

2018



COLUSA COUNTY

Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments



Rural County Representatives of California

Economic Development Department

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



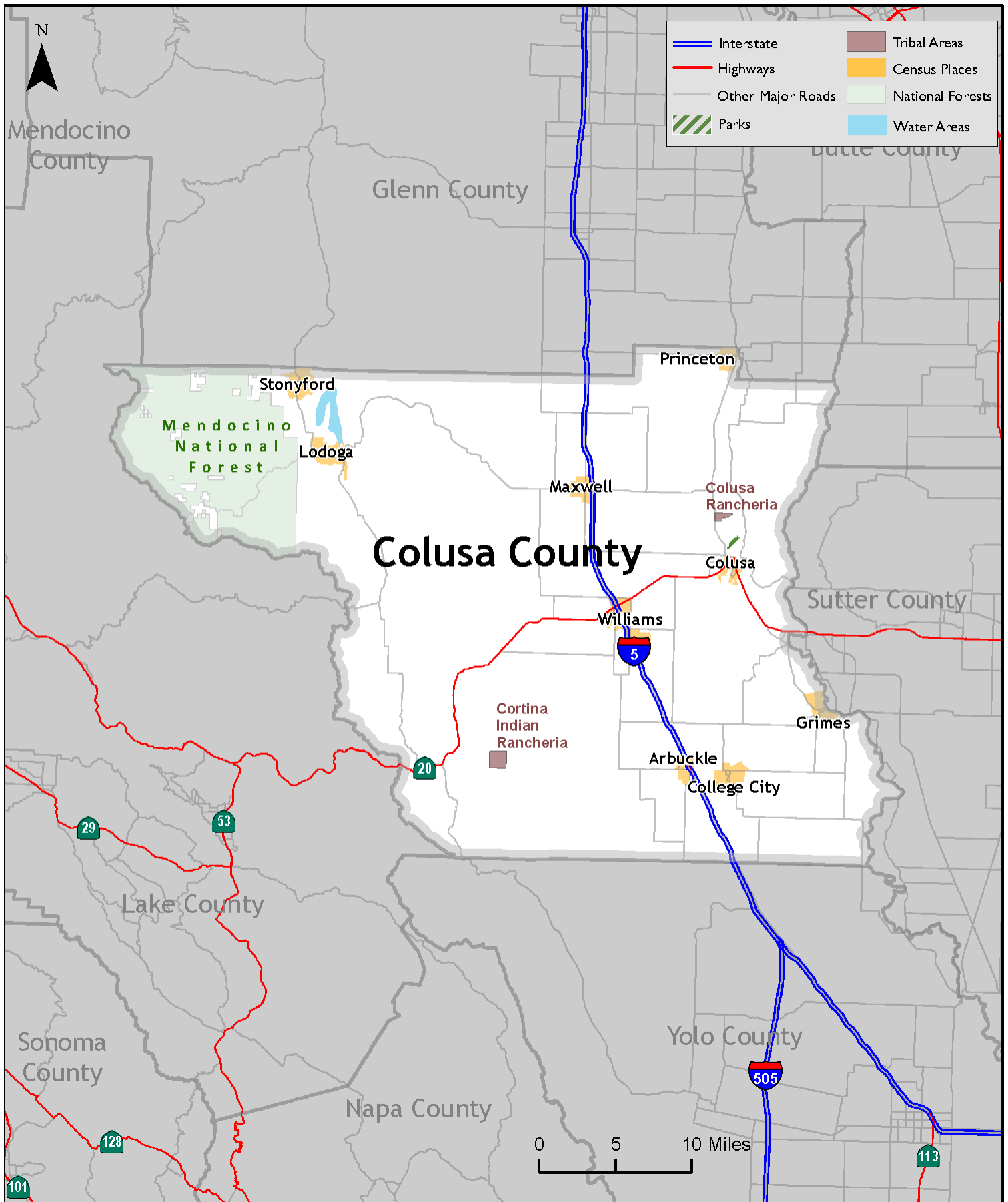


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DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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



Colusa County’s population increased gradually each year from 2008-2017. Colusa County experienced a natural increase in population every year between 2008 and 2017, but negative net migration between 2008 and 2010 reduced the total gain in population. Because migration data are not available after 2010, the total change in population between 2011 and 2017 is only reflective of a natural increase in population. Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Colusa County’s in-migration came from nearby counties like Yolo, Sacramento, and Sutter with the greatest source of in-migrants being Yolo County. As with in-migration, the majority of Colusa County’s out-migration primarily involved neighboring counties.



