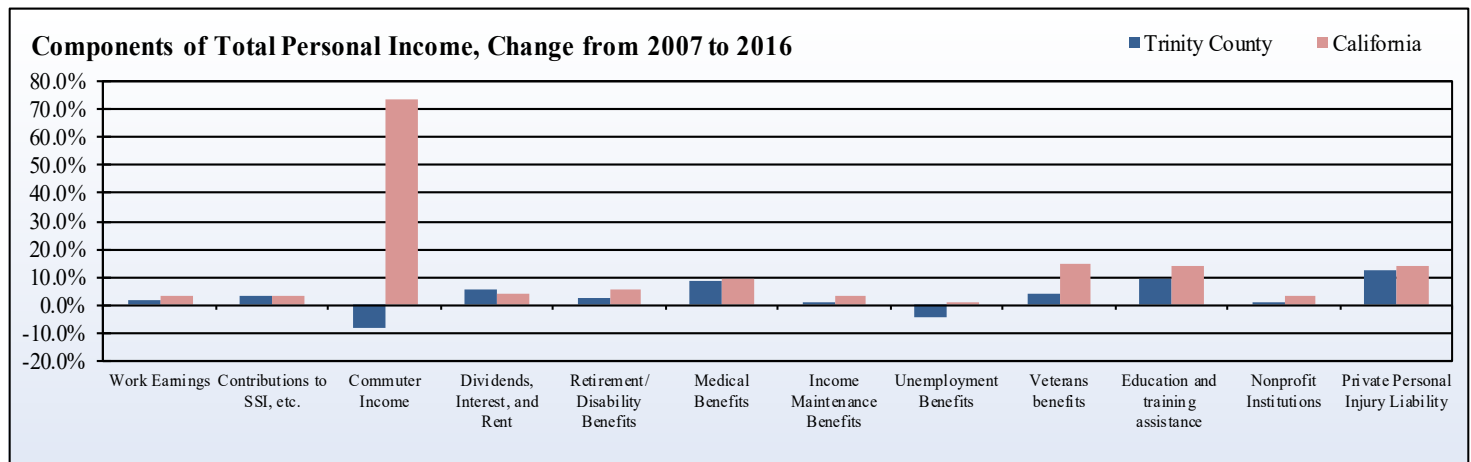
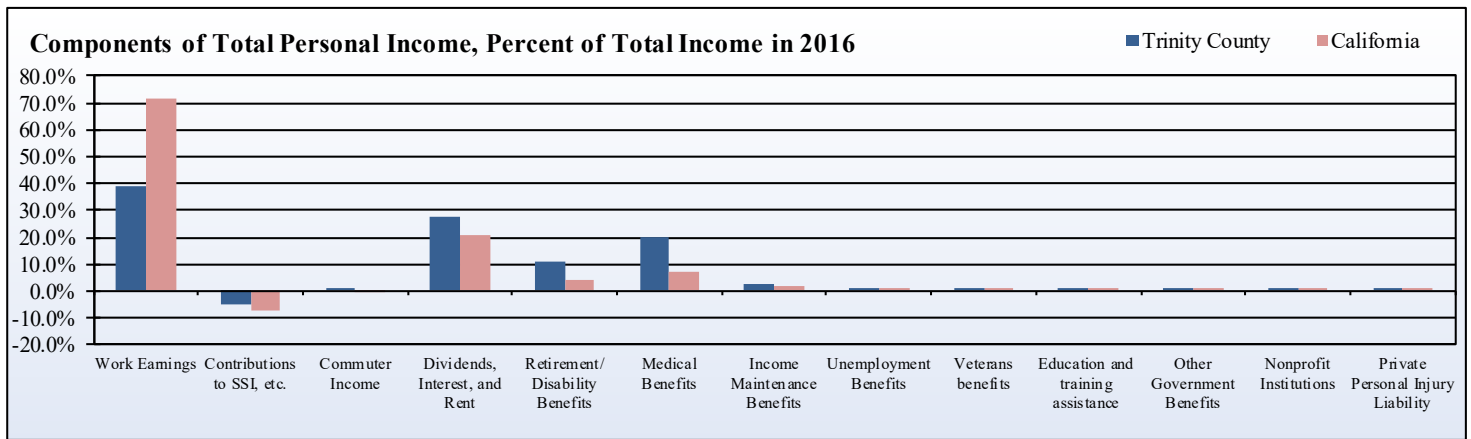
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



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

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	\$164.4	\$158.8	\$144.5	\$154.9	\$165.2	\$165.6	\$168.6	\$164.4	\$184.4	\$189.3
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-\$17.8	-\$18.0	-\$17.2	-\$17.8	-\$17.4	-\$17.4	-\$19.8	-\$20.2	-\$22.1	-\$23.1
Commuter Income	\$37.5	\$38.8	\$38.1	\$39.0	\$40.8	\$41.2	\$41.6	\$6.0	\$5.4	\$6.6
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	\$86.4	\$98.9	\$92.8	\$95.8	\$111.1	\$117.1	\$121.5	\$114.0	\$120.0	\$134.6
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	\$42.8	\$44.1	\$47.1	\$48.5	\$48.4	\$51.2	\$52.4	\$52.5	\$54.5	\$53.5
Medical Benefits	\$52.3	\$54.6	\$62.8	\$66.7	\$66.6	\$71.0	\$76.9	\$84.3	\$94.3	\$98.5
Income Maintenance Benefits	\$12.1	\$12.1	\$13.8	\$13.5	\$13.9	\$13.2	\$13.2	\$14.1	\$14.2	\$13.4
Unemployment Benefits	\$3.2	\$4.0	\$7.2	\$7.5	\$6.3	\$5.3	\$3.9	\$2.4	\$2.0	\$1.8
Veterans benefits	\$4.1	\$4.3	\$4.6	\$5.1	\$4.8	\$4.8	\$5.3	\$5.4	\$6.1	\$5.9
Education and training assistance	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$1.1	\$1.3	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$1.6
Other Government Benefits	\$0.1	\$3.9	\$1.9	\$3.0	\$2.4	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$1.4	\$2.1	\$2.2
Nonprofit Institutions	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.6
Private Personal Injury Liability	\$0.7	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.2	\$1.5	\$1.1	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$1.4	\$1.7
Total Personal Income	\$388.2	\$404.9	\$399.3	\$420.4	\$446.7	\$456.6	\$468.1	\$428.8	\$465.6	\$487.7

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.

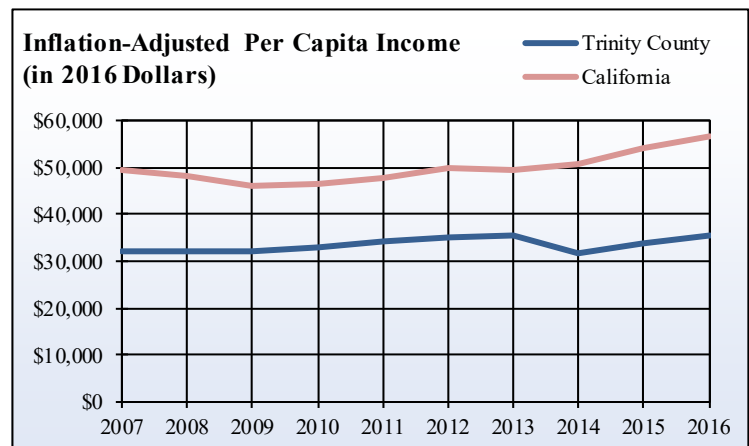
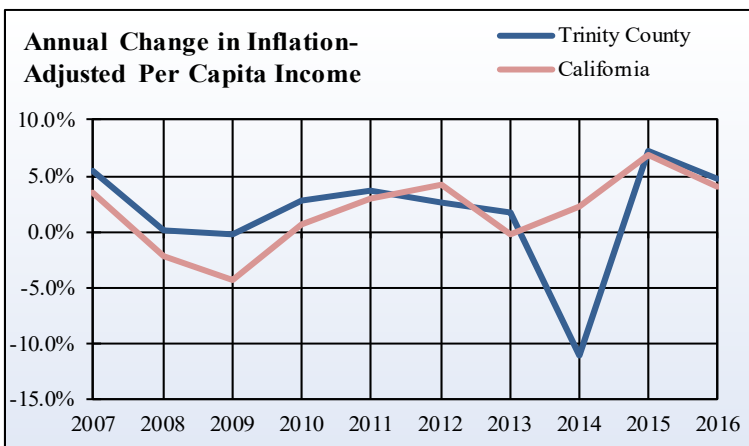


Inflation-adjusted per capita income in Trinity County charted overall growth, despite a modest slump in 2009, following the recession, and a sharp decline in 2014. The county nonetheless made up for any ground lost, ultimately exceeding 2007 per capita income levels by more than \$3,500 in 2016. Between 2007 and 2016, Trinity County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly \$15,000-\$20,000 lower than the statewide average.

Per Capita Income, Trinity County

Year	Trinity County Nominal Per Capita Income	Trinity County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Trinity County	California	Trinity County	California
2007	\$ 28,121	5.5%	\$ 32,138	\$ 49,366	5.5%	3.4%
2008	\$ 29,239	4.0%	\$ 32,174	\$ 48,255	0.1%	-2.2%
2009	\$ 29,077	-0.6%	\$ 32,114	\$ 46,117	-0.2%	-4.4%
2010	\$ 30,376	4.5%	\$ 32,996	\$ 46,395	2.7%	0.6%
2011	\$ 32,480	6.9%	\$ 34,214	\$ 47,775	3.7%	3.0%
2012	\$ 34,047	4.8%	\$ 35,131	\$ 49,819	2.7%	4.3%
2013	\$ 35,140	3.2%	\$ 35,737	\$ 49,674	1.7%	-0.3%
2014	\$ 31,733	-9.7%	\$ 31,761	\$ 50,790	-11.1%	2.2%
2015	\$ 34,003	7.2%	\$ 34,059	\$ 54,318	7.2%	6.9%
2016	\$ 35,681	4.9%	\$ 35,681	\$ 56,532	4.8%	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?

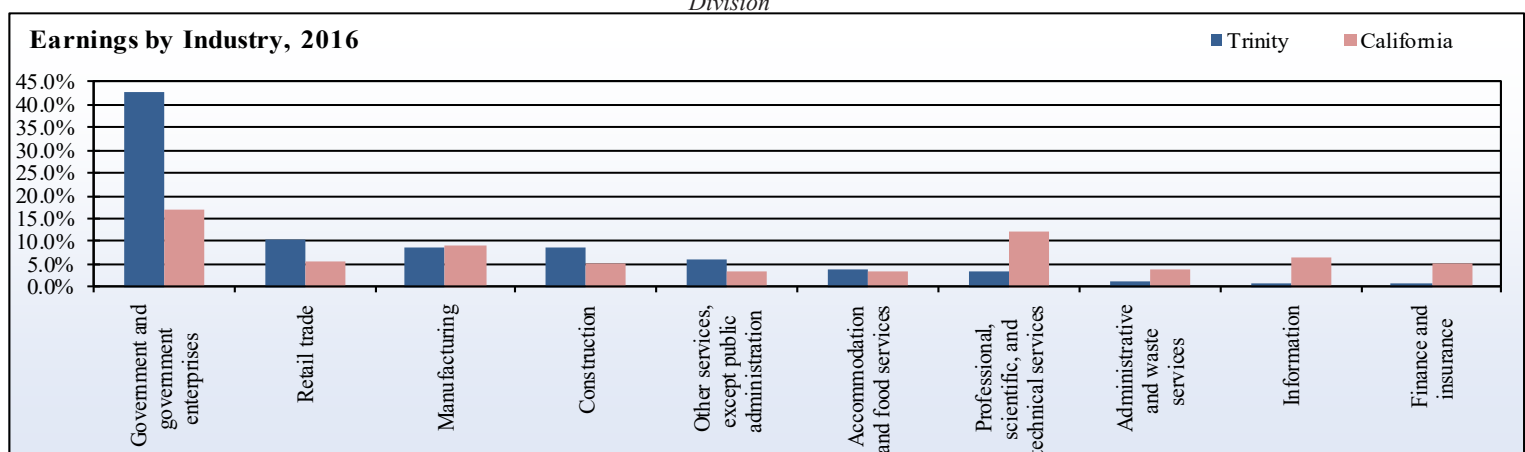
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how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

In 2016, over 50 percent of Trinity County's reported earnings derived from either the government or retail trade sectors. The percentage of Trinity 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 than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable for several industry sectors including mining, educational services, and health care, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

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

Industry	Trinity County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	- \$ 3.6	-1.9%	1.0 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	0.6 %
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3 %
Utilities	\$ 0.5	0.3%	0.6 %
Construction	\$ 16.2	8.6%	5.3 %
Manufacturing	\$ 16.5	8.7%	9.2 %
Wholesale trade	\$ 0.9	0.5%	4.4 %
Retail trade	\$ 19.4	10.2%	5.5 %
Transportation and warehousing	\$ 1.1	0.6%	2.9 %
Information	\$ 1.9	1.0%	6.5 %
Finance and insurance	\$ 1.7	0.9%	5.1 %
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	0.0%	3.2 %
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$ 6.1	3.2%	12.2 %
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	2.1 %
Administrative and waste services	\$ 2.6	1.4%	4.0 %
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.5 %
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	9.5 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$ 1.5	0.8%	1.7 %
Accommodation and food services	\$ 7.6	4.0%	3.5 %
Other services, except public administration	\$ 11.6	6.1%	3.6 %
Government and government enterprises	\$ 80.9	42.8%	17.1 %
Value of withheld "(D)" earnings	\$24.5	13.0%	n/a
Total Earnings by Place of Work	\$ 189.3	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?

