

2018



# **YUBA COUNTY**

## **Economic & Demographic Profile**

# Acknowledgments



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Economic Development Department

In partnership with

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# Introduction

Welcome to the 2018 Yuba 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](http://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.

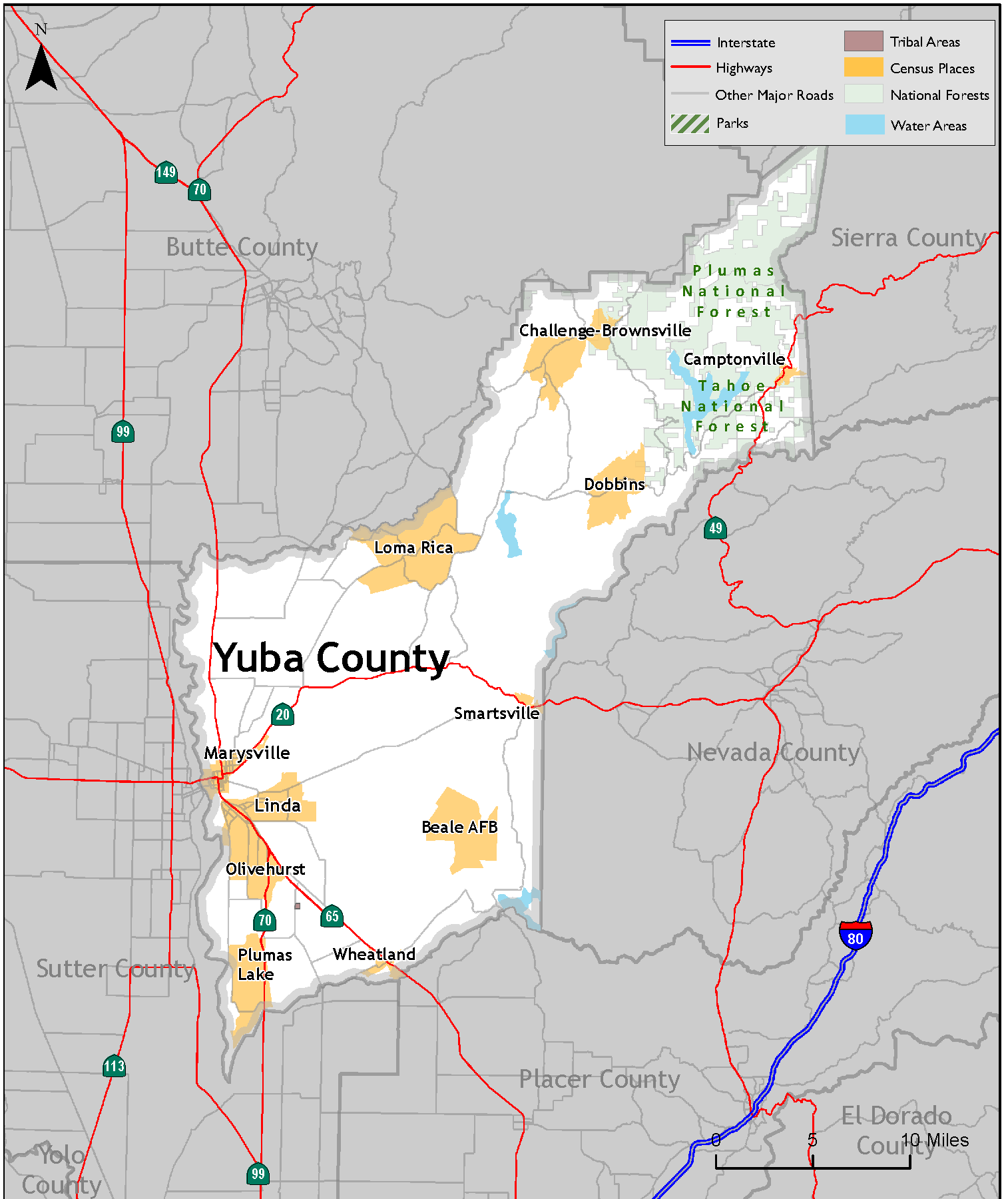
The data presented in this year's profile series have been chosen by CED staff, in partnership with Rural County Representatives of California, based on the availability of valid and uniform indicators for all rural California counties from the U.S. Census Bureau and other data providers that are of 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.

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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.



Yuba County’s population increased steadily from 2008-2017, experiencing its greatest increase in population in 2008. With the exception of 2008 and 2009, the population growth rate of Yuba County was consistently slower than that of California as a whole. Yuba County experienced a natural increase in population every year between 2008 and 2017, with births and deaths remaining relatively steady during the entire period, although deaths increased somewhat in 2016 (612) and 2017 (680). Net migration was positive and relatively robust in 2008, but became negative in 2009 and 2010, contributing to lower levels of population growth during those years. Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Yuba County’s in-migration came from nearby counties like Sutter, Sacramento, and Placer, the greatest source of in-migrants being Sutter County by a significant margin. As with in-migration, the majority of Yuba County’s out-migration primarily involved neighboring counties.



Between 2007 and 2016, Yuba County experienced its greatest proportional population gains in those between 65 and 74 years old (63 percent), those between 55 and 64 years old (48 percent), and those 85 years and older (35 percent). In contrast, Yuba County experienced its greatest population losses in those between 18 and 24 years old (21 percent), those under 5 years old (15 percent), and those between 75 and 84 years old (14 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Yuba County’s population by age were those between 25 and 39 years old (23 percent). Yuba County experienced the greatest proportional population increases in its Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander populations (9 percent, 15 percent, and 357 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced population declines in its American Indian and White populations (28 percent and 1 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Yuba County’s population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (57 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?

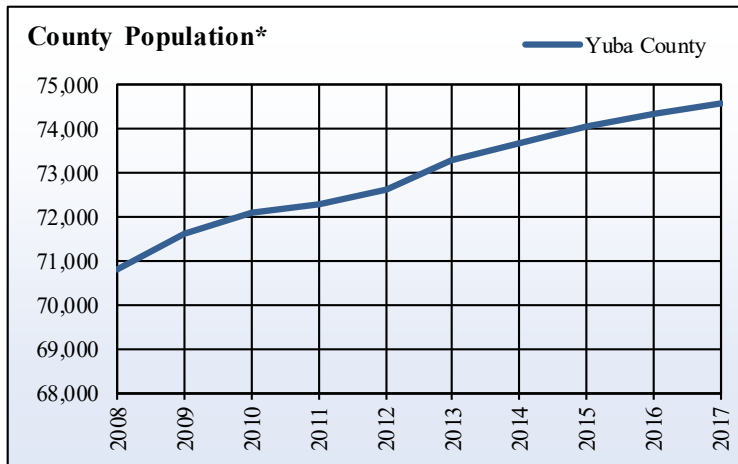
Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report.

Yuba County's population increased steadily from 2008-2017, experiencing its greatest increase in population in 2008. With the exception of 2008 and 2009, the population growth rate of Yuba County was consistently slower than that of California as a whole.

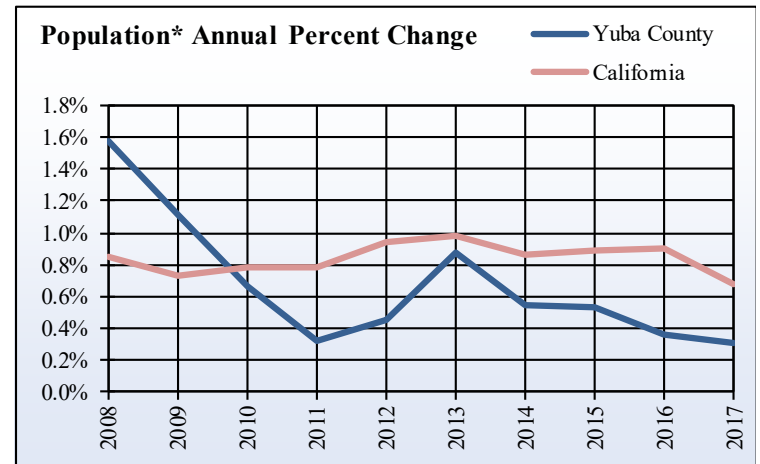
## Total Population\*, Yuba County

Year	Yuba County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	70,820	1.58%	0.85%
2009	71,609	1.11%	0.73%
2010	72,083	0.66%	0.79%
2011	72,316	0.32%	0.78%
2012	72,642	0.45%	0.95%
2013	73,278	0.88%	0.99%
2014	73,682	0.55%	0.86%
2015	74,076	0.53%	0.89%
2016	74,345	0.36%	0.90%
2017	74,577	0.31%	0.68%

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



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## City Population, Yuba County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Marysville	12,285	12,310	12,304	3,468	3,478	3,474	3,480	3,527	3,519	11,973
Wheatland	3,488	3,506	3,519	56,933	57,360	57,783	58,123	58,403	58,816	3,509

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

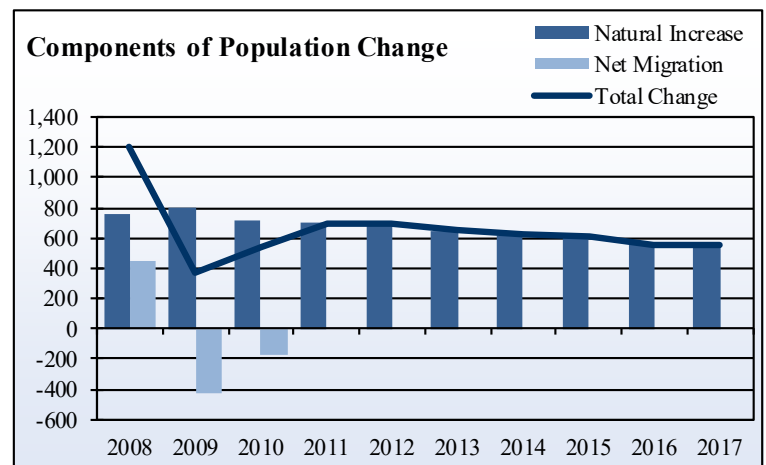
# Components of Population Change

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

If population growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the county may be a place where many younger families are residing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then the population's age composition may be older. There are many potential motivations for people to move into or out of a county, such as employment opportunities, housing prices, and general quality of life. It should be noted that the components of population change data represent annual totals, while the total population data are a point-in-time measurement of population taken on January 1st of each calendar year. Because of this difference, the data reported in this section are not directly comparable to the population data presented on page two. Yuba County experienced a natural increase in population every year between 2008 and 2017, with births and deaths remaining relatively steady during the entire period, although deaths increased markedly in 2017 (680), up 68 individuals over the previous year. Net migration was positive and relatively robust in 2008, but became negative in 2009 and 2010, contributing to lower levels of population growth during those years. Because the California Department of Finance did not report migration for Yuba County after 2010, any decrease in total population is attributable only to a natural decrease in population.



## Components of Population Change, Yuba County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	1,308	556	752	449	1,201
2009	1,298	499	799	-425	374
2010	1,213	499	714	-174	540
2011	1,249	549	700	0	700
2012	1,218	529	689	0	689
2013	1,230	582	648	0	648
2014	1,197	574	623	0	623
2015	1,195	591	604	0	604
2016	1,171	612	559	0	559
2017	1,233	680	553	0	553

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



## How is it used?

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

Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Yuba County's in-migration came from nearby counties like Sutter, Sacramento, and Placer, with the greatest source of in-migrants being Sutter County by a significant margin. As with in-migration, the majority of Yuba County's out-migration primarily involved neighboring counties, particularly Sutter, which received 1,572 residents from Yuba.

## Top 10 In-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Yuba County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Sutter County	1,368
Sacramento County	940
Placer County	678
Butte County	225
Nevada County	155
Yolo County	99
Solano County	88
Santa Clara County	70
Los Angeles County	57
San Joaquin County	48

Source: Internal Revenue Service

## Top 10 Out-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Yuba County

County	Number of Out-Migrants
Sutter County	1,572
Sacramento County	459
Placer County	316
Butte County	249
Nevada County	135
Bexar County	65
Yolo County	61
Clark County	59
Curry County	57
Solano County	52

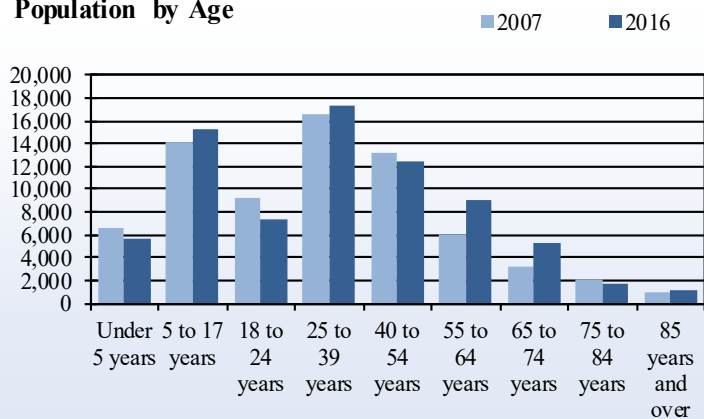
Source: Internal Revenue Service

# Age Distribution

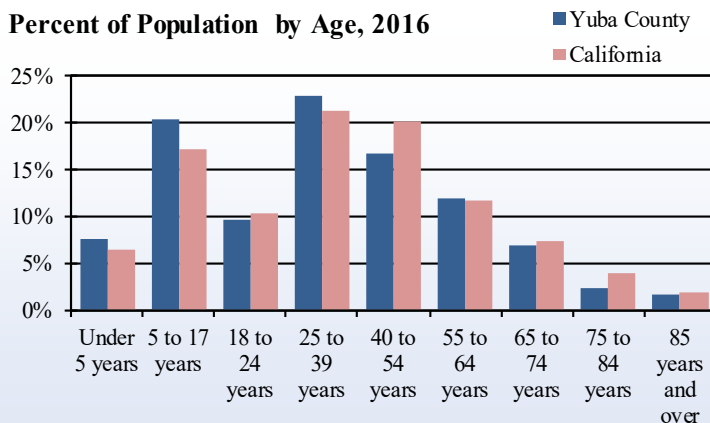
## What is it?

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

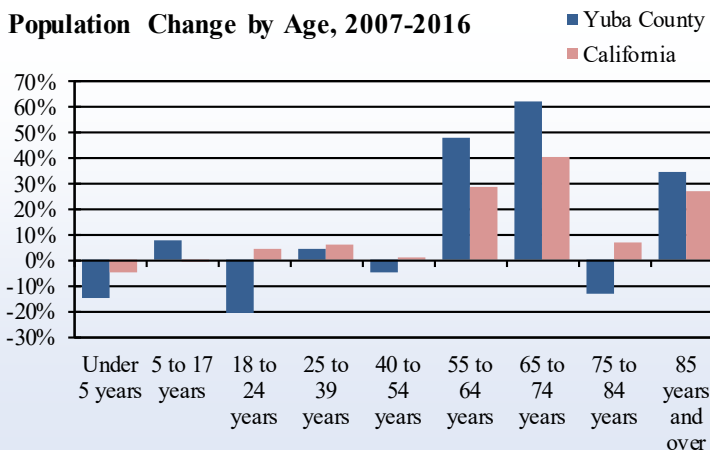
**Population by Age**



**Percent of Population by Age, 2016**



**Population Change by Age, 2007-2016**



## How is it used?

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target their marketing efforts on specific age groups. Age distribution data can be used to estimate school attendance, need for public services, and workforce projections. A growing young adult population, for instance, could indicate greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a growing middle-aged population may signal the need for greater employment opportunities. An area with a significant proportion of population that is past retirement age will typically have less employment concerns but a greater need for medical and social service provision. Age distribution data can also be used in conjunction with the components of population change in order to create projections of future population growth. Between 2007 and 2016, Yuba County experienced its greatest proportional population gains in those between 65 and 74 years old (63 percent), those between 55 and 64 years old (48 percent), and those 85 years and older (35 percent). In contrast, Yuba County experienced its greatest population losses in those between 18 and 24 years old (21 percent), those under 5 years old (15 percent), and those between 75 and 84 years old (14 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Yuba County's population by age were those between 25 and 39 years old (23 percent).

**Population by Age, Yuba County**

Age Range	2007	2016
Under 5 years	6,684	5,695
5 to 17 years	14,217	15,272
18 to 24 years	9,228	7,321
25 to 39 years	16,568	17,280
40 to 54 years	13,169	12,515
55 to 64 years	6,104	9,049
65 to 74 years	3,194	5,189
75 to 84 years	2,068	1,788
85 years and over	866	1,166

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

**Population by Age Compared to California, Yuba County**

Age Range	Percent of Total, 2016		2007 to 2016 10-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	7.6%	6.5%	-14.8%	-5.1%
5 to 17 Years	20.3%	17.2%	7.4%	0.0%
18 to 24 Years	9.7%	10.2%	-20.7%	4.5%
25 to 39 Years	23.0%	21.4%	4.3%	5.8%
40 to 54 Years	16.6%	20.2%	-5.0%	0.8%
55 to 64 Years	12.0%	11.6%	48.2%	28.7%
65 to 74 Years	6.9%	7.3%	62.5%	40.6%
75 to 84 Years	2.4%	3.8%	-13.5%	6.9%
85 years and over	1.5%	1.8%	34.6%	27.0%

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

# Population by Race and Ethnicity

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

Data on population within racial and ethnic categories are often used by advertisers to target their marketing efforts 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, Yuba County experienced the greatest population increases in its Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander populations (9 percent, 15 percent, and 357 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced population declines in its American Indian and White populations (28 percent and 1 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Yuba County's population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (57 percent).

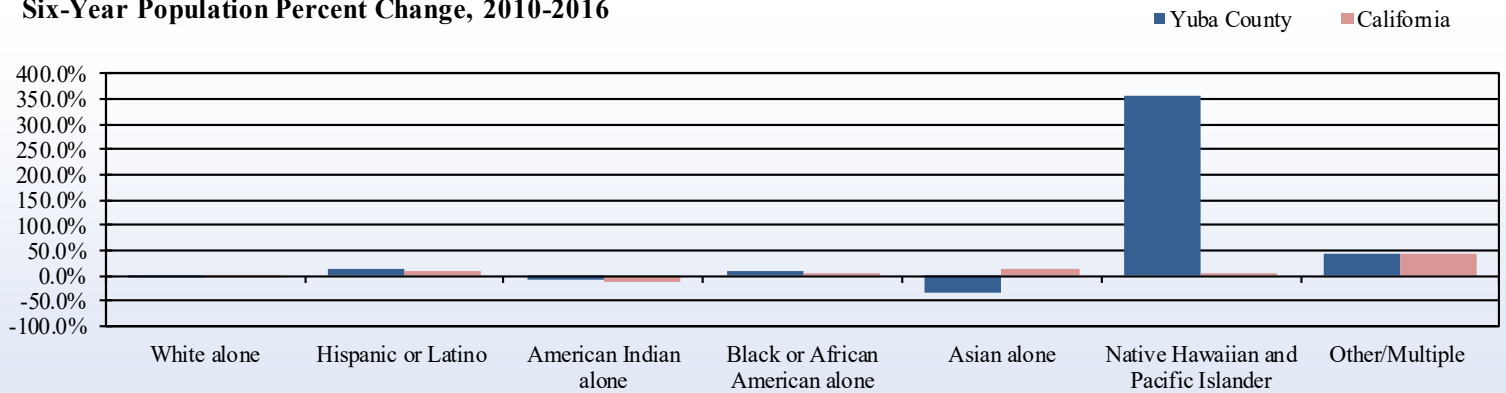


## Population by Race/Ethnicity, Yuba County

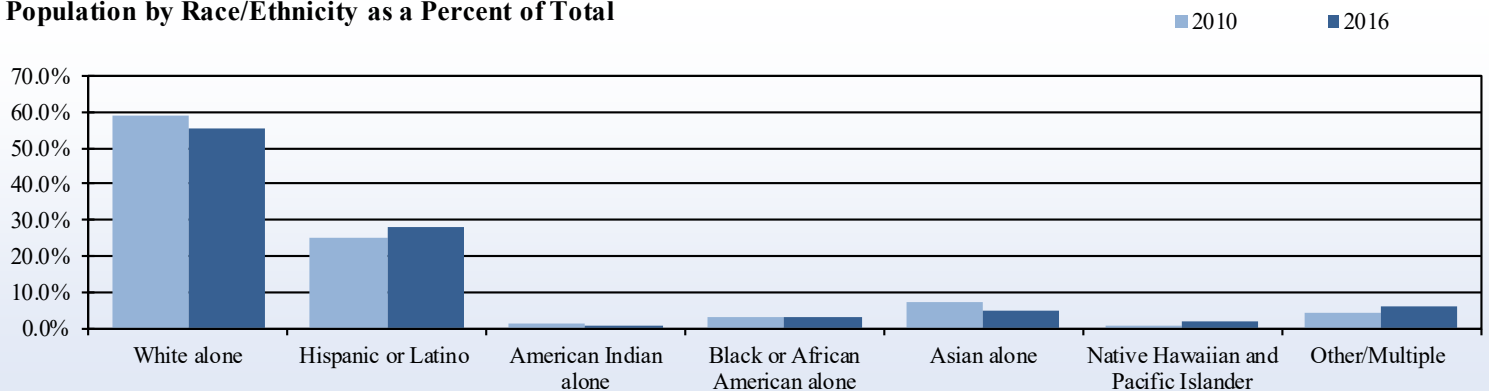
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	42,614	41,984	56.6%	37.5%	-1.5%	-1.7%
Hispanic or Latino	18,217	20,931	24.2%	38.9%	14.9%	8.5%
American Indian alone	689	640	0.9%	0.3%	-7.1%	-11.4%
Black or African American alone	2,134	2,331	2.8%	5.5%	9.2%	0.3%
Asian alone	5,381	3,656	7.1%	14.1%	-32.1%	14.1%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	280	1,279	0.4%	0.3%	356.8%	2.5%
Other/Multiple	3,073	4,454	4.1%	3.3%	44.9%	42.1%

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

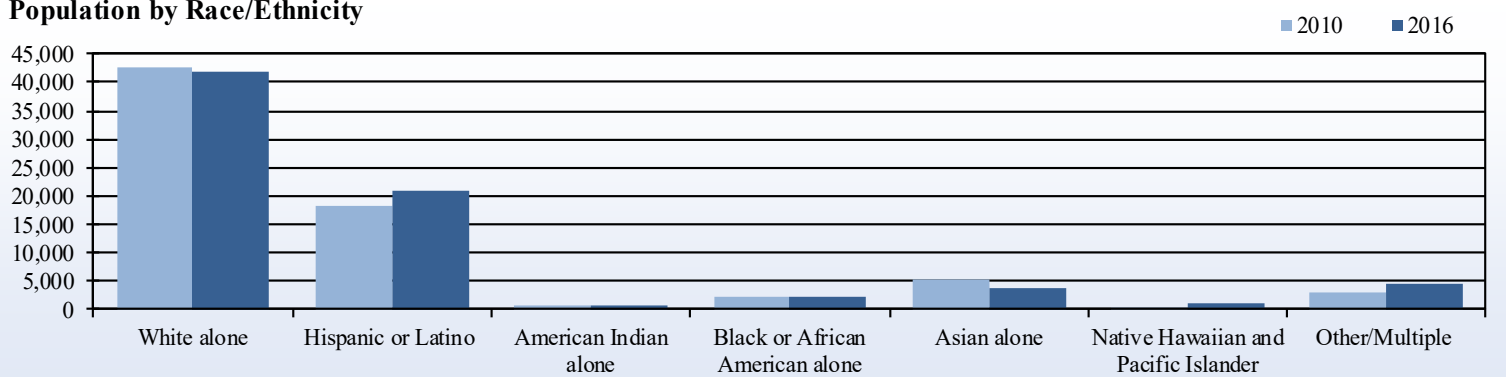
**Six-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016**



**Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total**



**Population by Race/Ethnicity**



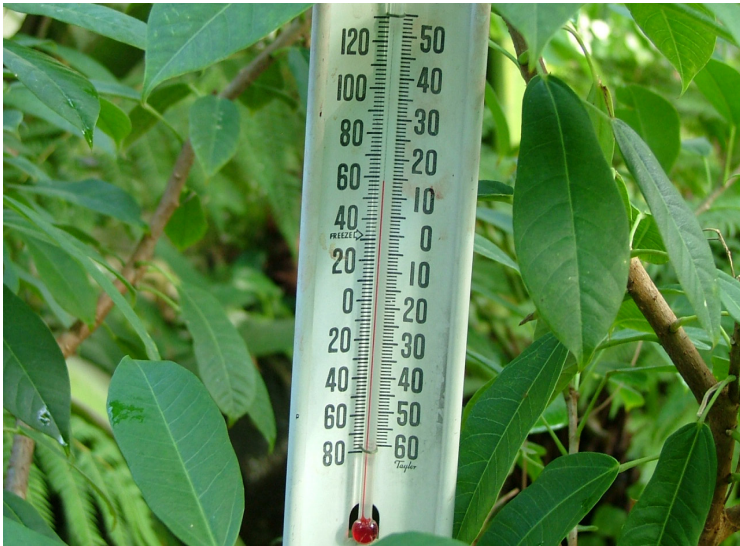




# ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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 Yuba County's population is clustered along the State Route 70 corridor between Marysville, Plumas Lake, and Wheatland, with significant additional clusters around the towns of Loma Rica, Challenge-Brownsville, and Dobbins. The amount of harvested acreage in Yuba County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016. Yuba County's harvested acreage was at its lowest in 2008 when it made up 64.4 percent of the county's total land, and was at its highest in 2015 when it made up 67.5 percent of the county's total land.



