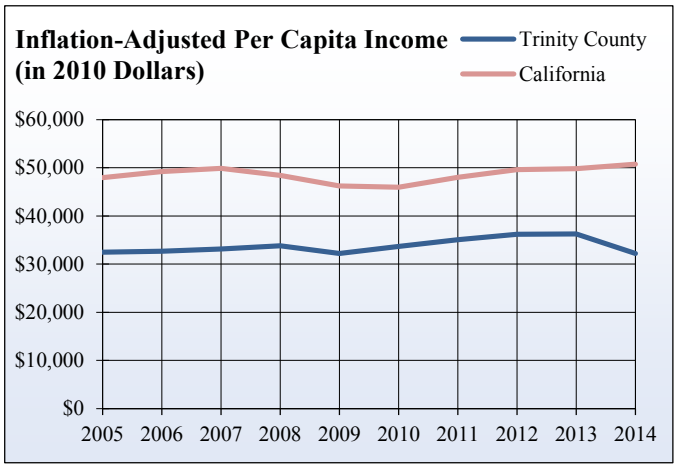
3.9 Per Capita Income

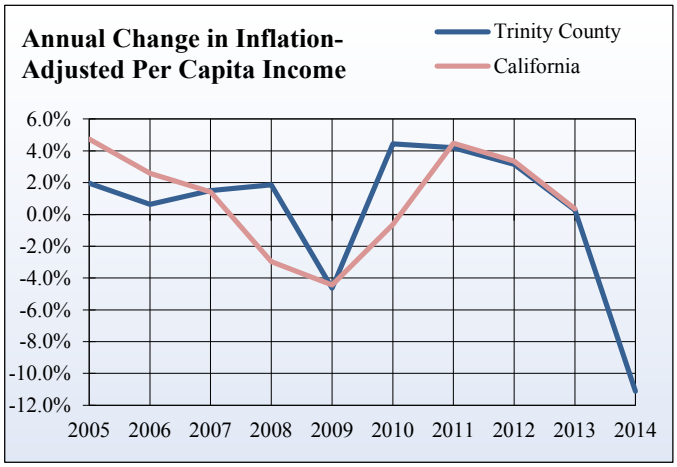
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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





Per Capita Income, Trinity County

Year	Trinity County Nominal Per Capita Income	Trinity County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2014)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Trinity County	California	Trinity County	California
2005	$ 25,716	- 1.0 %	$ 32,481	$ 47,944	2.0 %	4.7 %
2006	$ 26,646	3.6 %	$ 32,684	$ 49,184	0.6 %	2.6 %
2007	$ 28,121	5.5 %	$ 33,172	$ 49,884	1.5 %	1.4 %
2008	$ 29,239	4.0 %	$ 33,789	$ 48,400	1.9 %	- 3.0 %
2009	$ 29,077	- 0.6 %	$ 32,222	$ 46,257	- 4.6 %	- 4.4 %
2010	$ 30,376	4.5 %	$ 33,652	$ 45,965	4.4 %	- 0.6 %
2011	$ 32,480	6.9 %	$ 35,062	$ 48,020	4.2 %	4.5 %
2012	$ 34,047	4.8 %	$ 36,164	$ 49,631	3.1 %	3.4 %
2013	$ 35,140	3.2 %	$ 36,264	$ 49,805	0.3 %	0.4 %
2014	$ 31,733	- 9.7 %	$ 32,234	$ 50,745	- 11.1 %	1.9 %

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

3.10 Earnings By Industry

What is it?

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

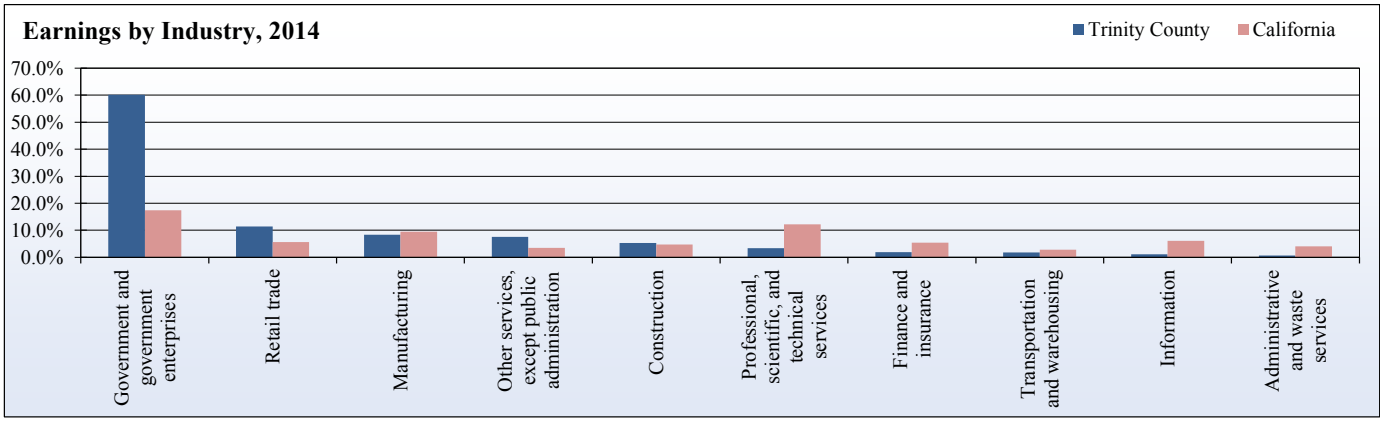
How is it used?

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

Trinity County Earnings by Industry, 2014 (in Millions)

Industry Sector	Trinity County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	- $ 3.3	- 2.3 %	0.7 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	n/a	0.3 %
Mining	(D)	n/a	0.3 %
Utilities	$ 0.4	0.3 %	0.3 %
Construction	$ 7.6	5.3 %	2.3 %
Manufacturing	$ 11.9	8.3 %	4.7 %
Wholesale trade	$ 0.7	0.5 %	2.4 %
Retail trade	$ 16.3	11.4 %	2.8 %
Transportation and warehousing	$ 2.6	1.8 %	1.4 %
Information	$ 1.7	1.2 %	3.0 %
Finance and insurance	$ 2.7	1.9 %	2.7 %
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	n/a	1.6 %
Professional, scientific, and technical services	$ 4.8	3.4 %	6.1 %
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	n/a	1.1 %
Administrative and waste services	$ 1.0	0.7 %	2.0 %
Educational services	(D)	n/a	0.8 %
Health care and social assistance	(D)	n/a	4.7 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	n/a	0.8 %
Accommodation and food services	(D)	n/a	1.6 %
Other services, except public administration	$ 10.9	7.6 %	1.8 %
Government and government enterprises	$ 86.5	60.2 %	8.7 %
Value of withheld "(D)" earnings	$ 20.8	14.5 %	0.0 %
Total Earnings by Place of Work	$143.6	100 %	100 %

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



3.11 Median Household Income

What is it?

Median household income is the income level at which half of the area's households earn more and the other half earn less. It can be conceptualized as the income midpoint and is estimated annually for counties by the U.S. Census Bureau. The median household income is better to use than the mean because it is less influenced but outliers.

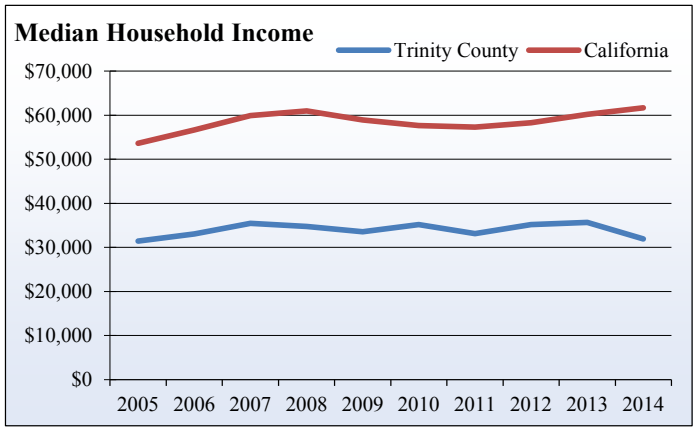
How is it used?

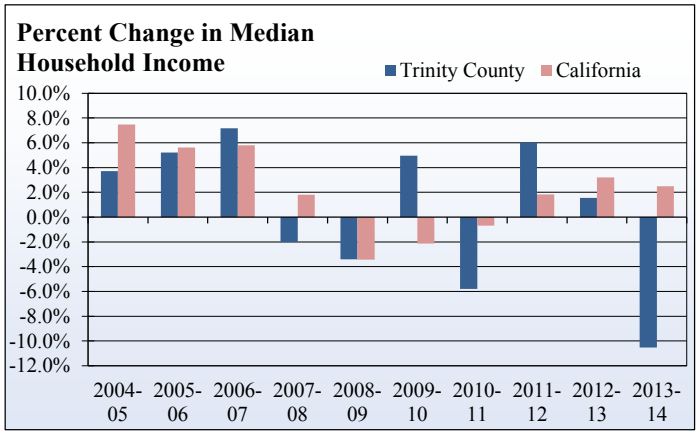
Median household income is a better measure of average income than per capita income when evaluating income growth among all economic classes. Changes in per capita income may be driven by growth increases in the high income ranges only, whereas growth in median household income usually indicates expansion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

Trinity County Median Household Income (Nominal)

Year	County	California
2005	$ 31,434	$ 53,627
2006	$ 33,070	$ 56,646
2007	$ 35,439	$ 59,928
2008	$ 34,726	$ 61,017
2009	$ 33,546	$ 58,925
2010	$ 35,207	$ 57,664
2011	$ 33,163	$ 57,275
2012	$ 35,162	$ 58,322
2013	$ 35,708	$ 60,185
2014	$ 31,947	$ 61,689

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





3.12 Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

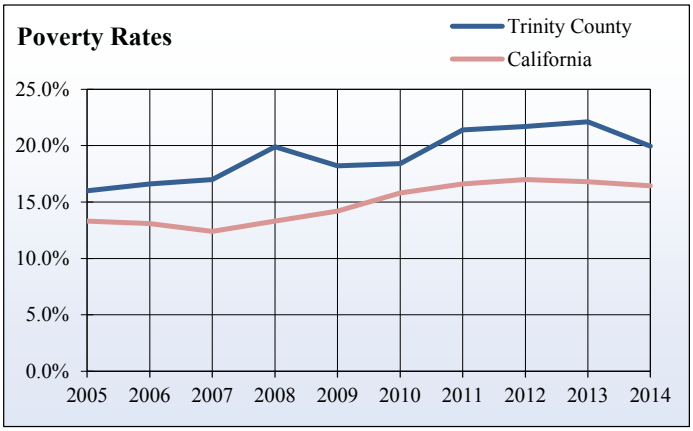
How is it used?

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

Poverty Rates, Trinity County

Year	County	California
2005	16.0 %	13.3 %
2006	16.6 %	13.1 %
2007	17.0 %	12.4 %
2008	19.9 %	13.3 %
2009	18.2 %	14.2 %
2010	18.4 %	15.8 %
2011	21.4 %	16.6 %
2012	21.7 %	17.0 %
2013	22.1 %	16.8 %
2014	19.9 %	16.4 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates



IN 2014, TRINITY COUNTY HAD 21.3 PERCENT MORE PEOPLE IN POVERTY THAN CALIFORNIA

3.13 Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

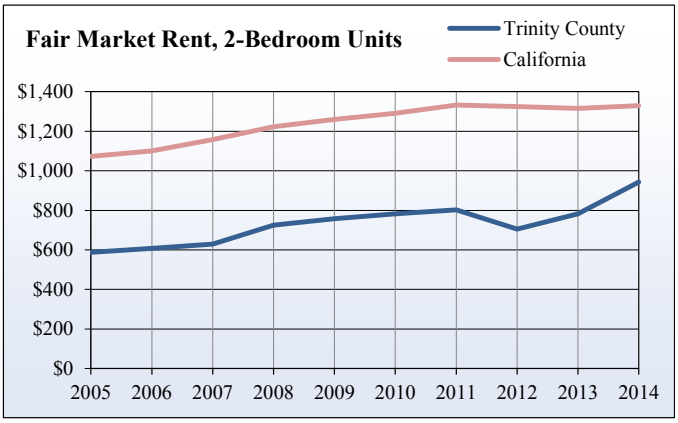
How is it used?

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

Fair Market Rent, Trinity County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2005	$ 427	$ 448	$ 588	$ 807	$ 895
2006	$ 441	$ 463	$ 608	$ 834	$ 925
2007	$ 457	$ 479	$ 629	$ 863	$ 957
2008	$ 526	$ 552	$ 725	$ 995	$ 1,103
2009	$ 550	$ 578	$ 758	$ 1,040	$ 1,154
2010	$ 568	$ 596	$ 782	$ 1,073	$ 1,190
2011	$ 583	$ 612	$ 803	$ 1,102	$ 1,222
2012	$ 512	$ 537	$ 705	$ 967	$ 1,073
2013	$ 581	$ 585	$ 782	$ 1,152	$ 1,385
2014	$ 701	$ 706	$ 943	$ 1,390	$ 1,670

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



BETWEEN 2005 & 2014, FAIR MARKET RENT IN TRINITY COUNTY INCREASED BY 87 PERCENT FOR FOUR BEDROOM UNITS

SOCIAL INDICATORS

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

The leading causes of death in Trinity County are similar to California averages. However, suicide, accidents, and cirrhosis were all higher in Trinity County than California. Conversely, heart disease, stroke, and Alzheimer's were all lower than state averages. Other social discrepancies were found in the educational system. In 2015, 4.5 percent more children received free or reduced meals from their school's compared to California's percentages. This indicates a higher percentage of children were living in low-income households in Trinity County than in California. In addition, the percentage of high school graduates eligible for the U.C. and C.S.U. system was lower in Trinity County than it was for the State. In 2014, 34.3 percent of graduates were eligible for entrance into the U.C. or C.S.U. system, compared to 40 percent of California graduates who were eligible. However, Trinity County had a higher percentage of residents completing high school, some college, and associates degrees, but lower percentages achieving a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Between 2003 and 2012, the number of births to teenage mothers remained higher than the State average for all years except 2004 and 2006. In 2012, 10.7 percent of total births were to teenage mothers, compared to the California average of 8.5 percent. Between 2005 and 2014, infant mortality remained low, never having more than two cases in a single year. However, due to a low number of total births, the percentage of infant mortality was as high as 17.1 percent in some cases, as it was in 2007. Over the same time period, the percentage of live births with late or no prenatal care accounted for 11.2 percent of total births in 2010, compared to 3.1 percent of California. In addition, in 2014 the percentage of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Trinity County was much lower than California, and decreased every year between 2005 and 2014. The percentage of Trinity County Medi-cal users in 2013 was very similar to California, with 19.4 percent of Trinity County residents enrolled in the Medi-cal program. Between 2005 and 2014, crime rates for both property and violent crimes were lower than the State. Lastly, between 2002 and 2014, voter participation rates were very similar to California averages within Trinity County.

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4.1 Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

Each death in a county is reported with certain characteristic information, including age and race/ethnicity of decedent, place of residence at time of death, and cause of death, among other characteristics. The tables show the number of deaths in Trinity County and in California in order of California's top ten most common causes of death in California between 2004 and 2013. The data is collected and reported by the California Department of Public Health.

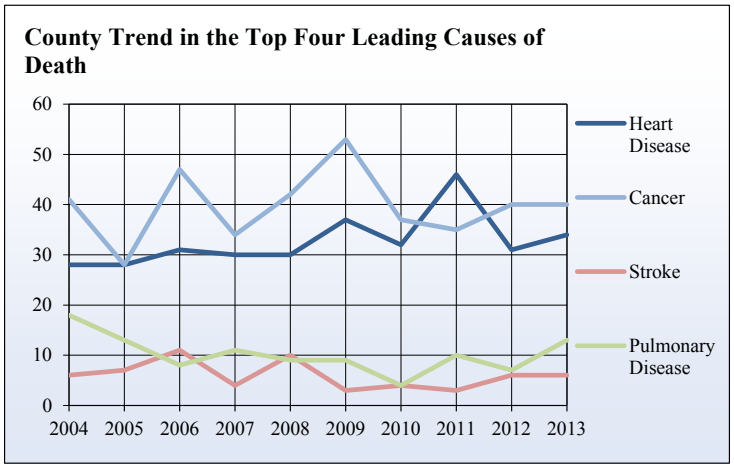
How is it used?