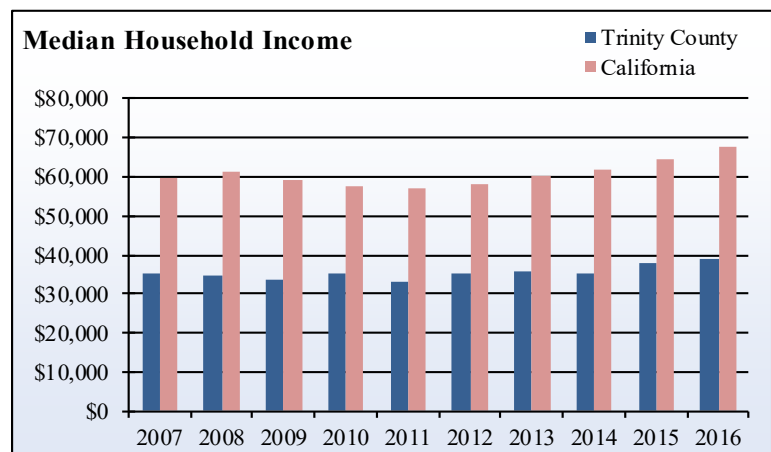
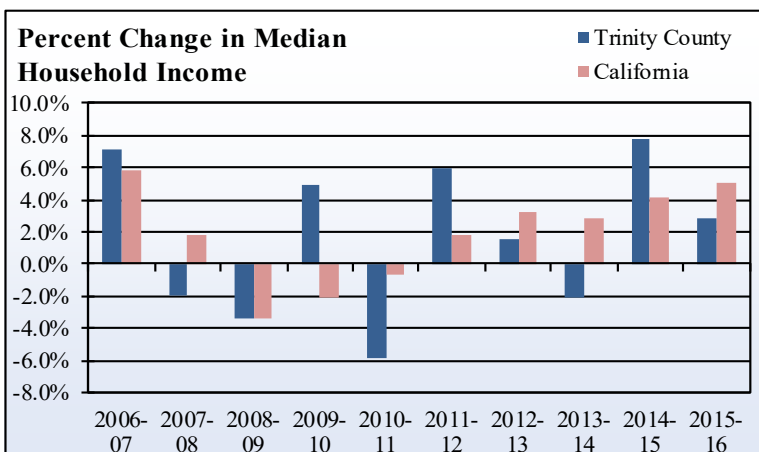
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends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

Median household income in Trinity County fluctuated but ultimately increased very little between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Trinity County increased by roughly 9 percent between 2007 and 2016. Trinity County consistently maintained a median household income \$20,000-\$30,000 less than California as a whole.

Median Household Income (Nominal), Trinity County

Year	County	California
2007	\$35,439	\$59,928
2008	\$34,726	\$61,017
2009	\$33,546	\$58,925
2010	\$35,207	\$57,664
2011	\$33,163	\$57,275
2012	\$35,162	\$58,322
2013	\$35,708	\$60,185
2014	\$34,961	\$61,927
2015	\$37,669	\$64,483
2016	\$38,727	\$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.

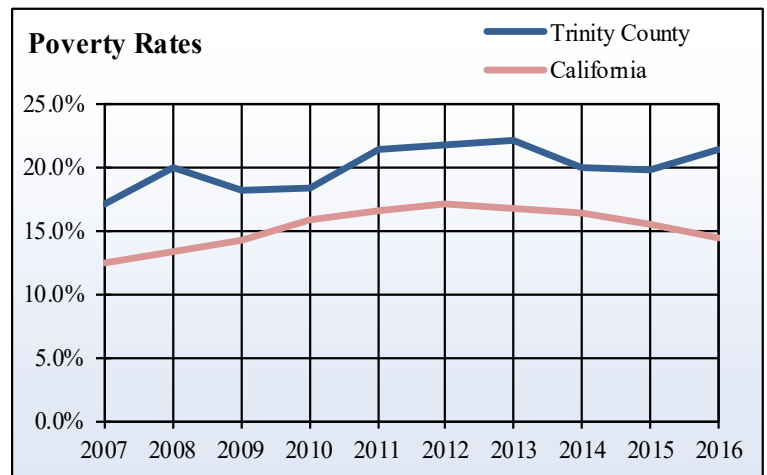
Poverty rates in Trinity County fluctuated but ultimately rose between 2007 and 2016. Trinity County's poverty rate was at its lowest at 17 percent in 2007 and its highest at 22.1 percent in 2013. Trinity County's poverty rate consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.



Poverty Rates, Trinity County

Year	County	California
2007	17.0%	12.4%
2008	19.9%	13.3%
2009	18.2%	14.2%
2010	18.4%	15.8%
2011	21.4%	16.6%
2012	21.7%	17.0%
2013	22.1%	16.8%
2014	19.9%	16.4%
2015	19.7%	15.4%
2016	21.3%	14.4%

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



Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

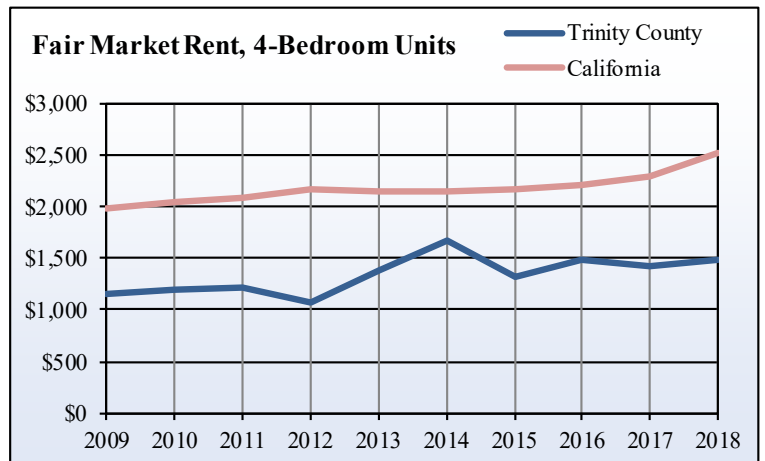
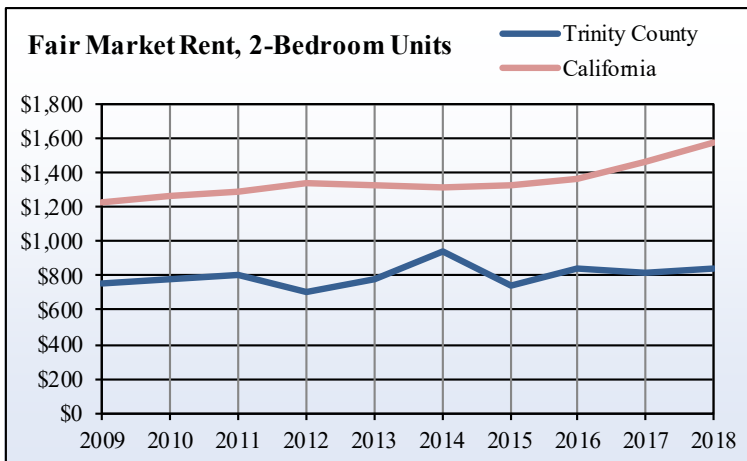
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county, and is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates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

Fair market rent in Trinity County fluctuated between 2009 and 2018, with peak fair market rent prices occurring in 2014 and the lowest prices occurring in 2012. Overall, fair market rent in Trinity County rose by 2018, with the largest proportional increases seen in the prices of homes with 3-4 bedrooms. Fair market rent in Trinity County remained consistently lower than the statewide average.

Fair Market Rent, Trinity County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	\$550	\$578	\$758	\$1,040	\$1,154
2010	\$568	\$596	\$782	\$1,073	\$1,190
2011	\$583	\$612	\$803	\$1,102	\$1,222
2012	\$512	\$537	\$705	\$967	\$1,073
2013	\$581	\$585	\$782	\$1,152	\$1,385
2014	\$701	\$706	\$943	\$1,390	\$1,670
2015	\$551	\$554	\$741	\$1,092	\$1,312
2016	\$629	\$633	\$847	\$1,148	\$1,479
2017	\$608	\$612	\$813	\$1,177	\$1,433
2018	\$582	\$637	\$847	\$1,217	\$1,492

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.

Trinity County’s crime rate fluctuated between 2007 and 2016 but ultimately rose substantially by 2016, driven by an uptick in property crimes. Nonetheless, the county’s crime rate consistently remained lower than the statewide crime rate over this ten-year period. Voter registration rates in Trinity County fluctuated, but declined modestly overall from 2002-2016. Trinity County experienced a greater percentage of voter participation between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average, with the exceptions of 2008, 2012, and 2016. Unfortunately, some data are not available from the California Department of Health regarding the leading causes of death in Trinity County. Based on the available data, Trinity County experienced a notably higher proportion of deaths by accidents and pulmonary disease than the statewide average.

The number of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients in Trinity County declined significantly between 2007 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWORKs per capita in Trinity County remained roughly equivalent to the statewide average between 2007 and 2009, before falling and remaining below the statewide average from 2010-2016. Between 2007 and 2016, the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Trinity County nearly doubled, seeing its greatest increase of over 11 percent in 2014. Trinity County’s increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Trinity County had an exceptionally high percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who were pursuing or had previously completed college coursework but had not yet attained a degree. It also witnessed an increased proportion of graduate or professional degree holders in the population. Trinity County consistently maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts, as well as a lower percentage of graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems, when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. SAT scores in Trinity County fluctuated markedly between 2006 and 2016, peaking in 2012. SAT scores in Trinity County exceeded the statewide average in 2010-2011, 2012-2013, and 2015-2016. Trinity County maintained a higher percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2017 the percentage of Trinity County students enrolled in english language learner (ELL) programs was far 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.

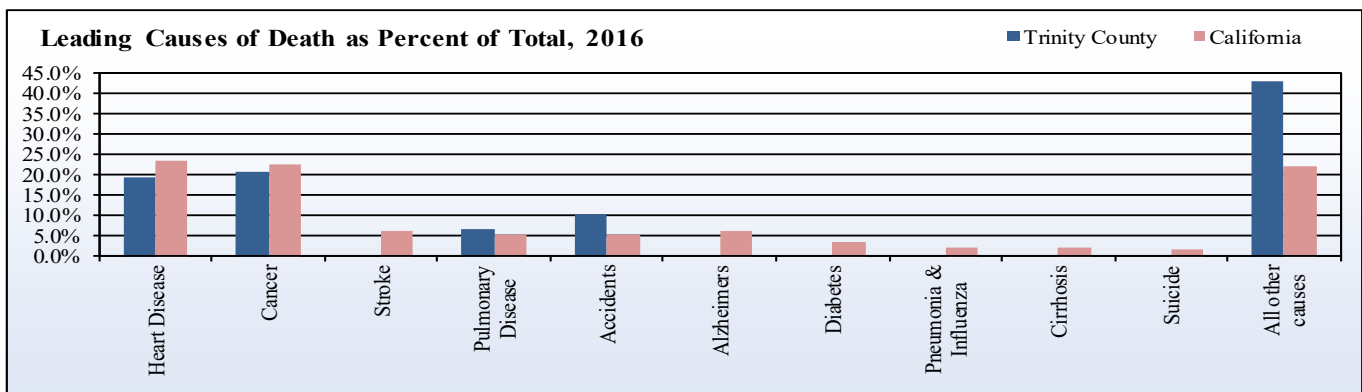
Like the rest of California in 2016, Trinity County's leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer. Unfortunately, some data are not available from the California Department of Health. Based on the available data, Trinity County experienced a significantly higher proportion of deaths by accidents and pulmonary disease than the statewide average.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Trinity County	California
Heart Disease	19.5%	23.5%
Cancer	20.8%	22.7%
Stroke	n/a	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	6.5%	5.2%
Accidents	10.4%	5.0%
Alzheimer's	n/a	5.9%
Diabetes	n/a	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	n/a	2.3%
Cirrhosis	n/a	2.0%
Suicide	n/a	1.6%
All other causes	42.9%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health

Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential health data



Leading Causes of Death, Trinity County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	149	151	161	154	157	143	163	149	181	154
Heart Disease	30	30	37	32	46	31	34	42	38	30
Cancer	34	42	53	37	35	40	40	26	45	32
Stroke	4	10	3	4	3	6	6	(D)	10	(D)
Pulmonary Disease	11	9	9	4	10	7	13	12	15	10
Accidents	10	9	11	12	7	9	16	13	(D)	16
Alzheimer's	2	1	2	6	5	6	6	(D)	10	(D)
Diabetes	3	1	1	2	2	3	4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pneumonia & Influenza	4	4	5	1	3	2	2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Cirrhosis	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Suicide	7	6	3	5	2	5	2	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other causes	40	37	33	47	41	30	36	56	63	66

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.