Travel times to work in Yuba County have generally increased between 2007 and 2016, with very large proportional increases in frequency for commutes requiring between 25 and 44 minutes, and for those taking 90 minutes or more. In contrast, commutes within all other time ranges decreased in frequency, with the greatest proportional decrease seen in commutes taking between 5 and 14 minutes (27 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Yuba County residents (30 percent) traveled between 15 and 24 minutes to work. A majority of Yuba County workers (77 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, with an additional 14 percent carpooling together and 5 percent working from home. The greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those who utilized public transportation (112 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was seen for those who walked to work (57 percent). The proportion of local jobs held by those commuting into Yuba County for work fluctuated between 2006 and 2009, and afterwards increased to a peak of 66 percent of local jobs in 2012. The proportion of employed local workers commuting out of the county for work also fluctuated within an overall pattern of increase between 2006 and 2015 and exhibited a notable spike in 2009 from 72 to 77 percent of local workers. The number of workers commuting out of Yuba County for work remained greater than those commuting into the county each year between 2006 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?

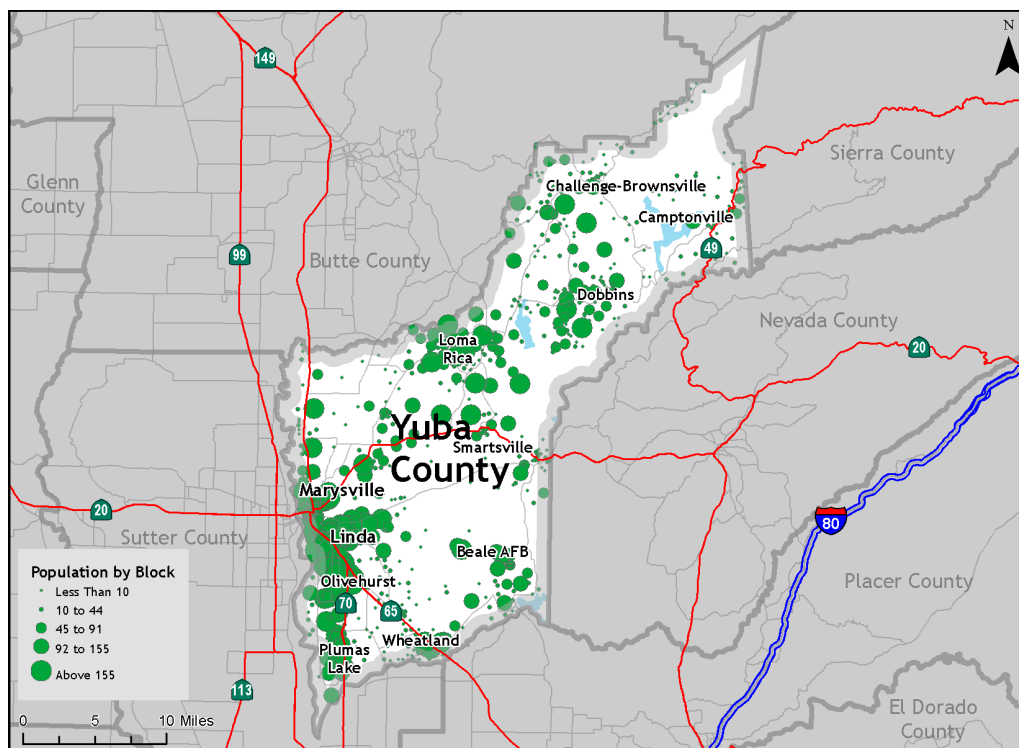
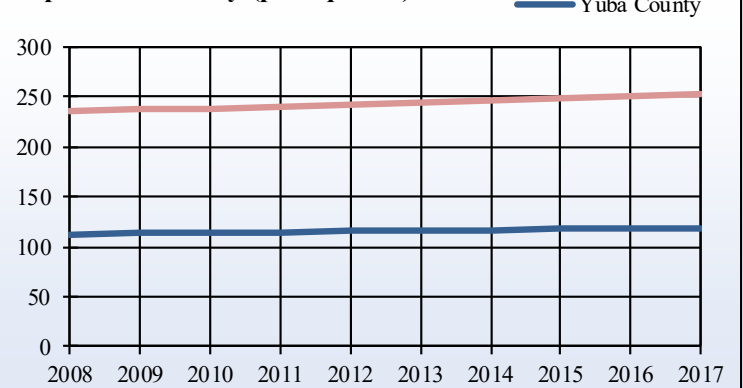
Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas 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 in the map below, the bulk of Yuba County's population is clustered along the State Route 70 and 65 corridors between Marysville, Plumas Lake, and Wheatland with significant additional clusters around the towns of Loma Rica, Challenge-Brownsville, and Dobbins.

## Land Area and Population Density, Yuba County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	739	1,228	1.7	235.3
2009	739	1,194	1.6	237.0
2010	739	1,178	1.6	238.7
2011	739	1,128	1.5	240.0
2012	739	1,088	1.5	241.5
2013	739	1,087	1.5	243.4
2014	739	1,079	1.5	245.8
2015	739	1,121	1.5	248.2
2016	739	1,160	1.6	251.3
2017	739	1,151	1.6	253.4

Source: California Department of Finance

## Population Density (per sq. mile)



# Harvested Acreage

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

The amount of harvested acreage in Yuba County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016 but grew overall. Yuba County's harvested acreage was at its lowest in 2008 when it made up 64.4 percent of the county's total land, and was at its highest in 2015 when it made up 67.5 percent of the county's total land. The vast majority of Yuba County's harvested acreage was used for animal pastures, rice, and walnut orchards.

## Total Harvested Acreage, Yuba County

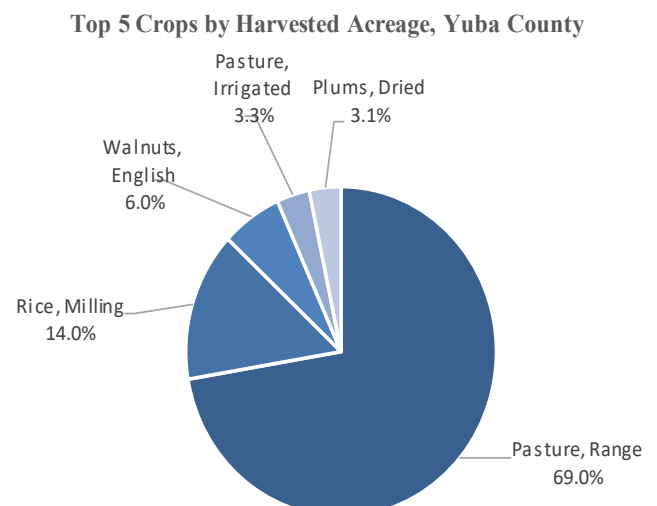
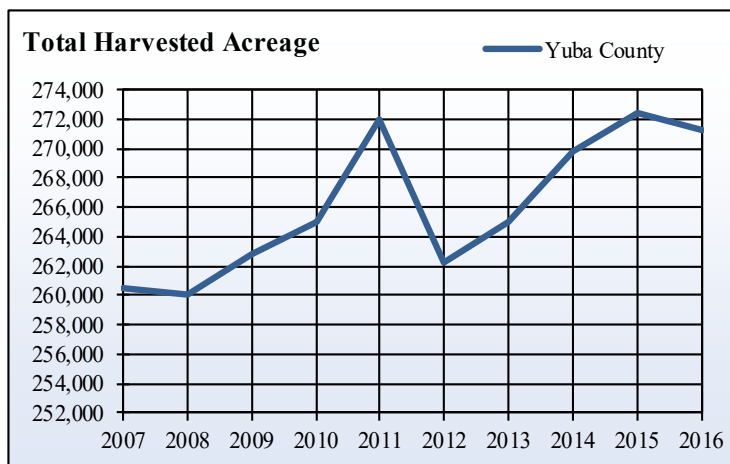
Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2007	260,442	64.5%
2008	260,097	64.4%
2009	262,865	65.1%
2010	264,923	65.6%
2011	271,941	67.4%
2012	262,166	64.9%
2013	265,052	65.7%
2014	269,797	66.8%
2015	272,384	67.5%
2016	271,203	67.2%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

## Total Crops Harvested Acreage, Yuba County

Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	187,000	69.0%
Rice, Milling	37,900	14.0%
Walnuts, English	16,300	6.0%
Pasture, Irrigated	8,840	3.3%
Plums, Dried	8,540	3.1%
Field Crops, Unspecified	4,140	1.5%
Peaches, Clingstone	3,330	1.2%
Hay, Other, Unspecified	2,030	0.7%
Almonds, All	1,280	0.5%
Fruits & Nuts, Unspecified	891	0.3%

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.

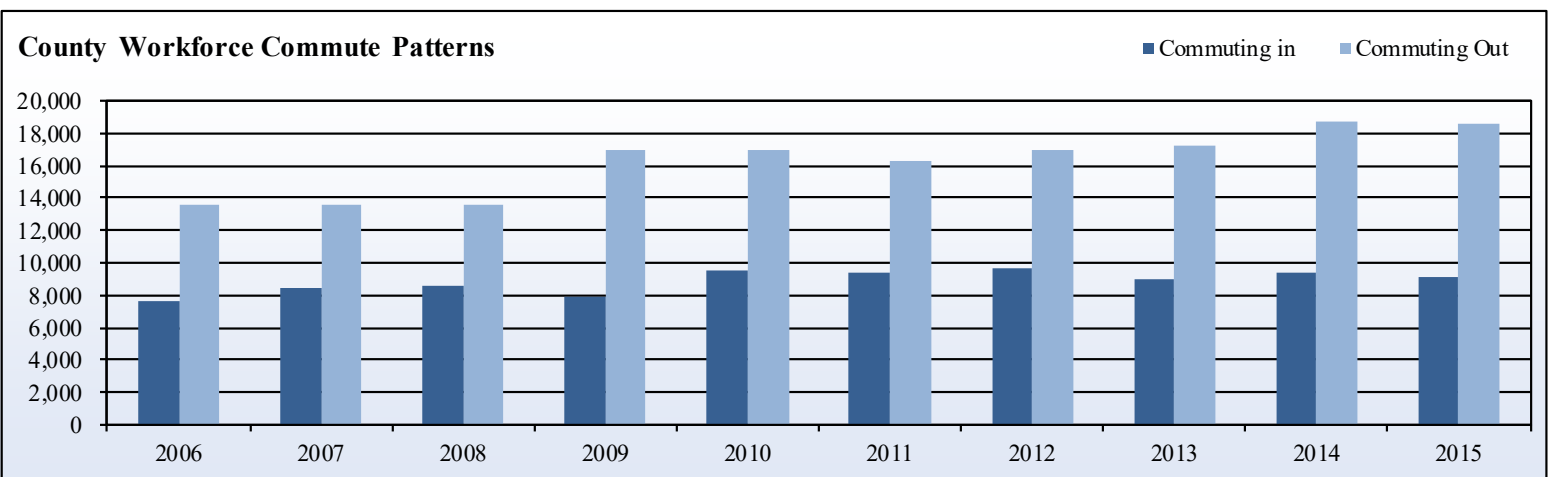
Commute pattern data are useful for estimating the ability of a county economy to meet the employment needs of its workforce. A larger proportion of workers commuting into the county from outside is indicative of a job surplus relative to labor force size, while a larger proportion of workers commuting out may indicate that there are not enough jobs relative to labor force size. These data can also be used to estimate daytime population, which is the number of people present in the county during normal business hours compared to the total (resident) population, and are often used by businesses in designing their marketing strategy for various products. The proportion of local jobs held by those commuting into Yuba County for work fluctuated between 2006 and 2009, and afterwards increased to a peak of 66 percent of local jobs in 2012. The proportion of employed local workers commuting out of the county for work also fluctuated within an overall pattern of increase between 2006 and 2015 and exhibited a notable spike in 2009 from 72 to 77 percent of local workers. The number of workers commuting out of Yuba County for work remained greater than those commuting into the county each year between 2006 and 2015.

## How is it used?

### Place of Work Patterns, Yuba County

Year	Jobs in County	Employed Local Workforce	Local Workforce Employed in County	Workforce Commuting In	Percent Commuting In	Workforce Commuting Out	Percent Commuting Out
2006	12,914	19,212	5,680	7,680	59.5%	13,532	70.4%
2007	13,573	19,093	5,519	8,453	62.3%	13,574	71.1%
2008	13,842	18,867	5,234	8,575	61.9%	13,633	72.3%
2009	13,154	22,039	5,120	7,966	60.6%	16,919	76.8%
2010	14,748	22,273	5,267	9,520	64.6%	17,006	76.4%
2011	14,437	21,452	5,188	9,461	65.5%	16,264	75.8%
2012	14,495	21,862	4,870	9,625	66.4%	16,992	77.7%
2013	13,755	22,034	4,814	8,941	65.0%	17,220	78.2%
2014	14,398	23,728	4,939	9,459	65.7%	18,789	79.2%
2015	14,295	23,739	5,191	9,104	63.7%	18,548	78.1%

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

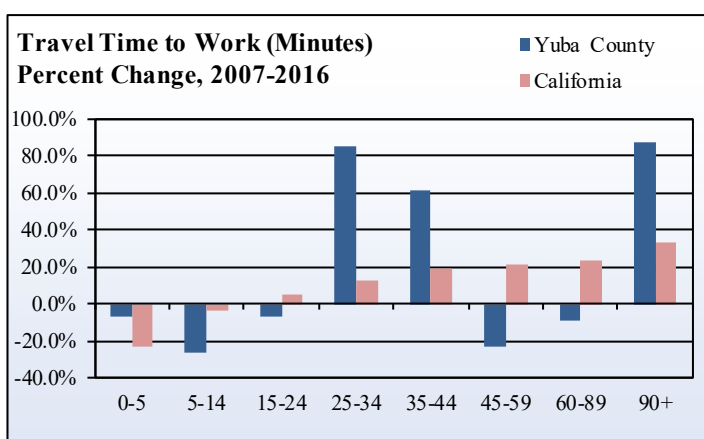
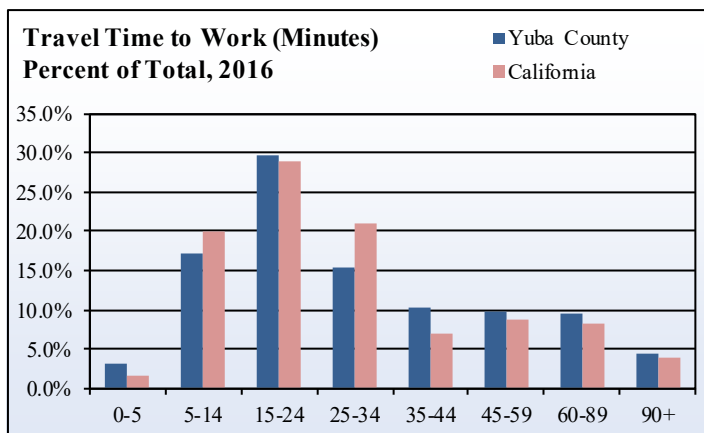




# Travel Time to Work

## 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 2007-2016 American Community Survey and are reported as 1-year estimates.



## How is it used?

Increasing commute times often capture the push-pull dynamic between wages and housing costs, as well-paying jobs become increasingly concentrated in urban centers that also frequently have higher costs of living. Workers who wish to earn higher wages but want to maintain a lower cost of living may therefore choose to commute longer distances. Longer commute times may also indicate the need for improvements to transportation infrastructure, such as more accessible public transportation resources or expansion of roads to reduce highway traffic. Conversely, shorter commute times may indicate that wages and housing costs are in better alignment or that transportation infrastructure is sufficient for the local labor force. Travel times to work in Yuba County appear to have generally increased between 2007 and 2016, with very large proportional increases in frequency for commutes requiring between 25 and 44 minutes, and for those taking 90 minutes or more. In contrast, commutes within all other time ranges decreased in frequency, with the greatest proportional decrease seen in commutes taking between 5 and 14 minutes (27 percent). In 2016, the greatest proportion of Yuba County residents (30 percent) traveled between 15 and 24 minutes to work.



## Travel Time to Work, Yuba County

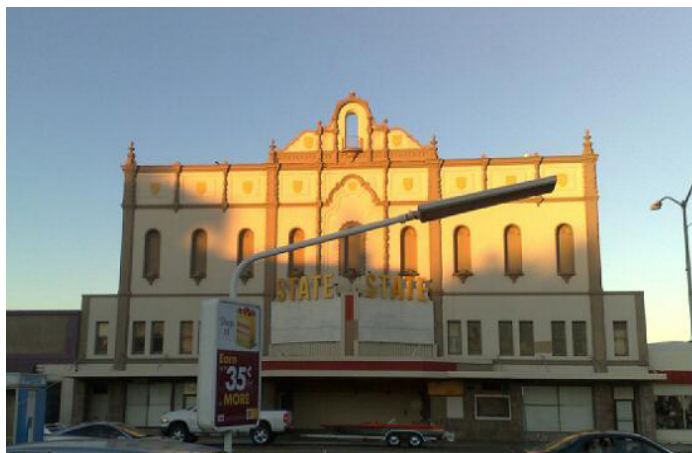
Travel Time to Work	2007	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2007 to 2016	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	967	895	3.2%	1.7%	-7.4%	-23.4%
5 to 14 minutes	6,587	4,844	17.2%	20.1%	-26.5%	-4.0%
15 to 24 minutes	8,998	8,344	29.7%	28.9%	-7.3%	4.7%
25 to 34 minutes	2,354	4,354	15.5%	21.0%	85.0%	12.7%
35 to 44 minutes	1,787	2,873	10.2%	7.1%	60.8%	18.5%
45 to 59 minutes	3,623	2,786	9.9%	8.9%	-23.1%	20.6%
60 to 89 minutes	2,982	2,717	9.7%	8.3%	-8.9%	23.3%
90 or more minutes	685	1,282	4.6%	4.0%	87.2%	33.5%
Total not working at home	27,983	28,095	100.0%	100.0%	0.4%	8.2%

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

# Means of Transportation to Work

## What is it?

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



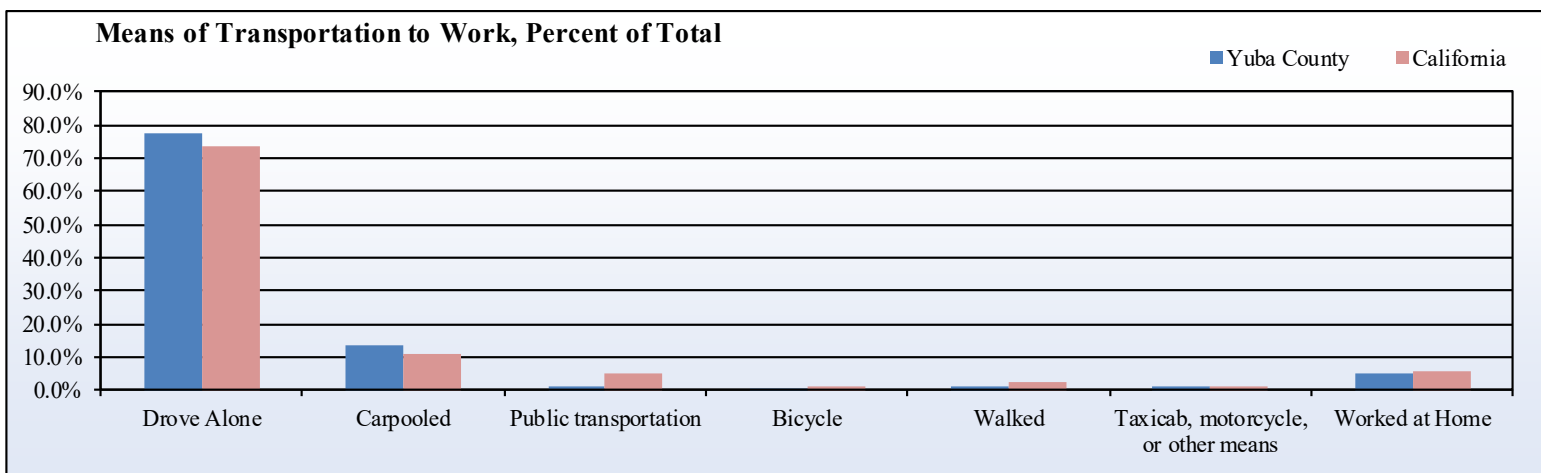
## How is it used?