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

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Trinity County

	County Graduates		CA Graduates
Year	County	Percentage	Percentage
2004-05	45	30.0 %	35.2 %
2005-06	42	28.6 %	36.1 %
2006-07	36	24.8 %	35.5 %
2007-08	11	6.4 %	33.9 %
2008-09	37	26.6 %	35.3 %
2009-10	73	53.3 %	36.3 %
2010-11	54	48.2 %	40.3 %
2011-12	44	33.3 %	38.3 %
2012-13	42	33.9 %	39.4 %
2013-14	74	34.3 %	40.0 %

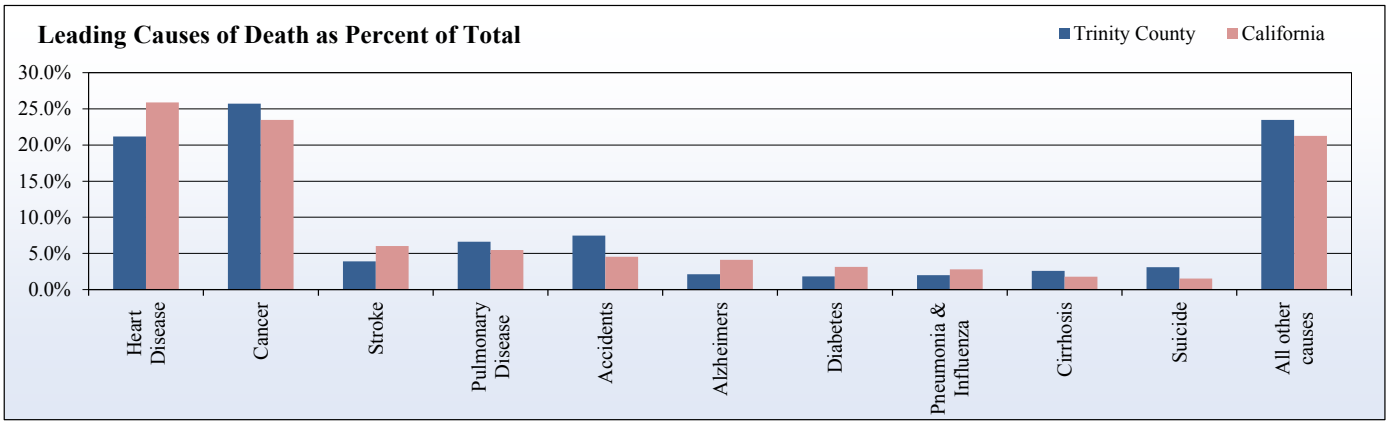
Source: California Department of Education



Leading Causes of Death, Trinity County

Cause of Death	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Causes	157	154	154	149	151	161	154	157	143	163
Heart Disease	28	28	31	30	30	37	32	46	31	34
Cancer	41	28	47	34	42	53	37	35	40	40
Stroke	6	7	11	4	10	3	4	3	6	6
Pulmonary Disease	18	13	8	11	9	9	4	10	7	13
Accidents	12	18	11	10	9	11	12	7	9	16
Alzheimers	1	1	3	2	1	2	6	5	6	6
Diabetes	6	5	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	4
Pneumonia & Influenza	5	3	2	4	4	5	1	3	2	2
Cirrhosis	5	5	5	4	2	4	4	3	4	4
Suicide	2	13	3	7	6	3	5	2	5	2
All other causes	33	33	32	40	37	33	47	41	30	36

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.2 Births to Teenage Mothers

What is it?

This is a subset of the birth data published by the California Department of Public Health. The data represented in this section, represents the number of births to teenage mothers and not total teeenage pregnancy. Unfortunately, birth data is only reported until 2012.

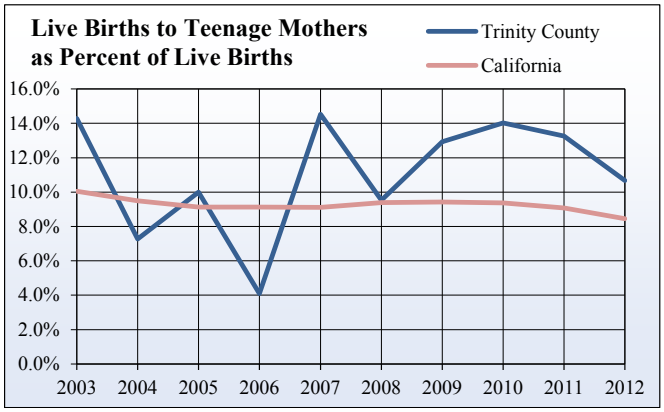
How is it used?

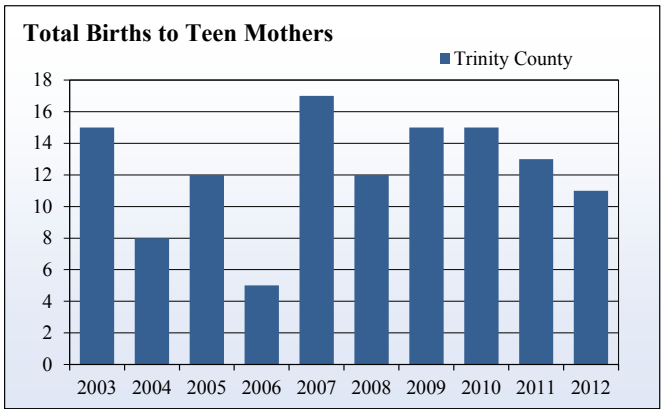
Teen pregnancy is a major national and state concern because teen mothers and their babies face increased risks to their health and economic status. For example, according to the National Center for Health Statistics, teen mothers are more likely than mothers over age twenty to give birth prematurely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

Total Teen Births, Trinity County

Year	Number	Percent of Live Births	
		Trinity County	California
2003	15	14.3 %	10.0 %
2004	8	7.3 %	9.5 %
2005	12	10.0 %	9.1 %
2006	5	4.1 %	9.1 %
2007	17	14.5 %	9.1 %
2008	12	9.5 %	9.4 %
2009	15	12.9 %	9.4 %
2010	15	14.0 %	9.4 %
2011	13	13.3 %	9.1 %
2012	11	10.7 %	8.5 %

Source: California Department of Public Health





4.3 Infant Mortality

What is it?

Infant mortality rates are calculated as deaths of infants less than one year old divided by total births. It is reported by the California Department of Public Health. Infant mortality data for Trinity County is only reported until 2010.

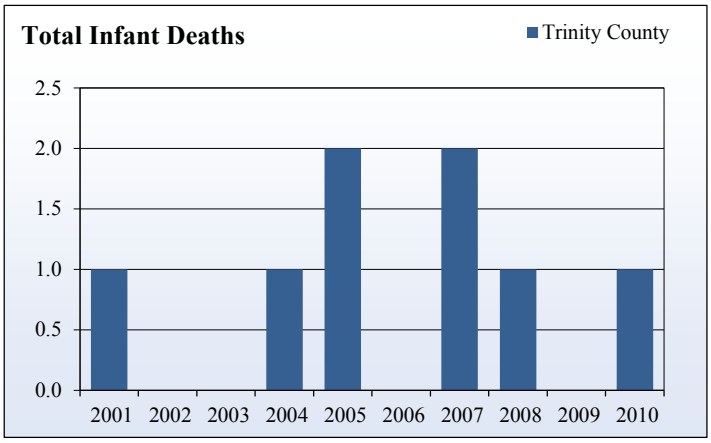
How is it used?

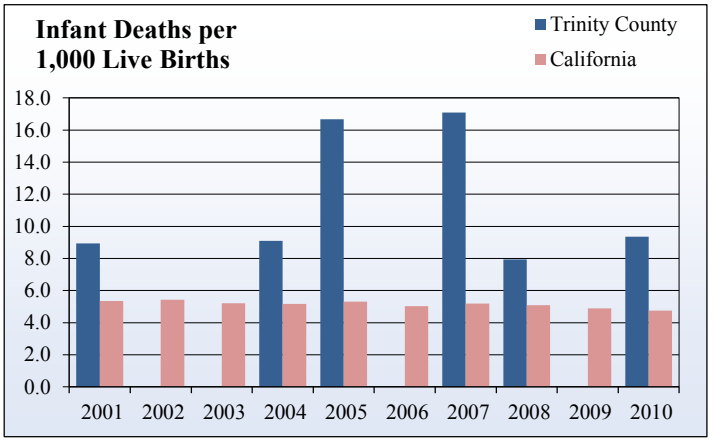
Infant mortality is used to compare the health and well-being of populations internationally. Infant mortality represents many factors surrounding birth, including but not limited to the health and socioeconomic status of the mother, prenatal care, quality of the health services delivered to the mother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

Number of Infant Deaths, Trinity County

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

Source: California Department of Public Health





FROM 2001 TO 2010, INFANT MORTALITY IN TRINITY COUNTY WAS ON AVERAGE

1.8 % HIGHER THAN IN CALIFORNIA

4.4 Low Birthweight Infants

What is it?

Births of infants with a low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams, about 5.5 pounds) are reported by the California Department of Public Health as a subset of total births. Unfortunately, data for low birthweight infants is only reported to 2010.

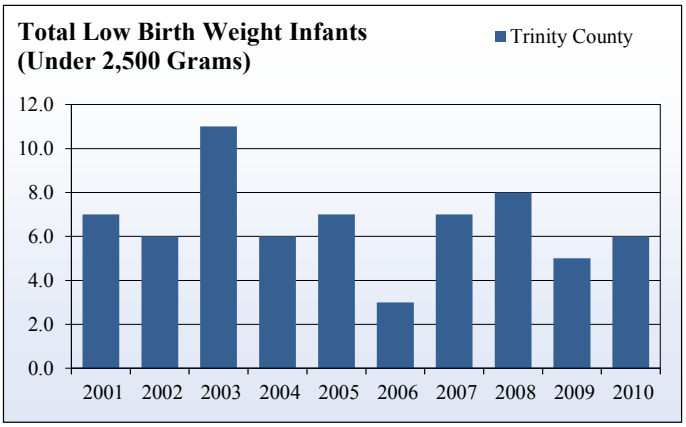
How is it used?

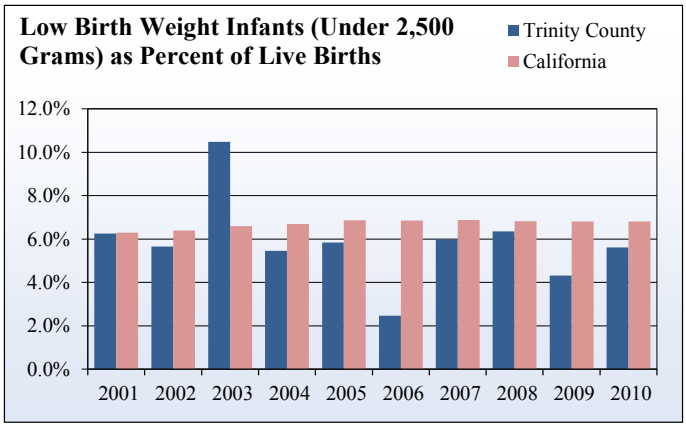
Low birth weight is a major cause of infant mortality. Birth weight is also an important element in child development. Low birth weight babies are at a higher risk to be born with underdeveloped organs. This can lead to lung problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding of the brain, vision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

Low Birth Weight Infants, Trinity County

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

Source: California Department of Public Health





4.5 Late Prenatal Care

What is it?

Late prenatal care is a count of births where the mother first saw a physician about her pregnancy after her third trimester began. Data is collected by county health departments from surveys of every birth and reported to the California Department of Public Health. The survey includes a question about when the mother first sought medical care during her pregnancy. Unfortunately, data for prenatal care is only reported until 2010.

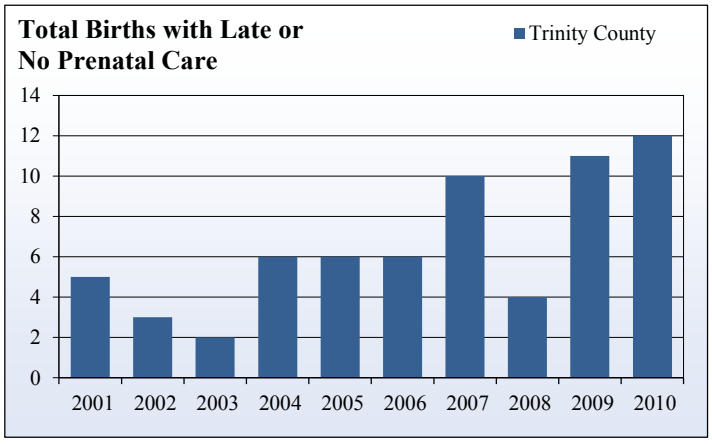
How is it used?

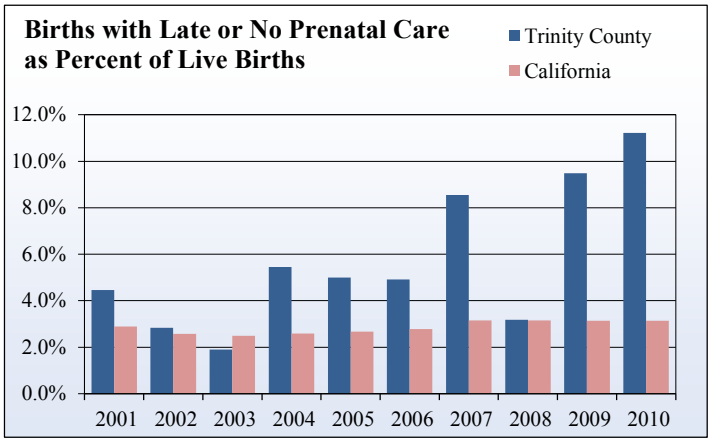
Late prenatal care is one of the more prominent risk factors for many medical complications later in pregnancy, during child-birth, or among the children themselves. Early medical care can help expectant mothers with lifestyle and medication changes that might otherwise affect their child.

Births With Late or No Prenatal Care, Trinity County

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

Source: California Department of Public Health





4.6 TANF/CalWORKs Caseload

What is it?

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

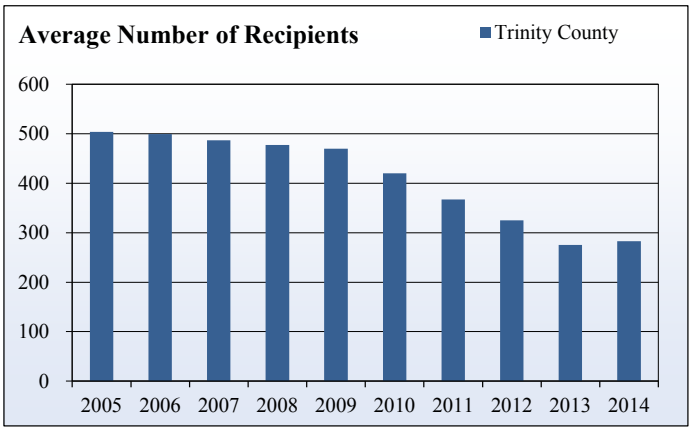
How is it used?

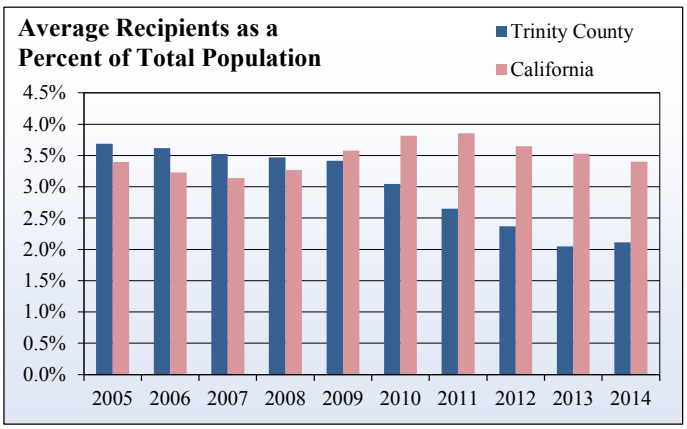
Information about these programs is useful in determining which areas need the most assistance and which areas have the greatest number of people utilizing assistance programs. Higher incidence of CalWORKs enrollment may indicate a lack of job opportunities for lesser skilled workers, or additional health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

TANF/CalWORKs Caseload, Trinity County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Recipients per Capita, County	Recipients per Capita, State
2005	504	3.7 %	3.4 %
2006	500	3.6 %	3.2 %
2007	487	3.5 %	3.1 %
2008	477	3.5 %	3.3 %
2009	470	3.4 %	3.6 %
2010	420	3.0 %	3.8 %
2011	367	2.7 %	3.9 %
2012	325	2.4 %	3.6 %
2013	275	2.0 %	3.5 %
2014	283	2.1 %	3.4 %

Source: California Department of Social Services



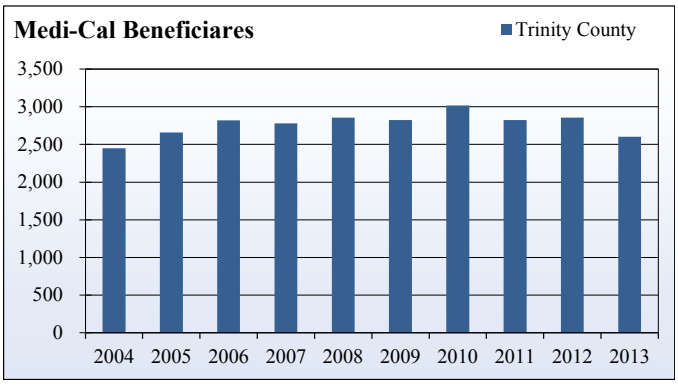


IN 2014, TRINITY COUNTY HAD 38 PERCENT LESS TANF/ CALWORKS CASELOADS THAN CALIFORNIA

4.7 Medi-Cal Caseload

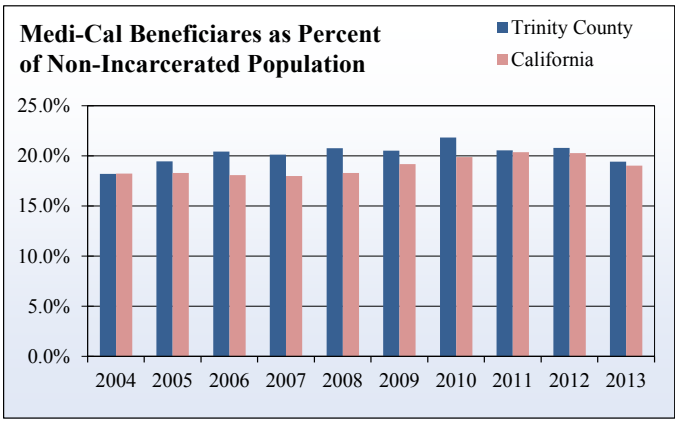
What is it?