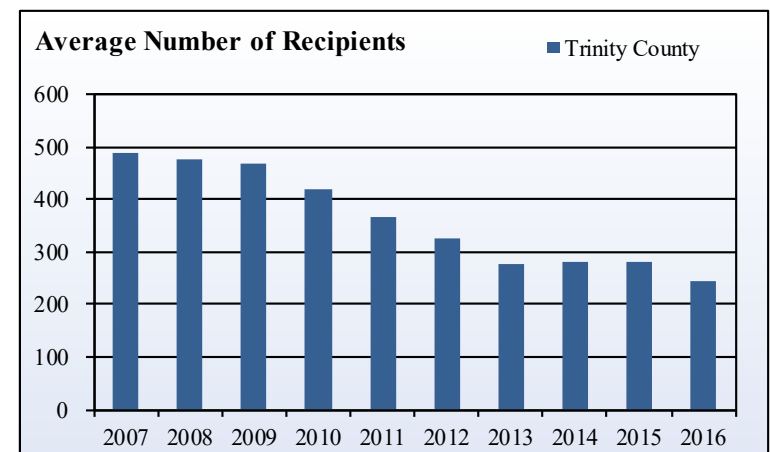
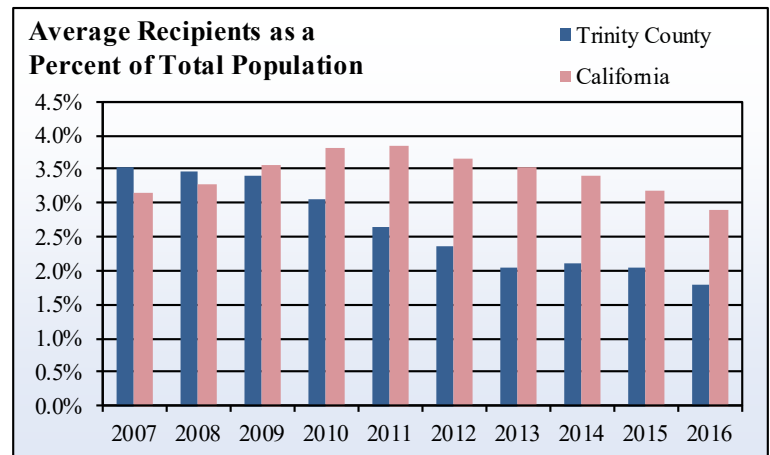
The number of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Trinity County declined significantly between 2007 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWORKs per capita in Trinity County remained roughly equivalent to the statewide average between 2007 and 2009, before falling and remaining below the statewide average from 2010-2016.



TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Trinity County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	487	3.5%	3.1%
2008	477	3.5%	3.3%
2009	470	3.4%	3.6%
2010	420	3.0%	3.8%
2011	367	2.7%	3.9%
2012	325	2.4%	3.6%
2013	275	2.0%	3.5%
2014	283	2.1%	3.4%
2015	279	2.0%	3.2%
2016	244	1.8%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services



Medi-Cal Caseload

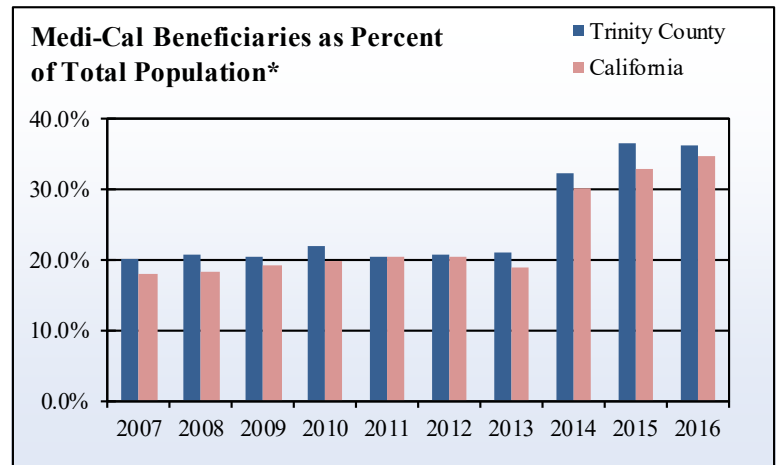
What is it?

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 Trinity County nearly doubled, seeing its greatest increase of over 11 percent in 2014. Trinity County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California. The significant increases in the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in 2014, which occurred across California and within many counties, correlate with the first year of enrollment for health care benefits under the Affordable Care Act.



Medi-Cal Users, Trinity County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Total Population*	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	2,778	20.1%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	2,856	20.8%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	2,823	20.5%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	3,017	21.8%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	2,825	20.6%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	2,854	20.8%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	2,821	21.1%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	4,344	32.4%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	5,023	36.7%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	4,954	36.2%	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

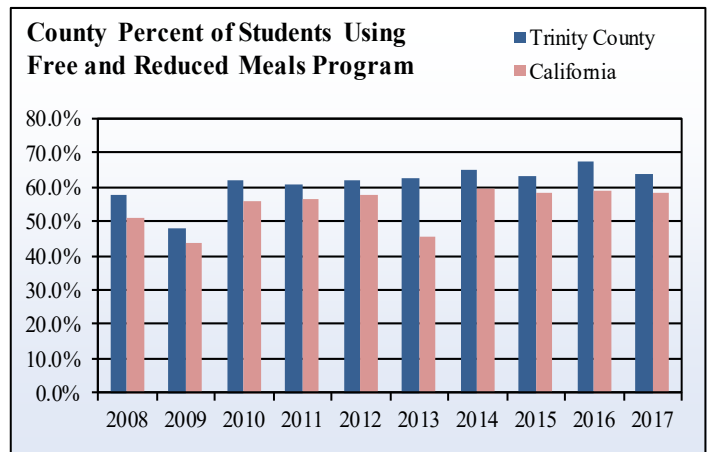
What is it?

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 Trinity County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs experienced year-to-year fluctuations but overall growth between 2008 and 2017. Trinity County consistently maintained a higher percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average. In 2013, when California witnessed a 10 percent drop in enrollment, enrollment in Trinity County actually increased slightly.



School Free and Reduced Meals, Trinity County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	1,060	1,841	57.6%	51.2%
2009	865	1,797	48.1%	44.0%
2010	1,088	1,753	62.1%	55.9%
2011	1,044	1,712	61.0%	56.7%
2012	1,004	1,612	62.3%	57.5%
2013	1,017	1,622	62.7%	45.5%
2014	1,021	1,577	64.7%	59.4%
2015	959	1,517	63.2%	58.6%
2016	1,020	1,509	67.6%	58.9%
2017	1,056	1,652	63.9%	58.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Educational Attainment

What is it?

Educational attainment is the highest degree earned or amount of schooling completed for all county residents aged 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.

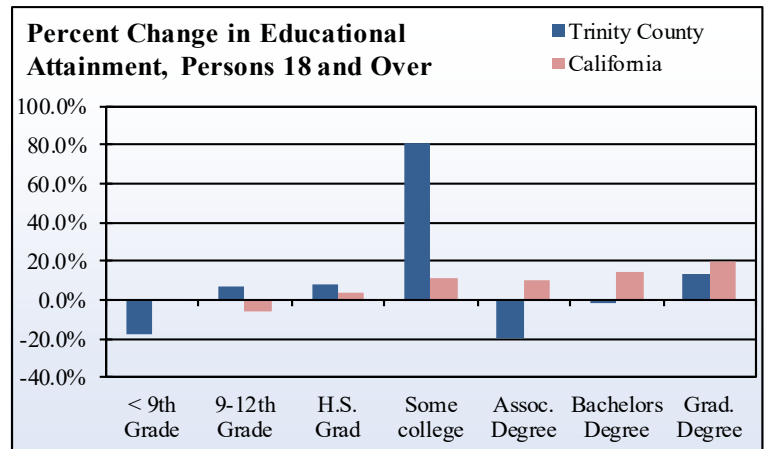
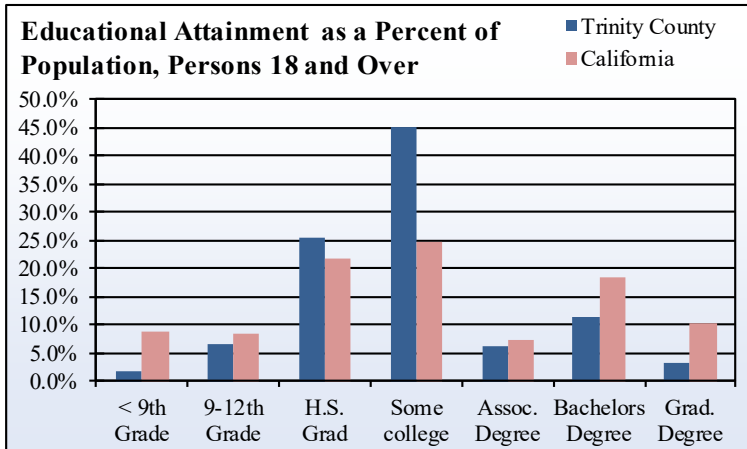
When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Trinity County had an exceptionally high percentage of high school graduates and adults who were actively pursuing or had completed some college education. Between 2010 and 2016, the county experienced significant increases in the number of residents with some higher education and in the number of residents with graduate or professional degrees.



Educational Attainment, Trinity County

Educational Attainment	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	282	233	1.7%	8.8%	-17.4%	0.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	869	930	6.6%	8.5%	7.0%	-5.7%
High school graduate or equivalent	3,313	3,594	25.5%	21.7%	8.5%	3.4%
Some college, no degree	3,517	6,376	45.2%	24.6%	81.3%	11.5%
Associate's degree	1,073	865	6.1%	7.4%	-19.4%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	1,624	1,620	11.5%	18.6%	-0.2%	14.2%
Graduate or professional degree	415	473	3.4%	10.4%	14.0%	19.4%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	11,093	14,091	100.0%	100.0%	27.0%	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 dividing by the total number of high school graduates for the current year.

How is it used?

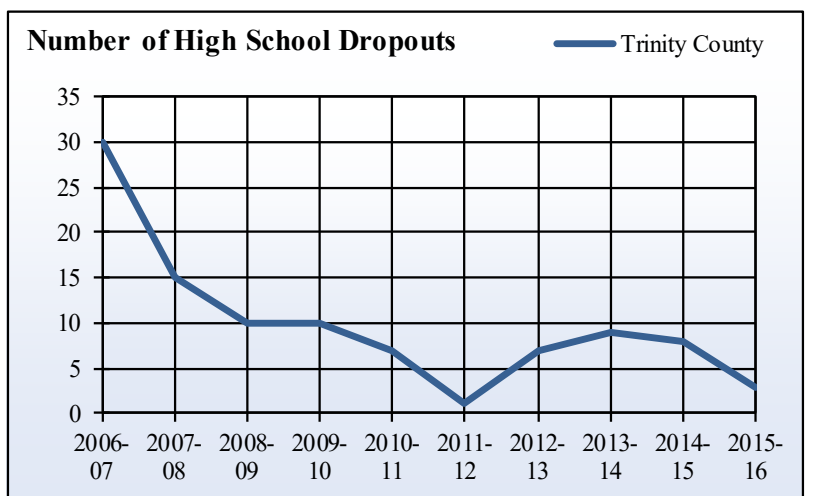
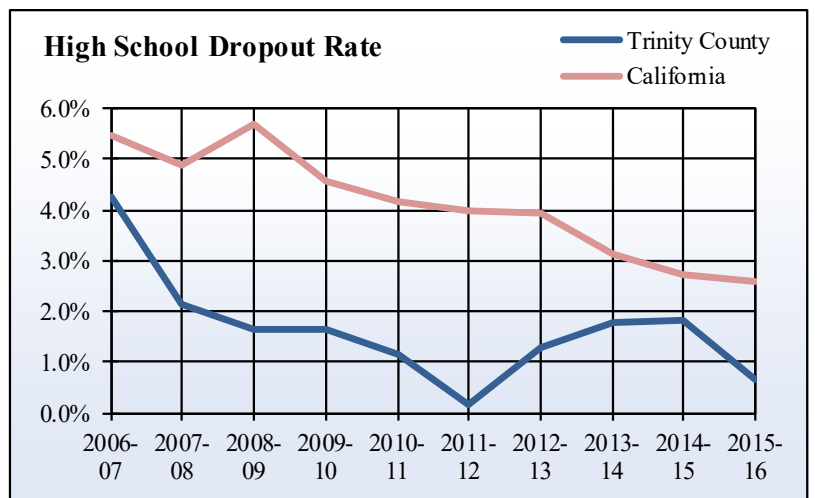
Data on high school dropouts indicate the capacity of county school systems to provide youth with a basic level of education and workforce training. Lower dropout rates are generally correlated with lower poverty rates and higher income levels, since employers frequently require a high school degree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

Trinity 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 Trinity County declined between 2006 and 2016. Trinity County saw its lowest high school dropout rates of 0.2 percent in the 2011-2012 school year.