The most frequently utilized means of transportation to work may indicate how accessible or feasible certain modes of transportation are for a county's labor force. This indicator is especially useful when assessed alongside travel times to work, and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in the development of public transportation resources, bike paths, and other transportation infrastructure. A majority of Yuba County workers (77 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, with an additional 14 percent carpooling together and 5 percent working from home. The proportions of those who either drove alone or carpoolled in 2016 were somewhat higher than those for the rest of the state of California, while the proportion of those utilizing public transportation was somewhat lower than that for the rest of the state. Between 2010 and 2016, the greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those who utilized public transportation (112 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was seen for those who walked to work (57 percent).

## Means of Transportation to Work, Yuba County

Means of Transportation	Yuba County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	20,438	20,940	77.3%	73.5%	2.5%	6.4%
Carpooled	3,538	3,687	13.6%	10.6%	4.2%	-5.9%
Public transportation	153	325	1.2%	5.2%	112.4%	7.2%
Bicycle	101	141	0.5%	1.1%	39.6%	24.9%
Walked	693	300	1.1%	2.7%	-56.7%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	501	304	1.1%	1.4%	-39.3%	14.0%
Worked at Home	1,307	1,409	5.2%	5.4%	7.8%	16.0%
Total	26,731	27,106	100.0%	100.0%	1.4%	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.



Yuba County's labor force experienced a period of growth between 2007 and 2010, before entering a prolonged period of gradual decline between 2011 and 2014 before rebounding slightly in 2016. Overall, the size of Yuba County's labor force increased by over 3 percent between 2007 and 2016. Employment in Yuba County experienced a notable dip in the wake of the recession, but the decline in workers was proportionally less severe than the statewide average. The county rebounded in 2010, closely tracking the trend for California, and pursued an uneven climb towards overall recovery through 2016. By 2016, workers in the county actually outgrew 2007 levels by 1,100 individuals. Yuba County experienced moderate seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in May through October, and at their lowest levels December through February.



Total personal income and in Yuba County grew steadily between 2007 and 2016. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Yuba County increased by nearly seven hundred million dollars between 2007 and 2016. Per capita income in Yuba County charted a strong pattern of overall growth between 2007 and 2016, despite a minor dip coinciding with the economic downturn of 2008. The primary components of personal income in Yuba County are work earnings, medical benefits, dividends, interest, and rent. A significantly larger portion of Yuba County's personal income derived from medical and retirement benefits when compared to the statewide average. Median household income in Yuba County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Yuba County increased by nearly 13.5 percent between 2007 and 2016. Poverty rates in Yuba County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately fell by 2.6 percent by 2016. Yuba County's poverty rate consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

In 2016, the government/government enterprises, health care/social services, and retail trade sectors contributed the greatest number of jobs to Yuba County. In 2016, Yuba County's farming and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Yuba County's information, manufacturing, educational services, real estate, arts/entertainment/recreation, and finance/insurance sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. In 2016, over 50 percent of Yuba County's reported earnings derived from the government sector. The percentage of Yuba County's total earnings derived from the government sector was over three times the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information, finance/insurance, and real estate 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.

Yuba County's labor force experienced a period of growth between 2007 and 2010, before entering a prolonged period of gradual decline between 2011 and 2014 before rebounding slightly in 2016. Overall, the size of Yuba County's labor force increased by over 3 percent between 2007 and 2016.

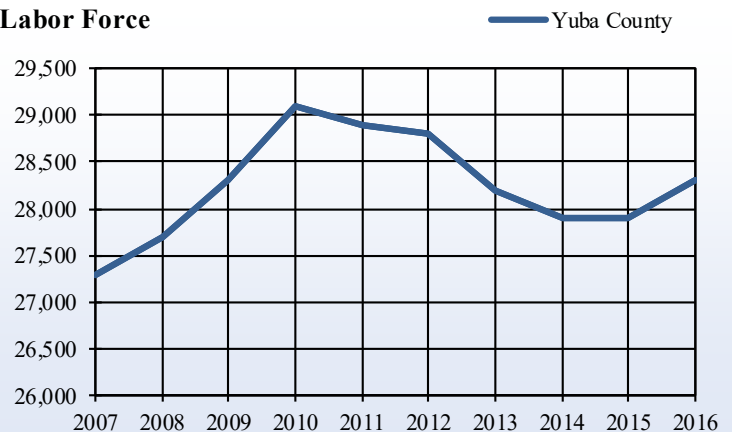


## Total Labor Force, Yuba County

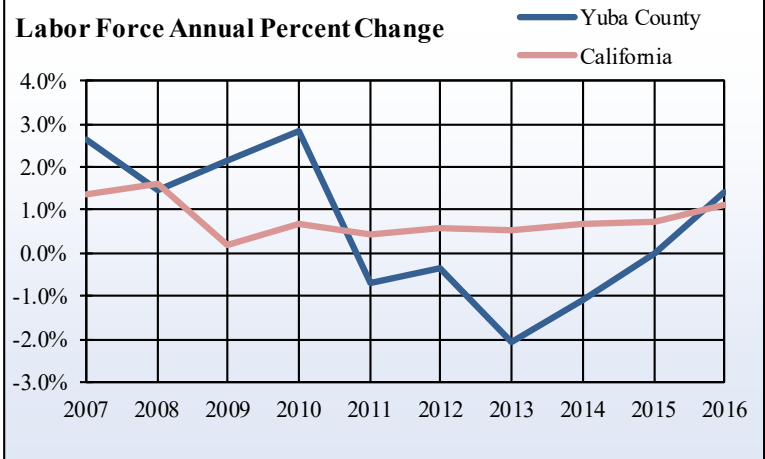
Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	27,300	17,893,100	2.6%	1.4%
2008	27,700	18,178,100	1.5%	1.6%
2009	28,300	18,215,100	2.2%	0.2%
2010	29,100	18,336,300	2.8%	0.7%
2011	28,900	18,415,100	-0.7%	0.4%
2012	28,800	18,523,800	-0.3%	0.6%
2013	28,200	18,624,300	-2.1%	0.5%
2014	27,900	18,755,000	-1.1%	0.7%
2015	27,900	18,893,200	0.0%	0.7%
2016	28,300	19,102,700	1.4%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

## Labor Force



## Labor Force Annual Percent Change





# Employment

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

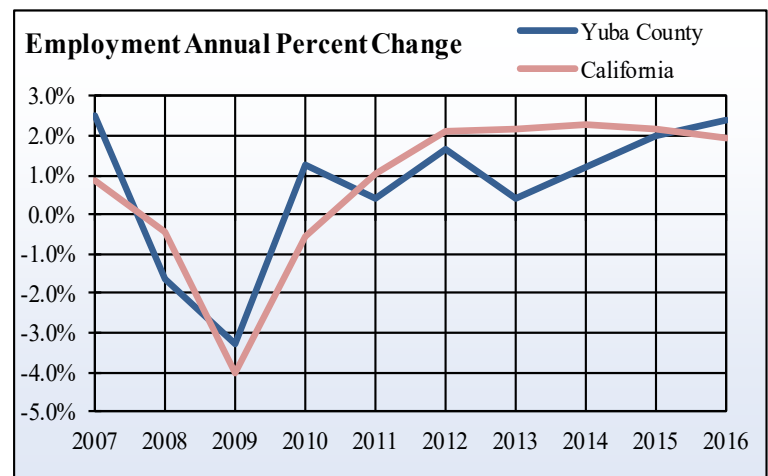
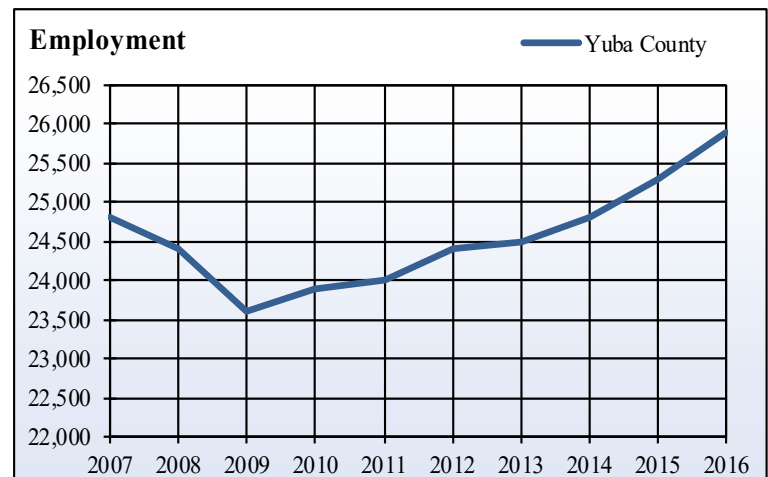
Employment in Yuba County experienced a notable dip in the wake of the recession, but the decline in workers was proportionally less severe than the statewide average. The county rebounded in 2010, closely tracking the trend for California, and pursued an uneven climb towards overall recovery through 2016. By 2016, workers in the county actually outgrew 2007 levels by 1,100 individuals.



## Total Employment, Yuba County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	24,800	16,931,600	2.5%	0.8%
2008	24,400	16,854,500	-1.6%	-0.5%
2009	23,600	16,182,600	-3.3%	-4.0%
2010	23,900	16,091,900	1.3%	-0.6%
2011	24,000	16,258,100	0.4%	1.0%
2012	24,400	16,602,700	1.7%	2.1%
2013	24,500	16,958,700	0.4%	2.1%
2014	24,800	17,348,600	1.2%	2.3%
2015	25,300	17,723,300	2.0%	2.2%
2016	25,900	18,065,000	2.4%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



# Unemployment

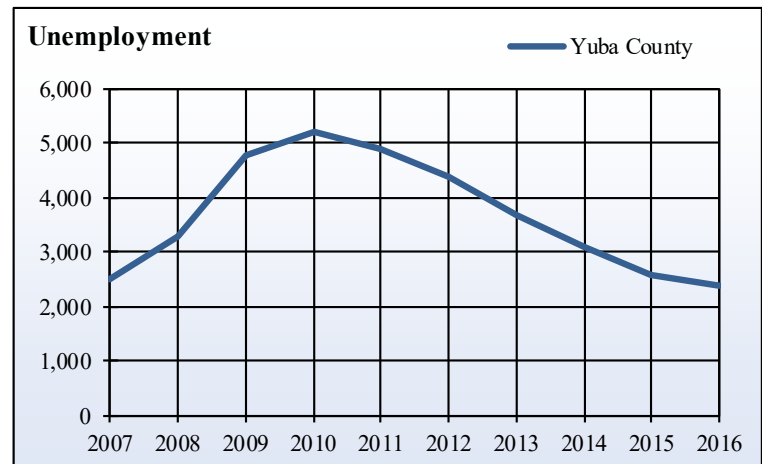
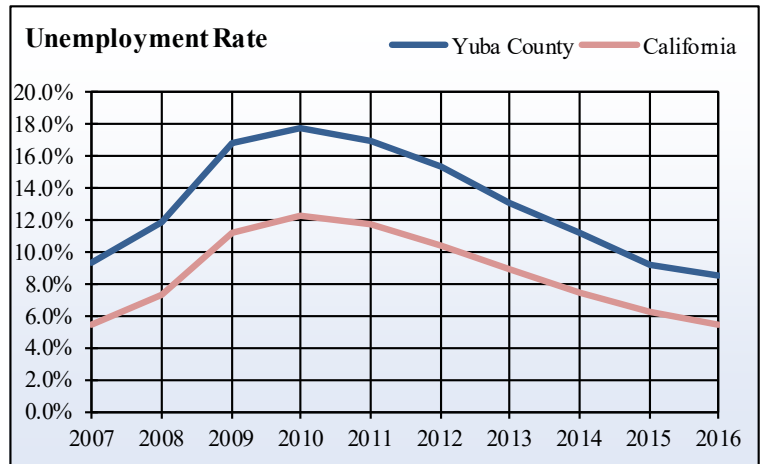
## What is it?

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 Yuba County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in Yuba County decreased by 100 individuals by 2016, resulting in a 0.8 percent reduction in unemployment rates.



## Total Unemployment, Yuba County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	2,500	9.3%	5.4%	8.7%	11.2%
2008	3,300	11.9%	7.3%	32.0%	37.7%
2009	4,800	16.8%	11.2%	45.5%	53.6%
2010	5,200	17.8%	12.2%	8.3%	10.4%
2011	4,900	17.0%	11.7%	-5.8%	-3.9%
2012	4,400	15.4%	10.4%	-10.2%	-10.9%
2013	3,700	13.1%	8.9%	-15.9%	-13.3%
2014	3,100	11.2%	7.5%	-16.2%	-15.6%
2015	2,600	9.2%	6.2%	-16.1%	-16.8%
2016	2,400	8.5%	5.4%	-7.7%	-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.

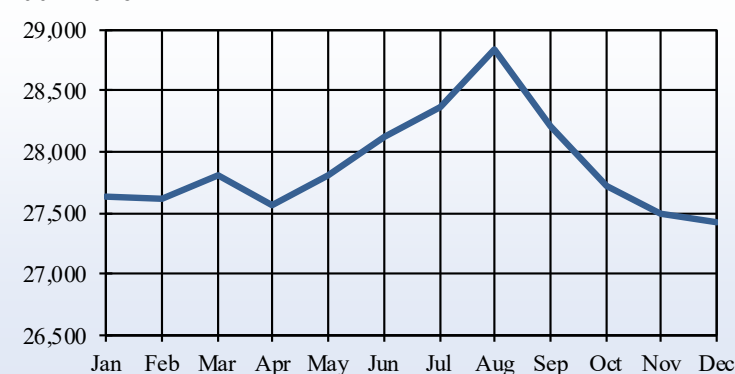
Between 2007 and 2016, Yuba County experienced moderate seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in May through October, and at their lowest levels December through February. Average unemployment was highest in January at 15.1 percent, and at a low of 12.6 percent in May.

## Average Monthly Labor Statistics, Yuba County, 2007-2016

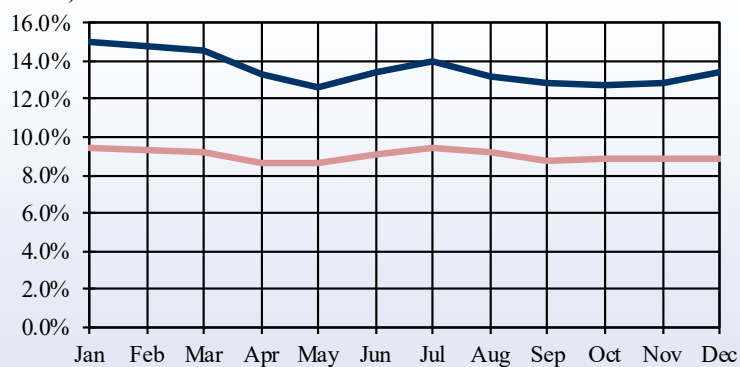
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	27,630	23,450	4,160	15.06%
Feb	27,610	23,540	4,080	14.78%
Mar	27,810	23,760	4,050	14.57%
April	27,570	23,890	3,680	13.35%
May	27,810	24,290	3,510	12.63%
Jun	28,130	24,370	3,770	13.41%
Jul	28,370	24,400	3,980	14.03%
Aug	28,830	25,000	3,810	13.22%
Sep	28,210	24,580	3,630	12.87%
Oct	27,720	24,200	3,520	12.70%
Nov	27,500	23,970	3,530	12.84%
Dec	27,430	23,730	3,690	13.45%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

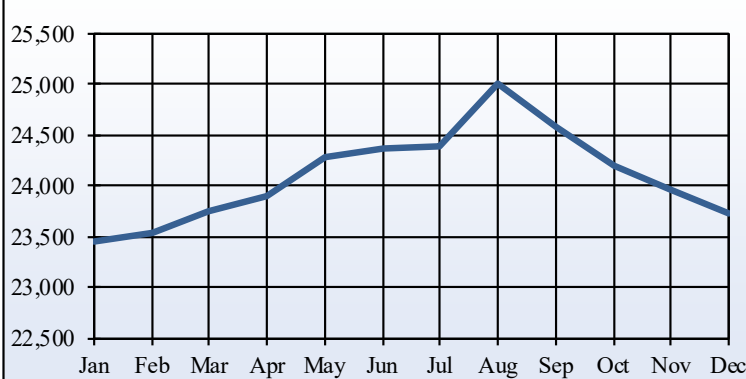
## Average Monthly Labor Force, 2007-2016



## Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, 2007-2016



## Average Monthly Employment, 2007-2016



# Jobs by Industry

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

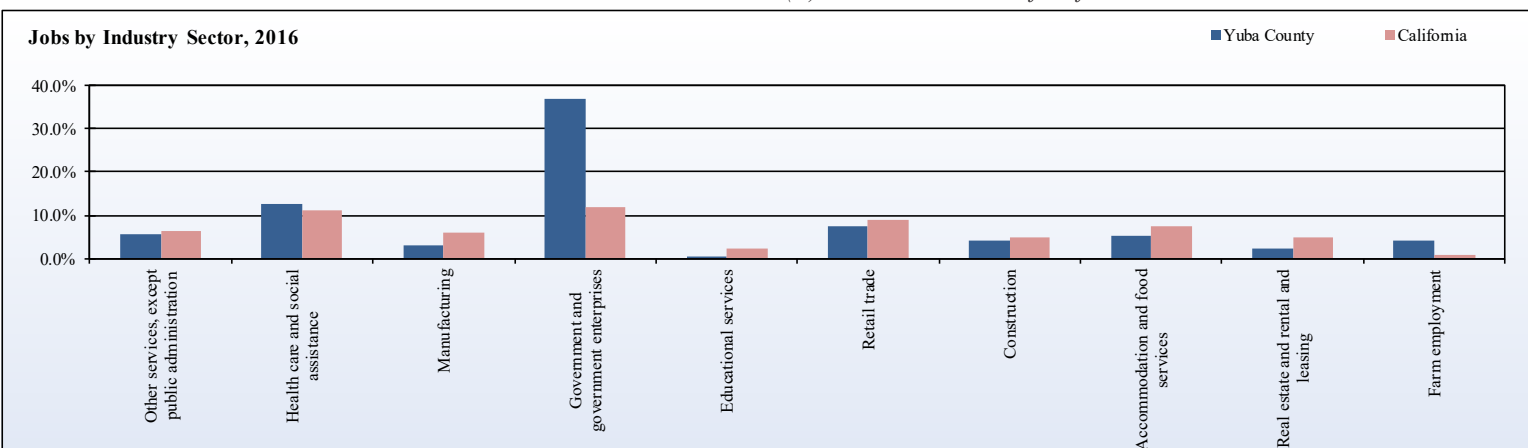
In both 2007 and 2016, the government/government enterprises, health care/social services, and retail trade sectors contributed the greatest number of jobs to Yuba County. In 2016, Yuba County's farming and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Yuba County's information, manufacturing, educational services, real estate, arts/entertainment/recreation, and finance/insurance sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average.