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



How is it used?

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



Medi-Cal Users, Trinity County

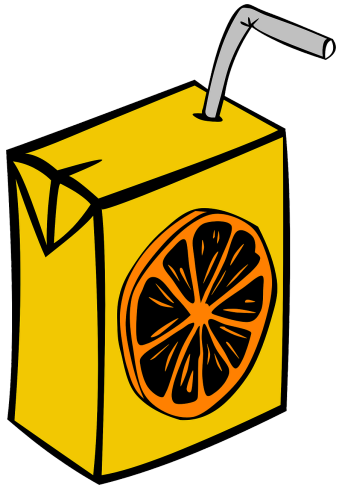
Year	Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Non-Incarcerated Population	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2004	2,451	18.2 %	6,489,774	18.2 %
2005	2,658	19.5 %	6,560,346	18.3 %
2006	2,820	20.4 %	6,534,983	18.1 %
2007	2,778	20.1 %	6,553,258	18.0 %
2008	2,856	20.8 %	6,721,003	18.3 %
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	2,603	19.4 %	7,280,074	19.0 %

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services

4.8 School Free and Reduced Meal Program

What is it?

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



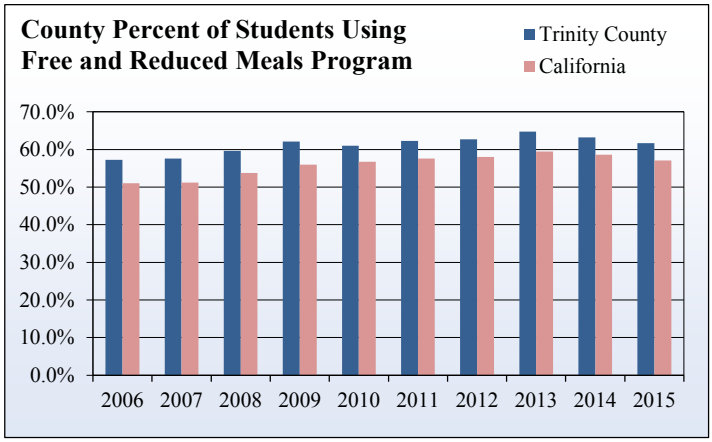
How is it used?

The data can be used to emphasize the degree to which families need assistance within an area. It can also be used as a means to encourage more support for reduced priced lunches if the demand is increasing, or to justify support from the community to continue the assistance program. The data can also be used as a proxy for change in child poverty rates.

School Free and Reduced Meals, Trinity County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2006	1,086	1,898	57.2 %	51.0 %
2007	1,060	1,841	57.6 %	51.2 %
2008	1,072	1,797	59.7 %	53.8 %
2009	1,088	1,753	62.1 %	55.9 %
2010	1,044	1,712	61.0 %	56.7 %
2011	1,004	1,612	62.3 %	57.5 %
2012	1,017	1,622	62.7 %	58.0 %
2013	1,021	1,577	64.7 %	59.4 %
2014	959	1,517	63.2 %	58.6 %
2015	935	1,517	61.6 %	57.1 %

Source: California Department of Education



2006-2015 TRINITY COUNTY PERCENT CHANGE

39 PERCENT INCREASE

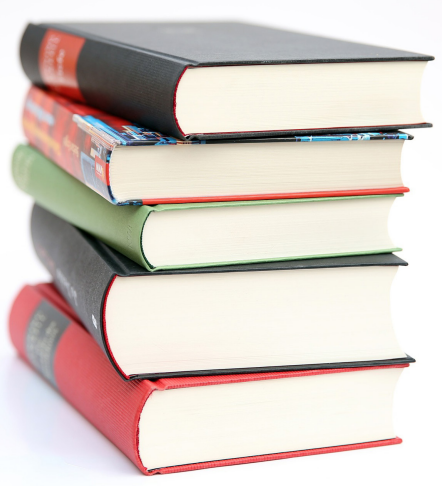
4.9 Educational Attainment

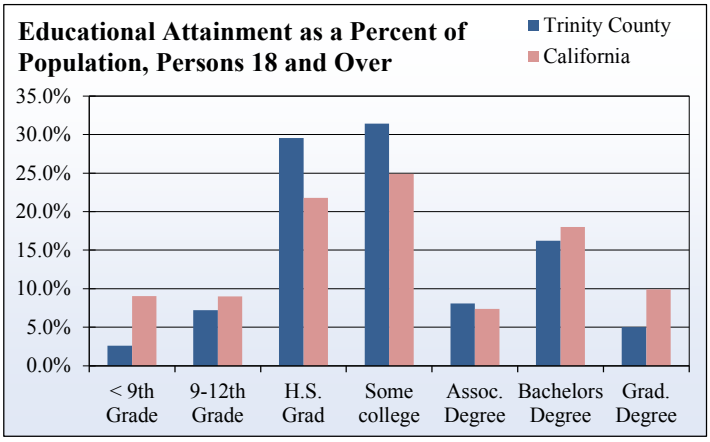
What is it?

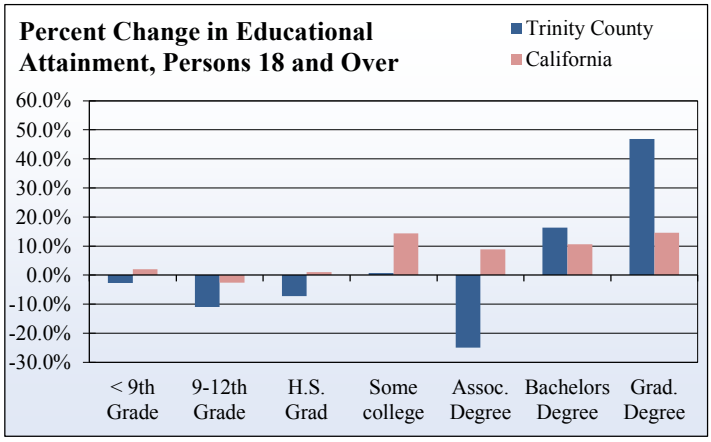
Educational attainment is the highest level of education attained by individuals, who are 18 and older, living in the region. The American Community Survey reports data on every five years for educational attainment.

How is it used?

An educated workforce is an important factor for economic development. Educational attainment is linked with the skill level of the workforce. Greater portions of the population with higher educational attainment are linked to higher incomes and lower unemployment. Generally, people with college degrees have an easier time finding jobs. In addition, a region with an educated workforce attracts businesses who employ individuals with a higher level of education, like engineering firms or technology companies.







Trinity County Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over

			Percent of total in 2014		Change from 2009 to 2014	
Educational Attainment	**2009**	**2014**	**County**	**California**	**County**	**California**
Less than 9th grade	296	288	2.6 %	9.0 %	- 2.7 %	2.0 %
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	899	800	7.2 %	9.0 %	- 11.0 %	- 2.6 %
High school graduate or equivalent	3,545	3,288	29.5 %	21.8 %	- 7.2 %	1.0 %
Some college, no degree	3,471	3,497	31.4 %	24.9 %	0.7 %	14.4 %
Associate's degree	1,200	900	8.1 %	7.4 %	- 25.0 %	8.9 %
Bachelor's degree	1,550	1,803	16.2 %	18.0 %	16.3 %	10.6 %
Graduate or professional degree	378	555	5.0 %	9.9 %	46.8 %	14.6 %
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	11,339	11,131	100.0 %	100.0 %	- 1.8 %	7.4 %

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2009 & 2014 5-yr estimates

4.10 High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

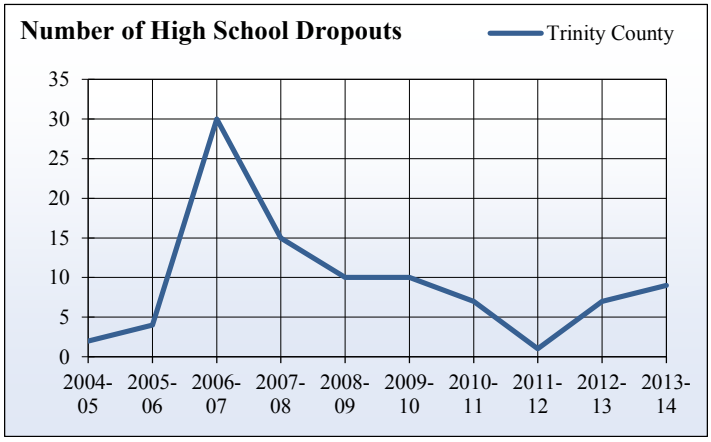
How is it used?

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

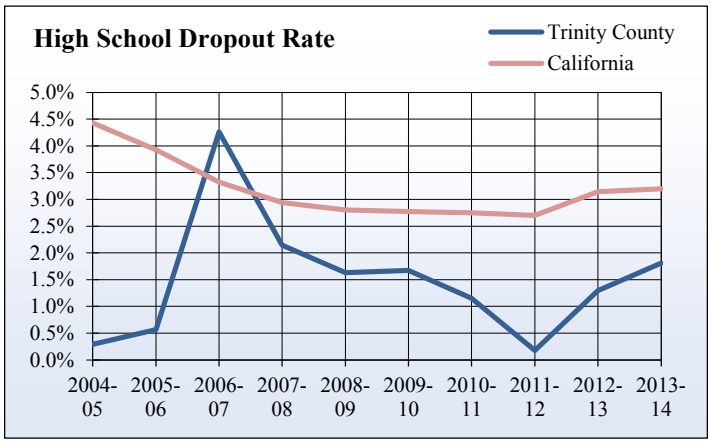
High School Dropouts, Trinity County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2004-2005	2	0.3 %	4.4 %
2005-2006	4	0.6 %	3.9 %
2006-2007	30	4.3 %	3.3 %
2007-2008	15	2.1 %	2.9 %
2008-2009	10	1.6 %	2.8 %
2009-2010	10	1.7 %	2.8 %
2010-2011	7	1.2 %	2.8 %
2011-2012	1	0.2 %	2.7 %
2012-2013	7	1.3 %	3.1 %
2013-2014	9	1.8 %	3.2 %

Source: California Department of Education



IN 2014, HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS WAS 44 PERCENT LOWER THAN THE CALIFORNIA RATE



4.11 Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System

What is it?

This indicator is the count of high school graduates who have completed coursework required by either the California State University or the University of California postsecondary education systems. Historic data was reported by schools to the California Department of Education in their annual California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS) reports. This system has now been replaced with the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS). Further eligibility based on S.A.T. or other college entrance exams are not included here.

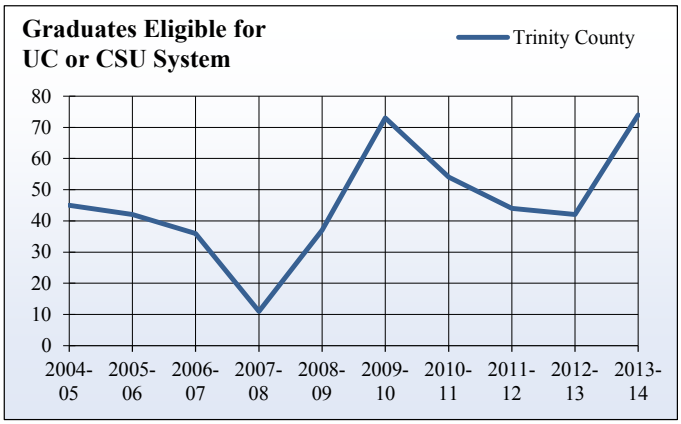
How is it used?

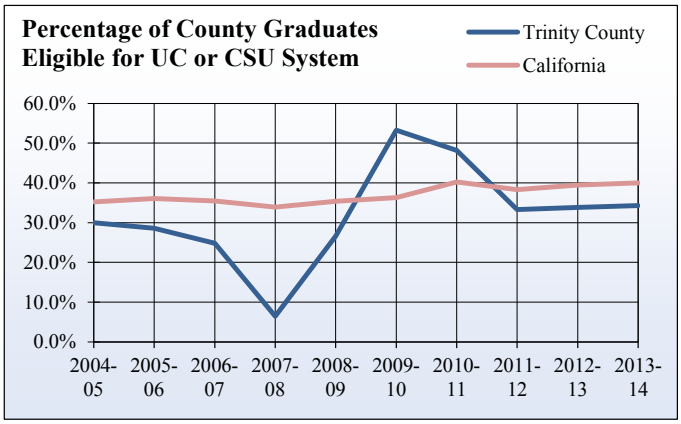
This indicator is important in identifying areas where support to K-12 students is lacking from local schools, the community, and parents. In order to remain a competitive applicant, a college education is critical for most students looking for higher-wage employment; therefore, in areas where there are very few high school graduates qualified to go to a UC or CSU, supplementary programs and educational opportunities are needed to encourage and provide students with the resources they need.

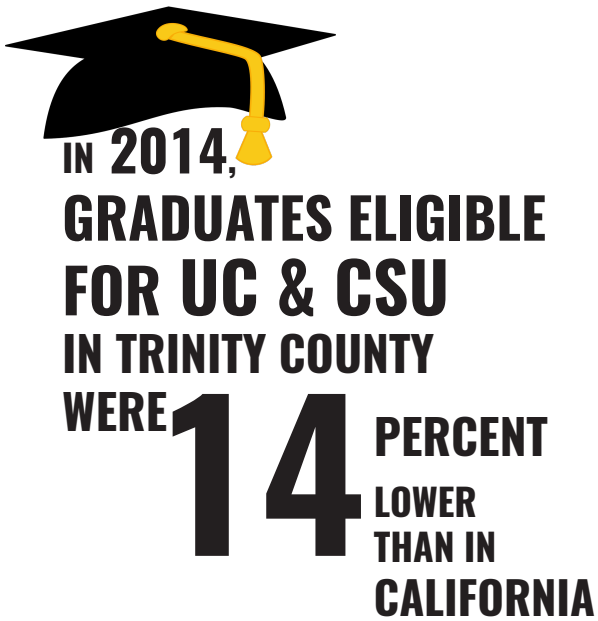
Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Trinity County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	County	Percentage	Percentage
2004-05	45	30.0 %	35.2 %
2005-06	42	28.6 %	36.1 %
2006-07	36	24.8 %	35.5 %
2007-08	11	6.4 %	33.9 %
2008-09	37	26.6 %	35.3 %
2009-10	73	53.3 %	36.3 %
2010-11	54	48.2 %	40.3 %
2011-12	44	33.3 %	38.3 %
2012-13	42	33.9 %	39.4 %
2013-14	74	34.3 %	40.0 %

Source: California Department of Education







4.12 Average S.A.T. Scores

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

*Note: In the 2013-14 school year, the California Department of Education changed how it reported total enrollment. In 2013-14, the total enrollment was reported as all students enrolled in 9th-12th grade, while in previous years total enrollment was the count of students in the 12th grade. As a result, the percent of students taking the SAT in the 2013-14 school year is not comparable to the percent taking the test in previous years.