High School Dropouts, Trinity County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	30	4.3%	5.5%
2007-08	15	2.1%	4.9%
2008-09	10	1.6%	5.7%
2009-10	10	1.7%	4.6%
2010-11	7	1.2%	4.2%
2011-12	1	0.2%	4.0%
2012-13	7	1.3%	3.9%
2013-14	9	1.8%	3.1%
2014-15	8	1.8%	2.8%
2015-16	3	0.7%	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.

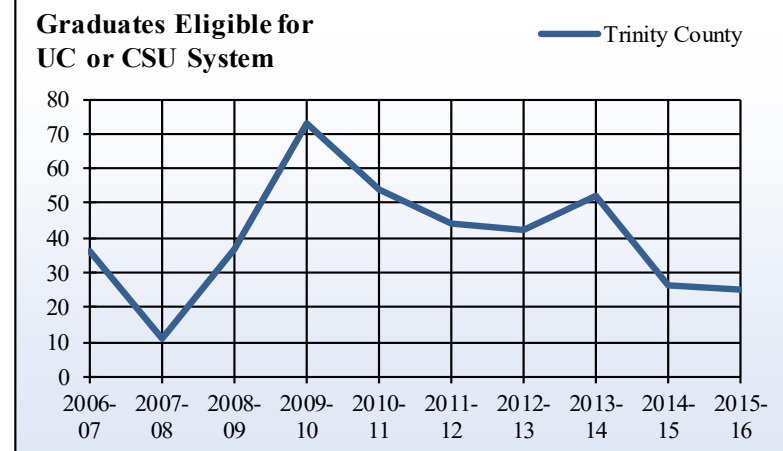
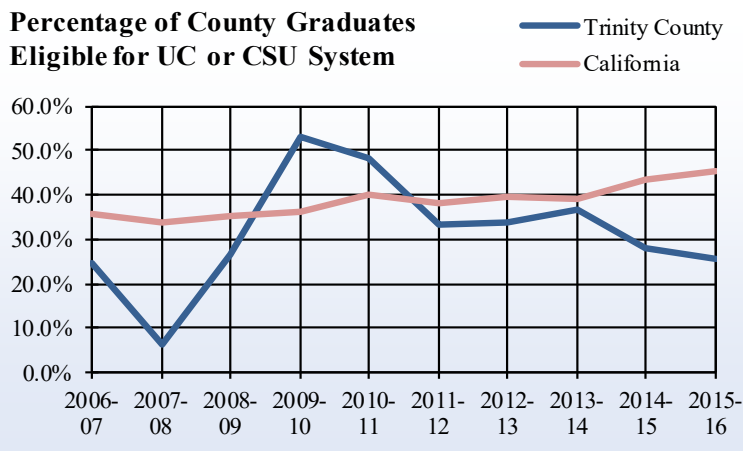
Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of Trinity County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems fluctuated markedly, peaking during the 2009-2010 school year and reaching its lowest point during the 2007-2008 school year. These seemingly extreme year-to-year fluctuations are magnified by Trinity County's small school system and relatively low student population. The percentage of Trinity County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained lower than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016, with the exceptions of the 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 school years.



Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Trinity County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Number	Trinity County	California
2006-07	36	24.8%	35.5%
2007-08	11	6.4%	33.9%
2008-09	37	26.6%	35.3%
2009-10	73	53.3%	36.3%
2010-11	54	48.2%	40.3%
2011-12	44	33.3%	38.3%
2012-13	42	33.9%	39.4%
2013-14	52	36.6%	39.0%
2014-15	26	28.0%	43.4%
2015-16	25	25.8%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education



Average SAT Scores

What is it?

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

How is it used?

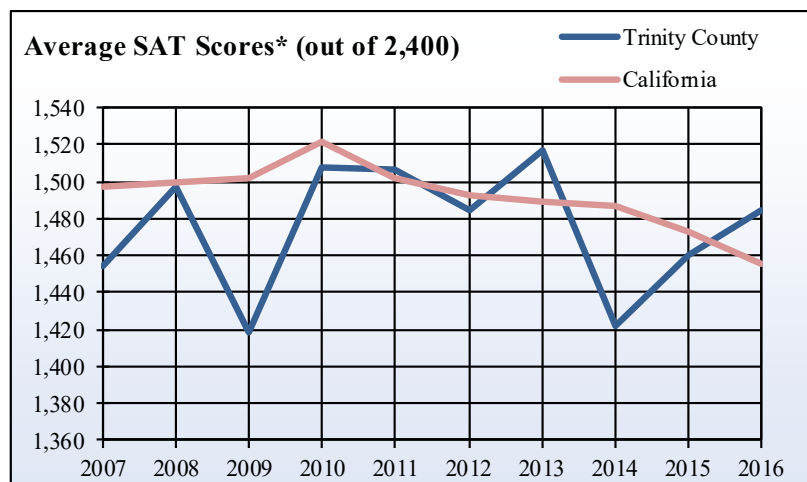
SAT scores are usually treated as an indicator of academic performance and college readiness for children in local schools except where exceptionally low or high percentages of students took the test. Because scores are standardized, test results provide a baseline for comparing student performance across 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 Trinity County fluctuated markedly between 2006 and 2016, peaking in the 2012-2013 school year. SAT scores in Trinity County exceeded the statewide average in 2010-2011, 2012-2013 and 2015-2016.

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

Year	Trinity County		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	30.4%	1,454	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	30.3%	1,497	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	30.5%	1,418	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	42.0%	1,508	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	39.4%	1,506	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	41.0%	1,485	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	38.6%	1,517	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	40.2%	1,422	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	30.7%	1,460	42.4%	1,473
2015-16	29.0%	1,484	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.



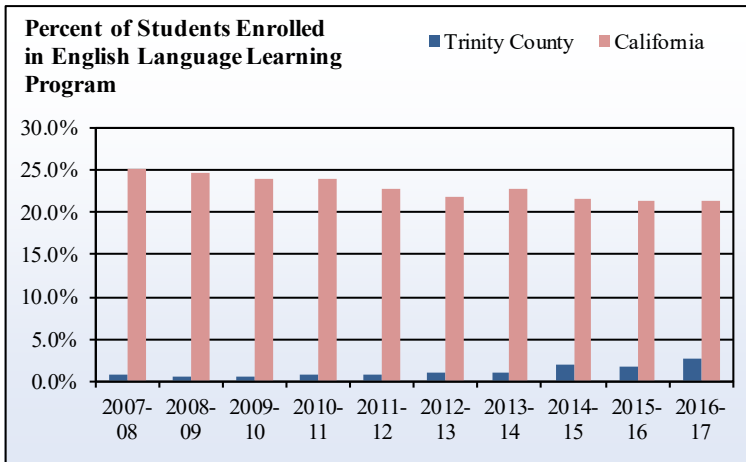
English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

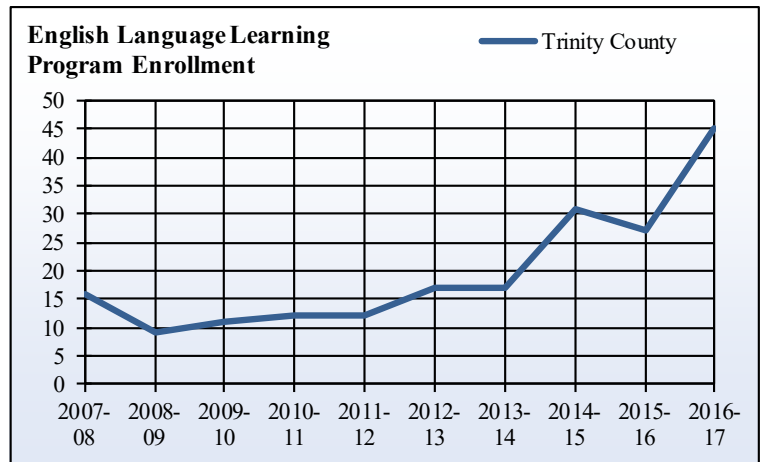
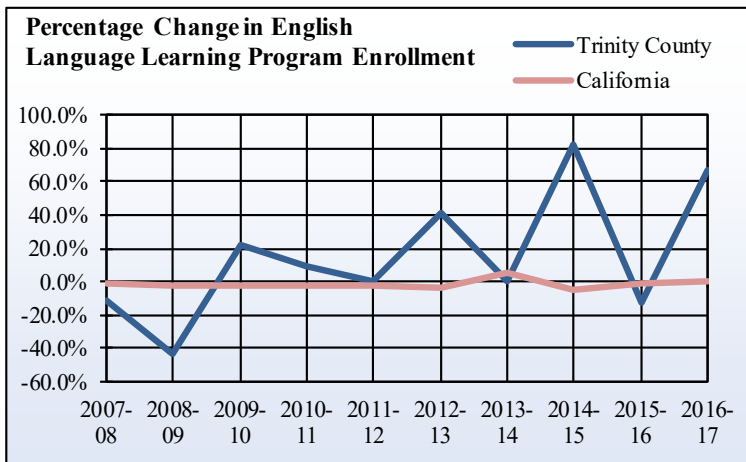
This indicator provides data on the number of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs, which were previously referred to as “English as a second language” (ESL) programs. The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment based on annual reports from individual school 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 Trinity County fluctuated between 2007 and 2017. Overall, ELL enrollment in Trinity County rose by 29 students between 2007 and 2017. ELL enrollment in Trinity County was at its highest in the 2016-2017 school year, and its lowest in the 2008-2009 school year. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2017, the percentage of Trinity County students enrolled in ELL programs was far lower than the statewide average.



English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Trinity County

Year	Trinity County			California
	Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L. Students
2007-08	16	-11.1%	1,841	0.9%
2008-09	9	-43.8%	1,797	0.5%
2009-10	11	22.2%	1,753	0.6%
2010-11	12	9.1%	1,712	0.7%
2011-12	12	0.0%	1,657	0.7%
2012-13	17	41.7%	1,622	1.0%
2013-14	17	0.0%	1,577	1.1%
2014-15	31	82.4%	1,517	2.0%
2015-16	27	-12.9%	1,509	1.8%
2016-17	45	66.7%	1,652	2.7%

Source: California Department of Education

Crime Rates

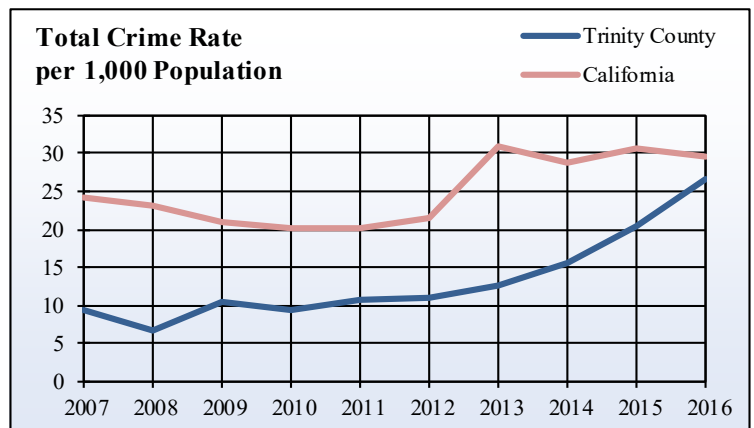
What is it?

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

Trinity County's crime rate fluctuated between 2007 and 2016 but ultimately rose substantially by 2016, driven primarily by an uptick in property crimes. Trinity County's crime rate was at its highest point during this ten-year period in 2016. Nonetheless, the county's crime rate consistently remained lower than the statewide crime rate from 2007-2016.



Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Trinity County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	7.9	18.8	1.4	5.3	9.3	24.1
2008	5.1	18.0	1.6	5.1	6.7	23.0
2009	8.9	16.2	1.6	4.7	10.5	20.9
2010	7.0	15.8	2.5	4.4	9.5	20.2
2011	8.4	15.9	2.5	4.2	10.8	20.0
2012	9.5	17.2	1.5	4.3	11.0	21.5
2013	10.3	26.8	2.2	4.0	12.6	30.8
2014	13.0	24.8	2.5	4.0	15.5	28.7
2015	17.8	26.3	2.5	4.3	20.3	30.6
2016	21.9	25.5	4.8	4.2	26.7	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Property Crimes, Trinity County

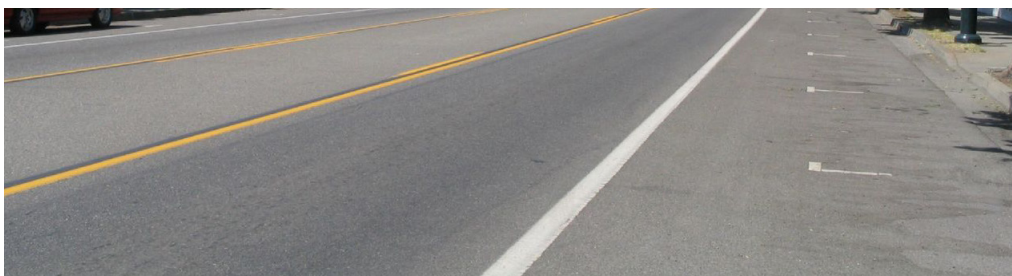
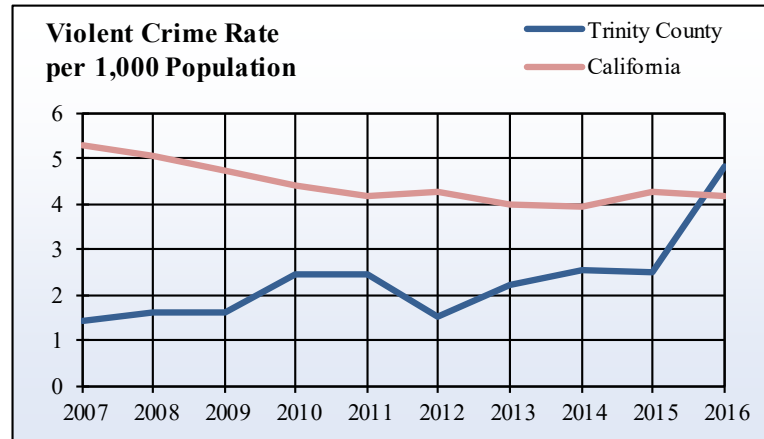
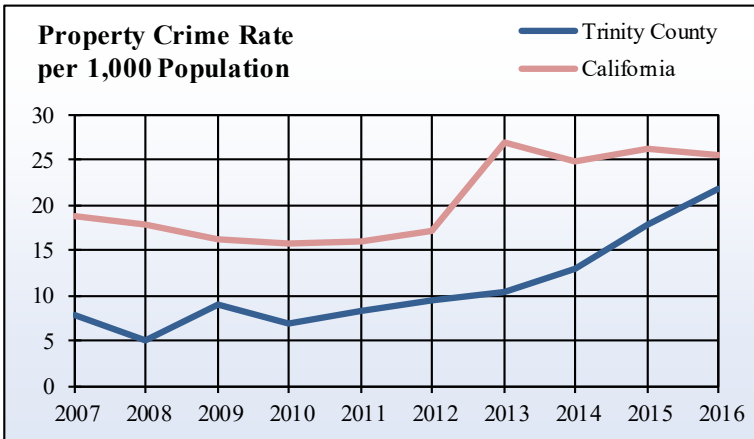
Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over \$400	Total
2007	71	26	12	109
2008	37	20	13	70
2009	60	26	37	123
2010	33	33	31	97
2011	65	34	17	116
2012	81	24	25	130
2013	48	28	26	102
2014	56	19	41	116
2015	96	57	46	199
2016	101	60	60	221

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, Trinity County

Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2007	1	0	5	14	20
2008	0	1	2	19	22
2009	0	0	3	19	22
2010	0	4	3	27	34
2011	3	5	1	25	34
2012	4	3	1	13	21
2013	1	1	5	23	30
2014	3	3	6	22	34
2015	1	6	5	22	34
2016	3	3	6	54	66

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Voter Registration and Participation

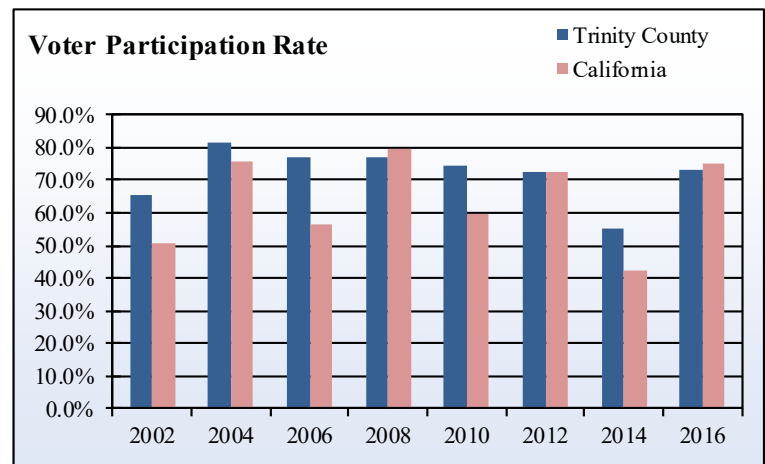
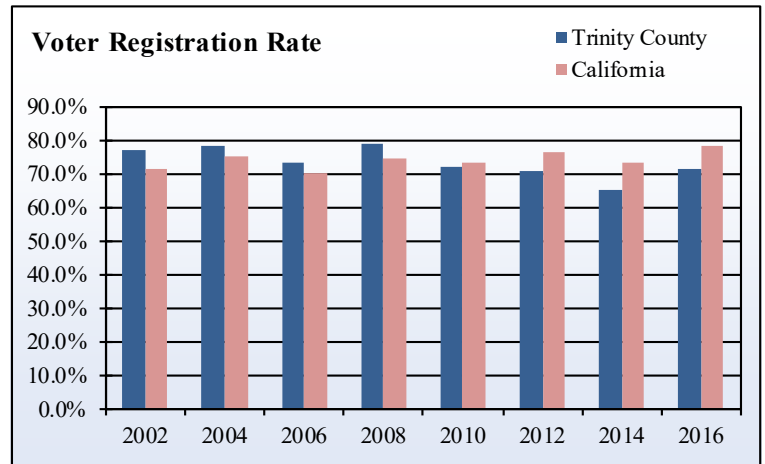
What is it?

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 Trinity County fluctuated but declined overall from 2002-2016. Trinity County experienced a greater percentage of voter participation between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average, with the exceptions of 2008, 2012 and 2016. Both Trinity County and California as a whole experienced sizeable decreases in voter participation in 2014.



Voter Participation in General Elections, Trinity County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	10,061	7,717	5,072	76.7%	65.7%
2004	10,358	8,074	6,579	77.9%	81.5%
2006	10,772	7,899	6,073	73.3%	76.9%
2008	10,665	8,397	6,482	78.7%	77.2%
2010	10,650	7,642	5,712	71.8%	74.7%
2012	11,343	8,046	5,814	70.9%	72.3%
2014	11,089	7,213	4,003	65.0%	55.5%
2016	11,312	8,079	5,921	71.4%	73.3%

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 and timber are small but important parts of Trinity County's economy, employing nearly 5 percent of the county's workforce in 2016. Agricultural jobs increased over the past ten years from 163 jobs in 2007 to 234 jobs in 2016. Trinity County's energy and utilities sector was smaller than that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation. Trinity County's construction sector was slightly larger than average when compared to other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation, but also experienced similar job declines. Construction jobs declined by 18 percent over the past ten years, from 376 in 2007 to 307 in 2016. Manufacturing and travel/recreation jobs in Trinity County experienced little overall change between 2007 and 2016, while retail jobs in Trinity County experienced an overall increase. The government, retail, and travel/recreation sectors each accounted for proportionally larger sections of Trinity County's job market when compared to statewide averages; however, the number of government jobs in the county experienced significant declines in recent years.

Agricultural earnings actually trended negative between 2007 and 2016. "Negative earnings" can happen when reported proprietors' incomes are less than the total amount of wages paid to employees in the industry. Energy and utilities earnings in the county have remained more stable, moving between \$500,000 and \$700,000 between 2008 and 2016. Construction earnings have grown by nearly 35 percent during the ten-year period, from \$12 million in 2007 to \$16.2 million in 2016. Trinity County's manufacturing sector experienced dramatic fluctuations and greater overall growth in earnings, while earnings from the travel/recreation sector in Trinity County remained mostly static. Retail earnings in Trinity County increased significantly between 2007 and 2016, while earnings within the government sector experienced a slight decline.



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Agriculture Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Agriculture and timber are small but important parts of Trinity County's economy, employing nearly 5 percent of the county's workforce in 2016. While jobs have increased overall over the past ten years from 163 jobs in 2007 to 234 jobs in 2016, earnings have actually trended negative in recent years. "Negative earnings" can happen when reported proprietors' incomes are less than the total amount of wages paid to employees in the industry. The presence of the cannabis industry in Trinity County may be contributing to under-reporting of proprietors' incomes.

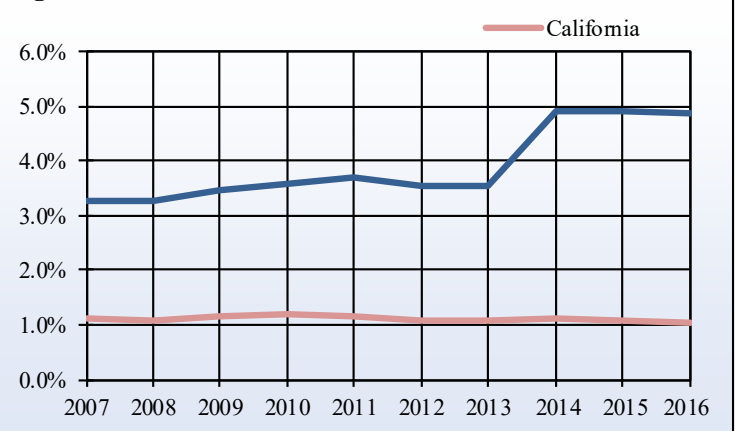


Agriculture Jobs, Trinity County

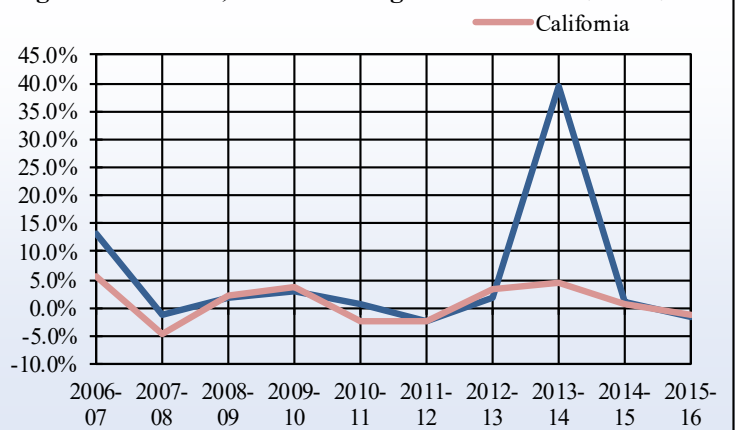
Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	163	3.3%	1.1%	13.2%	5.7%
2008	161	3.3%	1.1%	-1.2%	-4.9%
2009	164	3.5%	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%
2010	169	3.6%	1.2%	3.0%	3.7%
2011	170	3.7%	1.1%	0.6%	-2.5%
2012	166	3.6%	1.1%	-2.4%	-2.6%
2013	169	3.5%	1.1%	1.8%	3.2%
2014	236	4.9%	1.1%	39.6%	4.6%
2015	238	4.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%
2016	234	4.9%	1.0%	-1.7%	-1.4%