## Jobs by Industry, Yuba County, 2016

Industry	Yuba County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,143	4.0%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	387	1.4%	1.1%
Mining	105	0.4%	0.3%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	1,227	4.3%	4.7%
Manufacturing	913	3.2%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	3.8%
Retail trade	2,100	7.4%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	692	2.4%	3.8%
Information	181	0.6%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	432	1.5%	4.4%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	636	2.2%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	0.0%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	1,099	3.9%	6.4%
Educational services	167	0.6%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	3,533	12.5%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	439	1.5%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	1,523	5.4%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	1,567	5.5%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	10,485	37.0%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	1,711	6.0%	n/a
Total Jobs	28,340	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

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



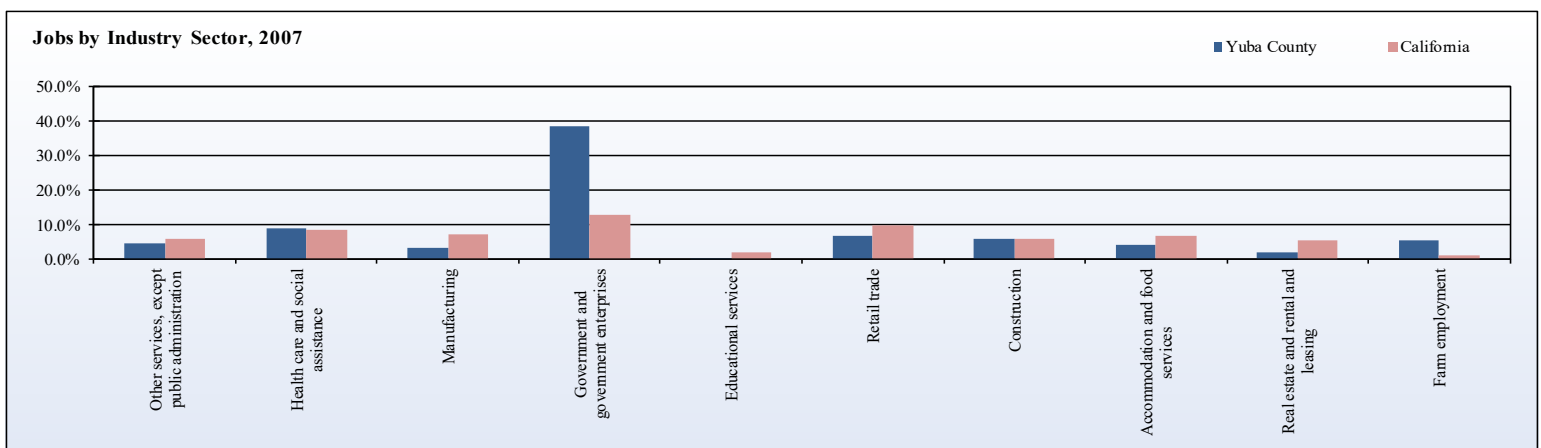


## Jobs by Industry, Yuba County, 2007

Industry	Yuba County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,457	5.3%	1.1%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	453	1.7%	1.0%
Mining	173	n/a	0.2%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	1,609	5.9%	5.9%
Manufacturing	966	3.5%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	3.8%
Retail trade	1,897	6.9%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	694	2.5%	2.9%
Information	287	1.0%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	535	2.0%	4.6%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	616	2.3%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,210	4.4%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	50	0.2%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	843	3.1%	6.4%
Educational services	134	0.5%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	2,472	9.0%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	350	1.3%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	1,206	4.4%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	1,332	4.9%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	10,564	38.6%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	508	1.9%	n/a
Total Jobs	27,356	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

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



# Total Personal Income

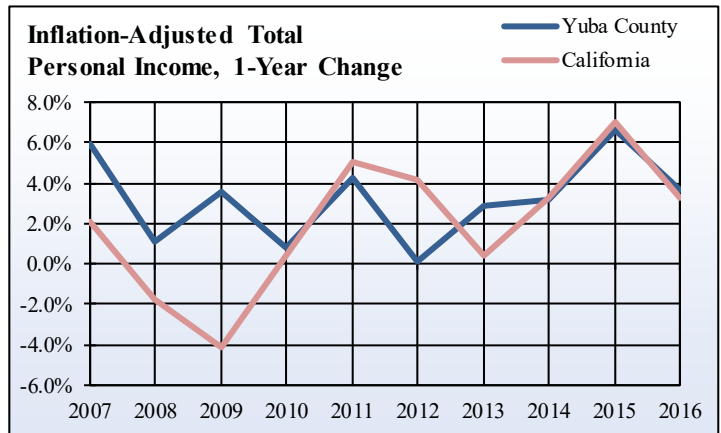
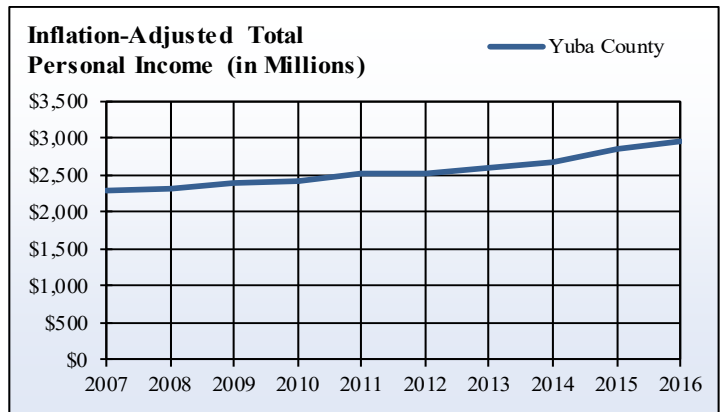
## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

Total personal income in Yuba County grew steadily between 2007 and 2016, experiencing its most significant growth in 2015. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Yuba County increased by nearly seven hundred million dollars between 2007 and 2016.



## Total Personal Income, Yuba County

Year	Yuba County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars (2016)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2007	\$1,918	5.9%	\$2,287	5.9%	2.1%
2008	\$2,022	5.4%	\$2,312	1.1%	-1.8%
2009	\$2,095	3.6%	\$2,395	3.6%	-4.1%
2010	\$2,167	3.4%	\$2,414	0.8%	0.4%
2011	\$2,295	5.9%	\$2,516	4.2%	5.1%
2012	\$2,365	3.0%	\$2,518	0.1%	4.1%
2013	\$2,470	4.5%	\$2,589	2.8%	0.5%
2014	\$2,588	4.8%	\$2,671	3.1%	3.2%
2015	\$2,796	8.0%	\$2,847	6.6%	7.0%
2016	\$2,952	5.6%	\$2,952	3.7%	3.3%

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

# Components of Personal Income

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

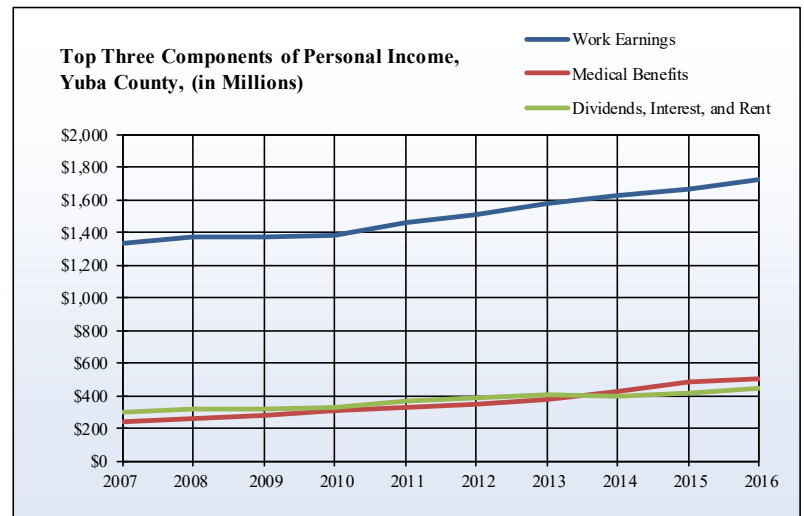
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income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

The primary components of personal income in Yuba County are work earnings, medical benefits, dividends, interest, and rent. A significantly larger portion of Yuba County's personal income derived from medical and veterans benefits when compared to the statewide average. While California witnessed a massive 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, Yuba County experienced a 15.4 percent decrease in commuter income.

## Components of Total Personal Income, Yuba County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	58.4%	71.6%	2.9%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-5.9%	-7.4%	3.3%	3.3%
Commuter Income	1.6%	-0.1%	-15.4%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	15.1%	20.8%	5.0%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	6.3%	4.2%	5.6%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	17.3%	7.5%	10.8%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	3.6%	1.6%	2.8%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.5%	0.2%	-1.5%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	1.3%	0.4%	12.0%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.8%	0.4%	6.4%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.4%	0.3%	328.4%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.3%	0.2%	2.9%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.3%	0.2%	13.5%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	5.4%	4.1%

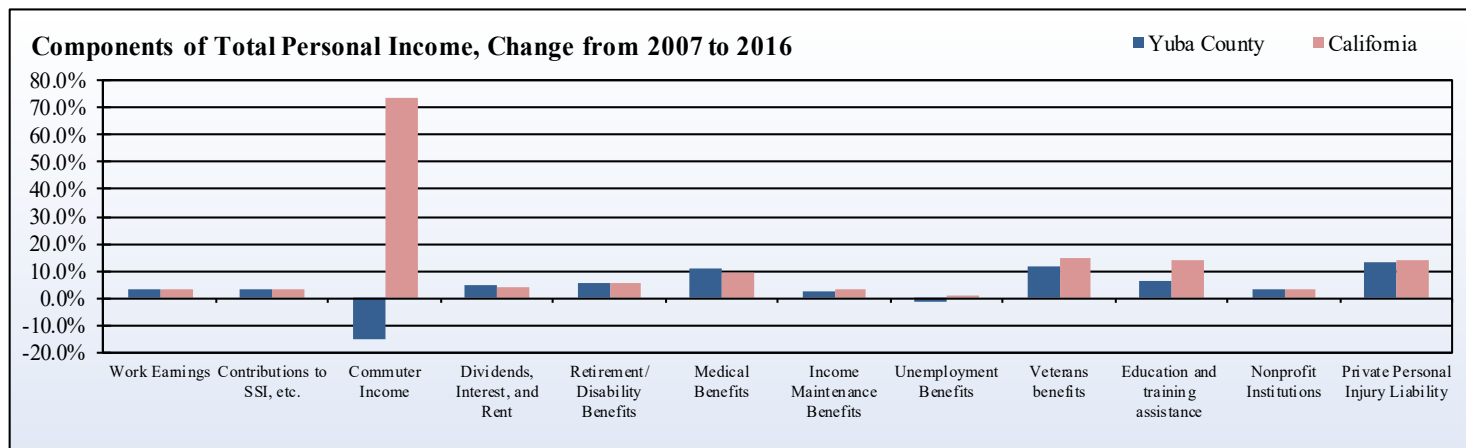
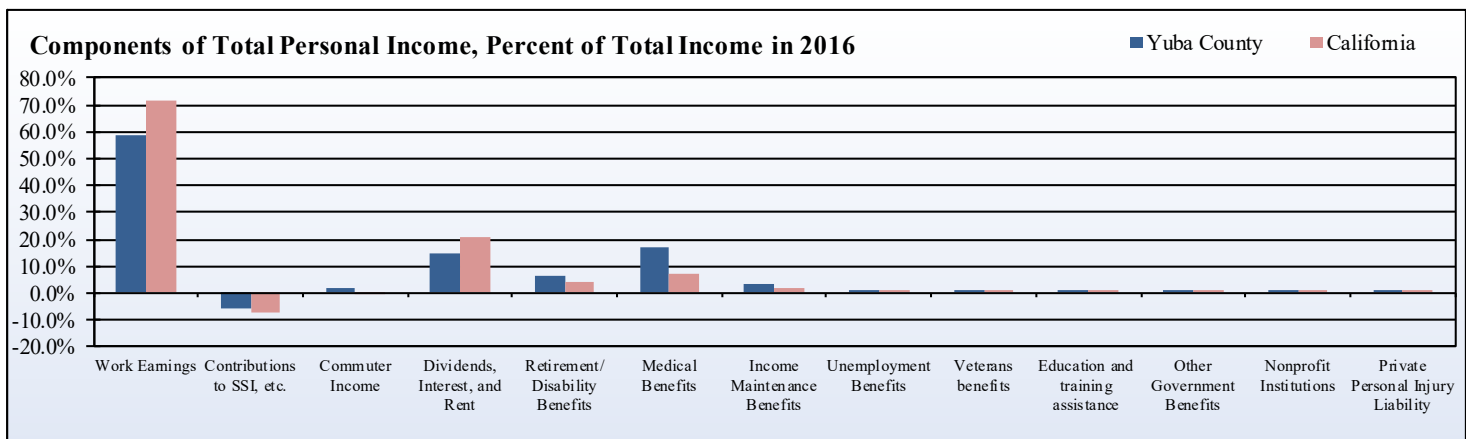
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Components of Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars), Yuba County

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	\$1334.4	\$1375.8	\$1375.5	\$1385.9	\$1466.2	\$1511.6	\$1580.5	\$1629.2	\$1663.4	\$1724.9
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-\$131.4	-\$134.6	-\$135.4	-\$138.3	-\$133.0	-\$140.3	-\$161.4	-\$165.9	-\$170.4	-\$175.1
Commuter Income	-\$89.2	-\$92.9	-\$86.7	-\$100.4	-\$104.9	-\$113.6	-\$119.9	-\$48.2	\$11.3	\$48.5
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	\$297.6	\$318.9	\$318.8	\$333.4	\$366.1	\$384.3	\$411.7	\$395.0	\$412.8	\$446.3
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	\$119.4	\$127.2	\$140.5	\$146.0	\$149.9	\$159.5	\$165.5	\$173.7	\$180.8	\$186.3
Medical Benefits	\$245.6	\$261.9	\$280.1	\$313.2	\$331.1	\$353.2	\$381.3	\$423.9	\$487.7	\$509.8
Income Maintenance Benefits	\$82.5	\$89.2	\$95.9	\$102.9	\$104.4	\$103.0	\$103.6	\$107.3	\$108.7	\$105.4
Unemployment Benefits	\$15.6	\$22.3	\$44.0	\$51.3	\$41.2	\$33.4	\$24.8	\$15.0	\$12.8	\$13.3
Veterans benefits	\$17.7	\$19.3	\$20.7	\$24.1	\$27.2	\$29.8	\$34.1	\$35.0	\$38.0	\$38.9
Education and training assistance	\$13.6	\$16.4	\$21.2	\$24.7	\$23.7	\$22.5	\$21.8	\$21.0	\$22.2	\$22.4
Other Government Benefits	\$0.4	\$20.3	\$8.7	\$17.2	\$14.3	\$2.5	\$1.9	\$8.7	\$11.5	\$12.1
Nonprofit Institutions	\$7.5	\$7.4	\$7.9	\$8.8	\$8.5	\$9.1	\$9.2	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$9.7
Private Personal Injury Liability	\$3.9	\$5.8	\$6.0	\$6.2	\$8.2	\$6.2	\$5.7	\$6.6	\$7.8	\$9.1
<b>Total Personal Income</b>	<b>\$1917.7</b>	<b>\$2037.0</b>	<b>\$2097.2</b>	<b>\$2175.1</b>	<b>\$2302.8</b>	<b>\$2361.1</b>	<b>\$2458.7</b>	<b>\$2610.6</b>	<b>\$2796.0</b>	<b>\$2951.8</b>

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



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



# Per Capita Income

## What is it?

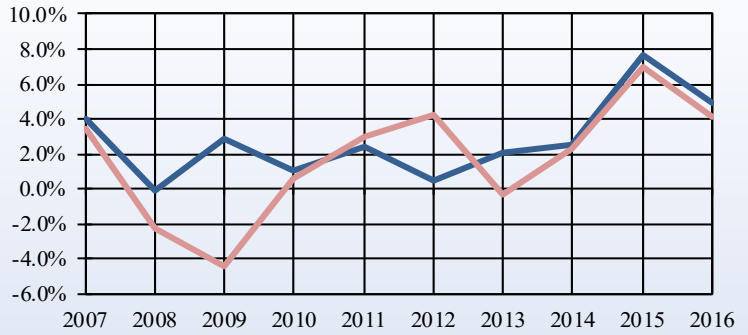
Per capita income is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis by dividing its estimate of total personal income by the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of total population.

## How is it used?

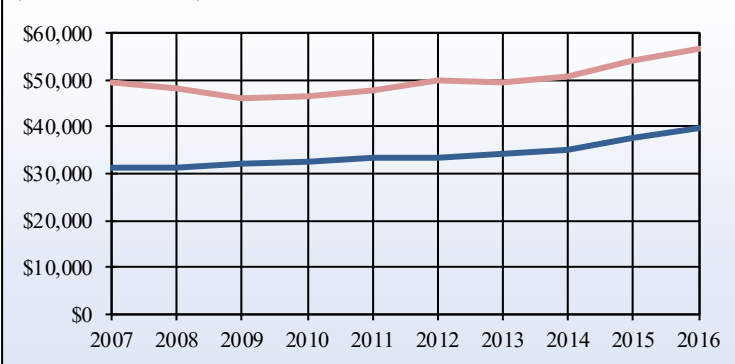
Per capita income is one of the most commonly used indicators of the general economic well-being of a county. Changes in this variable may indicate changes in a county's standard of living or the availability of resources to individuals and families. Per capita income also tends to follow long-term business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

Per capita income in Yuba County charted a strong pattern of overall growth between 2007 and 2016, despite a minor dip coinciding with the economic downturn of 2008. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the county recorded per capita earnings increases of nearly \$8,300 in 2016 in comparison to 2007 levels. Over this ten-year period, the county maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly \$15,000-\$20,000 lower than the statewide average.

**Annual Change in Inflation-Adjusted Per Capita Income**



**Inflation-Adjusted Per Capita Income (in 2016 Dollars)**



## Per Capita Income, Yuba County

Year	Yuba County Nominal Per Capita Income	Yuba County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Yuba County	California	Yuba County	California
2007	\$ 27,507	4.0%	\$ 31,436	\$ 49,366	4.0%	3.4%
2008	\$ 28,547	3.8%	\$ 31,412	\$ 48,255	-0.1%	-2.2%
2009	\$ 29,255	2.5%	\$ 32,312	\$ 46,117	2.9%	-4.4%
2010	\$ 30,065	2.8%	\$ 32,658	\$ 46,395	1.1%	0.6%
2011	\$ 31,742	5.6%	\$ 33,437	\$ 47,775	2.4%	3.0%
2012	\$ 32,551	2.5%	\$ 33,587	\$ 49,819	0.4%	4.3%
2013	\$ 33,708	3.6%	\$ 34,281	\$ 49,674	2.1%	-0.3%
2014	\$ 35,123	4.2%	\$ 35,155	\$ 50,790	2.5%	2.2%
2015	\$ 37,783	7.6%	\$ 37,845	\$ 54,318	7.7%	6.9%
2016	\$ 39,705	5.1%	\$ 39,705	\$ 56,532	4.9%	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?

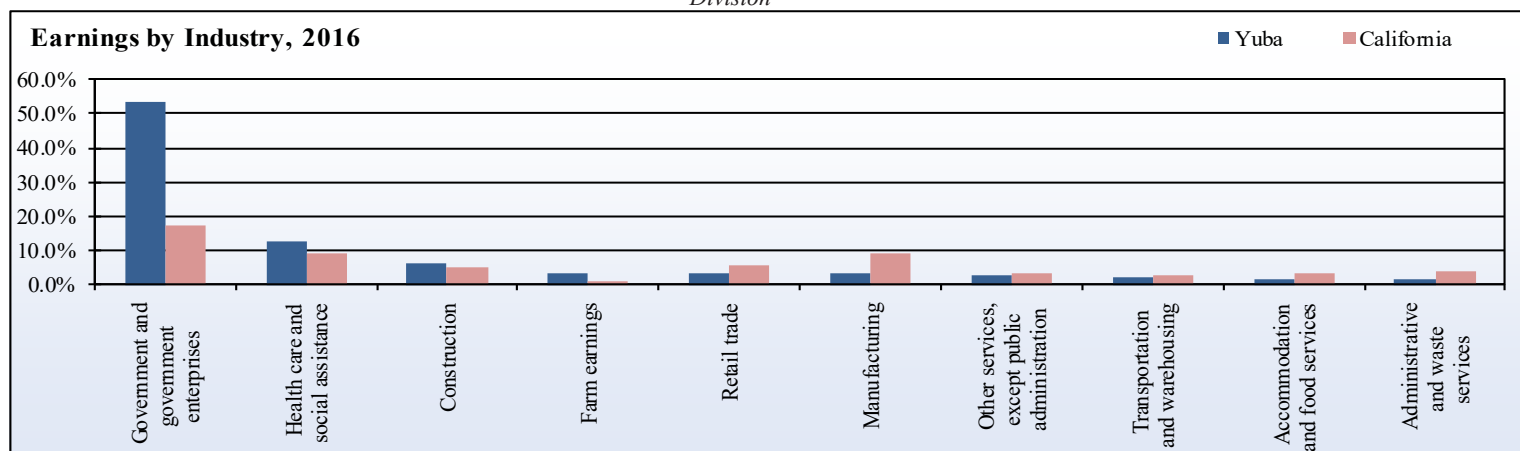
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how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

In 2016, over 50 percent of Yuba County's reported earnings derived from the government sector. The percentage of Yuba County's total earnings derived from the government sector was over three times the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information, finance/insurance and real estate sectors were much less substantial than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable for several industry sectors including utilities, wholesale trade, and professional/scientific/technical services, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

## Earnings by Industry, Yuba County, 2016 (in Millions)

Industry	Yuba County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	\$ 62.1	3.6%	1.0 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$ 18.0	1.0%	0.6 %
Mining	\$ 6.2	0.4%	0.3 %
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.6 %
Construction	\$ 108.0	6.3%	5.3 %
Manufacturing	\$ 55.4	3.2%	9.2 %
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	4.4 %
Retail trade	\$ 59.2	3.4%	5.5 %
Transportation and warehousing	\$ 33.2	1.9%	2.9 %
Information	\$ 11.3	0.7%	6.5 %
Finance and insurance	\$ 11.0	0.6%	5.1 %
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$ 8.2	0.5%	3.2 %
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	0.0%	12.2 %
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	2.1 %
Administrative and waste services	\$ 28.8	1.7%	4.0 %
Educational services	\$ 3.3	0.2%	1.5 %
Health care and social assistance	\$ 214.5	12.4%	9.5 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$ 5.6	0.3%	1.7 %
Accommodation and food services	\$ 29.7	1.7%	3.5 %
Other services, except public administration	\$ 50.9	2.9%	3.6 %
Government and government enterprises	\$ 920.2	53.3%	17.1 %
Value of withheld "(D)" earnings	\$99.4	5.8%	n/a
Total Earnings by Place of Work	\$ 1,724.9	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?

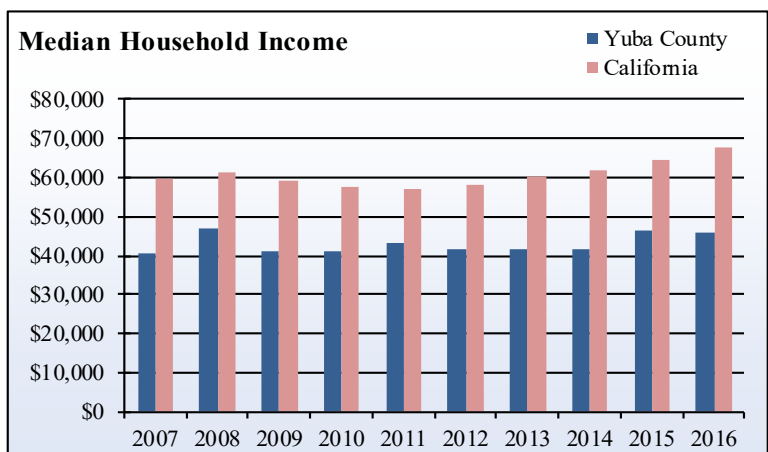
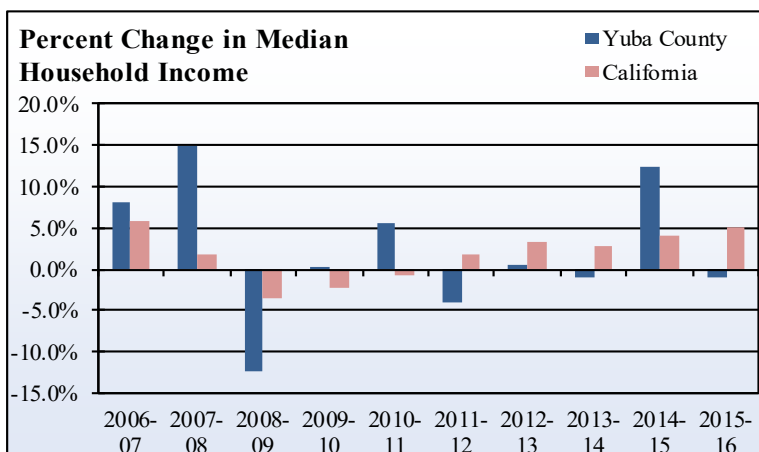
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends 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 Yuba County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Yuba County increased by nearly 13.5 percent between 2007 and 2016. Yuba County consistently maintained a median household income \$15,000-\$25,000 less than California as a whole.