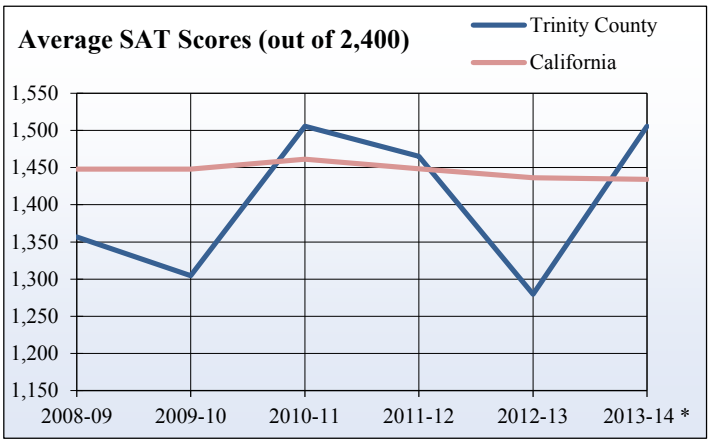
Average SAT Scores (out of 2,400), Trinity County

	County		California	
School Year	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2008-09	30.5 %	1,357	34.7 %	1,448
2009-10	42.0 %	1,304	33.4 %	1,448
2010-11	39.4 %	1,506	37.9 %	1,462
2011-12	41.0 %	1,465	39.3 %	1,449
2012-13	38.6 %	1,279	40.4 %	1,436
2013-14 *	17.3 %	1,506	15.5 %	1,434

Source: California Department of Education

**Data reported reflects individuals in grades 9-12.*

IN 2013-14, TRINITY COUNTY'S AVERAGE SAT SCORE WAS 5% HIGHER THAN CALIFORNIA



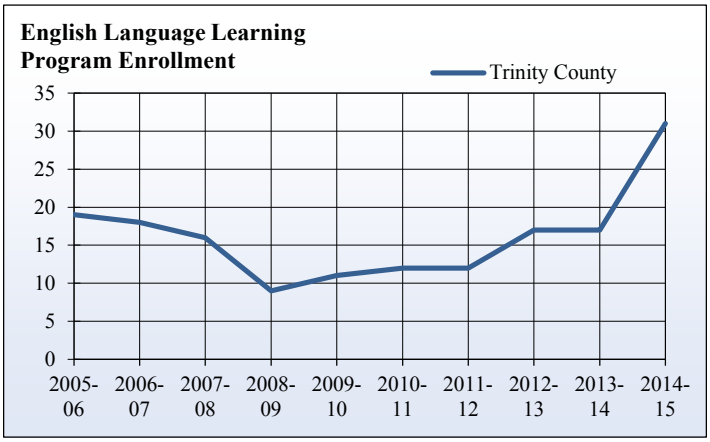
4.13 English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

This is the count of kindergarten through 12th grade students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs. These programs were once referred to as "English as a second language" (ESL). The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment by school district.

How is it used?

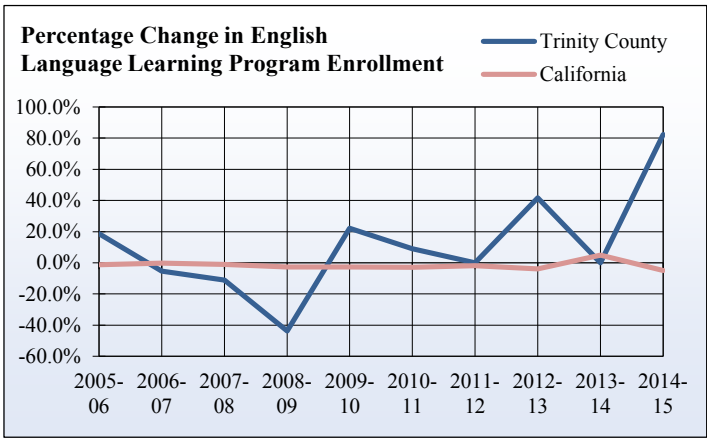
ELL programs require additional school resources per student, although enrollment in the program does not increase school funding, so this can be a measure of hardship for local school districts. It is also a measure of community culture – children and families who continue to primarily use a non-English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

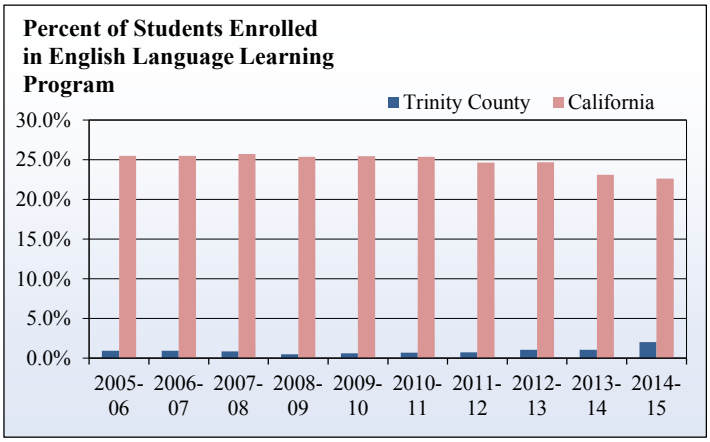


English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Trinity County

Year	Enrolled E.L.L Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L. Students in California
2005-2006	19	18.8 %	1,988	1.0 %	25.5 %
2006-2007	18	- 5.3 %	1,898	0.9 %	25.5 %
2007-2008	16	- 11.1 %	1,841	0.9 %	25.7 %
2008-2009	9	- 43.8 %	1,797	0.5 %	25.3 %
2009-2010	11	22.2 %	1,753	0.6 %	25.5 %
2010-2011	12	9.1 %	1,712	0.7 %	25.4 %
2011-2012	12	0.0 %	1,657	0.7 %	24.6 %
2012-2013	17	41.7 %	1,622	1.0 %	24.7 %
2013-2014	17	0.0 %	1,577	1.1 %	23.1 %
2014-2015	31	82.4 %	1,517	2.0 %	22.6 %

Source: California Department of Education





4.14 Voter Registration and Participation

What is it?

Voter information includes voter registration and political party affiliation, it is reported by the California Secretary of State every two years.

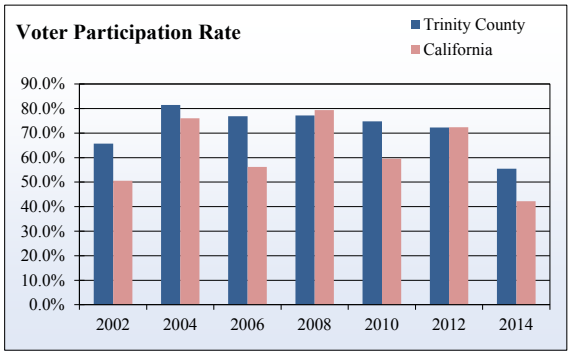
How is it used?

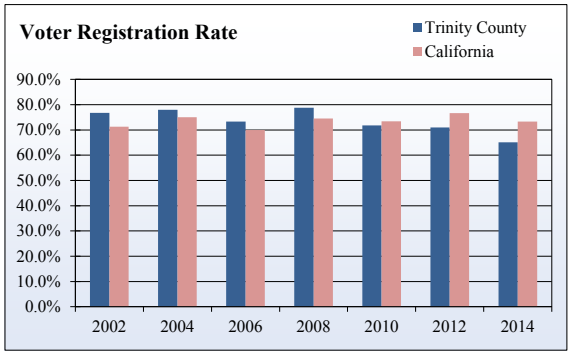
People typically choose a political party representing social and economic values close to their own. Therefore, political party membership may allow a business or organization to evaluate whether the community may or may not support particular proposals for development or regulation. The choice of a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

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 %

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions





Voter Registration by Party, Trinity County

	Democratic		Republican		All Others		Decline to State		Total Registered	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	Percent Change
2004	2,819	37.2 %	3,125	41.2 %	588	7.8 %	1,054	13.9 %	7,586	0.0 %
2006	2,816	36.2 %	3,085	39.7 %	623	8.0 %	1,253	16.1 %	7,777	2.5 %
2008	2,900	36.1 %	3,072	38.3 %	626	7.8 %	1,430	17.8 %	8,028	3.2 %
2010	2,665	36.0 %	2,680	36.2 %	610	8.2 %	1,443	19.5 %	7,398	- 7.8 %
2012	2,702	33.6 %	2,770	34.4 %	734	9.1 %	1,840	22.9 %	8,046	8.8 %
2014	2,648	34.1 %	2,561	33.0 %	702	9.1 %	1,845	23.8 %	7,756	- 3.6 %

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions

4.15 Crime Rates

What is it?

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

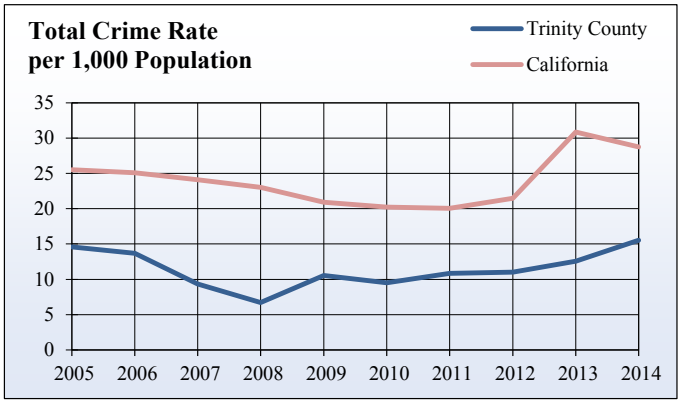
How is it used?

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

Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Trinity County

	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
Year	County	California	County	California	County	California
2005	11.9	20.2	2.6	5.3	14.6	25.5
2006	12.0	19.7	1.7	5.4	13.7	25.1
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

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

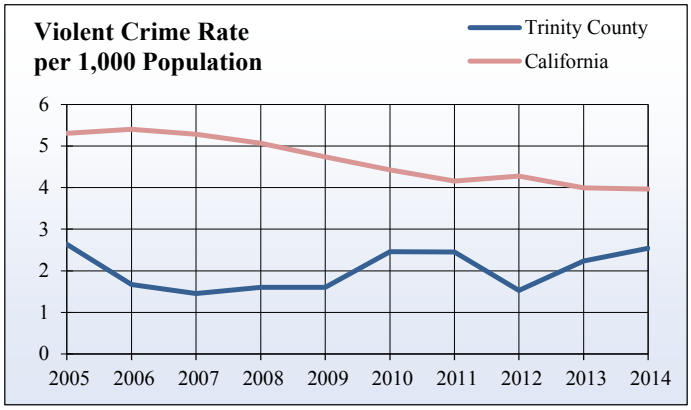


IN 2014, TRINITY COUNTY HAD 48% FEWER PROPERTY CRIMES THAN IN CALIFORNIA

Violent Crimes, Trinity County

Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2005	1	6	5	24	36
2006	0	4	4	15	23
2007	1	0	5	14	20
2008	0	1	2	19	22
2009	0	0	3	19	22
2010	0	4	3	27	34
2011	3	5	1	25	34
2012	4	3	1	13	21
2013	1	1	5	23	30
2014	3	3	6	22	34

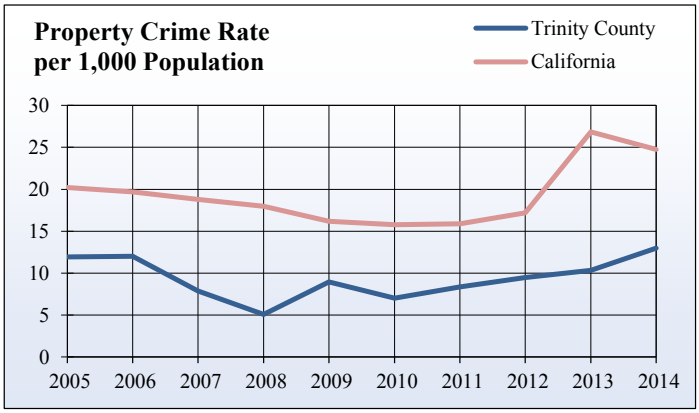
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Property Crimes, Trinity County

Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over $400	Total
2005	86	67	10	163
2006	77	78	11	166
2007	71	26	12	109
2008	37	20	13	70
2009	60	26	37	123
2010	33	33	31	97
2011	65	34	17	116
2012	81	24	25	130
2013	48	28	26	102
2014	56	19	41	116

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



BETWEEN 2005 AND 2014, PROPERTY CRIME DECREASED BY 29 PERCENT

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

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

In 2014, Trinity County's top earning industries were government and government enterprises, retail, and manufacturing. The percent of total earnings for government and government enterprises was 13 percentage points higher for Trinity County than California. In Trinity County, the manufacturing industry and the energy/utilities industry both accounted for a lower percent of total earnings than in California. Many industries within Trinity County experienced positive growth between the years 2005 and 2014 including agriculture, construction, manufacturing, energy and utilities, retail, and government enterprises. Agriculture in Trinity County grew steadily between 2005 and 2014, with agriculture related jobs increasing by 69 percent over the ten-year period. In 2014, agriculture related jobs accounted for 4.9 percent of all jobs in Trinity County, where as agriculture related jobs accounted for just 1.1 percent of all California jobs. In 2013, Crop production by value in Trinity County was dominated by forest products and cattle, followed by pasture range and wine grapes. Seventy one percent of agricultural value within the county can be attributed to some form of forestry product.

In 2014, construction in Trinity County provided 5.7 percent of total jobs and 1.8 percent of total earnings. Construction earnings within the County declined rapidly between 2005 and 2009, where they flattened off and remained stagnant until last reported in 2014. In addition, total value of new construction within Trinity County steadily declined from 2005 to 2014, probably attributed to the decline in new housing units authorized by building permits over the same period. In 2014, manufacturing in Trinity County made up 5.8 percent of all jobs and 2.8 percent of total earnings, lower than in California, where it made up 6.3 percent of total jobs and 6.8 percent of the earnings.

In accordance with the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Economic Analysis will withhold industry information if it compromises the confidentiality of an individual firm. This is usually the case if there are very few firms in a particular market or if one firm has a large share of the market. For this reason, travel and recreation were not reported in 2011 and 2014. However, annual travel expenditures within Trinity County rose between 2009 and 2013. Retail accounts for 10.5 percent of all jobs in Trinity County. The retail industry within Trinity County accounts for a larger portion of the economy than it does for California, accounting for 11.6 percent of jobs and 3.8 percent of earnings within the County.

Between 2005 and 2014, government jobs and the income from these jobs remained stable for both Trinity County and for California. In 2014, government jobs in Trinity County accounted for 25.2 percent of total jobs and approximately 20.3 percent of total earnings which were both higher than the State.

In this Section

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5.1 Agriculture Including Forestry and Fishing

What is it?

The agricultural sector of the economy has vast effects on the entire economy as a whole, especially in rural areas. When agricultural production changes, it leads to an effect on overall jobs and income not only in the agricultural sectors, but in other industries as well. The United States Department of Agriculture releases a summary of the agricultural commissioner's reports to track the changes in overall agricultural production. This data does not include the cultivation of marijuana due to the undocumented nature of its cultivation. Farm income is separated by livestock and crop measurements, government payments and other payments. The distribution of farm income represents farm wages separated by proprietor and corporate farm income. Top crops by value shows the top ten crops by total revenue within the county. Agriculture jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the agriculture industry.

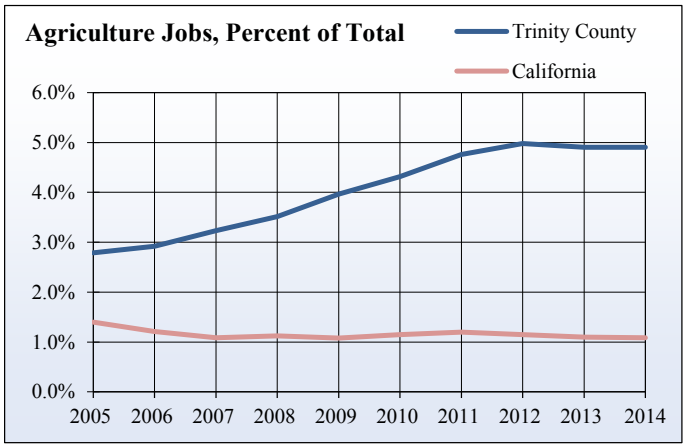
How is it used?

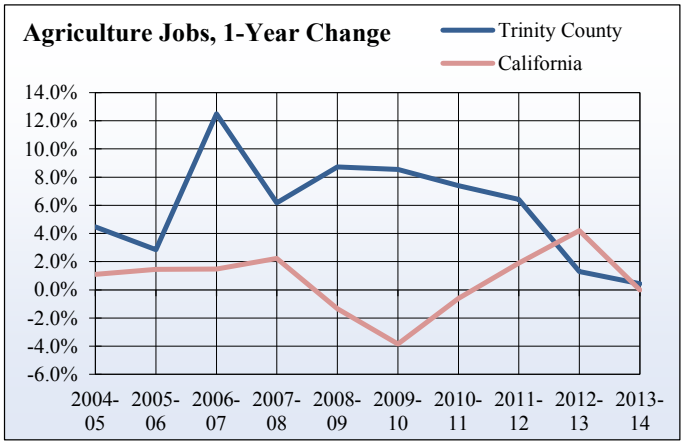
Agriculture is typically a base industry, that is, it is responsible for bringing in revenues from outside the county to support the local economy. Values for agricultural production are important to monitor because they indicate how much agriculture is contributing year-to-year. Agriculture tends to be a volatile industry, subject to annual fluctuations based on weather, crop prices, and other factors. The sustainability of the agricultural sector depends on stability over a longer period of time. Marijuana farming could have a profound effect pon the agricultural economy of Trinity County, depending on how state law and local ordinances develop over time. However, this cannot be accurately measured in the current economy due to incomplete data and the instability of the present situation.