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

Agriculture Jobs, Percent of Total



Agriculture Jobs, 1-Year Change



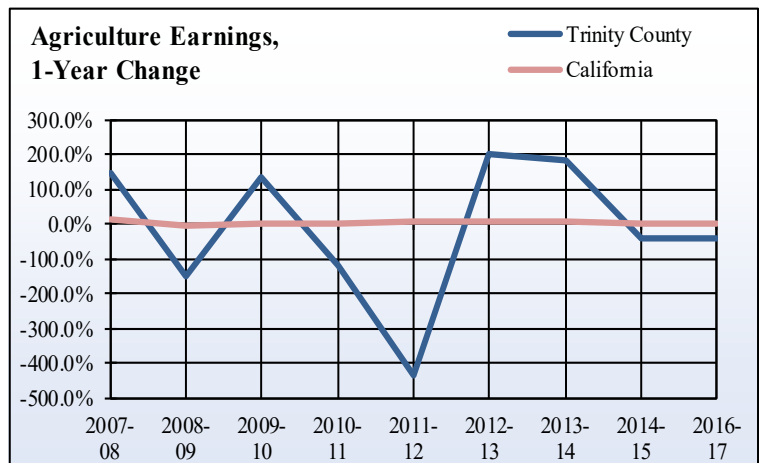
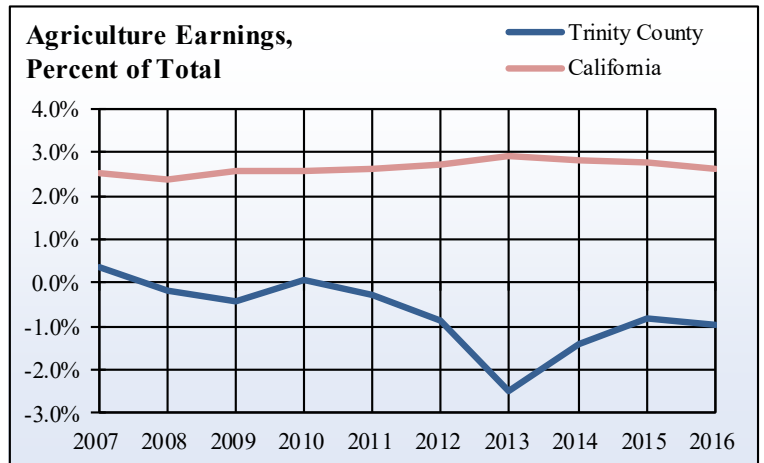
Agriculture Earnings



Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 583	0.4 %	2.5%	149.1%	12.1%
2008	- \$ 289	- 0.2 %	2.4%	-149.6%	-6.4%
2009	- \$ 676	- 0.4 %	2.6%	133.9%	3.4%
2010	\$ 147	0.1 %	2.6%	-121.7%	3.1%
2011	- \$ 495	- 0.3 %	2.6%	-436.7%	8.1%
2012	- \$ 1,491	- 0.9 %	2.7%	201.2%	9.9%
2013	- \$ 4,200	- 2.5 %	2.9%	181.7%	9.5%
2014	- \$ 2,428	- 1.4 %	2.8%	-42.2%	2.0%
2015	- \$ 1,472	- 0.8 %	2.8%	-39.4%	4.6%
2016	- \$ 1,796	- 0.9 %	2.6%	22.0%	-0.7%

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



Energy and Utilities Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

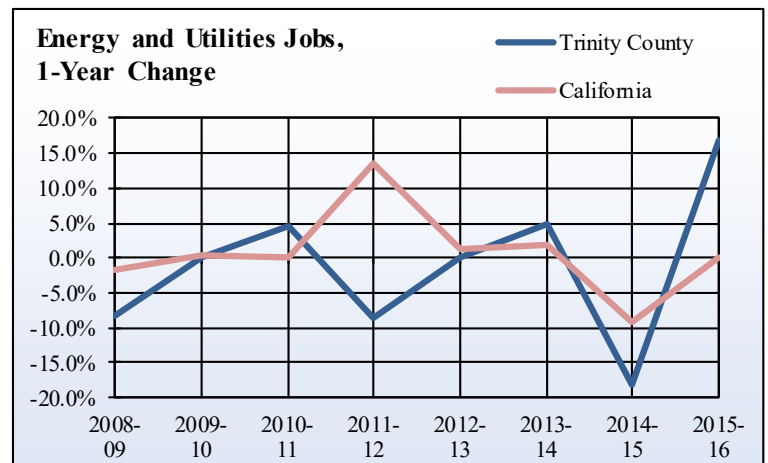
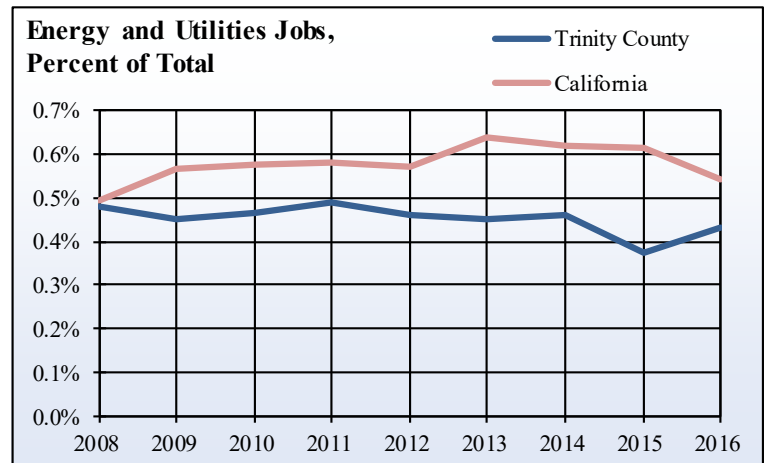
Trinity County has a utilities and energy sector that is smaller than that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation. The number of jobs in the sector declined slightly over the previous ten-year period, from 24 in 2007 to 21 in 2016. Utilities and energy earnings in the county have remained more stable, moving between \$500,000 and \$700,000 between 2008 and 2016.

Energy and Utilities Jobs, Trinity 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	24	0.5%	0.5%	n/a	12.6%
2009	22	0.4%	0.6%	-8.3%	-1.8%
2010	22	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
2011	23	0.5%	0.6%	4.5%	0.1%
2012	21	0.5%	0.6%	-8.7%	13.5%
2013	21	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
2014	22	0.5%	0.6%	4.8%	1.7%
2015	18	0.4%	0.6%	-18.2%	-9.3%
2016	21	0.4%	0.5%	16.7%	0.0%

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

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



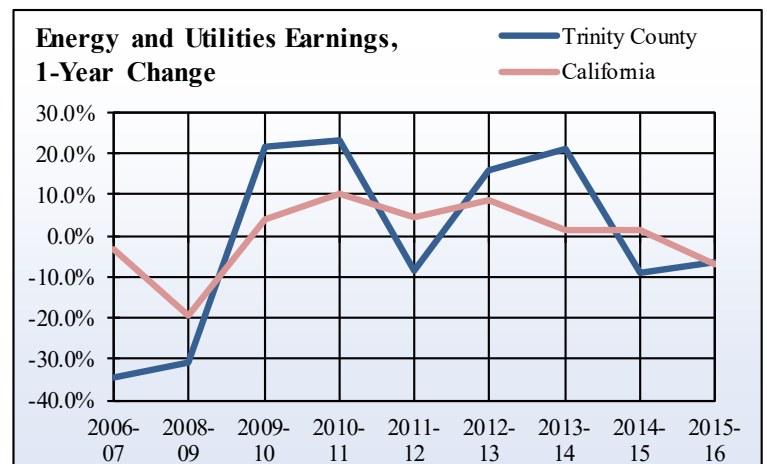
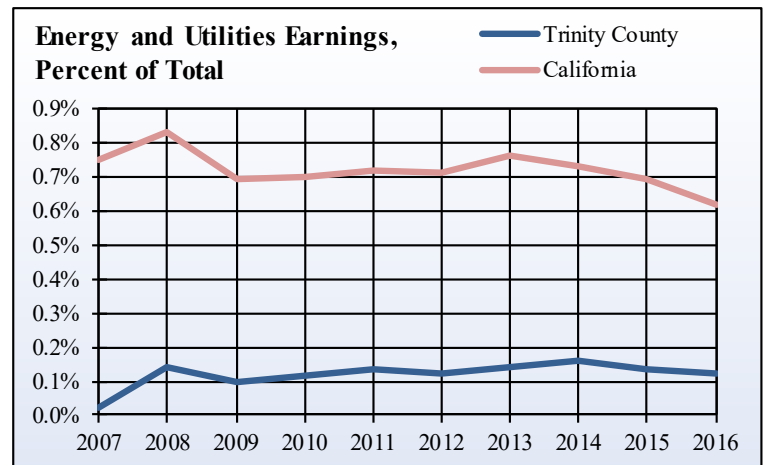
Energy and Utilities Earnings



Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 82	0.0%	0.7%	-34.4%	-3.2%
2008	\$ 524	0.1%	0.8%	539.0%	13.0%
2009	\$ 363	0.1%	0.7%	-30.7%	-19.3%
2010	\$ 441	0.1%	0.7%	21.5%	3.9%
2011	\$ 543	0.1%	0.7%	23.1%	10.5%
2012	\$ 496	0.1%	0.7%	-8.7%	4.8%
2013	\$ 575	0.1%	0.8%	15.9%	8.7%
2014	\$ 696	0.2%	0.7%	21.0%	1.5%
2015	\$ 633	0.1%	0.7%	-9.1%	1.5%
2016	\$ 591	0.1%	0.6%	-6.6%	-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.

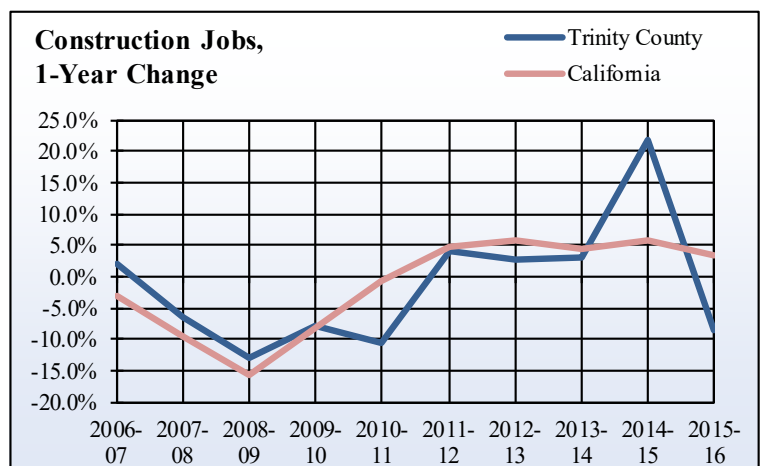
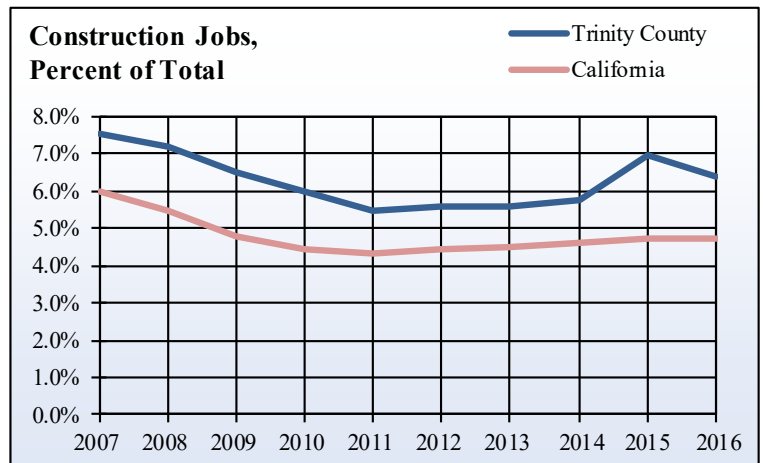
Trinity County has a construction sector that is slightly larger than average when compared to other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation, but has experienced similar job declines. Construction jobs have declined by 18 percent over the past ten years, from 376 in 2007 to 307 in 2016. Conversely, construction earnings have grown by nearly 35 percent during the period, from \$12 million in 2007 to \$16.2 million in 2016.