## Median Household Income (Nominal), Yuba County

Year	County	California
2007	\$40,602	\$59,928
2008	\$46,715	\$61,017
2009	\$40,947	\$58,925
2010	\$41,045	\$57,664
2011	\$43,299	\$57,275
2012	\$41,599	\$58,322
2013	\$41,824	\$60,185
2014	\$41,403	\$61,927
2015	\$46,500	\$64,483
2016	\$46,054	\$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?

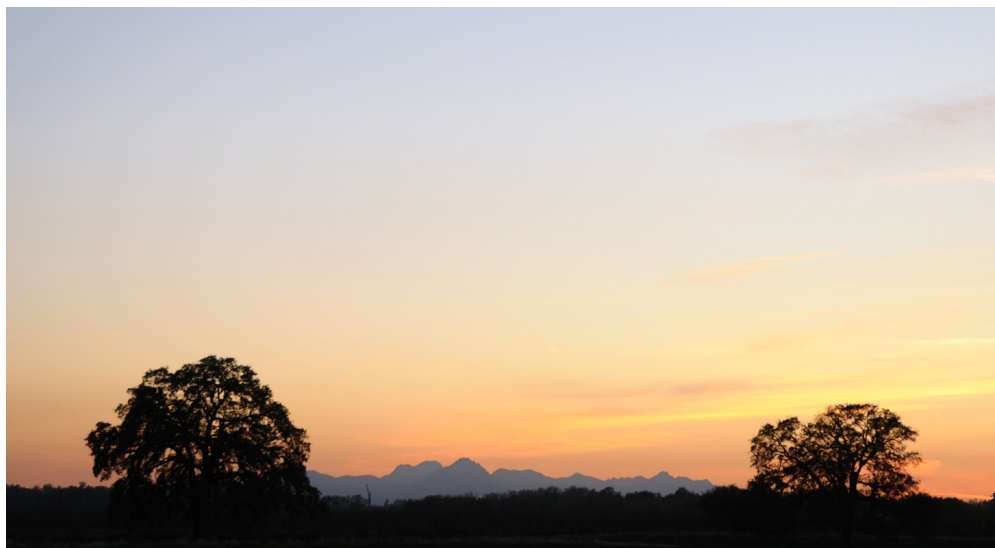
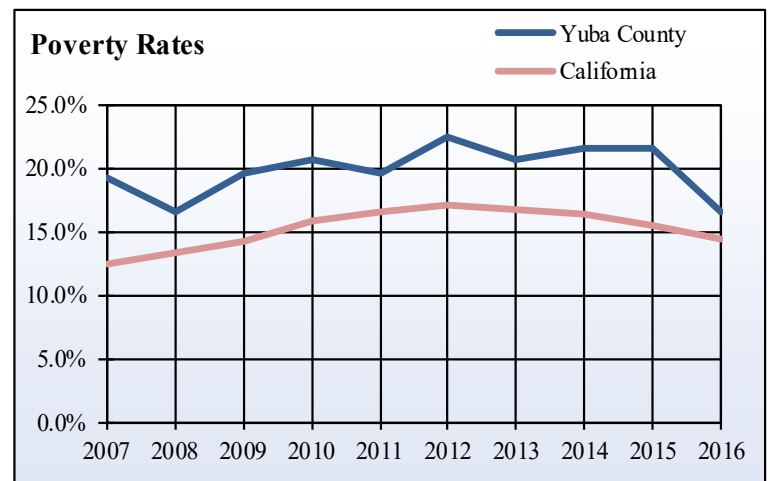
The poverty rate is a very commonly used indicator of the overall economic health and well-being of a region. Despite their wide use, official poverty rates have notable shortcomings. For instance, because the thresholds that define poverty status only vary by family size and composition, and not by 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 Yuba County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately fell by 2.6 percent by 2016. Yuba County's poverty rate was at its lowest at 16.6 percent in 2008 and 2016 and its highest at 22.4 percent in 2012. Yuba County's poverty rates consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

## Poverty Rates, Yuba County

Year	County	California
2007	19.2 %	12.4 %
2008	16.6 %	13.3 %
2009	19.5 %	14.2 %
2010	20.7 %	15.8 %
2011	19.6 %	16.6 %
2012	22.4 %	17.0 %
2013	20.6 %	16.8 %
2014	21.6 %	16.4 %
2015	21.6 %	15.4 %
2016	16.6 %	14.4 %

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





# Fair Market Rent

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

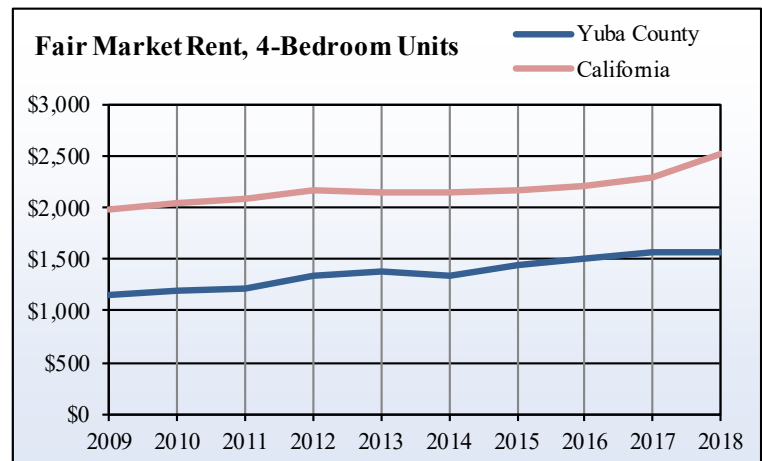
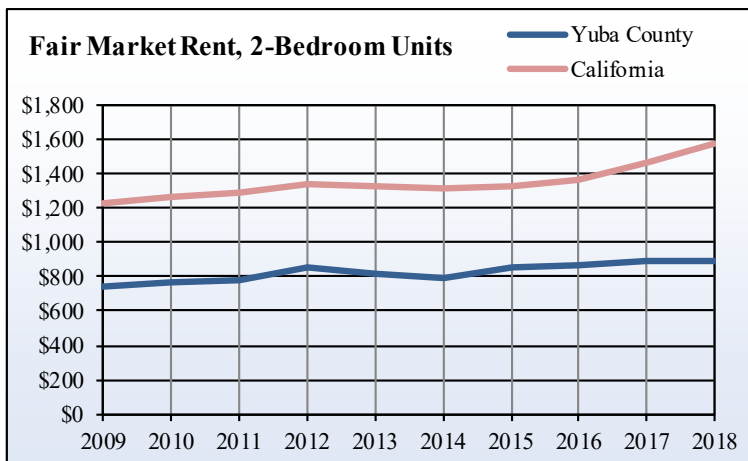
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county. It is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because the calculation of fair market rents incorporates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

Fair market rent in Yuba County rose gradually between 2009 and 2018, with the exception of period of decline between 2012 and 2014. The most significant increase to fair market rent in Yuba County was experienced previous to this decline in 2012. Fair market rent in Yuba County remained consistently 25-45 percent lower than the statewide average.

## Fair Market Rent, Yuba County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	\$534	\$602	\$740	\$1,077	\$1,152
2010	\$550	\$620	\$763	\$1,110	\$1,188
2011	\$564	\$636	\$782	\$1,138	\$1,218
2012	\$618	\$697	\$857	\$1,247	\$1,334
2013	\$526	\$634	\$812	\$1,173	\$1,389
2014	\$512	\$617	\$790	\$1,142	\$1,351
2015	\$551	\$664	\$850	\$1,228	\$1,454
2016	\$628	\$661	\$861	\$1,255	\$1,503
2017	\$663	\$679	\$886	\$1,290	\$1,561
2018	\$674	\$678	\$887	\$1,290	\$1,562

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.

Yuba County’s crime rate fluctuated between 2007 and 2016 but ultimately rose by 2016. Yuba County’s crime rate remained roughly equivalent to the statewide crime rate from 2007–2016. Voter registration rates in Yuba County rose gradually from 2002–2016. Yuba County experienced a lower percentage of voter participation between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average, with the exception of 2014. Causes of death in Yuba County differed little from the statewide averages except for higher rates of pulmonary disease and lower rates of stroke and Alzheimer’s related deaths.

The number of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients in Yuba County declined gradually between 2007 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWORKs per capita in Yuba County remained 2-3 percent higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016. The number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Yuba County increased significantly, seeing its greatest increase of over 9 percent in 2014. Yuba County’s increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a larger percentage of Yuba County’s population when compared to the statewide average.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Yuba County had an exceptionally high percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who had completed some college but had not attained a degree. Between 2007 and 2016, Yuba County experienced a very substantial increase in the number of residents with associate’s, bachelor’s and graduate degrees. Yuba County consistently maintained a higher percentage of high school dropouts when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016, while the percentage of Yuba County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained roughly 10-20 percent lower than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide. The average SAT scores in Yuba County fluctuated but ultimately experienced a slight rise between 2006 and 2016. SAT scores in Yuba County were consistently below the statewide average, but the gap began to narrow as scores began to rebound starting in 2013. Yuba County maintained a higher percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017, while the number of Yuba County students enrolled in English Language Learner (ELL) programs remained fairly lower than statewide averages.



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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.

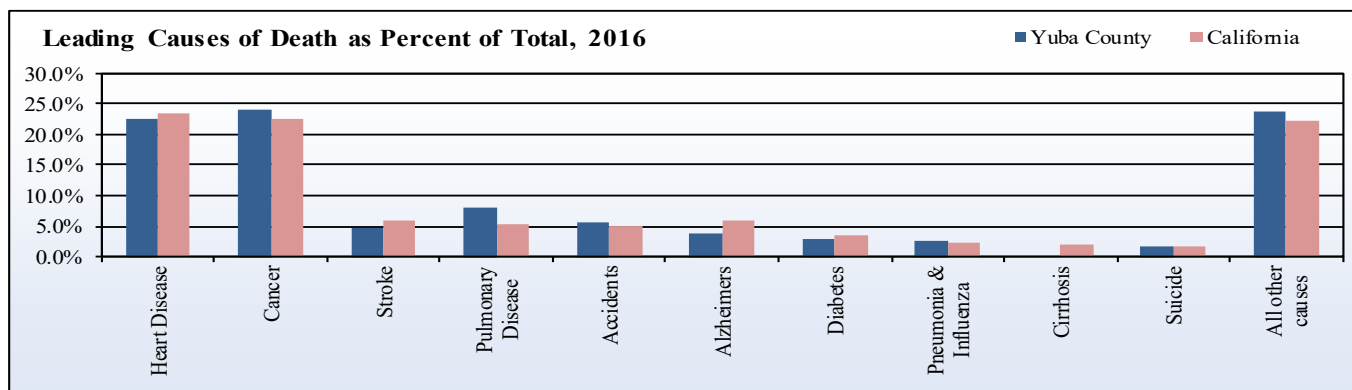
Like the rest of California in 2016, Yuba County's leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer. Causes of death in Yuba County differed little from the statewide averages except for higher rates of pulmonary disease and lower rates of stroke and Alzheimer's related deaths.

## Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Yuba County	California
Heart Disease	22.7%	23.5%
Cancer	23.9%	22.7%
Stroke	4.9%	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	8.0%	5.2%
Accidents	5.6%	5.0%
Alzheimers	3.9%	5.9%
Diabetes	3.0%	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.7%	2.3%
Cirrhosis	n/a	2.0%
Suicide	1.7%	1.6%
All other causes	23.6%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health

Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential health data



## Leading Causes of Death, Yuba County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	551	530	493	526	561	523	582	576	609	639
Heart Disease	120	151	116	134	121	143	136	129	137	145
Cancer	140	120	110	128	119	101	120	129	135	153
Stroke	32	17	22	20	36	33	22	37	42	31
Pulmonary Disease	40	33	30	37	42	41	55	49	52	51
Accidents	43	38	40	40	34	49	44	39	42	36
Alzheimers	15	15	13	11	9	17	10	(D)	15	25
Diabetes	12	4	14	14	21	7	13	13	15	19
Pneumonia & Influenza	14	12	11	8	20	10	21	10	(D)	17
Cirrhosis	13	9	14	13	11	5	13	14	12	(D)
Suicide	12	11	9	10	10	11	11	13	15	11
All other causes	110	120	114	111	138	106	137	143	144	151

Source: California Department of Public Health



# TANF-CalWORKs Caseload

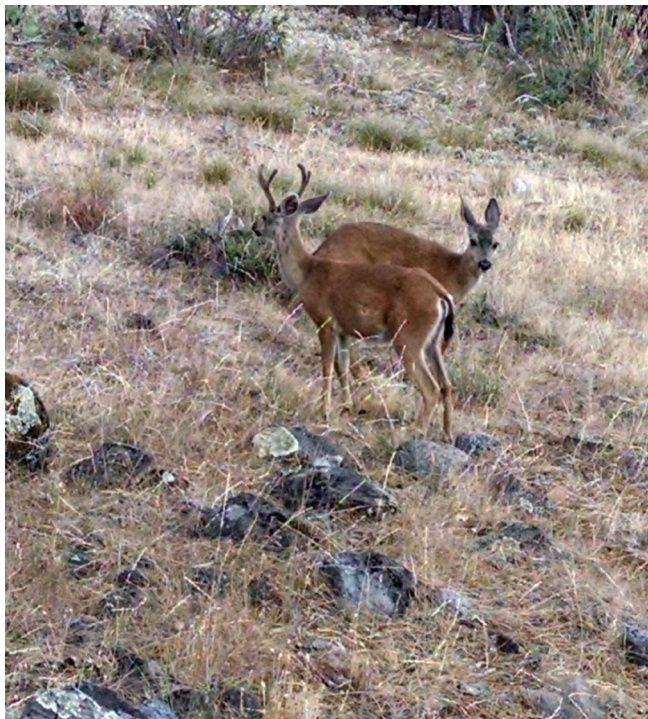
## What is it?

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 Yuba County declined gradually between 2007 and 2016 after peaking in 2010 at 7.2 percent. Recipients of TANF/CalWORKs per capita in Yuba County remained 2-3 percent higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

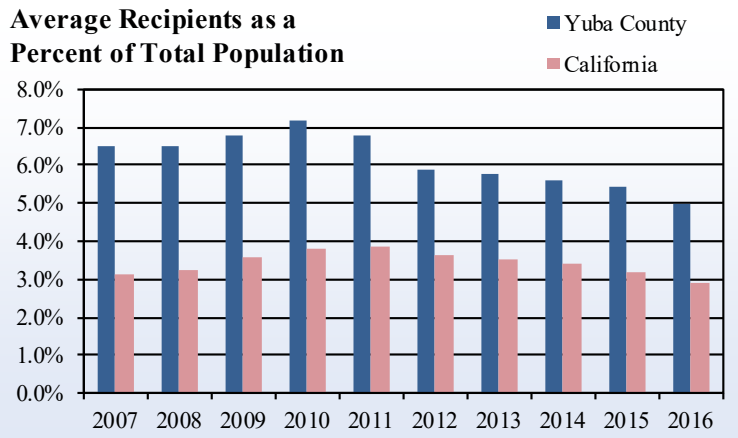


## TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Yuba County

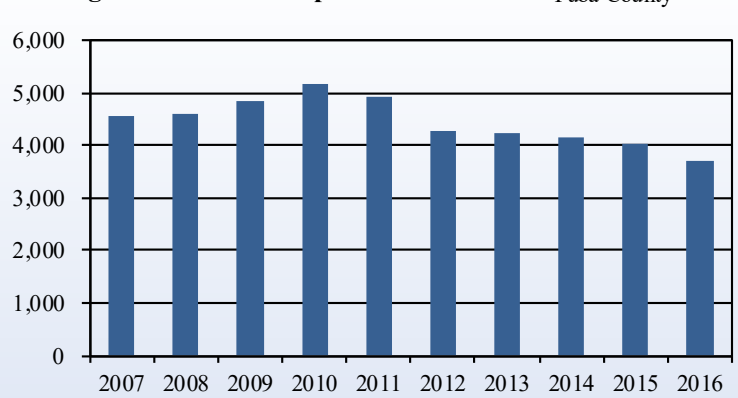
Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	4,548	6.5%	3.1%
2008	4,613	6.5%	3.3%
2009	4,858	6.8%	3.6%
2010	5,173	7.2%	3.8%
2011	4,909	6.8%	3.9%
2012	4,285	5.9%	3.6%
2013	4,235	5.8%	3.5%
2014	4,142	5.6%	3.4%
2015	4,032	5.4%	3.2%
2016	3,694	5.0%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services

### Average Recipients as a Percent of Total Population



### Average Number of Recipients





# 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.

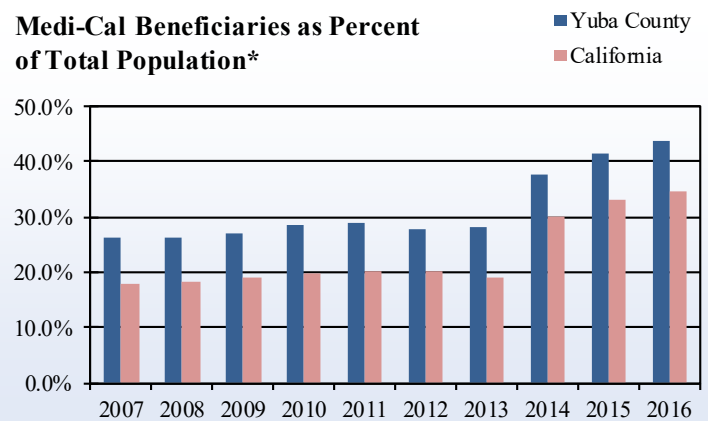
## How is it used?

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 Yuba County increased significantly, seeing its greatest increase of over 9 percent in 2014. Yuba County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a larger percentage of Yuba County's population when compared to the statewide average. The significant increases in the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in 2014, which occurred across California and within many counties, correlate with the first year of enrollment for health care benefits under the Affordable Care Act.



**Medi-Cal Beneficiaries as Percent of Total Population\***



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

## Medi-Cal Users, Yuba County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Total Population*	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	18,229	26.1%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	18,501	26.1%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	19,455	27.2%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	20,603	28.6%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	20,857	28.8%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	20,229	27.9%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	20,783	28.2%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	27,721	37.6%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	30,677	41.5%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	32,450	43.6%	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.

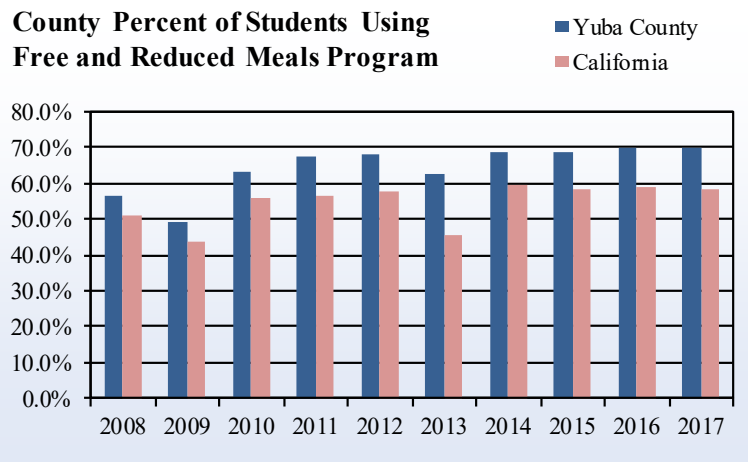
## How is it used?

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 Yuba County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs experienced steady growth between 2008 and 2017. Yuba County maintained a higher percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs than the statewide average between 2008 and 2017. In 2013, when California witnessed a 10 percent drop in enrollment, enrollment in Yuba County decreased by only 5.1 percent.



**County Percent of Students Using Free and Reduced Meals Program**



## School Free and Reduced Meals, Yuba County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	8,451	14,953	56.5%	51.2%
2009	7,210	14,574	49.5%	44.0%
2010	8,902	14,028	63.5%	55.9%
2011	9,395	13,921	67.5%	56.7%
2012	9,120	13,406	68.0%	57.5%
2013	8,679	13,806	62.9%	45.5%
2014	9,580	13,892	69.0%	59.4%
2015	9,568	13,982	68.4%	58.6%
2016	9,899	14,214	69.6%	58.9%
2017	10,054	14,420	69.7%	58.1%

Source: California Department of Education

# Educational Attainment

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

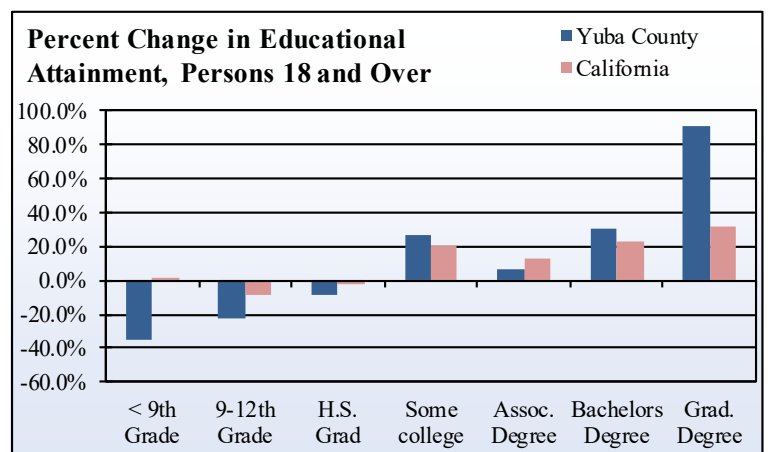
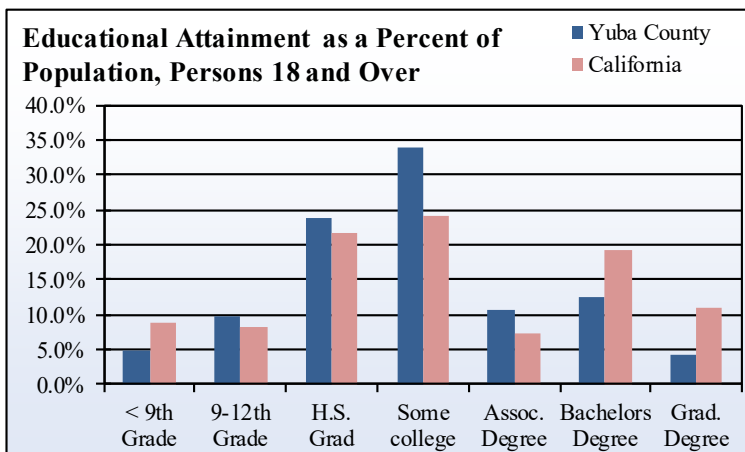
When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Yuba County had an exceptionally high percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who had completed some college but had not attained a degree. Between 2007 and 2016, Yuba County experienced a very substantial increase in the number of residents with associate's, bachelor's and graduate degrees.