Agriculture Jobs, Trinity County

		Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
Year	Jobs	County	California	County	California
2005	140	2.8 %	1.4 %	4.5 %	1.1 %
2006	144	2.9 %	1.2 %	2.9 %	1.5 %
2007	162	3.2 %	1.1 %	12.5 %	1.5 %
2008	172	3.5 %	1.1 %	6.2 %	2.2 %
2009	187	4.0 %	1.1 %	8.7 %	- 1.3 %
2010	203	4.3 %	1.1 %	8.6 %	- 3.9 %
2011	218	4.8 %	1.2 %	7.4 %	- 0.6 %
2012	232	5.0 %	1.1 %	6.4 %	1.9 %
2013	235	4.9 %	1.1 %	1.3 %	4.2 %
2014	236	4.9 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	0.0 %

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





Agricultural Earnings in Trinity County

In accordance with the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Economic Analysis will withhold industry information if it compromises the confidentiality of an individual firm. This is usually the case if there are very few firms in a particular market or if one firm has a large share of the market. For this reason, agricultural earnings for Trinity County cannot be accurately reported.

However, the U.S. Department of Commerce does release annual reports on farm income and expenses on a county level. Farm income is calculated by taking total cash receipts and other income and subtracting production expenses. Production expenses include things like feed purchased, livestock purchased, seed purchased, fertilizer and petroleum productions, and labor expenses. Farmers within Trinity County saw negative net income between 2005 and 2014 due to production expenses being higher than total earnings from livestock, crops, government payments, and other miscellaneous income.

Source of Farm Income (in Thousands), Trinity County

	Cash Receipts		Government	Other Misc.
Year	Livestock	Crops	Payments	Income
2005	$ 1,904	$ 962	$ 50	$ 1,736
2006	$ 2,077	$ 1,020	(L)	$ 2,548
2007	$ 2,051	$ 1,109	$ 216	$ 2,155
2008	$ 2,221	$ 927	$ 171	$ 2,823
2009	$ 2,790	$ 813	$ 530	$ 1,802
2010	$ 3,081	$ 3,331	$ 336	$ 1,364
2011	$ 3,393	$ 2,417	$ 731	$ 1,378
2012	$ 4,055	$ 1,535	$ 884	$ 1,272
2013	$ 3,682	$ 1,588	$ 297	$ 1,073
2014	$ 4,389	$ 1,593	$ 509	$ 1,013

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

(L) Less Than $50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in totals.

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

Year	Agricultural Value	Timber Value	Timber as a Percent of Total Value	Total Value
2005	$ 2,320	$ 21,730	90.4 %	$ 24,050
2006	$ 2,320	$ 22,926	90.8 %	$ 25,246
2007	$ 2,320	$ 17,143	88.1 %	$ 19,463
2008	$ 2,320	$ 7,152	75.5 %	$ 9,472
2009	$ 2,320	$ 3,125	57.4 %	$ 5,445
2010	$ 8,186	$ 3,733	31.3 %	$ 11,919
2011	$ 8,186	$ 5,589	40.6 %	$ 13,775
2012	$ 8,186	$ 7,786	48.7 %	$ 15,972
2013	$ 8,186	$ 5,135	38.5 %	$ 13,321
2013	(D)	$ 5,444	n/a	(D)

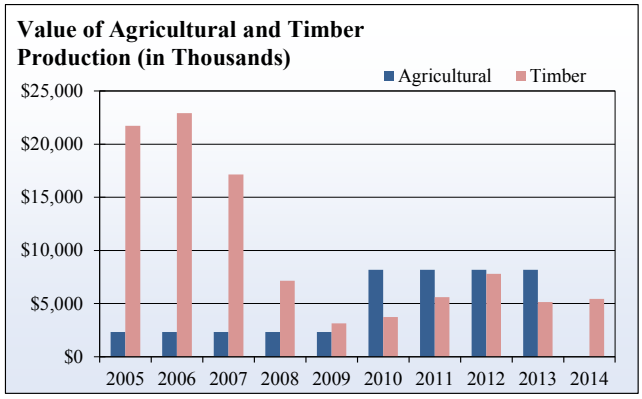
Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service

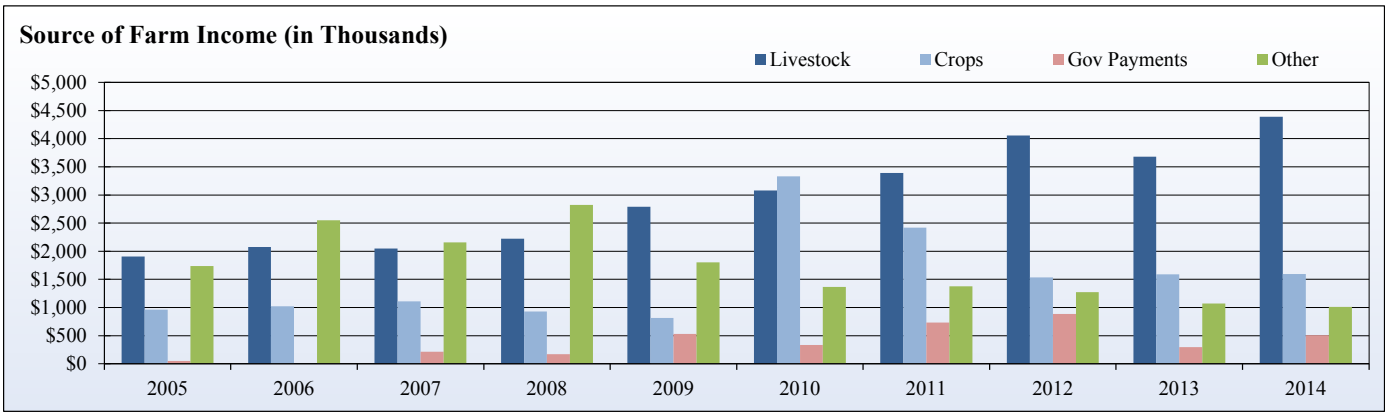
**(D): Withheld due to disclosure of confidential business data*

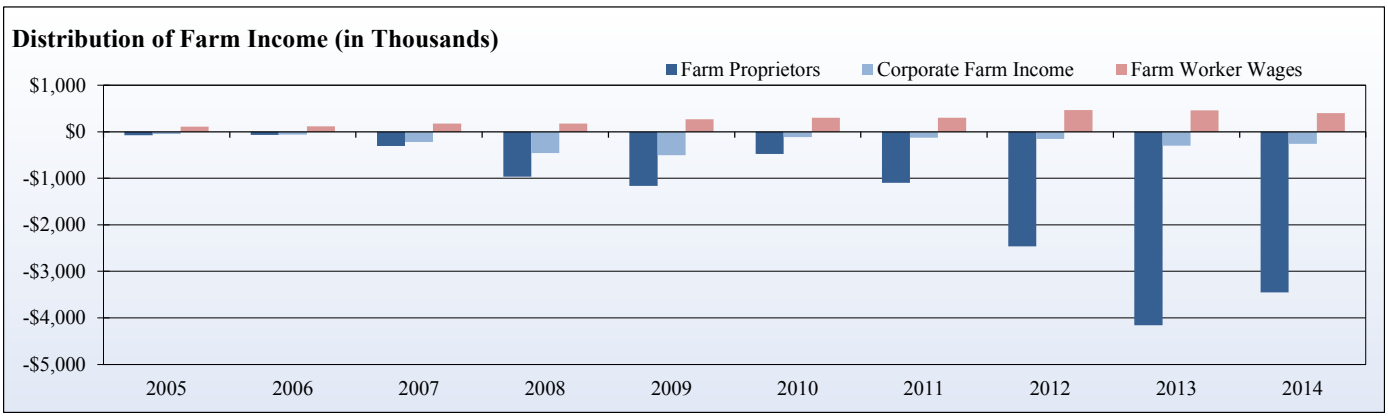
Distribution of Farm Income (in Thousands), Trinity County

	Farm Proprietors	Corporate Farm Income	Farmworker Wages
2005	-$79	-$50	$110
2006	-$72	-$64	$114
2007	-$305	-$223	$174
2008	-$967	-$460	$173
2009	-$1,161	-$502	$266
2010	-$479	-$116	$301
2011	-$1,095	-$131	$299
2012	-$2,464	-$154	$465
2013	-$4,158	-$299	$458
2014	-$3,451	-$261	$397

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



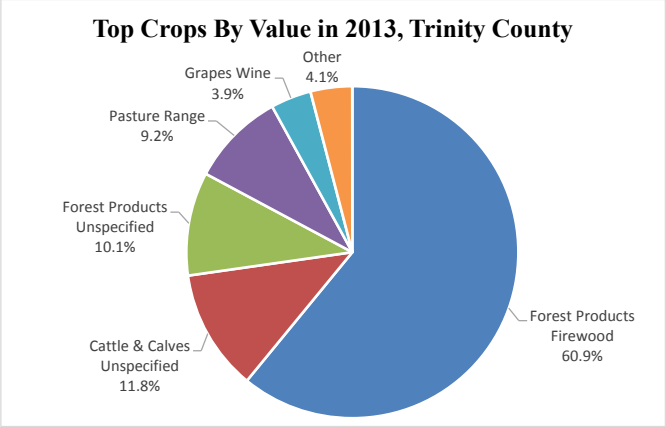

Source of Farm Income (in Thousands)
Livestock
Crops
Gov Payments
Other
$5,000
$4,500
$4,000
$3,500
$3,000
$2,500
$2,000
$1,500
$1,000
$500
$0
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014


Distribution of Farm Income (in Thousands)
Farm Proprietors
Corporate Farm Income
Farm Worker Wages
$1,000
$0
-$1,000
-$2,000
-$3,000
-$4,000
-$5,000
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014

Top Crops by Value in 2013, Trinity County

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

Source: USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service



5.2 Energy and Utilities

What is it?

Electricity use and generation is reported by the California Energy Commission. Electricity generation capacity is the amount of energy that power plants with more than 0.1 megawatts in capacity are capable of producing, assuming they are running at full capacity 100 percent of the time. Actual production is somewhat less than capacity, especially for plant types that use less reliable sources, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric. Energy and utilities jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the industry.

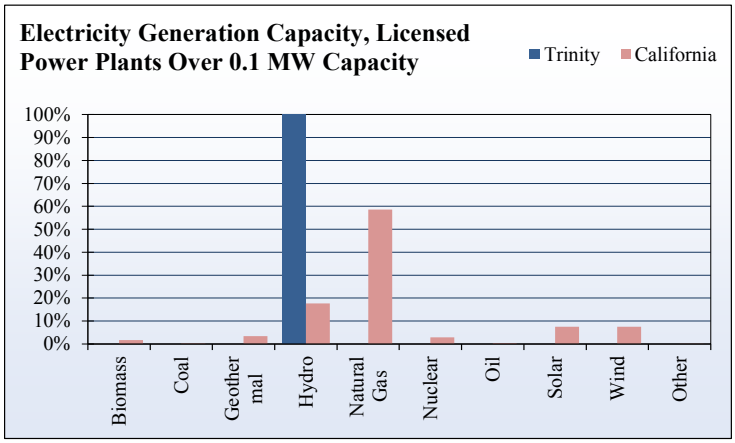
How is it used?

Changes in electrical generation capacity allow planners an estimate of growth and capabilities of electrical capacity. The data can be compared to energy use in the Environment section to evaluate whether an area is energy self-sufficient. In addition, energy is often a base industry in rural counties and provides a valuable economic indicator.

Electricity Generation Capacity, Trinity, 2014

Facility Type	Total Capacity (Megawatts)	Percent of Capacity	
		County	California
Biomass	0	0.0%	1.6%
Coal	0	0.0%	0.2%
Geothermal	0	0.0%	3.4%
Hydro	148.6	100.0%	17.7%
Natural Gas	0	0.0%	58.6%
Nuclear	0	0.0%	2.9%
Oil	0	0.0%	0.4%
Solar	0	0.0%	7.5%
Wind	0	0.0%	7.5%
Other	0	0.0%	0.0%

Source: The California Energy Commission



IN 2014, ENERGY & UTILITY JOBS INCREASED BY 5 PERCENT FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR

Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

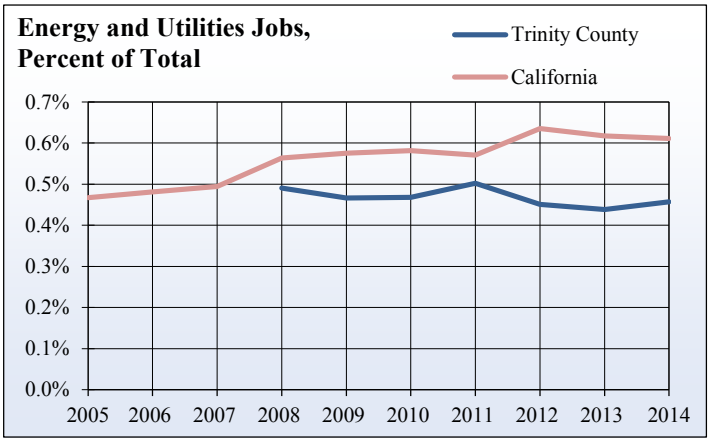
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	(D)	n/a	0.7 %	n/a	2.8 %
2006	(D)	n/a	0.7 %	n/a	16.1 %
2007	(D)	n/a	0.7 %	n/a	- 1.7 %
2008	$ 333	0.1 %	0.8 %	n/a	22.9 %
2009	$ 297	0.1 %	0.7 %	- 10.8 %	- 14.7 %
2010	$ 338	0.1 %	0.8 %	13.8 %	7.3 %
2011	$ 383	0.1 %	0.8 %	13.3 %	12.7 %
2012	$ 294	0.1 %	0.8 %	- 23.2 %	3.5 %
2013	$ 294	0.1 %	0.8 %	0.0%	5.2 %
2014	$ 381	0.1 %	0.8 %	29.6 %	1.3 %

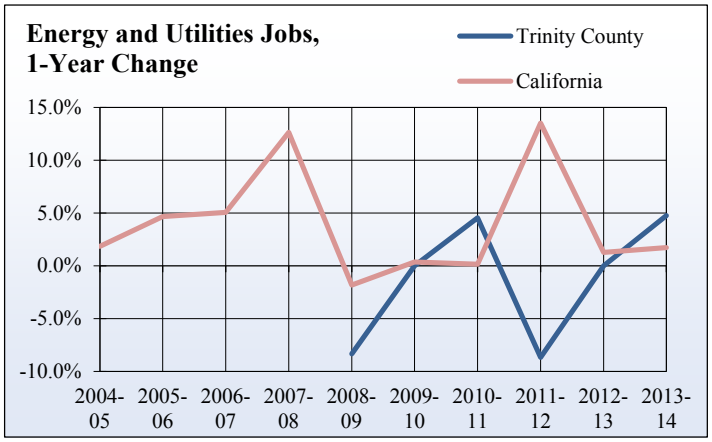
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
(D): Withheld due to disclosure of confidential business data

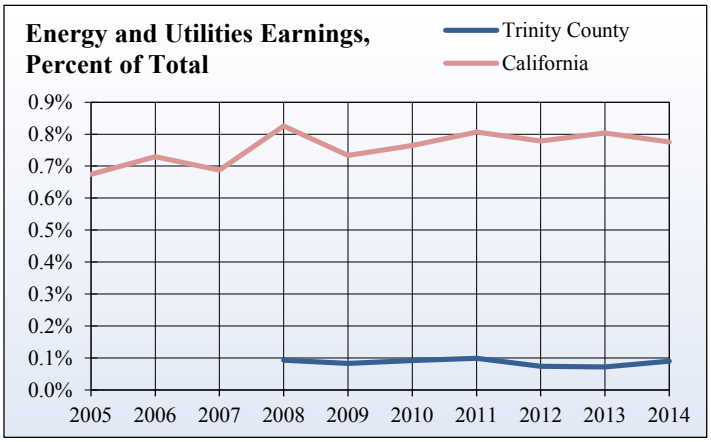
Energy and Utilities Jobs, Trinity County

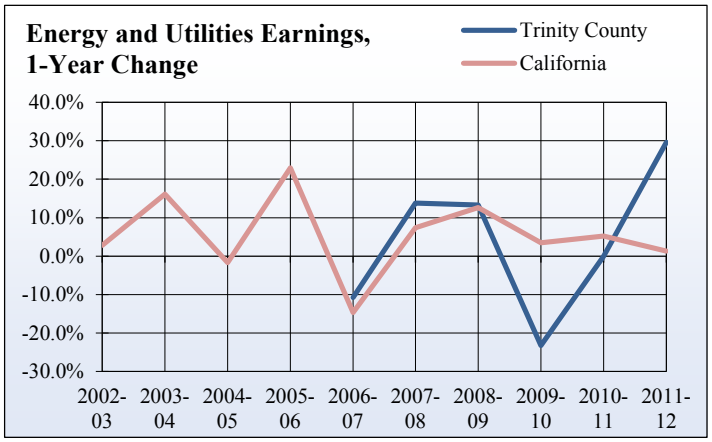
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	(D)	n/a	0.5 %	n/a	1.9 %
2006	(D)	n/a	0.5 %	n/a	4.7 %
2007	(D)	n/a	0.5 %	n/a	5.0 %
2008	24	0.5 %	0.6 %	n/a	12.6 %
2009	22	0.5 %	0.6 %	- 8.3 %	- 1.8 %
2010	22	0.5 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
2011	23	0.5 %	0.6 %	4.5 %	0.1 %
2012	21	0.5 %	0.6 %	- 8.7 %	13.5 %
2013	21	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	1.3 %
2014	22	0.5 %	0.6 %	4.8 %	1.7 %

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





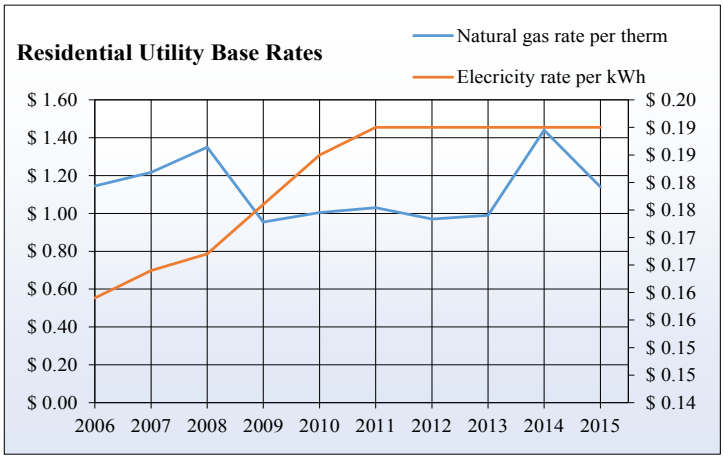




Residential Utility Base Rate

Year	Natural gas rate per therm	Elecricity rate per kWh
2006	$ 1.145	$ 0.159
2007	$ 1.217	$ 0.164
2008	$ 1.350	$ 0.167
2009	$ 0.955	$ 0.176
2010	$ 1.005	$ 0.185
2011	$ 1.030	$ 0.190
2012	$ 0.970	$ 0.190
2013	$ 0.990	$ 0.190
2014	$ 1.440	$ 0.190
2015	$ 1.140	$ 0.190

Source: Pacific Gas and Electric Company



BETWEEN 2006 & 2015 ELECTRICITY RATE INCREASED BY $.005 PER KWH

5.3 Construction

What is it?