Construction Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	376	7.5%	6.0%	1.9%	-3.2%
2008	351	7.2%	5.5%	-6.6%	-9.6%
2009	305	6.5%	4.8%	-13.1%	-15.6%
2010	281	6.0%	4.4%	-7.9%	-8.1%
2011	251	5.5%	4.3%	-10.7%	-0.6%
2012	261	5.6%	4.4%	4.0%	4.9%
2013	268	5.6%	4.5%	2.7%	6.0%
2014	276	5.7%	4.6%	3.0%	4.4%
2015	336	6.9%	4.7%	21.7%	5.8%
2016	307	6.4%	4.7%	-8.6%	3.3%

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



Construction Earnings

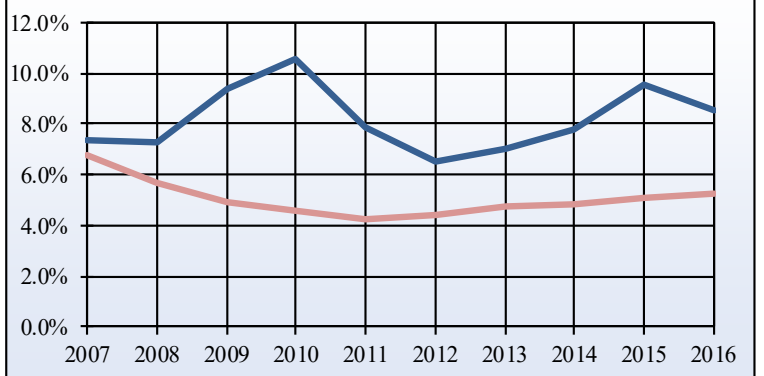


Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

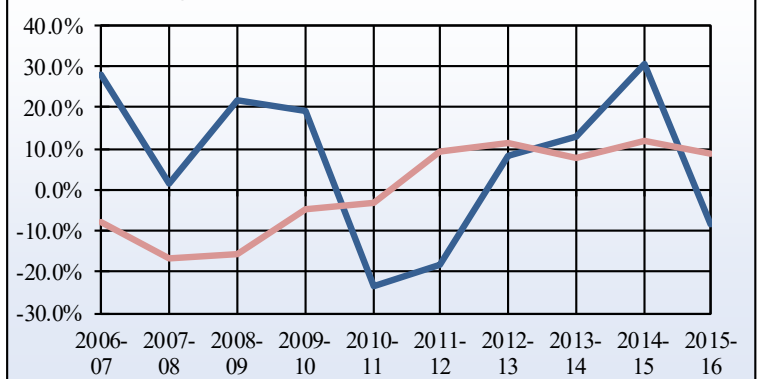
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$12,015	7.4%	6.8%	28.1%	-7.7%
2008	\$12,173	7.3%	5.6%	1.3%	-16.7%
2009	\$14,832	9.4%	5.0%	21.8%	-15.5%
2010	\$17,712	10.6%	4.6%	19.4%	-4.5%
2011	\$13,537	7.8%	4.2%	-23.6%	-3.0%
2012	\$11,039	6.5%	4.4%	-18.5%	9.3%
2013	\$11,949	7.1%	4.7%	8.2%	11.2%
2014	\$13,529	7.8%	4.9%	13.2%	7.8%
2015	\$17,687	9.6%	5.1%	30.7%	11.8%
2016	\$16,216	8.6%	5.3%	-8.3%	8.6%

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

Construction Earnings, Percent of Total



Construction Earnings, 1-Year Change



Manufacturing Jobs

What is it?

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

Manufacturing jobs in Trinity County experienced significant fluctuations but little overall change between 2007 and 2016. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2016, manufacturing jobs in Trinity County made up a slightly smaller portion of the county's jobs when compared to the statewide average, with the exception of 2016. Manufacturing earnings in Trinity County experienced more dramatic fluctuations and greater overall growth than manufacturing jobs.

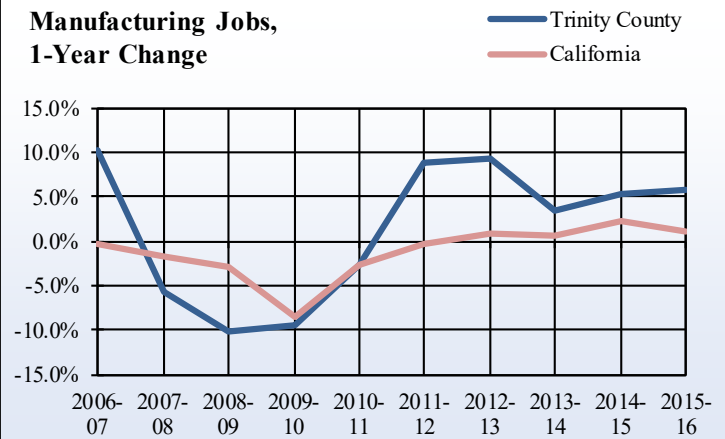


Manufacturing Jobs, Trinity County

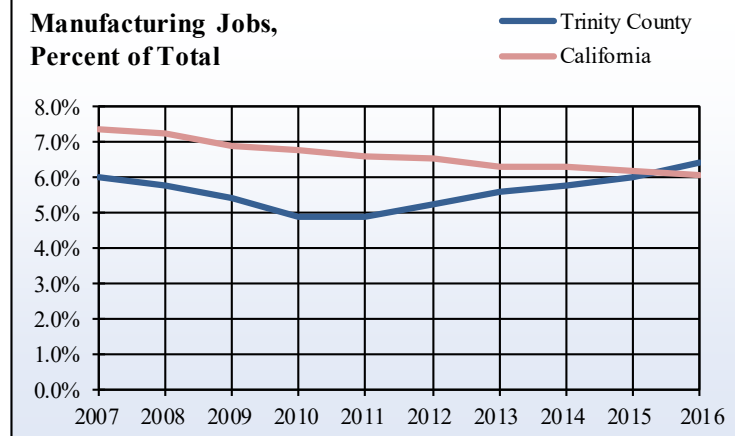
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	301	6.0%	7.4%	10.3%	-0.4%
2008	284	5.8%	7.3%	-5.6%	-1.8%
2009	255	5.4%	6.9%	-10.2%	-3.0%
2010	231	4.9%	6.8%	-9.4%	-8.4%
2011	225	4.9%	6.6%	-2.6%	-2.7%
2012	245	5.3%	6.5%	8.9%	-0.3%
2013	268	5.6%	6.3%	9.4%	0.8%
2014	277	5.8%	6.3%	3.4%	0.6%
2015	292	6.0%	6.2%	5.4%	2.3%
2016	309	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	1.1%

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

Manufacturing Jobs, 1-Year Change



Manufacturing Jobs, Percent of Total

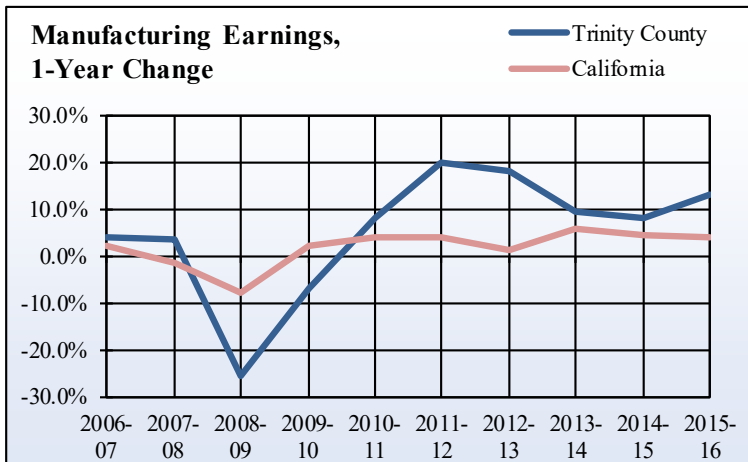
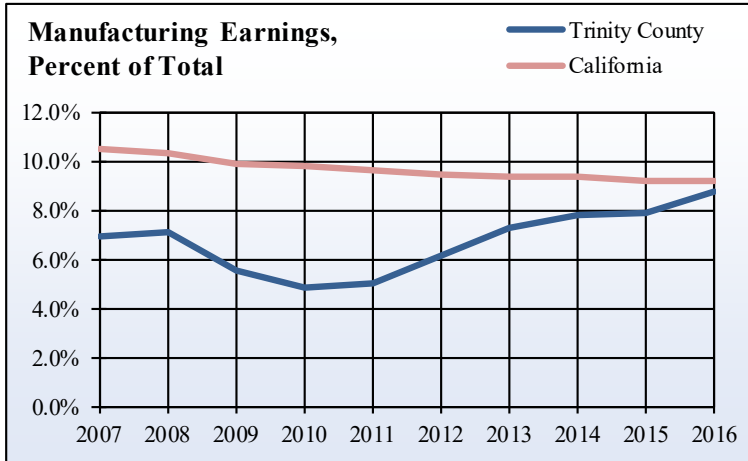


Manufacturing Earnings

Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$11,361	7.0%	10.5%	4.1%	2.0%
2008	\$11,764	7.1%	10.3%	3.5%	-1.6%
2009	\$8,726	5.5%	9.9%	-25.8%	-7.9%
2010	\$8,108	4.8%	9.8%	-7.1%	1.9%
2011	\$8,755	5.1%	9.6%	8.0%	3.8%
2012	\$10,493	6.2%	9.5%	19.9%	4.0%
2013	\$12,382	7.3%	9.3%	18.0%	1.1%
2014	\$13,546	7.8%	9.4%	9.4%	5.7%
2015	\$14,604	7.9%	9.2%	7.8%	4.6%
2016	\$16,520	8.7%	9.2%	13.1%	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?

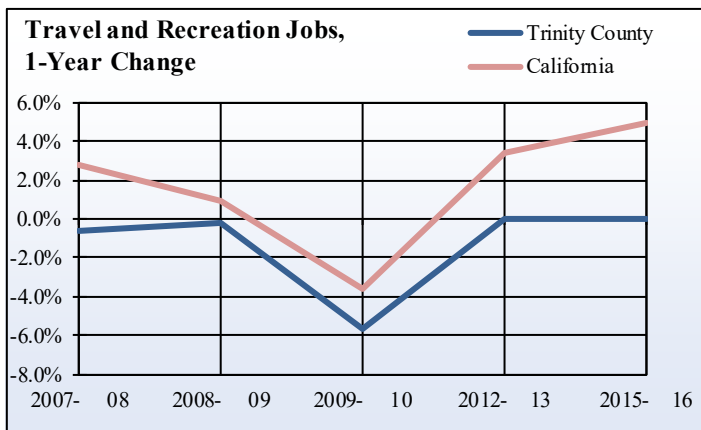
Visitor-serving industries are often an important economic base industry because they attract spending from outside of the area. This makes travel and recreation industry performance an important local economic indicator. Because the industry is generally dependent on others' discretionary income levels, 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, Trinity County experienced little change in the number of travel/recreation jobs. Travel/recreation jobs made up a moderately larger percent of the total number jobs in Trinity County when compared to the statewide average. Travel/recreation earnings in Trinity County also experienced little change between 2007 and 2016. Unfortunately, jobs and earnings data are unavailable for 2011 and 2014 due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	596	11.9%	9.3%	-0.7%	2.8%
2008	595	12.2%	9.5%	-0.2%	0.9%
2009	561	11.9%	9.6%	-5.7%	-3.6%
2010	536	11.4%	9.7%	-4.5%	0.5%
2011	(D)	n/a	9.7%	n/a	2.5%
2012	403	8.6%	9.9%	n/a	3.4%
2013	542	11.3%	9.9%	34.5%	4.5%
2014	(D)	n/a	10.0%	n/a	4.0%
2015	542	11.2%	10.2%	n/a	4.9%
2016	537	11.2%	10.3%	-0.9%	3.1%

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



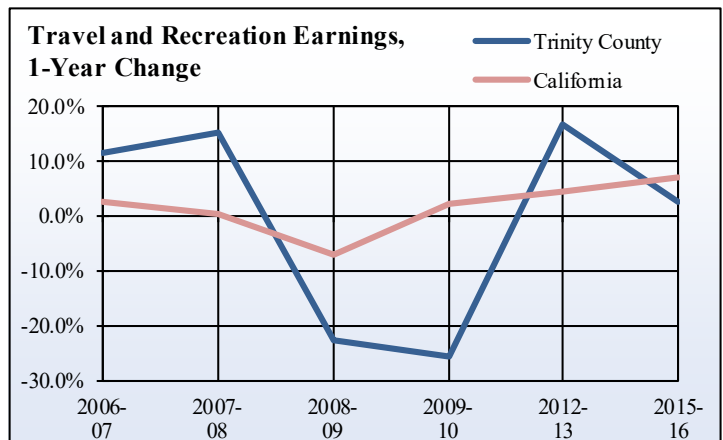
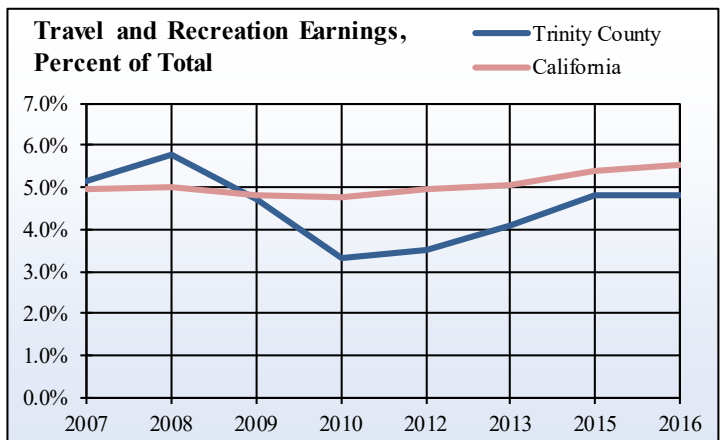
Travel and Recreation Earnings



Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 8,363	5.1%	5.0%	11.6%	2.5%
2008	\$ 9,637	5.8%	5.0%	15.2%	0.4%
2009	\$ 7,446	4.7%	4.8%	-22.7%	-7.2%
2010	\$ 5,529	3.3%	4.8%	-25.7%	2.1%
2011	(D)	n/a	4.8%	n/a	6.4%
2012	\$ 5,962	3.5%	5.0%	n/a	8.8%
2013	\$ 6,964	4.1%	5.0%	16.8%	4.3%
2014	(D)	n/a	5.3%	n/a	10.6%
2015	\$ 8,866	4.8%	5.4%	n/a	8.5%
2016	\$ 9,093	4.8%	5.5%	2.6%	7.0%