## Educational Attainment, Yuba County

Educational Attainment	2007	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2007 to 2016 10-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	4,140	2,695	5.0%	8.7%	-34.9%	0.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,928	5,355	9.9%	8.1%	-22.7%	-8.9%
High school graduate or equivalent	14,268	13,009	24.0%	21.6%	-8.8%	-1.8%
Some college, no degree	14,533	18,383	33.8%	24.1%	26.5%	21.0%
Associate's degree	5,507	5,844	10.8%	7.3%	6.1%	12.6%
Bachelor's degree	5,173	6,771	12.5%	19.3%	30.9%	22.8%
Graduate or professional degree	1,178	2,251	4.1%	10.9%	91.1%	32.0%
<b>Total Persons Age 18 and Over</b>	<b>51,727</b>	<b>54,308</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>

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





# High School Dropout Rate

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

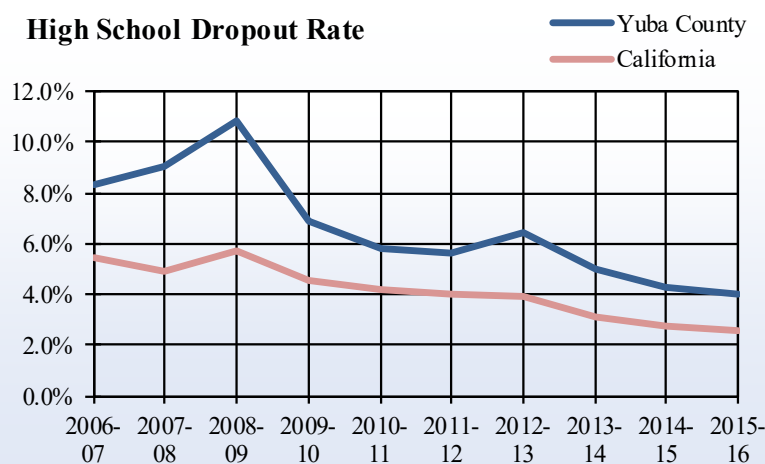
Yuba County consistently maintained a higher percentage of high school dropouts when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. Overall, dropout rates in Yuba County declined between 2006 and 2016. Yuba County saw its lowest high school dropout rate of 4 percent in the 2015-2016 school year.

## High School Dropouts, Yuba County

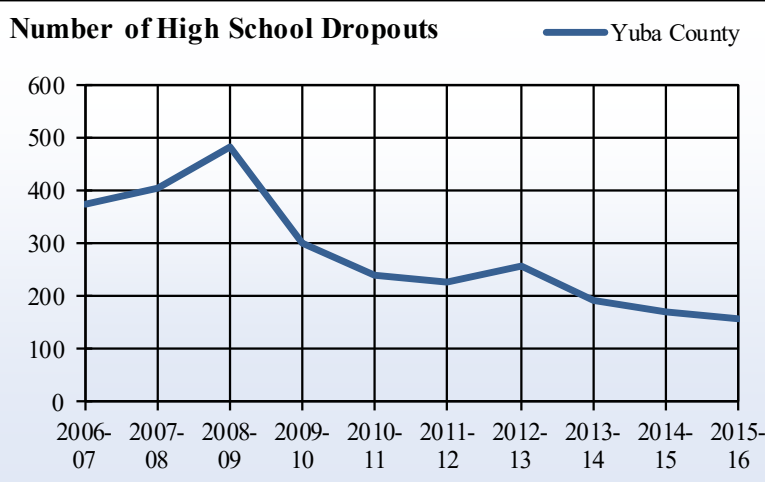
Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	375	8.4%	5.5%
2007-08	406	9.1%	4.9%
2008-09	483	10.8%	5.7%
2009-10	299	6.9%	4.6%
2010-11	238	5.8%	4.2%
2011-12	227	5.7%	4.0%
2012-13	258	6.5%	3.9%
2013-14	194	5.0%	3.1%
2014-15	169	4.3%	2.8%
2015-16	157	4.0%	2.6%

Source: California Department of Education

## High School Dropout Rate



## Number of High School Dropouts





# 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 Yuba County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems rose substantially. The percentage of Yuba County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained roughly 10-20 percent lower than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016.



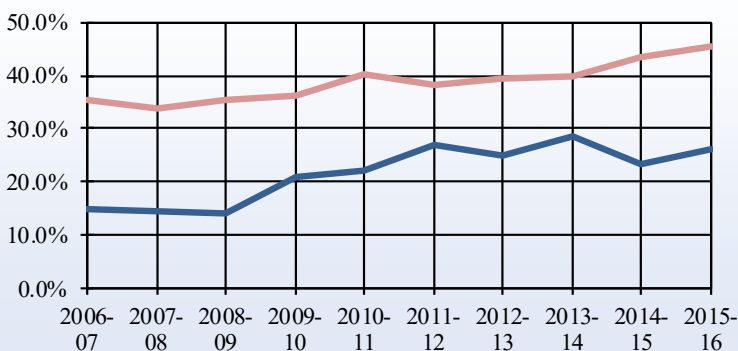
## Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Yuba County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Number	Yuba County	California
2006-07	124	15.0%	35.5%
2007-08	118	14.7%	33.9%
2008-09	121	14.1%	35.3%
2009-10	180	20.9%	36.3%
2010-11	179	22.1%	40.3%
2011-12	227	26.8%	38.3%
2012-13	210	24.9%	39.4%
2013-14	230	28.6%	40.0%
2014-15	196	23.3%	43.4%
2015-16	235	26.3%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education

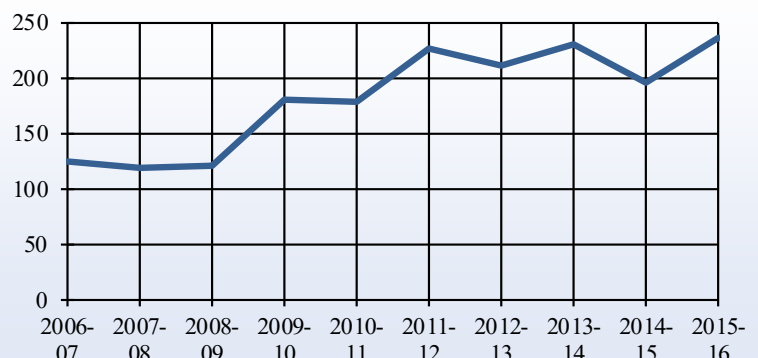
### Percentage of County Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System

— Yuba County  
— California



### Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System

— Yuba County



# Average SAT Scores

## What is it?

The SAT is designed to measure verbal and mathematical reasoning abilities that are related to successful performance in college. Like many standardized tests, however, SAT scores are most strongly correlated with socioeconomic status, since better-resourced students 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.

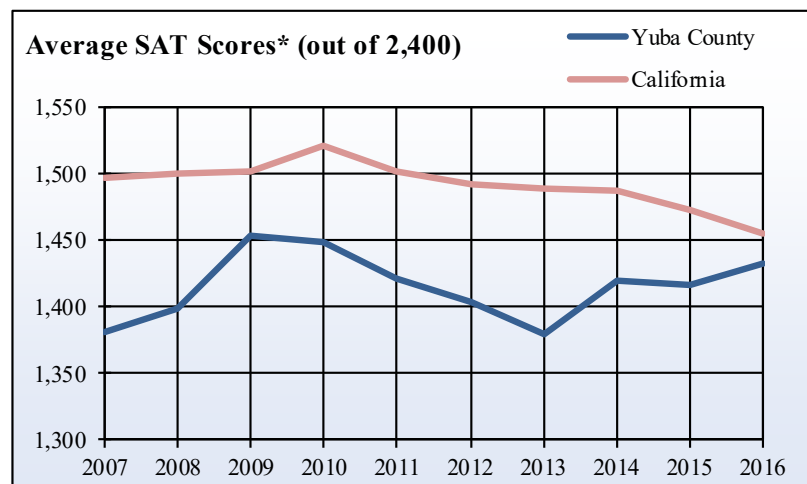
The average SAT scores in Yuba County fluctuated but ultimately experienced a slight rise between 2006 and 2016. SAT scores in Yuba County were consistently below the statewide average, but the gap narrowed as scores began to rebound in 2013.

## Average SAT Scores\* (out of 2,400), Yuba County

Year	Yuba County		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	18.2%	1,381	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	18.8%	1,399	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	15.6%	1,454	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	18.2%	1,449	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	21.3%	1,421	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	20.3%	1,403	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	17.6%	1,380	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	20.6%	1,419	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	20.6%	1,417	42.4%	1,473
2015-16*	20.8%	1,433	43.5%	1,455

Source: California Department of Education

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



# English Learners Enrollment

## What is it?

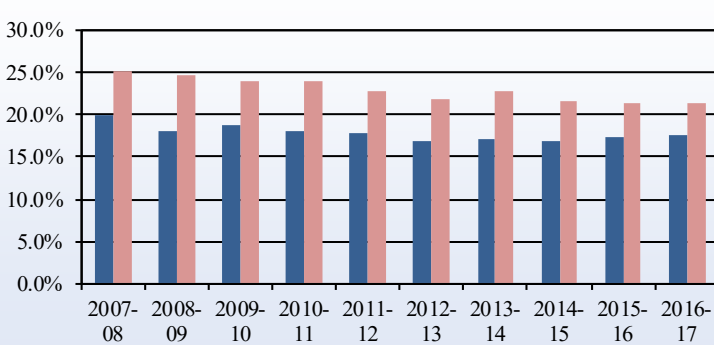
This indicator provides data on the number of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs, which were previously referred to as “English as a second language” (ESL) programs. The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment based on annual reports from individual school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

## How is it used?

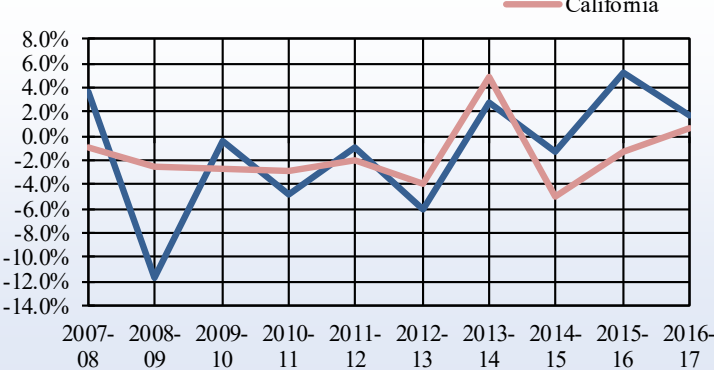
ELL enrollment data can be an important indicator of international migration or internal migration of non-English-speaking populations into an area. The ability and willingness of non-English speakers to learn and use English is also commonly seen as indicative of their willingness to “assimilate” into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

ELL enrollment in Yuba County fluctuated between 2007 and 2017. Overall, ELL enrollment in Yuba County dropped by 464 students between 2007 and 2017. ELL enrollment in Yuba County was at its highest in the 2007-2008 school year, and its lowest in the 2012-2013 school year. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2017 the percentage of Yuba County students enrolled in ELL programs was fairly lower than the statewide average.

**Percent of Students Enrolled in English Language Learning Program**



**Percentage Change in English Language Learning Program Enrollment**



**English Language Learning Program Enrollment**



## English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Yuba County

Year	Yuba County		California		
	Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L. Students
2007-08	2,984	3.6%	14,953	20.0%	25.2%
2008-09	2,634	-11.7%	14,574	18.1%	24.7%
2009-10	2,624	-0.4%	14,028	18.7%	24.0%
2010-11	2,495	-4.9%	13,921	17.9%	24.0%
2011-12	2,470	-1.0%	13,838	17.8%	22.6%
2012-13	2,319	-6.1%	13,802	16.8%	21.7%
2013-14	2,384	2.8%	13,892	17.2%	22.7%
2014-15	2,352	-1.3%	13,976	16.8%	21.5%
2015-16	2,474	5.2%	14,213	17.4%	21.3%
2016-17	2,517	1.7%	14,416	17.5%	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education

# Crime Rates

## What is it?

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

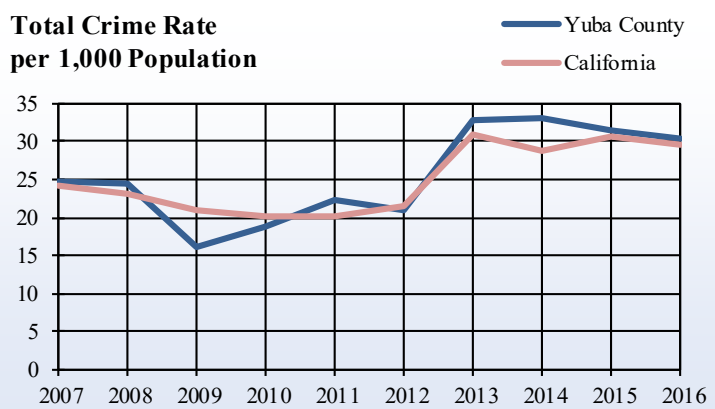
## How is it used?

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.

Yuba County's crime rate fluctuated between 2007 and 2016 but ultimately rose by 2016. Yuba County's crime rate was highest in 2014. Yuba County's crime rate remained roughly equivalent to the statewide crime rate from 2007–2016.



**Total Crime Rate  
per 1,000 Population**



## Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Yuba County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	19.1	18.8	5.7	5.3	24.7	24.1
2008	19.5	18.0	5.0	5.1	24.5	23.0
2009	12.3	16.2	3.9	4.7	16.2	20.9
2010	15.4	15.8	3.5	4.4	18.9	20.2
2011	17.5	15.9	4.7	4.2	22.2	20.0
2012	16.9	17.2	3.9	4.3	20.8	21.5
2013	29.2	26.8	3.7	4.0	32.9	30.8
2014	29.0	24.8	4.0	4.0	33.0	28.7
2015	27.3	26.3	4.2	4.3	31.5	30.6
2016	26.1	25.5	4.3	4.2	30.4	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



## Property Crimes, Yuba County

Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over \$400	Total
2007	704	313	312	1,329
2008	708	289	385	1,382
2009	455	208	220	883
2010	524	268	318	1,110
2011	629	248	393	1,270
2012	612	253	363	1,228
2013	610	383	337	1,330
2014	579	348	396	1,323
2015	509	351	366	1,226
2016	456	407	361	1,224

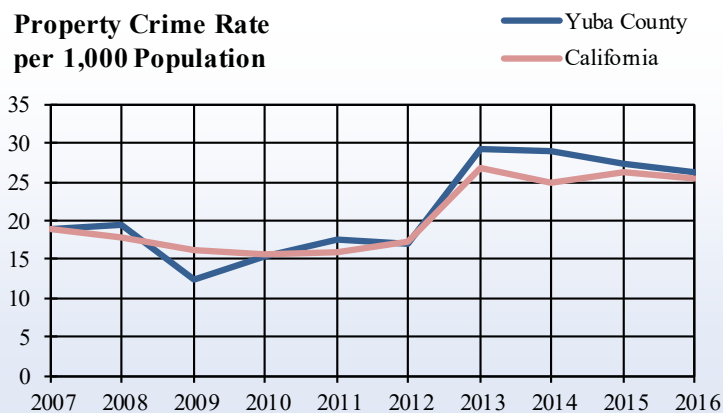
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

## Violent Crimes, Yuba County

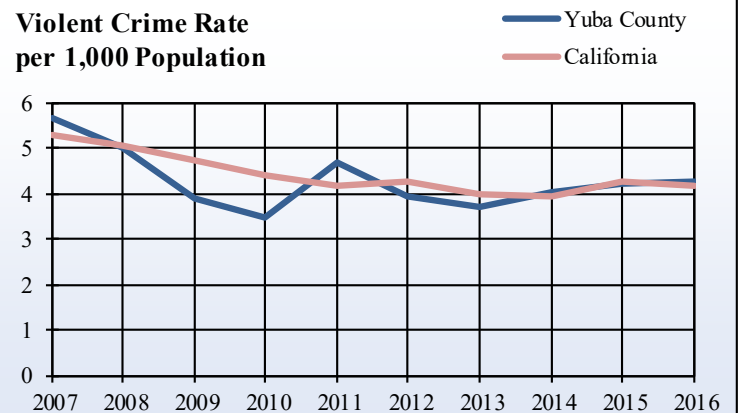
Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2007	0	27	67	302	396
2008	6	32	56	261	355
2009	3	24	46	206	279
2010	2	24	45	179	250
2011	4	24	40	273	341
2012	6	27	39	213	285
2013	3	30	41	196	270
2014	2	19	50	222	293
2015	5	23	63	219	310
2016	4	16	55	240	315

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

### Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population



### Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population



# Voter Registration and Participation

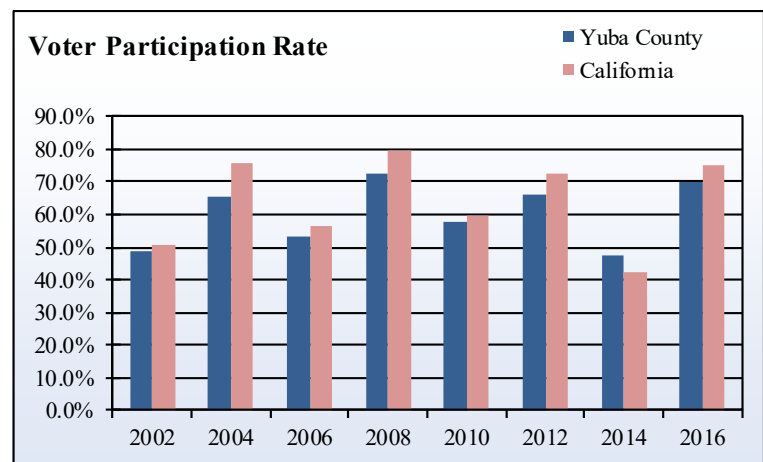
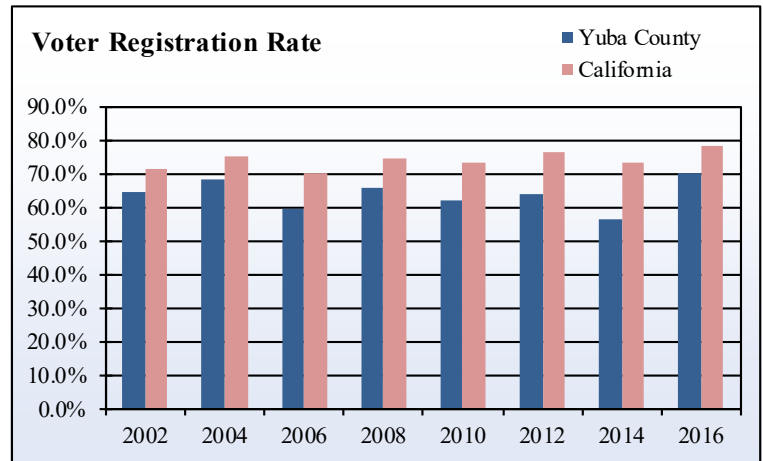
## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

Voter registration rates in Yuba County rose gradually from 2002–2016. Yuba County experienced a lower percentage of voter participation between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average, with the exception of 2014. Both Yuba County and California as a whole experienced sizeable decreases in voter participation in 2014.



## Voter Participation in General Elections, Yuba County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	38,004	24,421	11,860	64.3%	48.6%
2004	40,851	27,908	18,238	68.3%	65.4%
2006	44,769	26,657	14,148	59.5%	53.1%
2008	45,419	29,771	21,681	65.5%	72.8%
2010	46,029	28,677	16,528	62.3%	57.6%
2012	47,074	30,115	19,973	64.0%	66.3%
2014	47,855	26,918	12,721	56.2%	47.3%
2016	48,269	33,694	23,558	69.8%	69.9%

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions





# INDUSTRY INDICATORS

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

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

Yuba County has a significant agricultural sector that employs over 4 percent of the county's workforce. Agricultural jobs have trended downward over the past ten years, experiencing a 20 percent decline from 2007 to 2016. Yuba County's utilities and energy sector was larger than that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation in the 2000s and early 2010s, but has since trended toward average. Yuba County has a construction sector that is slightly smaller than average when compared to other counties in California. Construction jobs have declined somewhat from 1,609 in 2007 to 1,227 in 2016, following the trend of similar declines statewide. Yuba County experienced a dip in travel and recreation jobs concurrent with the recession, but travel and recreation jobs began to rebound by 2015 and have since surpassed their 2007 levels. Yuba County also experienced a dip in retail jobs concurrent with the recession, but retail jobs began to rebound in 2014 and have since surpassed their 2007 levels. The number of manufacturing jobs in the county remained mostly static during the study period. Yuba County experienced fluctuations but little overall change in the number of government jobs; however, government jobs did make up a significantly higher 37-41.9 percent of the total number jobs in Yuba County when compared to the statewide average of 11.9-13.7 percent.