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

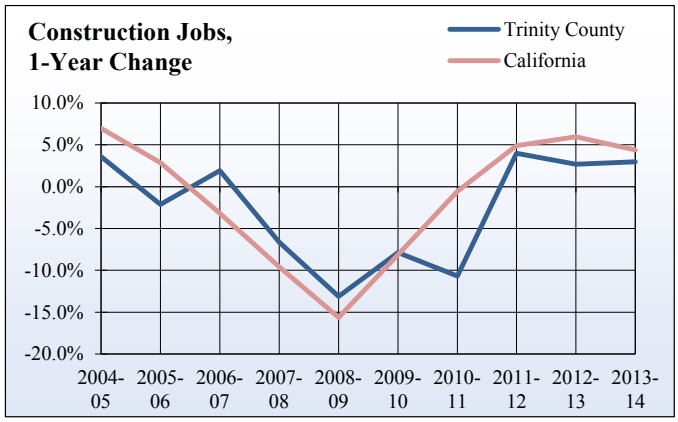
How is it used?

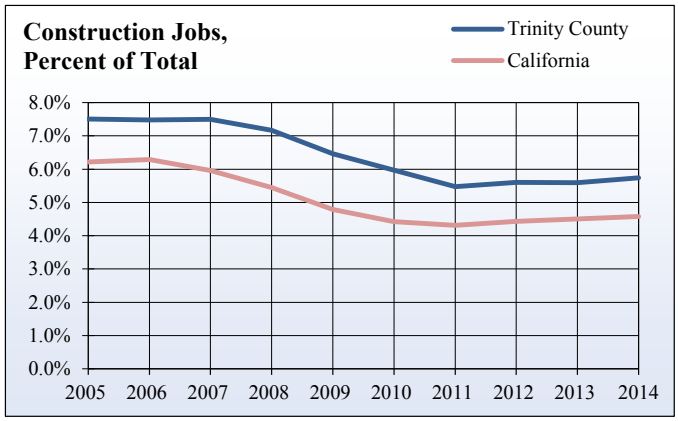
Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth. Increasing production often requires new or reconstructed facilities. Furthermore, the construction industry provides employment for a large number of blue collar workers and has a large local economic multiplier. Because construction typically requires few entry-level requirements, areas with lots of new construction are likely to have fewer people unemployed.

Construction Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	377	7.5 %	6.2 %	3.6 %	7.0 %
2006	369	7.5 %	6.3 %	- 2.1 %	2.9 %
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 %

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





Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

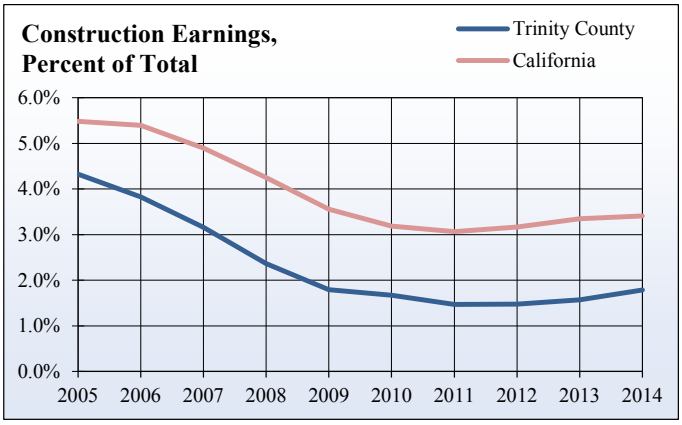
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	$ 15,179	4.3 %	5.5 %	- 5.2 %	7.4 %
2006	$ 14,064	3.8 %	5.4 %	- 7.3 %	5.7 %
2007	$ 12,268	3.2 %	4.9 %	- 12.8 %	- 5.3 %
2008	$ 9,504	2.4 %	4.2 %	- 22.5 %	- 11.5 %
2009	$ 7,164	1.8 %	3.6 %	- 24.6 %	- 19.4 %
2010	$ 7,017	1.7 %	3.2 %	- 2.1 %	- 8.0 %
2011	$ 6,550	1.5 %	3.1 %	- 6.7 %	2.7 %
2012	$ 6,767	1.5 %	3.2 %	3.3 %	10.6 %
2013	$ 7,371	1.6 %	3.3 %	8.9 %	8.7 %
2014	$ 7,572	1.8 %	3.4 %	2.7 %	6.3 %

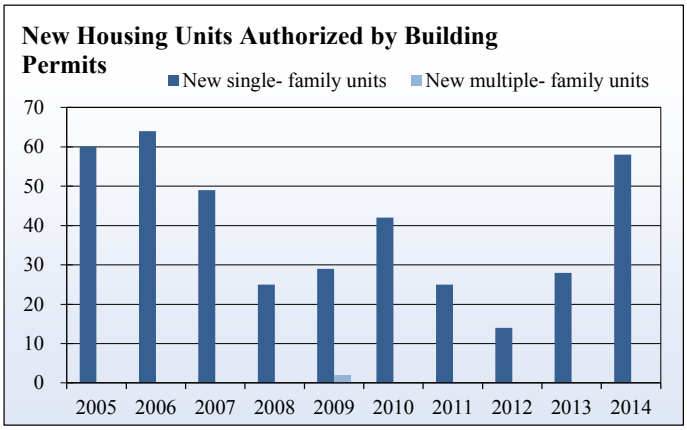
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

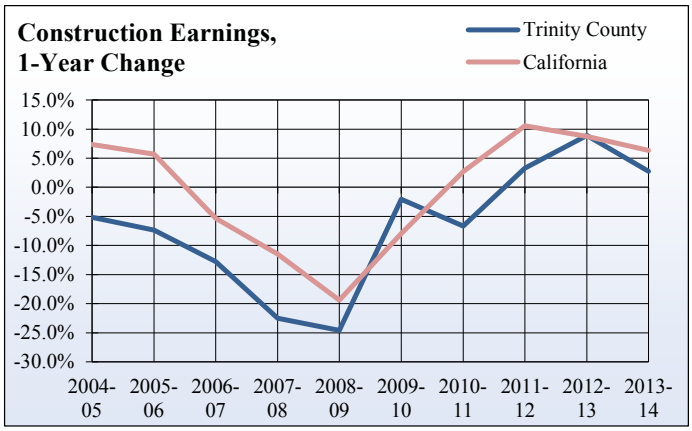
New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, Trinity County

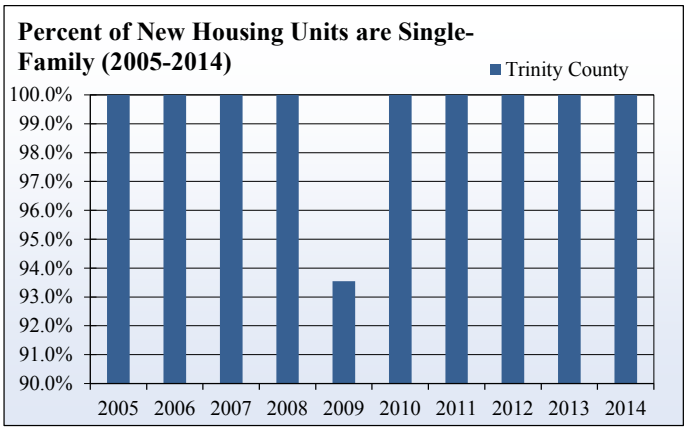
Year	New single-family units	New multiple-family units	Total new housing units	Percent of units are single-family units
2005	60	0	60	100.0 %
2006	64	0	64	100.0 %
2007	49	0	49	100.0 %
2008	25	0	25	100.0 %
2009	29	2	31	93.5 %
2010	42	0	42	100.0 %
2011	25	0	25	100.0 %
2012	14	0	14	100.0 %
2013	28	0	28	100.0 %
2014	58	0	58	100.0 %

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)





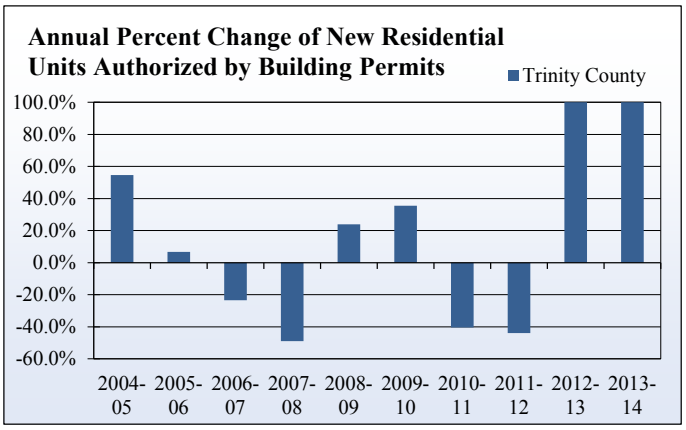




Annual Percent Change of New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

Year	Annual Percent Change Trinity County
2004-05	54.7 %
2005-06	6.7 %
2006-07	-23.4 %
2007-08	-49.0 %
2008-09	24.0 %
2009-10	35.5 %
2010-11	-40.5 %
2011-12	-44.0 %
2012-13	100.0 %
2013-14	107.1 %

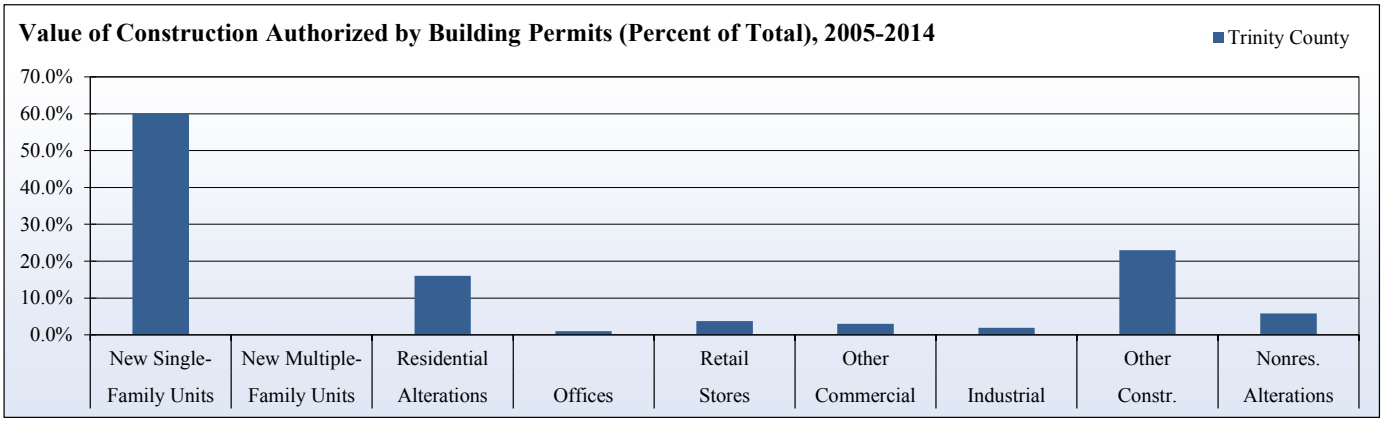
Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)



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

Year	New Single-Family Units	New Multiple-Family Units	Residential Alterations	Offices	Retail Stores	Other Commercial	Industrial	Other Constr.	Nonres. Alterations	Total Value
2005	$ 11,583	$ 0	$ 2,715	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 4,152	$ 1,178	$ 19,627
2006	$ 11,524	$ 0	$ 2,869	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,838	$ 1,911	$ 19,142
2007	$ 9,156	$ 0	$ 1,993	$ 451	$ 426	$ 876	$ 0	$ 2,760	$ 646	$ 15,431
2008	$ 6,090	$ 0	$ 2,165	$ 0	$ 495	$ 495	$ 0	$ 3,563	$ 643	$ 12,956
2009	$ 5,781	$ 147	$ 1,584	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,183	$ 1,109	$ 10,805
2010	$ 6,881	$ 0	$ 1,300	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,627	$ 368	$ 11,177
2011	$ 3,624	$ 0	$ 1,448	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,246	$ 796	$ 2,838
2012	$ 2,618	$ 0	$ 1,919	$ 0	$ 846	$ 954	$ 2,199	$ 1,674	$ 284	$ 9,648
2013	$ 4,845	$ 0	$ 991	$ 0	$ 1,101	$ 1,101	$ 0	$ 3,273	$ 118	$ 10,329
2014	$ 5,318	$ 0	$ 1,439	$ 346	$ 717	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,683	$ 219	$ 8,283

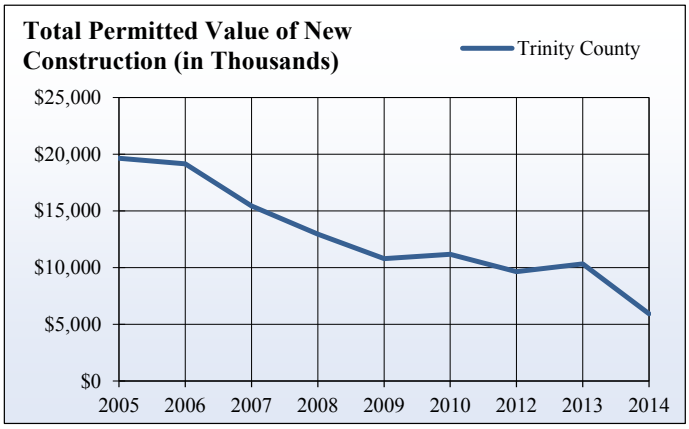
Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)

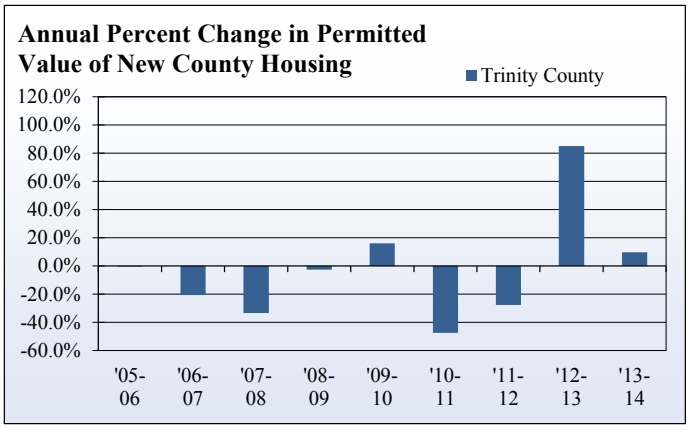


Annual Percent Change in Permitted Value of New Housing Units, Trinity County

Year	Change in Total Value of New Single and Multi-Family Units County
2004-05	7.2 %
2005-06	-0.5 %
2006-07	-20.6 %
2007-08	-33.5 %
2008-09	-2.7 %
2009-10	16.1 %
2010-11	-47.3 %
2011-12	-27.7 %
2012-13	85.1 %
2013-14	9.8 %

Source: CIRB and CHF


Total Permitted Value of New Construction (in Thousands)
Trinity County
$25,000
$20,000
$15,000
$10,000
$5,000
$0
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2012
2013
2014


Annual Percent Change in Permitted Value of New County Housing
Trinity County
120.0%
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
-60.0%
'05-06
'06-07
'07-08
'08-09
'09-10
'10-11
'11-12
'12-13
'13-14

5.4 Manufacturing

What is it?