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



Retail Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

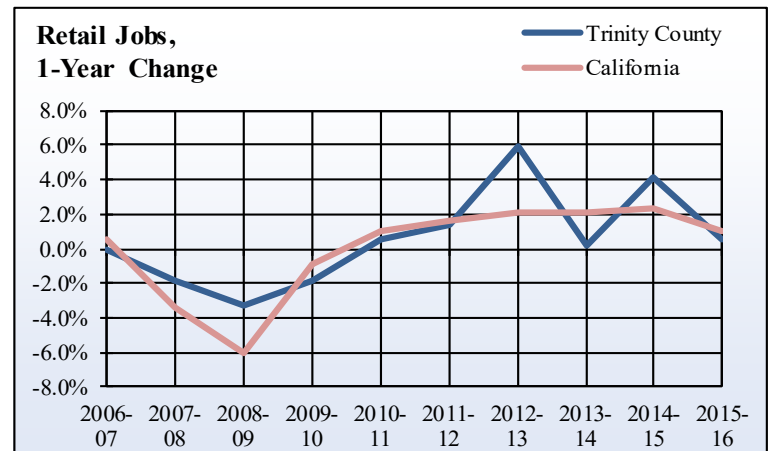
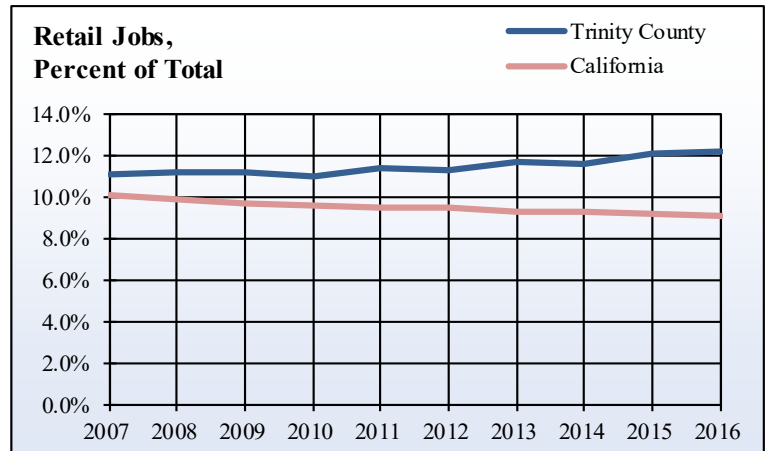
Between 2007 and 2016, retail jobs fluctuated but ultimately increased in Trinity County. Retail jobs made up a slightly larger percent of the total number jobs in Trinity County when compared to the statewide average. Retail earnings in Trinity County increased significantly between 2007 and 2016.



Retail Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	556	11.1%	10.1%	0.0%	0.5%
2008	546	11.2%	9.9%	-1.8%	-3.3%
2009	528	11.2%	9.6%	-3.3%	-6.1%
2010	518	11.0%	9.6%	-1.9%	-0.8%
2011	521	11.4%	9.5%	0.6%	1.0%
2012	528	11.3%	9.5%	1.3%	1.6%
2013	559	11.7%	9.3%	5.9%	2.1%
2014	560	11.6%	9.2%	0.2%	2.1%
2015	583	12.0%	9.2%	4.1%	2.4%
2016	586	12.2%	9.1%	0.5%	1.0%

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

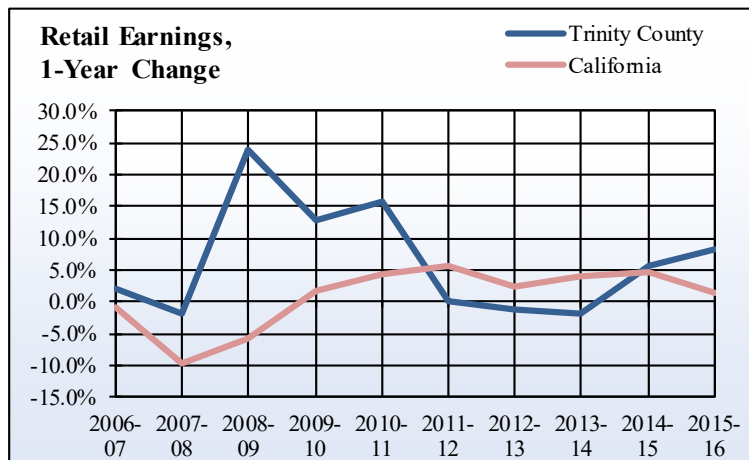
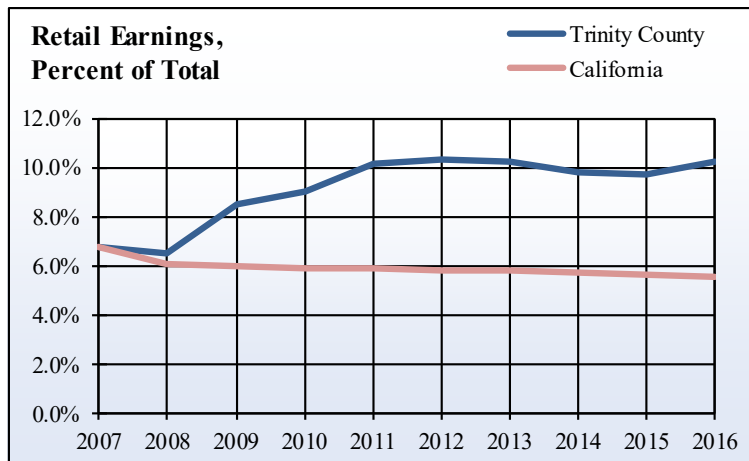


Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 11,065	6.8 %	6.8 %	1.9 %	- 0.9 %
2008	\$ 10,841	6.5 %	6.1 %	- 2.0 %	- 9.7 %
2009	\$ 13,433	8.5 %	6.0 %	23.9 %	- 5.8 %
2010	\$ 15,160	9.0 %	5.9 %	12.9 %	1.8 %
2011	\$ 17,518	10.1 %	5.9 %	15.6 %	4.4 %
2012	\$ 17,506	10.3 %	5.9 %	- 0.1 %	5.6 %
2013	\$ 17,294	10.2 %	5.8 %	- 1.2 %	2.4 %
2014	\$ 16,994	9.8 %	5.8 %	- 1.7 %	4.1 %
2015	\$ 17,929	9.7 %	5.7 %	5.5 %	4.8 %
2016	\$ 19,401	10.2 %	5.5 %	8.2 %	1.5 %

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



Government Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

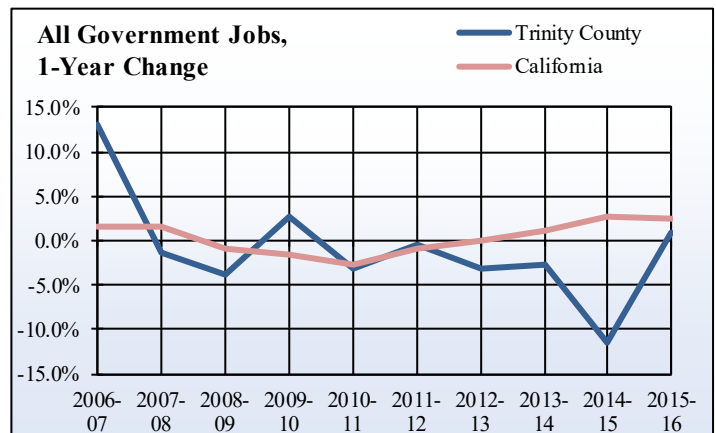
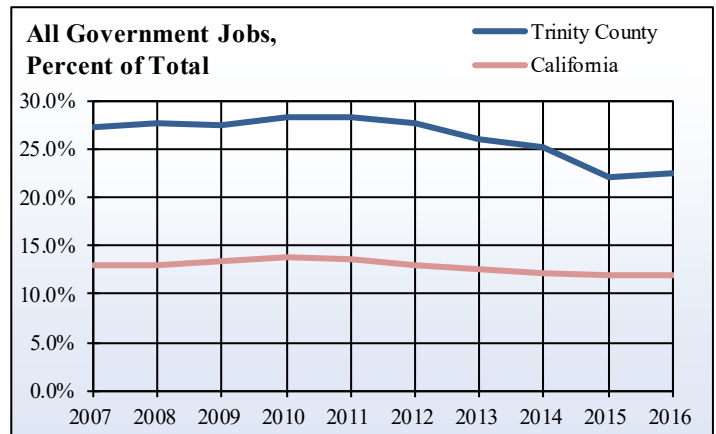
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

Between 2007 and 2016, Trinity County experienced significant declines in the number of government jobs. While the number of government jobs held steady through the recession years, the county saw a steep decline in jobs between 2014 and 2015, when 140 jobs were lost. Government jobs made up a significantly higher 22.2-28.4 percent of the total number of jobs in Trinity County when compared to the statewide average of 11.9-13.7 percent. Government worker earnings in Trinity County also decreased slightly between 2007 and 2016.

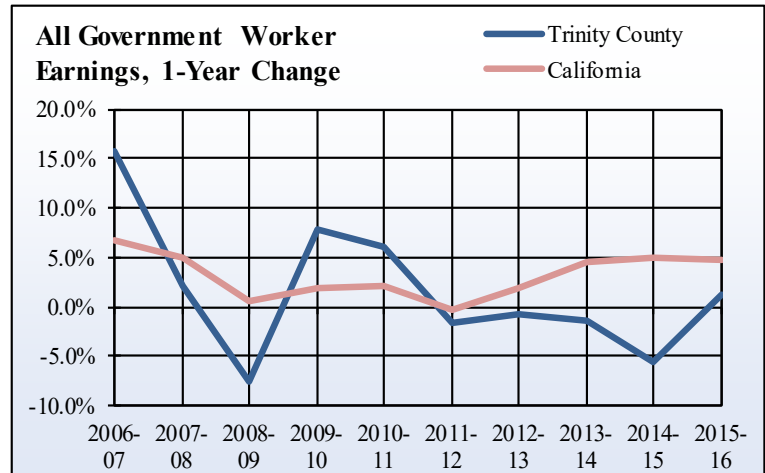
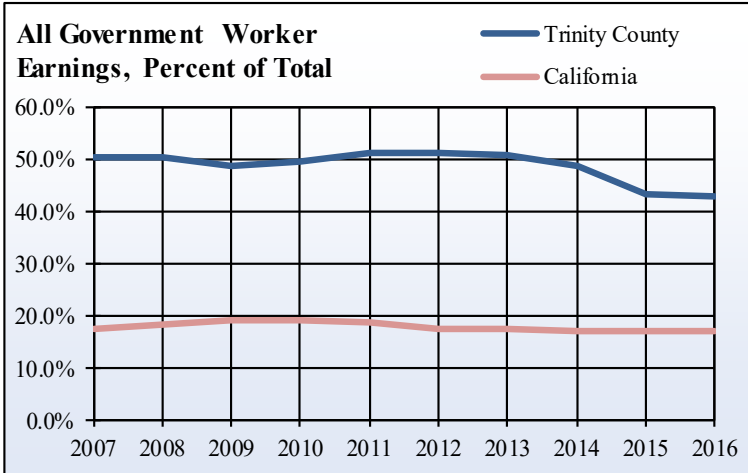
All Government Worker Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,368	27.3%	13.0%	13.2%	1.7%
2008	1,350	27.6%	13.0%	-1.3%	1.5%
2009	1,298	27.5%	13.3%	-3.9%	-0.9%
2010	1,334	28.4%	13.7%	2.8%	-1.6%
2011	1,291	28.2%	13.6%	-3.2%	-2.7%
2012	1,286	27.6%	13.0%	-0.4%	-1.0%
2013	1,245	26.0%	12.6%	-3.2%	-0.1%
2014	1,212	25.2%	12.1%	-2.7%	1.1%
2015	1,072	22.2%	11.9%	-11.6%	2.6%
2016	1,081	22.5%	11.9%	0.8%	2.5%

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



Government Earnings



Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$81,703	50.2%	17.8%	15.7%	6.8%
2008	\$83,439	50.2%	18.6%	2.1%	4.9%
2009	\$77,114	48.8%	19.4%	-7.6%	0.5%
2010	\$83,143	49.6%	19.2%	7.8%	2.0%
2011	\$88,142	51.0%	18.6%	6.0%	2.0%
2012	\$86,665	51.0%	17.6%	-1.7%	-0.3%
2013	\$85,957	50.8%	17.4%	-0.8%	1.9%
2014	\$84,826	48.7%	17.3%	-1.3%	4.4%
2015	\$80,024	43.4%	17.0%	-5.7%	4.9%
2016	\$80,942	42.8%	17.1%	1.1%	4.7%

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

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