Yuba County's agricultural sector generated 5 percent of the county's earnings as of 2016. Agricultural earnings trended slightly upward between 2007 and 2016, growing from \$60 million in 2007 to \$86 million in 2016. Less than 0.1 percent of countywide earnings were attributed to the energy and utility sector as of 2016. Construction earnings increased slightly over the same ten-year period, from \$81.7 million in 2007 to \$108 million in 2016. As with manufacturing jobs, manufacturing earnings also remained mostly static between 2007 and 2016. Travel/recreation earnings in Yuba County grew steadily between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of a small dip from 2009–2011. Retail earnings also increased between 2007 and 20016 though not at the same rate as countywide earnings. Government worker earnings in Yuba County increased by over 25 percent during this same time period.



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# Agriculture Jobs

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

Yuba County has a significant agricultural sector that employs over 4 percent of the county's workforce and generates 5 percent of the county's industry earnings as of 2016. While jobs have trended downward over the past ten years, experiencing a 20 percent decline from 2007 to 2016, industry earnings trended slightly upward over the same period, growing from \$60 million in 2007 to \$86 million in 2016.

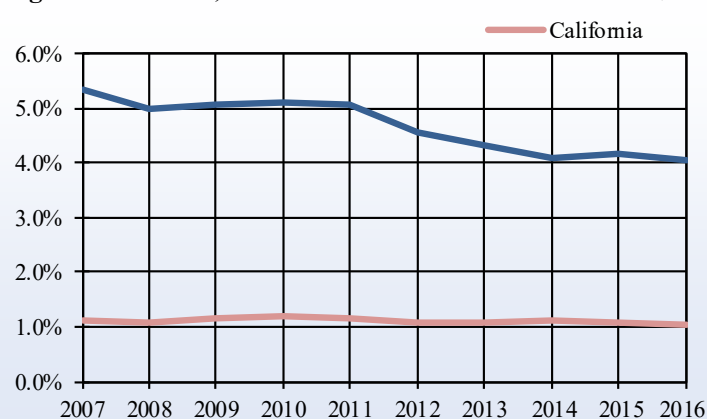


## Agriculture Jobs, Yuba County

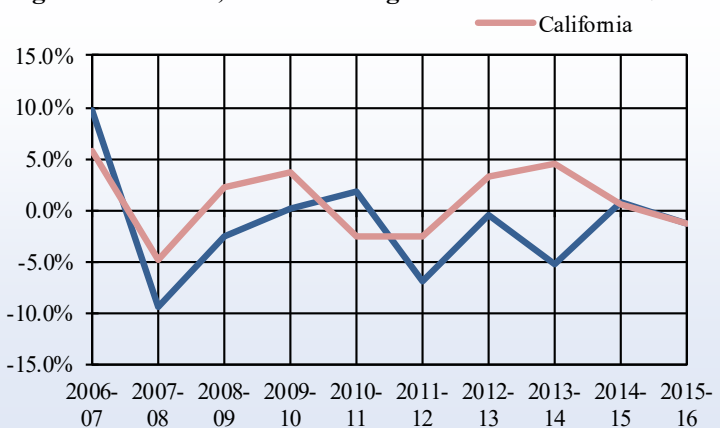
Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,455	5.3%	1.1%	9.6%	5.7%
2008	1,319	5.0%	1.1%	-9.3%	-4.9%
2009	1,286	5.1%	1.1%	-2.5%	2.2%
2010	1,287	5.1%	1.2%	0.1%	3.7%
2011	1,311	5.1%	1.1%	1.9%	-2.5%
2012	1,221	4.6%	1.1%	-6.9%	-2.6%
2013	1,214	4.3%	1.1%	-0.6%	3.2%
2014	1,150	4.1%	1.1%	-5.3%	4.6%
2015	1,159	4.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%
2016	1,143	4.0%	1.0%	-1.4%	-1.4%

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

## Agriculture Jobs, Percent of Total



## Agriculture Jobs, 1-Year Change





# Agriculture Earnings

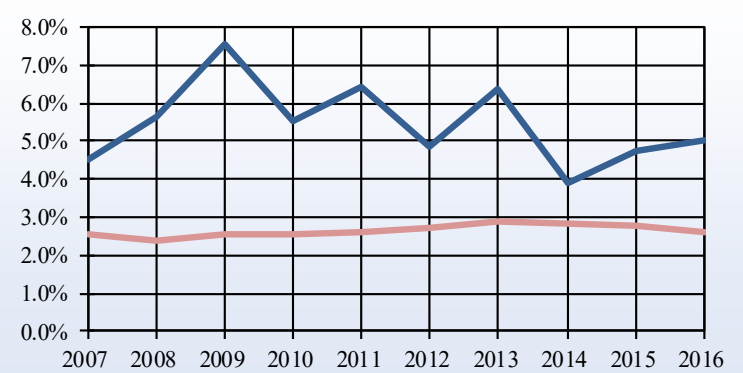


## Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Yuba County

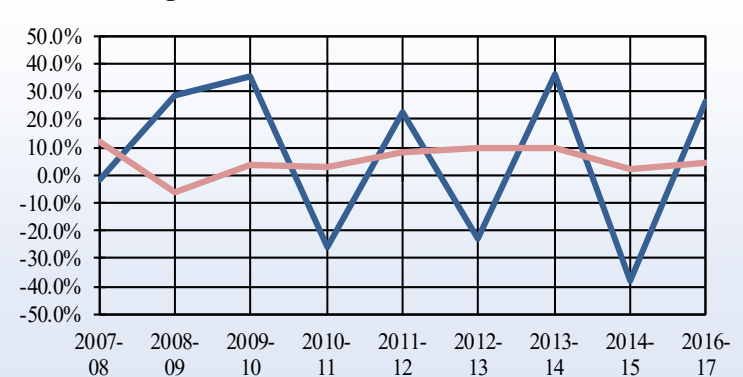
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 60,693	4.5 %	2.5%	-1.4%	12.1%
2008	\$ 77,960	5.6 %	2.4%	28.4%	-6.4%
2009	\$ 105,529	7.5 %	2.6%	35.4%	3.4%
2010	\$ 78,137	5.5 %	2.6%	-26.0%	3.1%
2011	\$ 95,739	6.4 %	2.6%	22.5%	8.1%
2012	\$ 73,691	4.8 %	2.7%	-23.0%	9.9%
2013	\$ 100,528	6.4 %	2.9%	36.4%	9.5%
2014	\$ 62,661	3.9 %	2.8%	-37.7%	2.0%
2015	\$ 79,272	4.8 %	2.8%	26.5%	4.6%
2016	\$ 86,652	5.0 %	2.6%	9.3%	-0.7%

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

### Agriculture Earnings, Percent of Total



### Agriculture Earnings, 1-Year Change





# Energy and Utilities Jobs

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

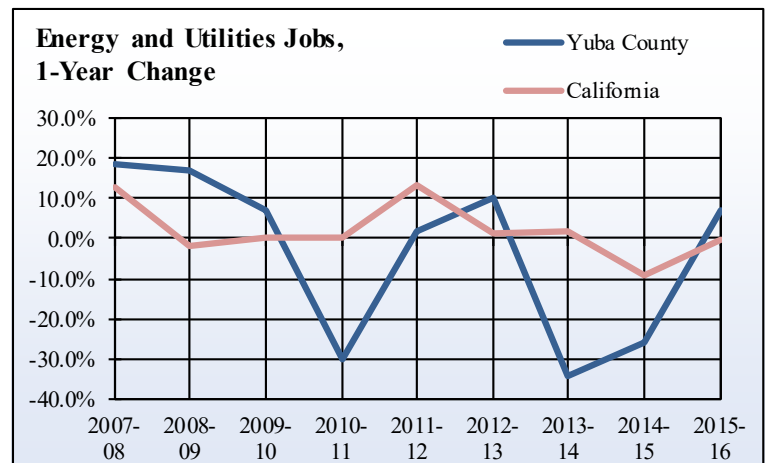
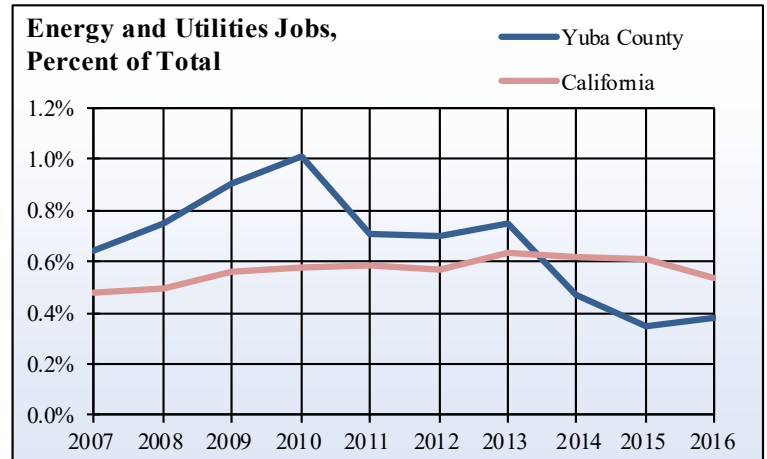
Like agriculture, energy and utilities often comprise a base industry in rural counties and are thus a valuable indicator of broader potential changes to a county economy.

Yuba County has a utilities and energy sector that was larger than that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation in the 2000s and early 2010s, but has since trended toward average. Less than 0.1 percent of industry earnings were attributable to the sector as of 2016, and 0.4 percent of the county's jobs were in the sector. The number of jobs in the sector declined significantly over the last ten years, from 172 in 2007 to 105 in 2016, a decrease of nearly 39 percent. Earnings remained low, with values staying below the \$1 million range for the entire study period.

## Energy and Utilities Jobs, Yuba County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	172	0.6%	0.5%	49.6%	5.0%
2008	204	0.7%	0.5%	18.6%	12.6%
2009	239	0.9%	0.6%	17.2%	-1.8%
2010	256	1.0%	0.6%	7.1%	0.4%
2011	179	0.7%	0.6%	-30.1%	0.1%
2012	182	0.7%	0.6%	1.7%	13.5%
2013	201	0.8%	0.6%	10.4%	1.3%
2014	132	0.5%	0.6%	-34.3%	1.7%
2015	98	0.3%	0.6%	-25.8%	-9.3%
2016	105	0.4%	0.5%	7.1%	0.0%

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



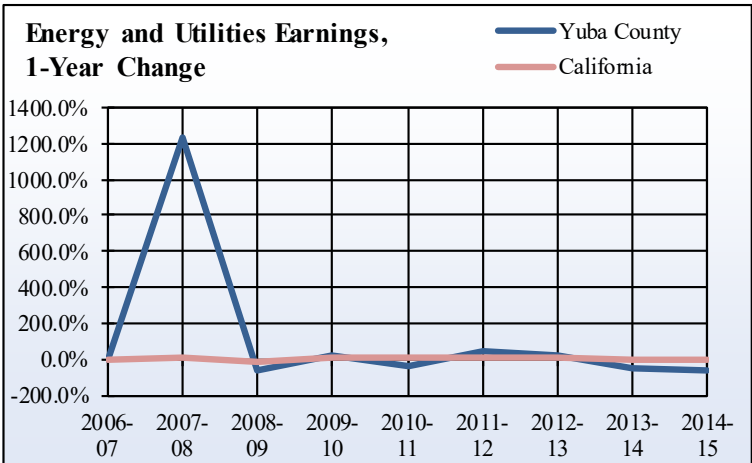
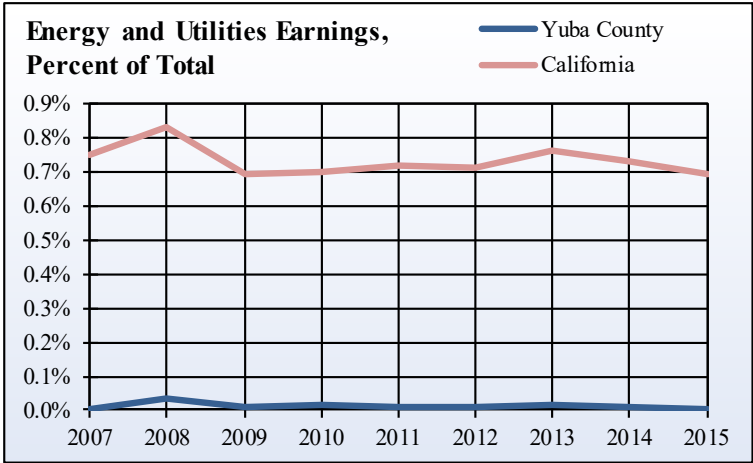
# Energy and Utilities Earnings



Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Yuba County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 52	0.0%	0.7%	n/a	-3.2%
2008	\$ 696	0.0%	0.8%	1238.5%	13.0%
2009	\$ 249	0.0%	0.7%	-64.2%	-19.3%
2010	\$ 296	0.0%	0.7%	18.9%	3.9%
2011	\$ 195	0.0%	0.7%	-34.1%	10.5%
2012	\$ 289	0.0%	0.7%	48.2%	4.8%
2013	\$ 334	0.0%	0.8%	15.6%	8.7%
2014	\$ 172	0.0%	0.7%	-48.5%	1.5%
2015	\$ 70	0.0%	0.7%	-59.3%	1.5%
2016	(D)	n/a	0.6%	n/a	-6.8%

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





# Construction Jobs

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

Yuba County has a construction sector that is slightly smaller than average when compared to other counties in California. Construction jobs have declined somewhat from 1,609 in 2007 to 1,227 in 2016, following the trend of similar declines statewide. Construction earnings have increased slightly over the past ten years, from \$81.7 million in 2007 to \$108 million in 2016.

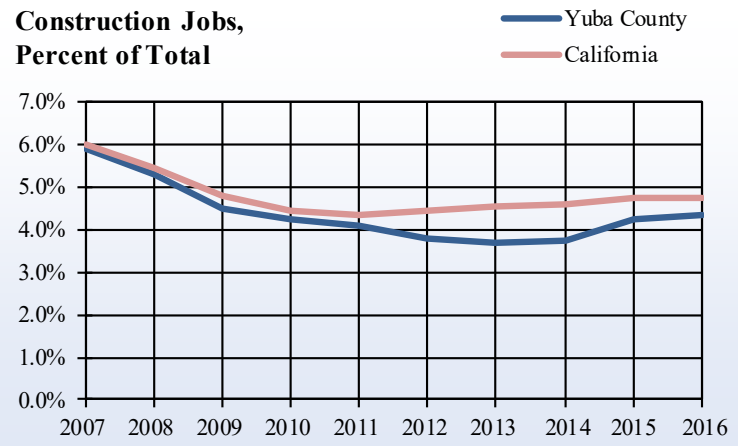


## Construction Jobs, Yuba County

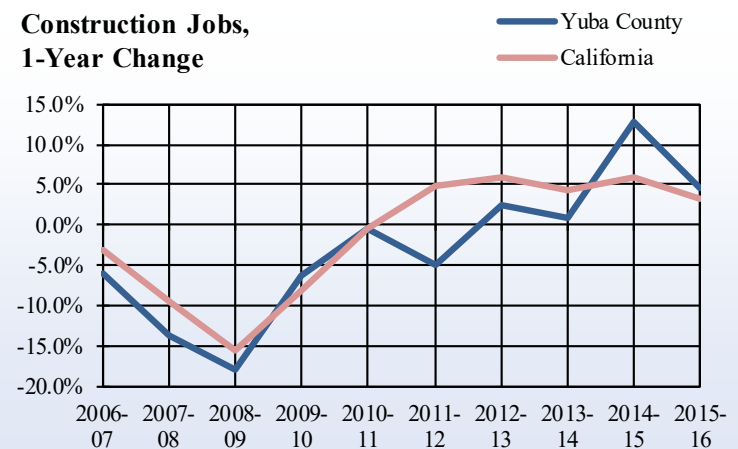
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,609	5.9%	6.0%	-6.0%	-3.2%
2008	1,389	5.3%	5.5%	-13.7%	-9.6%
2009	1,139	4.5%	4.8%	-18.0%	-15.6%
2010	1,066	4.2%	4.4%	-6.4%	-8.1%
2011	1,061	4.1%	4.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%
2012	1,007	3.8%	4.4%	-5.1%	4.9%
2013	1,032	3.7%	4.5%	2.5%	6.0%
2014	1,041	3.7%	4.6%	0.9%	4.4%
2015	1,173	4.2%	4.7%	12.7%	5.8%
2016	1,227	4.3%	4.7%	4.6%	3.3%

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

### Construction Jobs, Percent of Total



### Construction Jobs, 1-Year Change





# Construction Earnings

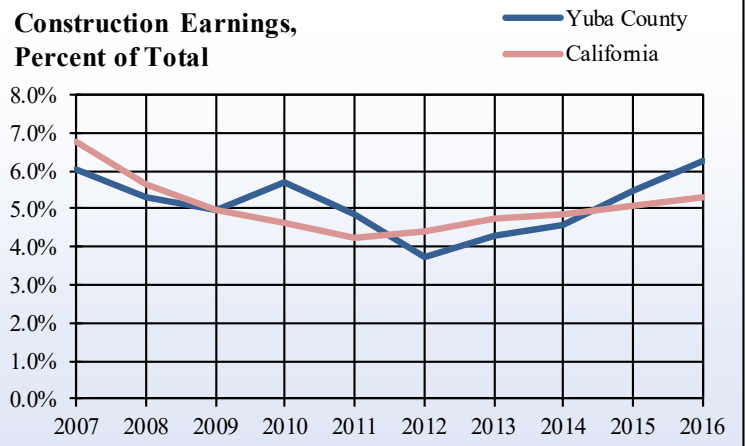


## Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Yuba County

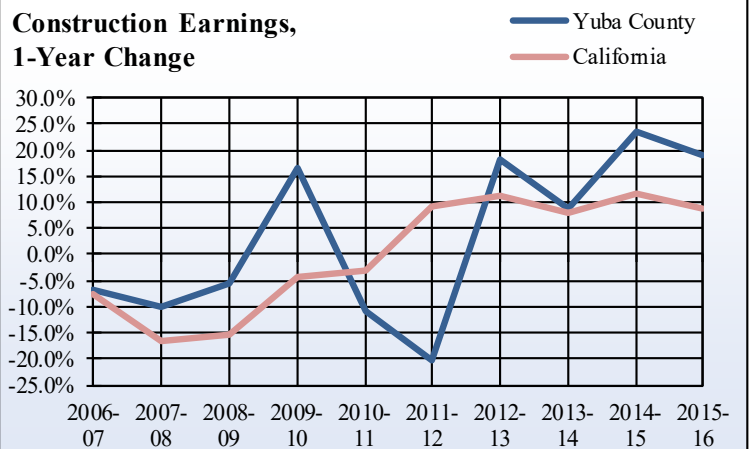
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$81,681	6.1%	6.8%	-6.7%	-7.7%
2008	\$73,358	5.3%	5.6%	-10.2%	-16.7%
2009	\$69,300	4.9%	5.0%	-5.5%	-15.5%
2010	\$80,632	5.7%	4.6%	16.4%	-4.5%
2011	\$71,727	4.8%	4.2%	-11.0%	-3.0%
2012	\$57,242	3.8%	4.4%	-20.2%	9.3%
2013	\$67,532	4.3%	4.7%	18.0%	11.2%
2014	\$73,508	4.6%	4.9%	8.8%	7.8%
2015	\$90,697	5.5%	5.1%	23.4%	11.8%
2016	\$108,039	6.3%	5.3%	19.1%	8.6%

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

### Construction Earnings, Percent of Total



### Construction Earnings, 1-Year Change



# Manufacturing Jobs

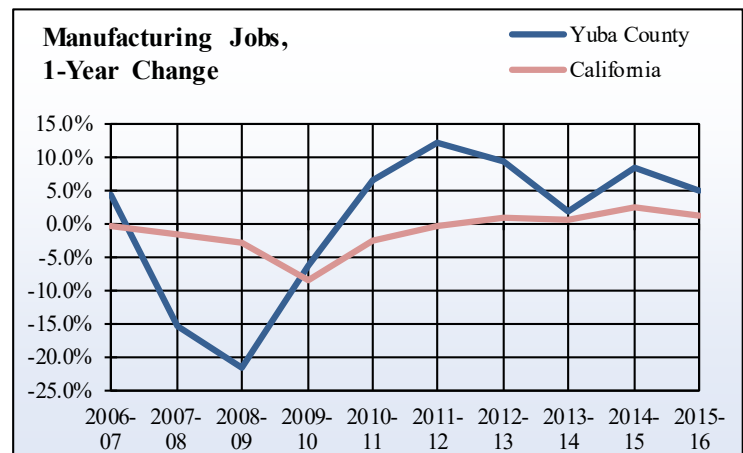
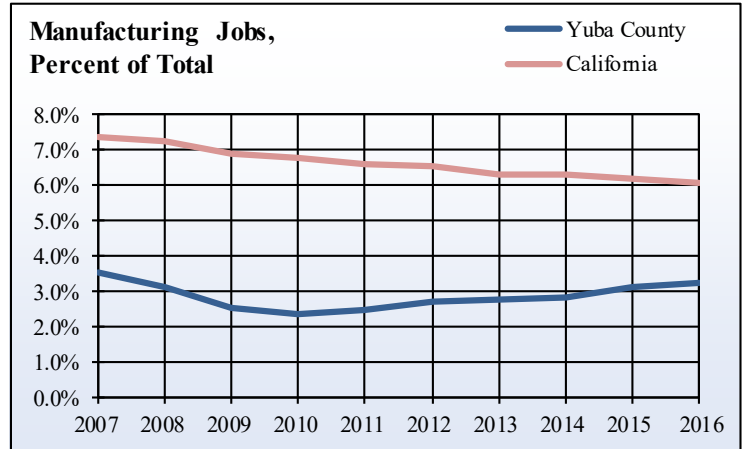
## What is it?

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.

The number of manufacturing jobs in Yuba County fluctuated but experienced little overall change between 2007 and 2016. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2016, manufacturing jobs in Yuba County made up a smaller portion of the county's jobs when compared to the statewide average. Changes in manufacturing earnings in Yuba County correlated to changes in the number of manufacturing jobs.