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

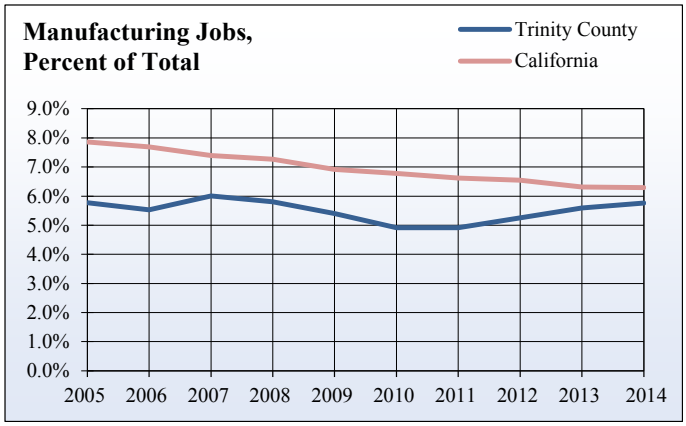
How is it used?

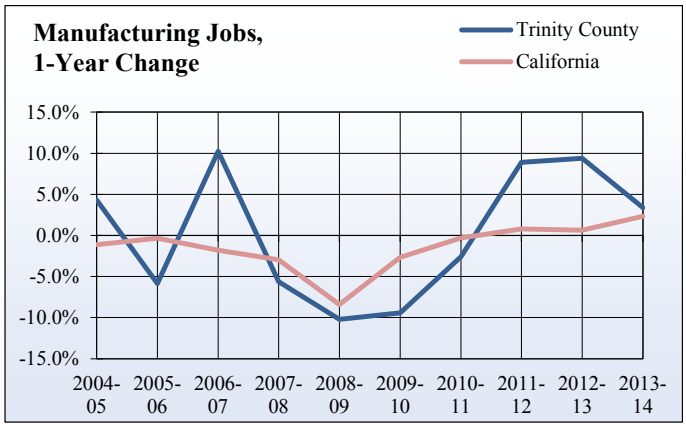
Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important local economic indicator. Certain manufacturing industries are affected either positively or negatively to economic shocks. If an industry is showing growth during this current economic downturn, that industry may be critical to a county's economic recovery. Counties with a solid manufacturing base often export goods which brings outside money into their region.

Manufacturing Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	290	5.8 %	7.9 %	4.3 %	- 1.1 %
2006	273	5.5 %	7.7 %	- 5.9 %	- 0.4 %
2007	301	6.0 %	7.4 %	10.3 %	- 1.8 %
2008	284	5.8 %	7.3 %	- 5.6 %	- 3.0 %
2009	255	5.4 %	6.9 %	- 10.2 %	- 8.4 %
2010	231	4.9 %	6.8 %	- 9.4 %	- 2.7 %
2011	225	4.9 %	6.6 %	- 2.6 %	- 0.3 %
2012	245	5.3 %	6.5 %	8.9 %	0.8 %
2013	268	5.6 %	6.3 %	9.4 %	0.6 %
2014	277	5.8 %	6.3 %	3.4 %	2.3 %

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

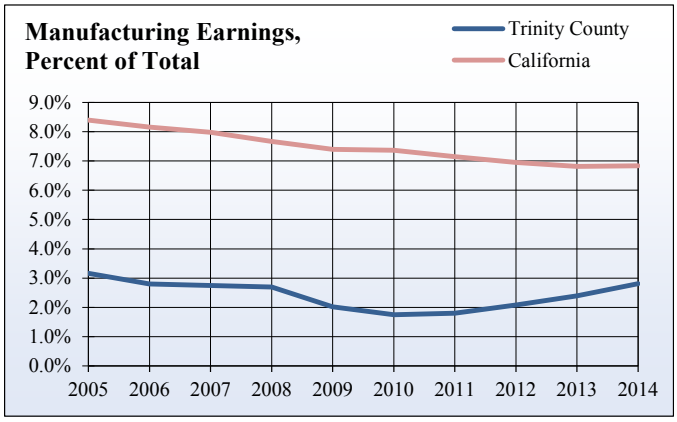


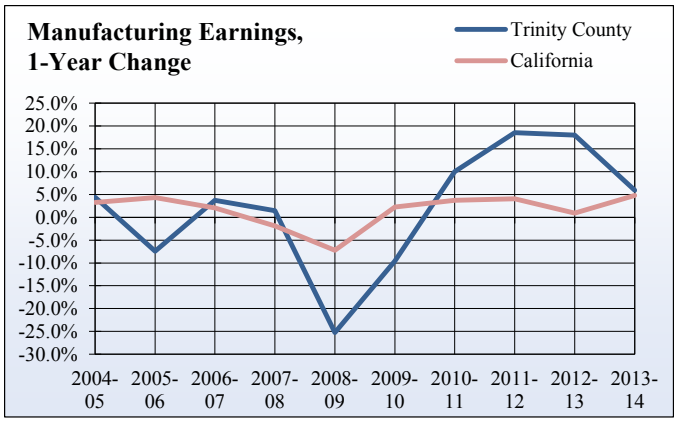


Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	$ 11,111	3.2 %	8.4 %	4.4 %	3.2 %
2006	$ 10,285	2.8 %	8.2 %	- 7.4 %	4.3 %
2007	$ 10,670	2.7 %	8.0 %	3.7 %	2.1 %
2008	$ 10,827	2.7 %	7.7 %	1.5 %	- 1.9 %
2009	$ 8,094	2.0 %	7.4 %	- 25.2 %	- 7.2 %
2010	$ 7,322	1.7 %	7.4 %	- 9.5 %	2.2 %
2011	$ 8,054	1.8 %	7.1 %	10.0 %	3.7 %
2012	$ 9,544	2.1 %	6.9 %	18.5 %	4.0 %
2013	$ 11,263	2.4 %	6.8 %	18.0 %	0.9 %
2014	$ 11,932	2.8 %	6.8 %	5.9 %	4.8 %

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





5.5 Travel and Recreation

What is it?

The travel and recreation industry includes the amount of travel expenditures by point of sale made in a county by visitors. Travel and tourism expenditures were provided by the California Travel and Tourism Commission. Travel and recreation jobs and income are also provided to show how locals benefit from the industry.

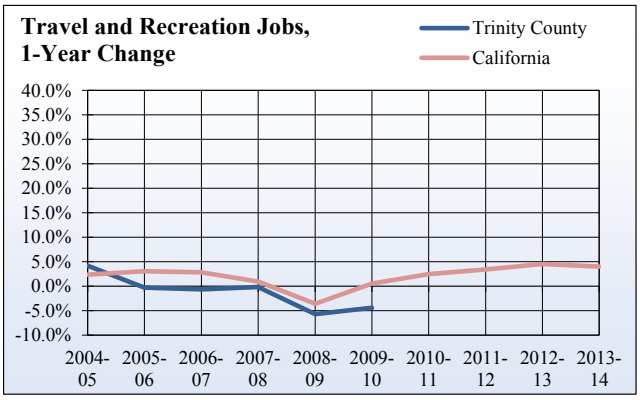
How is it used?

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

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Trinity County

	County	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
Year	Jobs	County	California	County	California
2005	602	12.0 %	9.2 %	4.2 %	2.3 %
2006	600	12.2 %	9.3 %	- 0.3 %	3.0 %
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 %

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



Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

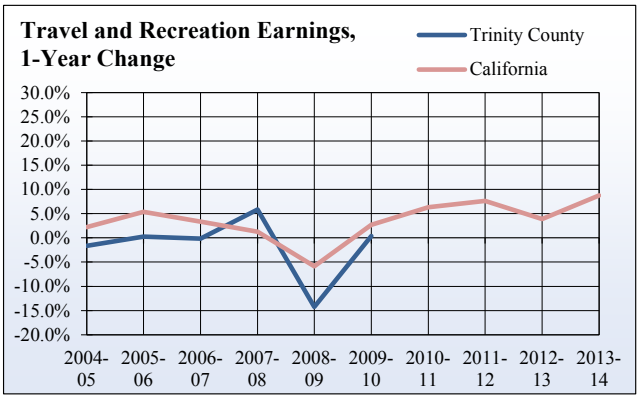
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	7,215	2.2 %	3.7 %	- 1.7 %	2.2 %
2006	7,232	2.1 %	3.6 %	0.2 %	5.4 %
2007	7,222	2.1 %	3.6 %	- 0.1 %	3.3 %
2008	7,644	2.1 %	3.5 %	5.8 %	1.3 %
2009	6,557	1.8 %	3.5 %	- 14.2 %	- 5.9 %
2010	6,582	1.8 %	3.5 %	0.4 %	2.7 %
2011	(D)	n/a	3.4 %	n/a	6.4 %
2012	6,635	1.7 %	3.5 %	n/a	7.7 %
2013	8,342	2.0 %	3.5 %	25.7 %	3.9 %
2014	(D)	n/a	3.6 %	n/a	8.8 %

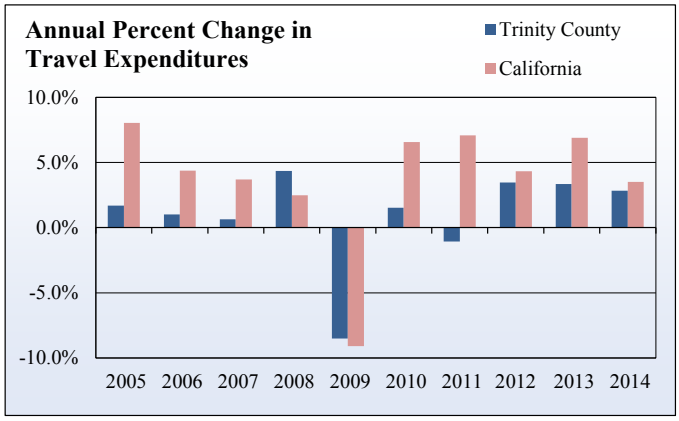
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
(D): Withheld due to disclosure of confidential business data

Total Annual Travel Expenditures (in Millions), Trinity County

Year	Expenditures in County	Annual percent change	Expenditure in California	Annual percent change
2005	$ 47.6	1.7 %	$ 88,513.9	8.0 %
2006	$ 48.1	1.0 %	$ 92,387.9	4.4 %
2007	$ 48.4	0.6 %	$ 95,796.2	3.7 %
2008	$ 50.5	4.3 %	$ 98,169.1	2.5 %
2009	$ 46.2	- 8.5 %	$ 89,242.9	- 9.1 %
2010	$ 46.9	1.5 %	$ 95,103.3	6.6 %
2011	$ 46.4	- 1.1 %	$ 101,831.5	7.1 %
2012	$ 48.0	3.4 %	$ 106,226.0	4.3 %
2013	$ 49.6	3.3 %	$ 113,537.6	6.9 %
2014	$ 51.0	2.8 %	$ 117,508.0	3.5 %

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





5.6 Retail

What is it?

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

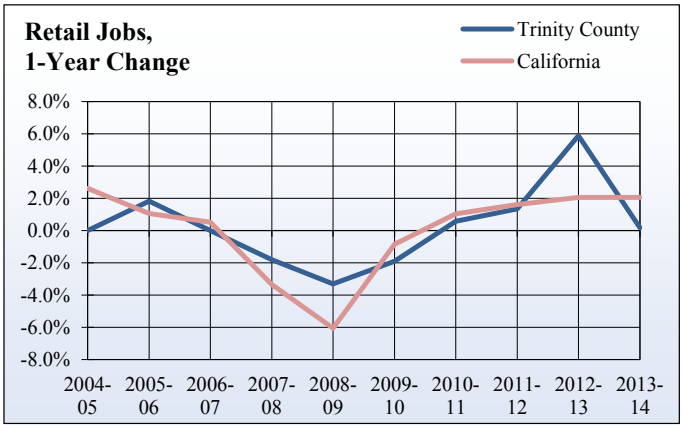
How is it used?

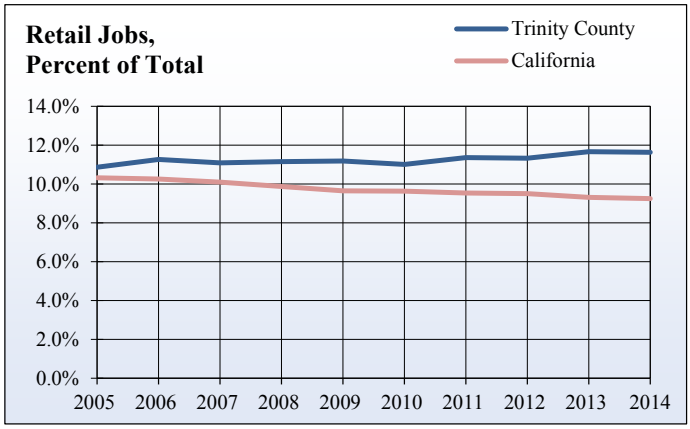
Retail is usually a local-serving industry, meaning it primarily sells to people living within the area. Retail activity is usually impacted by changes in traditionally base industries like agriculture and manufacturing. It is used to assess the economic impact of changes in base industries. Retail is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

Retail Jobs, Trinity County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	546	10.9 %	10.3 %	0.0 %	2.6 %
2006	556	11.3 %	10.3 %	1.8 %	1.1 %
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 %

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





Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

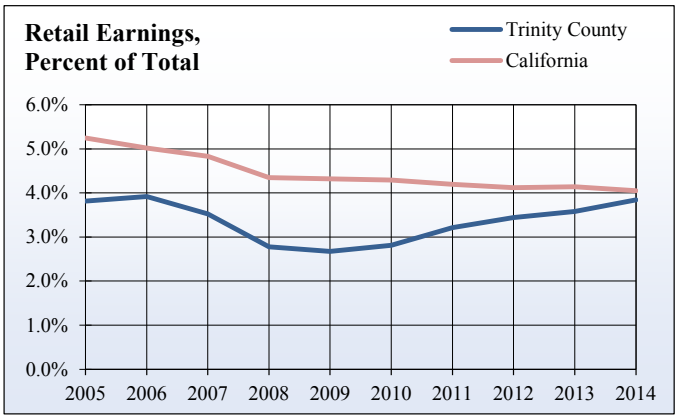
Year	Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	$ 13,403	3.8 %	5.2 %	3.1 %	3.6 %
2006	$ 14,429	3.9 %	5.0 %	7.7 %	2.7 %
2007	$ 13,685	3.5 %	4.8 %	- 5.2 %	0.5 %
2008	$ 11,182	2.8 %	4.4 %	- 18.3 %	- 8.1 %
2009	$ 10,683	2.7 %	4.3 %	- 4.5 %	- 4.5 %
2010	$ 11,800	2.8 %	4.3 %	10.5 %	2.0 %
2011	$ 14,345	3.2 %	4.2 %	21.6 %	4.5 %
2012	$ 15,799	3.4 %	4.1 %	10.1 %	5.1 %
2013	$ 16,850	3.6 %	4.1 %	6.7 %	3.3 %
2014	$ 16,334	3.8 %	4.0 %	- 3.1 %	2.2 %

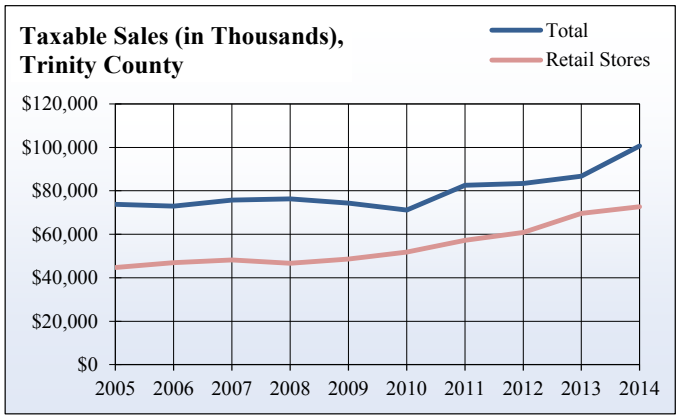
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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

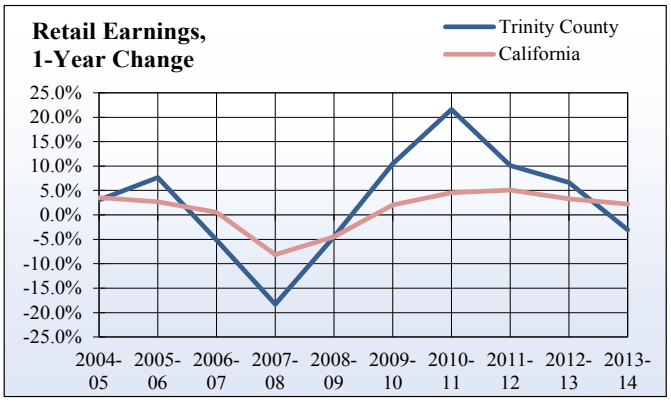
Year	Retail Stores	Non-retail	Total
2005	$ 44,650	$ 29,163	$ 73,813
2006	$ 46,869	$ 26,011	$ 72,880
2007	$ 48,184	$ 27,599	$ 75,783
2008	$ 46,595	$ 29,670	$ 76,265
2009	$ 48,608	$ 25,690	$ 74,298
2010	$ 51,786	$ 19,335	$ 71,121
2011	$ 57,184	$ 25,387	$ 82,571
2012	$ 60,877	$ 22,507	$ 83,385
2013	$ 69,575	$ 17,094	$ 86,669
2014	$ 72,611	$ 28,055	$ 100,666

Source: California Board of Equalization





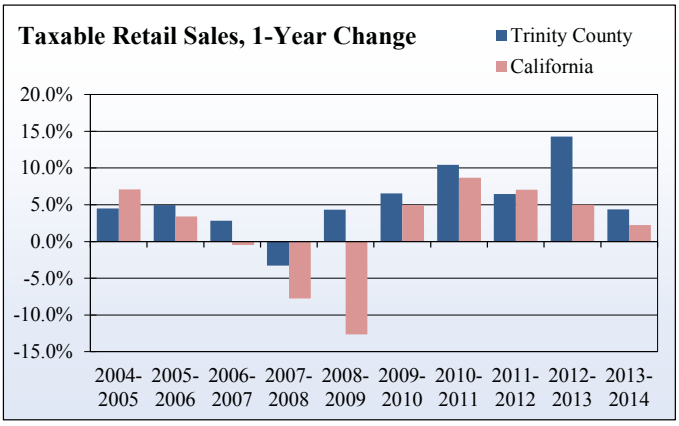
IN 2014, RETAIL EARNINGS ACCOUNTED FOR 3.8 PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS

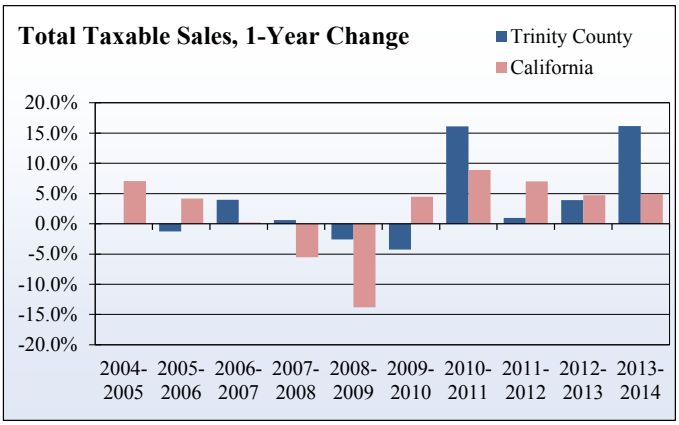


Taxable Sales Annual Change, Trinity County

	Taxable Retail Sales		Total Taxable Sales	
Year	County	California	County	California
2004-2004	4.5 %	7.1 %	9.3 %	7.0 %
2005-2006	5.0 %	3.4 %	- 1.3 %	4.2 %
2006-2007	2.8 %	- 0.5 %	4.0 %	0.2 %
2007-2008	- 3.3 %	- 7.8 %	0.6 %	- 5.5 %
2008-2009	4.3 %	- 12.6 %	- 2.6 %	- 13.8 %
2009-2010	6.5 %	4.9 %	- 4.3 %	4.5 %
2010-2011	10.4 %	8.7 %	16.1 %	8.9 %
2011-2012	6.5 %	7.0 %	1.0 %	7.0 %
2012-2013	14.3 %	5.0 %	3.9 %	4.7 %
2013-2014	4.4 %	2.2 %	16.1 %	4.9 %

Source: California Board of Equalization





IN 2013, RETAIL SALES ACCOUNTED FOR 72% OF TAXABLE SALES

5.7 Government

What is it?

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

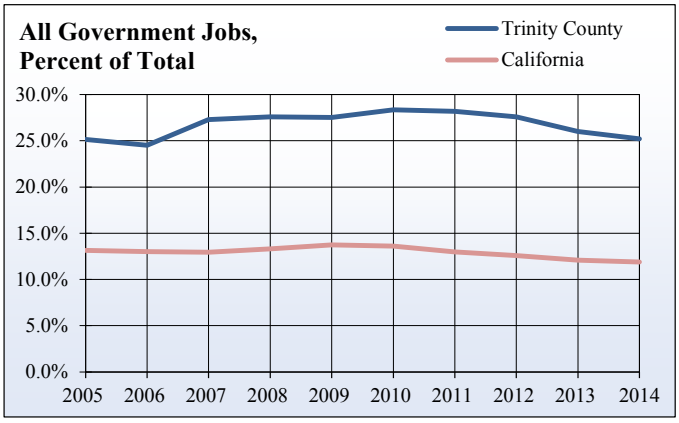
How is it used?

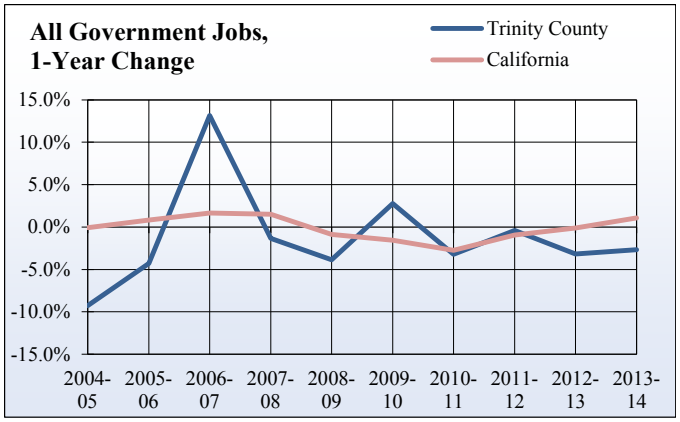
Local government revenue shows the amount of money generated by sources such as property taxes, sales taxes and federal and state funding. Expenditures show the amount of money spent on things such as police, fire, public assistance and health. Changes in funding over time can be compared to population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

All Government Worker Jobs, Trinity County

		Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
Year	Jobs	County	California	County	California
2005	1,263	25.2 %	13.1 %	- 9.3 %	- 0.1 %
2006	1,209	24.5 %	13.0 %	- 4.3 %	0.8 %
2007	1,368	27.3 %	13.0 %	13.2 %	1.7 %
2008	1,350	27.6 %	13.3 %	- 1.3 %	1.5 %
2009	1,298	27.5 %	13.7 %	- 3.9 %	- 0.9 %
2010	1,334	28.4 %	13.6 %	2.8 %	- 1.6 %
2011	1,291	28.2 %	13.0 %	- 3.2 %	- 2.7 %
2012	1,286	27.6 %	12.6 %	- 0.4 %	- 1.0 %
2013	1,245	26.0 %	12.1 %	- 3.2 %	- 0.1 %
2014	1,212	25.2 %	11.9 %	- 2.7 %	1.1 %

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





Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Trinity County

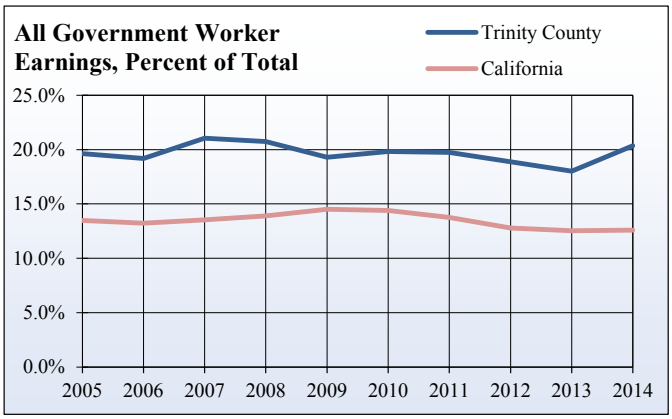
Year	Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2005	$ 68,887	19.6 %	13.5 %	- 3.1 %	4.2 %
2006	$ 70,587	19.2 %	13.2 %	2.5 %	5.2 %
2007	$ 81,703	21.0 %	13.5 %	15.7 %	6.8 %
2008	$ 83,439	20.7 %	13.9 %	2.1 %	4.9 %
2009	$ 77,114	19.3 %	14.5 %	- 7.6 %	0.5 %
2010	$ 83,141	19.8 %	14.4 %	7.8 %	2.0 %
2011	$ 88,068	19.7 %	13.8 %	5.9 %	1.9 %
2012	$ 86,625	18.9 %	12.8 %	- 1.6 %	- 0.5 %
2013	$ 84,806	18.0 %	12.5 %	- 2.1 %	0.9 %
2014	$ 86,461	20.3 %	12.6 %	2.0 %	4.9 %

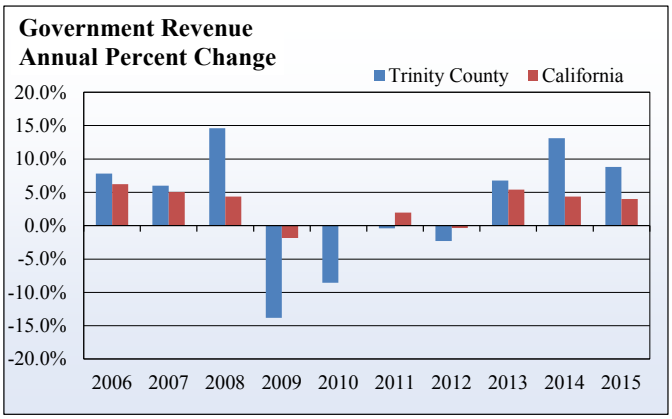
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

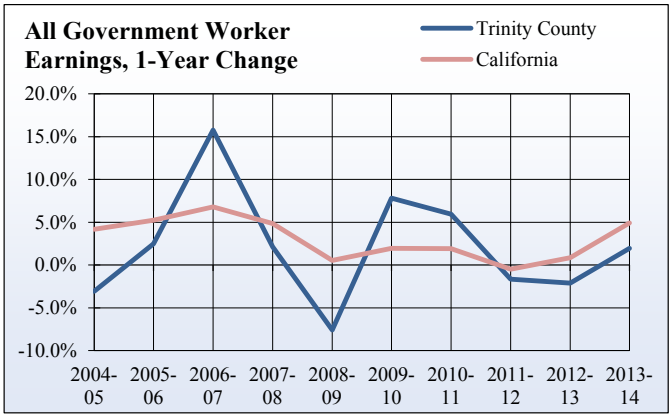
County Government Revenue, Annual Percent Change

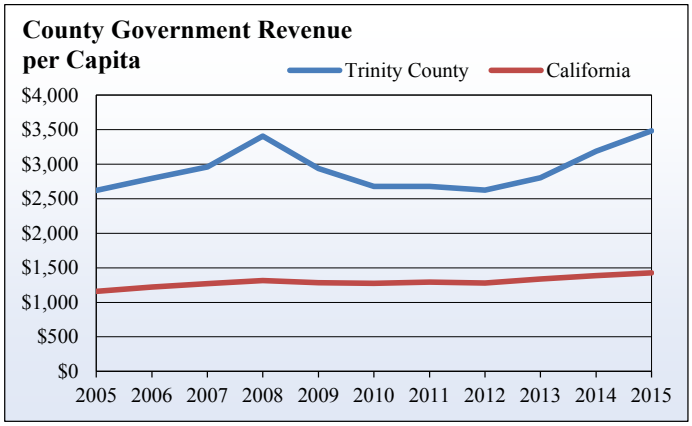
Year	Trinity County		California
	Total	Percent Change	Percent Change
2006	$ 38,590,286	7.8 %	6.2 %
2007	$ 40,897,004	6.0 %	5.0 %
2008	$ 46,879,305	14.6 %	4.4 %
2009	$ 40,407,284	- 13.8 %	- 1.8 %
2010	$ 36,954,981	- 8.5 %	0.1 %
2011	$ 36,803,956	- 0.4 %	2.0 %
2012	$ 35,963,552	- 2.3 %	- 0.3 %
2013	$ 38,393,685	6.8 %	5.4 %
2014	$ 43,426,573	13.1 %	4.4 %
2015	$ 47,255,707	8.8 %	4.0 %

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports









County Government Expenditures, Trinity County, Fiscal Year 2015

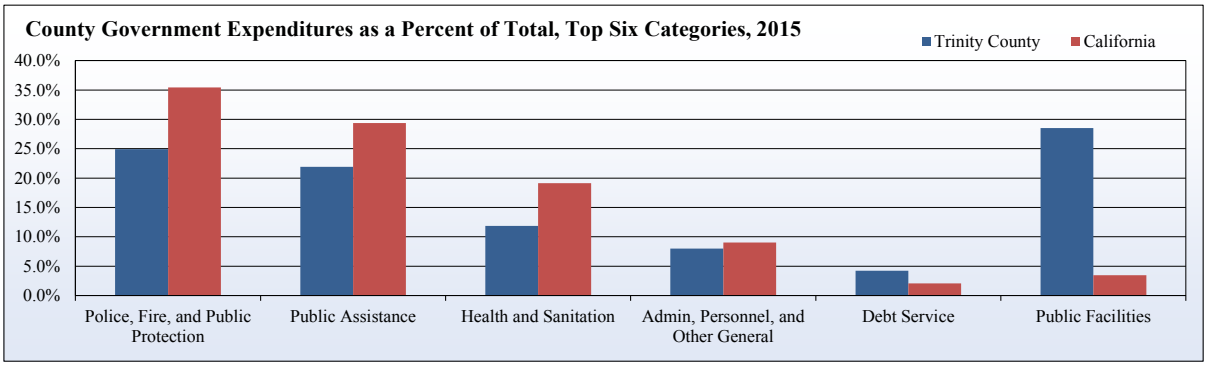
Expenditure Function	Trinity County	Percent of Total Expenditures	California Average Percent of Total Expenditures
Police, Fire, and Public Protection	$ 11,529,844	24.9 %	35.4 %
Public Assistance	$ 10,128,840	21.9 %	29.4 %
Health and Sanitation	$ 5,489,583	11.9 %	19.1 %
Admin, Personnel, and Other General	$ 3,691,439	8.0 %	9.0 %
Debt Service	$ 1,960,260	4.2 %	2.1 %
Public Facilities	$ 13,182,584	28.5 %	3.5 %
Recreation and Cultural	$ 0	0.0 %	0.8 %
Education and Library	$ 247,567	0.5 %	0.7 %
Total of Expenditures	$ 46,230,117	100.0 %	100.0 %

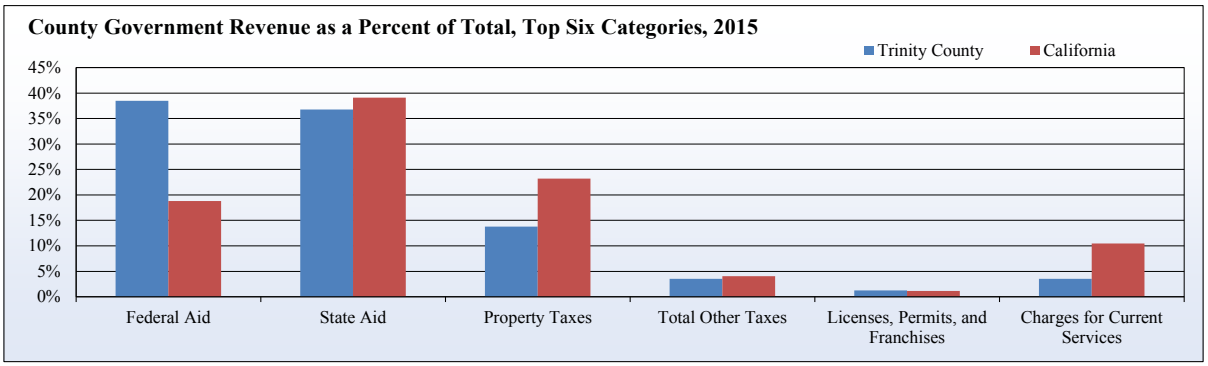
Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports

County Government Revenue, Trinity County, Fiscal Year 2015, (in thousands)

Revenue Source	Trinity County Revenue	Trinity County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Federal Aid	$ 18,191	38.5 %	18.8 %
State Aid	$ 17,382	36.8 %	39.1 %
Property Taxes	$ 6,502	13.8 %	23.2 %
Total Other Taxes	$ 1,673	3.5 %	4.1 %
Licenses, Permits, and Franchises	$ 588	1.2 %	1.1 %
Charges for Current Services	$ 1,655	3.5 %	10.5 %
Other Governmental Agencies	$ 6	0.0 %	0.4 %
Forfeitures And Penalties	$ 193	0.4 %	0.4 %
Revenue From the Use of Money and Property	$ 113	0.2 %	0.8 %
Special Benefit Assessments	$ -	0.0 %	0.0 %
Transfers In	$ 391	0.8 %	0.4 %
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 562	1.2 %	1.3 %
Total Funding	$ 47,256	100.0 %	100.0 %

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports





Many of these photos were cropped in the making of this booklet.
We would like to thank the contributors of the photos:

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