## Manufacturing Jobs, Yuba County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	6,417	5.3%	7.4%	-7.4%	-0.4%
2008	6,683	5.5%	7.3%	4.1%	-1.8%
2009	5,666	4.8%	6.9%	-15.2%	-3.0%
2010	5,505	4.7%	6.8%	-2.8%	-8.4%
2011	5,081	4.4%	6.6%	-7.7%	-2.7%
2012	5,412	4.6%	6.5%	6.5%	-0.3%
2013	5,784	4.7%	6.3%	6.9%	0.8%
2014	6,494	5.2%	6.3%	12.3%	0.6%
2015	6,875	5.2%	6.2%	5.9%	2.3%
2016	6,561	4.8%	6.1%	-4.6%	1.1%

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

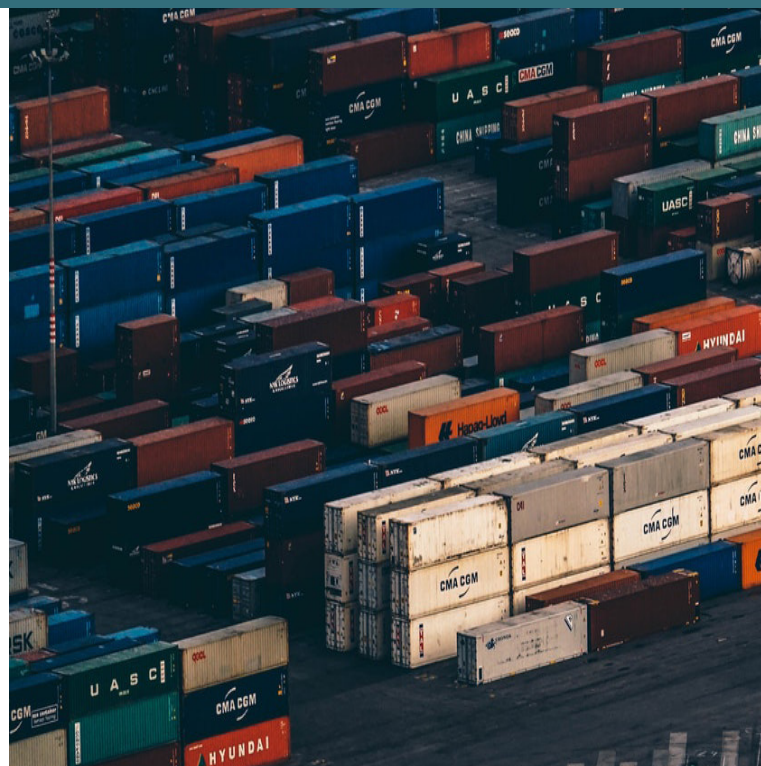
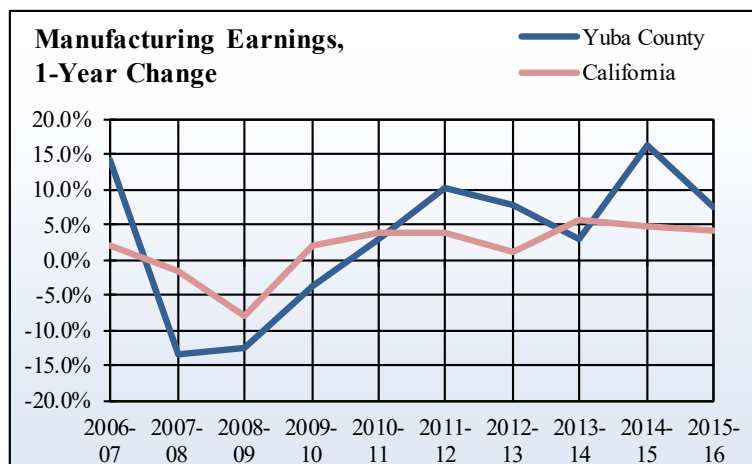
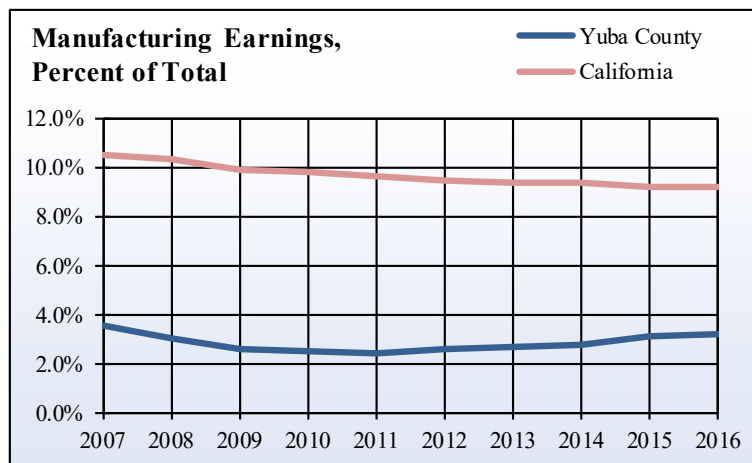


# Manufacturing Earnings

**Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Yuba County**

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$48,609	3.6%	10.5%	14.2%	2.0%
2008	\$42,013	3.0%	10.3%	-13.6%	-1.6%
2009	\$36,680	2.6%	9.9%	-12.7%	-7.9%
2010	\$35,277	2.5%	9.8%	-3.8%	1.9%
2011	\$36,312	2.4%	9.6%	2.9%	3.8%
2012	\$40,015	2.6%	9.5%	10.2%	4.0%
2013	\$43,171	2.7%	9.3%	7.9%	1.1%
2014	\$44,403	2.8%	9.4%	2.9%	5.7%
2015	\$51,613	3.1%	9.2%	16.2%	4.6%
2016	\$55,409	3.2%	9.2%	7.4%	4.0%

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



# Travel and Recreation Jobs

## What is it?

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

## How is it used?

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

Yuba County experienced a dip in travel and recreation jobs concurrent with the recession, but travel and recreation jobs began to rebound by 2015 and have since surpassed their 2007 levels. Travel/recreation jobs made up a moderately smaller percent of the total number jobs in Yuba County when compared to the statewide average. Travel/recreation earnings in Yuba County grew steadily between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of a small dip from 2009–2011.

## Travel and Recreation Jobs, Yuba County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,556	5.7%	9.3%	-4.4%	2.8%
2008	1,547	5.9%	9.5%	-0.6%	0.9%
2009	1,443	5.7%	9.6%	-6.7%	-3.6%
2010	1,441	5.7%	9.7%	-0.1%	0.5%
2011	1,521	5.9%	9.7%	5.6%	2.5%
2012	1,602	6.0%	9.9%	5.3%	3.4%
2013	1,711	6.1%	9.9%	6.8%	4.5%
2014	1,758	6.3%	10.0%	2.7%	4.0%
2015	1,779	6.4%	10.2%	1.2%	4.9%
2016	1,962	6.9%	10.3%	10.3%	3.1%

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

**Travel and Recreation Jobs, Percent of Total**



**Travel and Recreation Jobs, 1-Year Change**





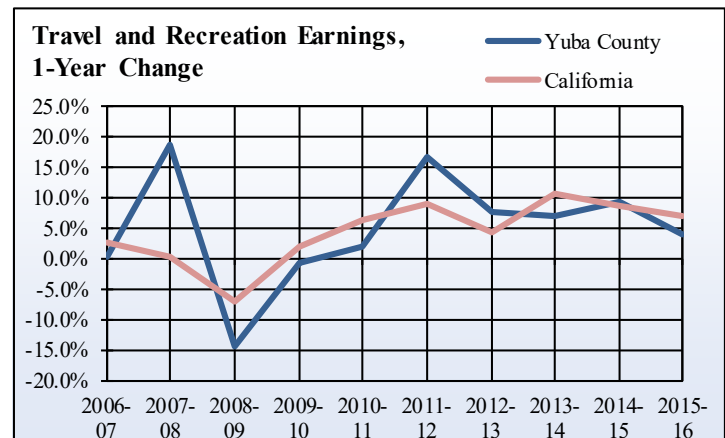
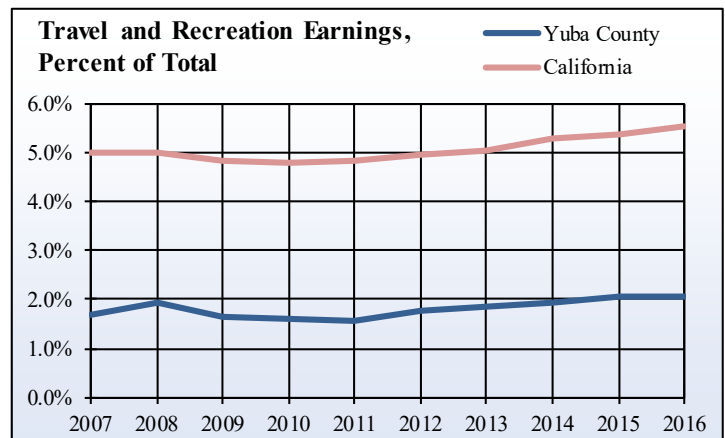
# Travel and Recreation Earnings



## Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands), Yuba County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 22,522	1.7%	5.0%	0.2%	2.5%
2008	\$ 26,737	1.9%	5.0%	18.7%	0.4%
2009	\$ 22,831	1.6%	4.8%	-14.6%	-7.2%
2010	\$ 22,624	1.6%	4.8%	-0.9%	2.1%
2011	\$ 23,071	1.6%	4.8%	2.0%	6.4%
2012	\$ 26,936	1.8%	5.0%	16.8%	8.8%
2013	\$ 29,016	1.8%	5.0%	7.7%	4.3%
2014	\$ 31,057	1.9%	5.3%	7.0%	10.6%
2015	\$ 33,983	2.0%	5.4%	9.4%	8.5%
2016	\$ 35,369	2.1%	5.5%	4.1%	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?

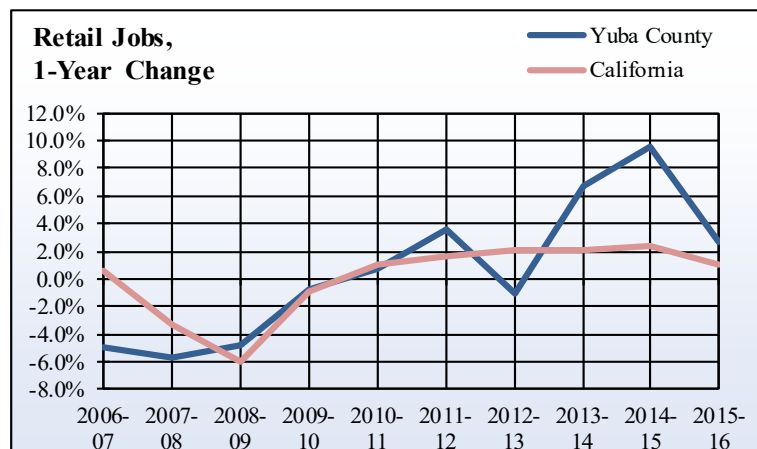
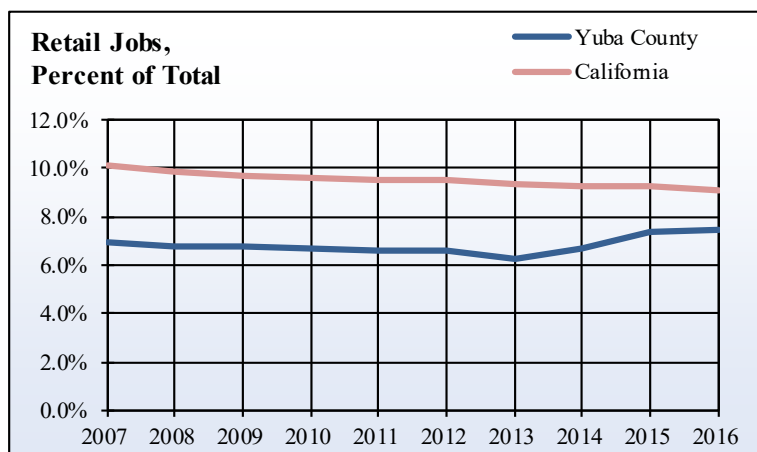
The bulk of most retail sales are made to individuals who are living within the local area, as opposed to those visiting from outside the area. Retail activity is traditionally most impacted by changes in base industries like agriculture and manufacturing and can thus serve as an indicator of change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

Yuba County experienced a dip in jobs concurrent with the Recession, but retail jobs began to rebound in 2014 and have since surpassed their 2007 levels. Retail jobs made up a smaller percent of the total number jobs in Yuba County when compared to the statewide average. Retail earnings in Yuba County increased between 2007 and 2016, though not at the same rate as countywide earnings.

## Retail Jobs, Yuba County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,898	7.0%	10.1%	-5.0%	0.5%
2008	1,791	6.8%	9.9%	-5.6%	-3.3%
2009	1,706	6.7%	9.6%	-4.7%	-6.1%
2010	1,694	6.7%	9.6%	-0.7%	-0.8%
2011	1,707	6.6%	9.5%	0.8%	1.0%
2012	1,768	6.6%	9.5%	3.6%	1.6%
2013	1,749	6.2%	9.3%	-1.1%	2.1%
2014	1,866	6.6%	9.2%	6.7%	2.1%
2015	2,045	7.4%	9.2%	9.6%	2.4%
2016	2,100	7.4%	9.1%	2.7%	1.0%

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





# Retail Earnings

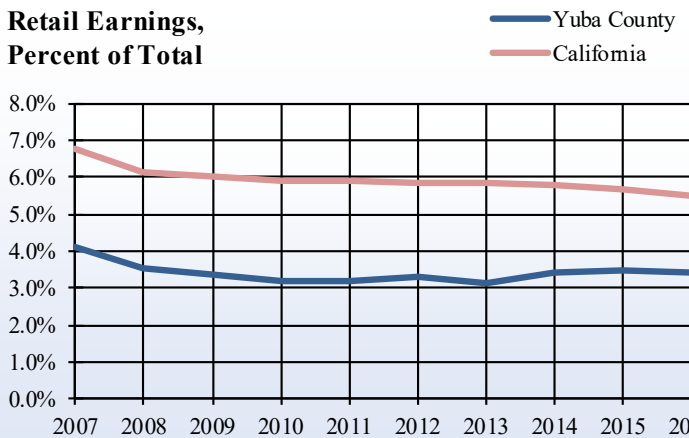
**Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Yuba County**

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 55,303	4.1 %	6.8 %	- 14.6 %	- 0.9 %
2008	\$ 49,293	3.6 %	6.1 %	- 10.9 %	- 9.7 %
2009	\$ 47,350	3.4 %	6.0 %	- 3.9 %	- 5.8 %
2010	\$ 45,547	3.2 %	5.9 %	- 3.8 %	1.8 %
2011	\$ 46,957	3.2 %	5.9 %	3.1 %	4.4 %
2012	\$ 50,239	3.3 %	5.9 %	7.0 %	5.6 %
2013	\$ 49,674	3.1 %	5.8 %	- 1.1 %	2.4 %
2014	\$ 55,123	3.4 %	5.8 %	11.0 %	4.1 %
2015	\$ 57,732	3.5 %	5.7 %	4.7 %	4.8 %
2016	\$ 59,172	3.4 %	5.5 %	2.5 %	1.5 %

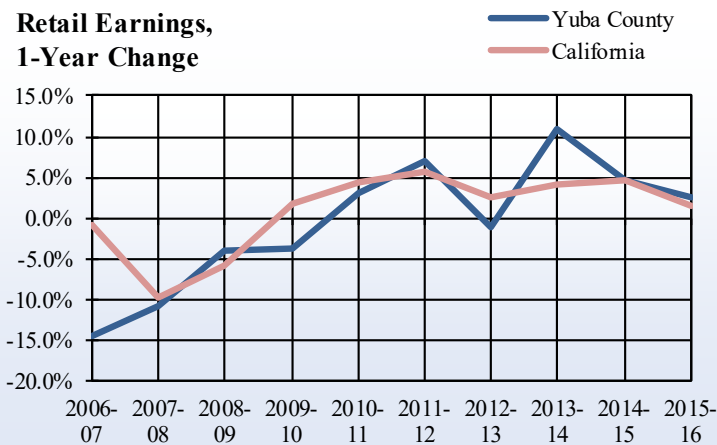
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



**Retail Earnings,  
Percent of Total**



**Retail Earnings,  
1-Year Change**



# 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?

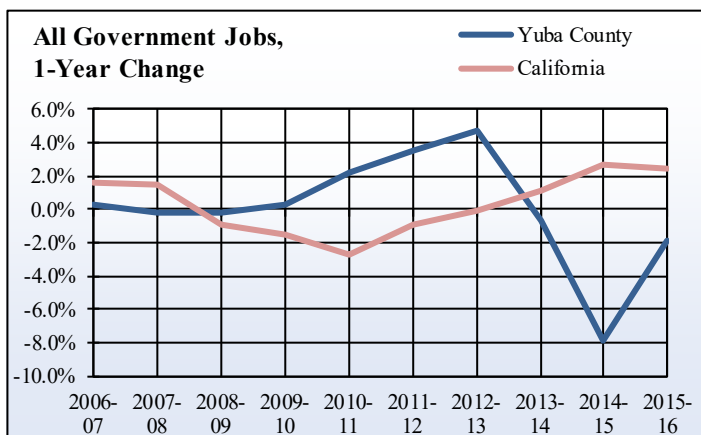
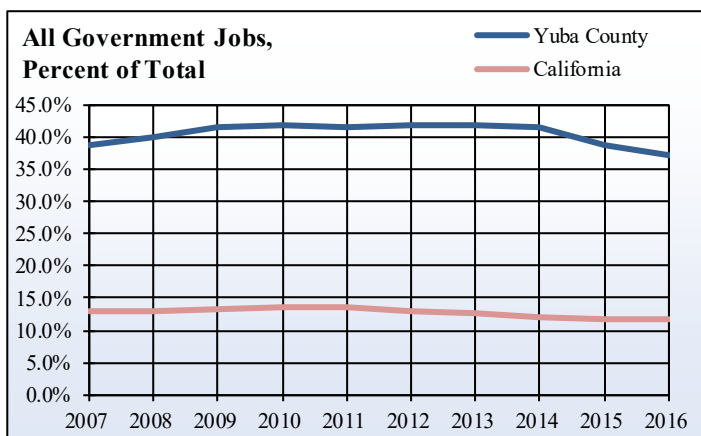
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

Between 2007 and 2016, Yuba County experienced fluctuations but little overall change in the number of government jobs. Government jobs made up a significantly higher 37-41.9 percent of the total number of jobs in Yuba County when compared to the statewide average of 11.9-13.7 percent. Government worker earnings in Yuba County increased significantly between 2007 and 2016. Government jobs contributed a significantly larger portion of Yuba County's total earnings when compared to the total number of government jobs in the county.

## All Government Worker Jobs, Yuba County

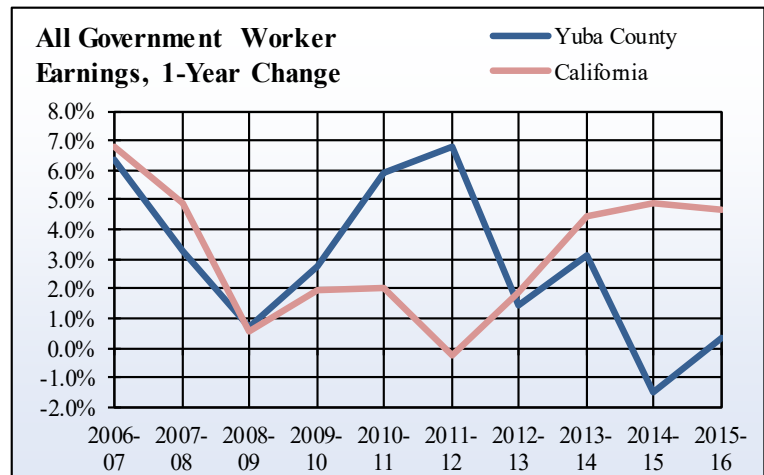
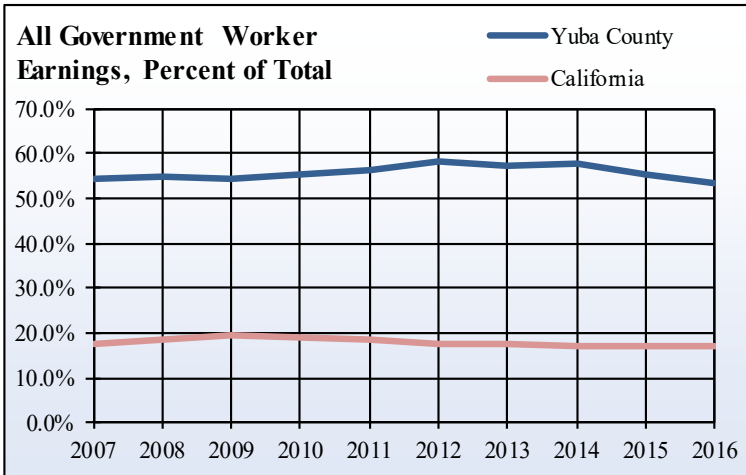
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	10,558	38.7%	13.0%	0.3%	1.7%
2008	10,538	40.0%	13.0%	-0.2%	1.5%
2009	10,518	41.5%	13.3%	-0.2%	-0.9%
2010	10,549	41.8%	13.7%	0.3%	-1.6%
2011	10,780	41.5%	13.6%	2.2%	-2.7%
2012	11,166	41.9%	13.0%	3.6%	-1.0%
2013	11,691	41.7%	12.6%	4.7%	-0.1%
2014	11,606	41.3%	12.1%	-0.7%	1.1%
2015	10,691	38.6%	11.9%	-7.9%	2.6%
2016	10,485	37.0%	11.9%	-1.9%	2.5%

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





# Government Earnings



## Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Yuba County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$735,614	54.6%	17.8%	6.4%	6.8%
2008	\$759,496	54.7%	18.6%	3.2%	4.9%
2009	\$764,791	54.6%	19.4%	0.7%	0.5%
2010	\$785,973	55.5%	19.2%	2.8%	2.0%
2011	\$832,494	56.1%	18.6%	5.9%	2.0%
2012	\$889,146	58.4%	17.6%	6.8%	-0.3%
2013	\$902,302	57.0%	17.4%	1.5%	1.9%
2014	\$930,791	58.0%	17.3%	3.2%	4.4%
2015	\$916,906	55.1%	17.0%	-1.5%	4.9%
2016	\$920,187	53.3%	17.1%	0.4%	4.7%

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

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