Colusa County experienced the largest proportional population growth in those aged 75 to 84 years old (33 percent) and those aged 65 to 74 years old (16 percent). In contrast, Colusa County saw its largest proportional population decline in those under 5 years of age (13 percent) and those aged 85 years and over (56 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of the population by age were those aged 5 to 17 years old (20 percent). Between 2010 and 2016, Colusa County experienced its greatest proportional population growth in its Asian American, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Latino populations (80 percent, 13 percent, and 11 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced declines in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Other/Multiracial, and White populations (57 percent, 29 percent, and 11 percent, respectively). In 2016, the largest proportion of Colusa County’s population by race/ethnicity were those identifying as Hispanic or Latino (58 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?

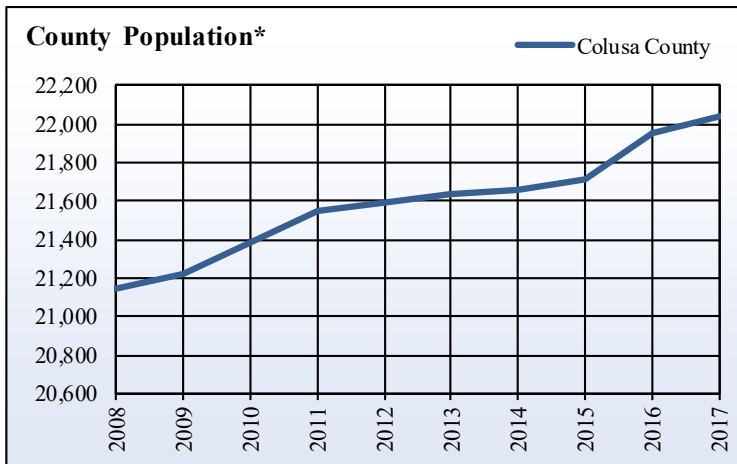
Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report.

Colusa County's population increased gradually each year from 2008-2017. The majority of the county's population resides in the cities of Colusa and Williams.

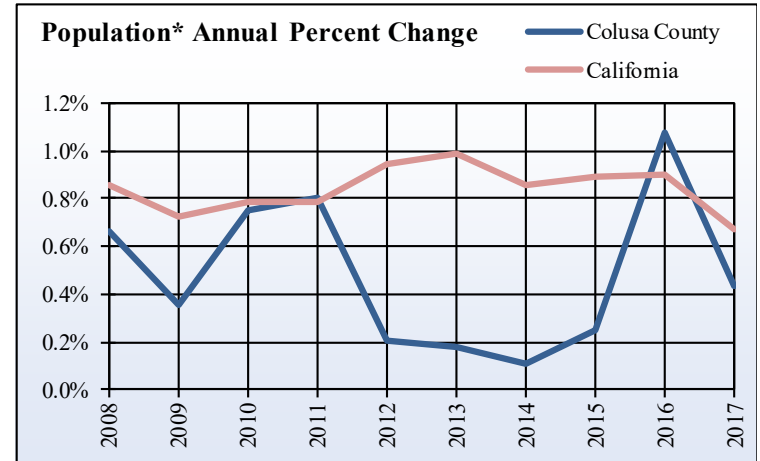
Total Population*, Colusa County

Year	Colusa County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	21,145	0.66%	0.85%
2009	21,221	0.36%	0.73%
2010	21,380	0.75%	0.79%
2011	21,552	0.80%	0.78%
2012	21,597	0.21%	0.95%
2013	21,636	0.18%	0.99%
2014	21,660	0.11%	0.86%
2015	21,715	0.25%	0.89%
2016	21,948	1.07%	0.90%
2017	22,043	0.43%	0.68%

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



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* Total population data do not include incarcerated individuals unless otherwise

City Population, Colusa County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Colusa	5,708	5,896	5,953	5,986	6,048	6,096	6,271	6,309	6,315	6,340
Williams	5,098	5,070	5,118	5,197	5,250	5,328	5,461	5,430	5,413	5,431

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?

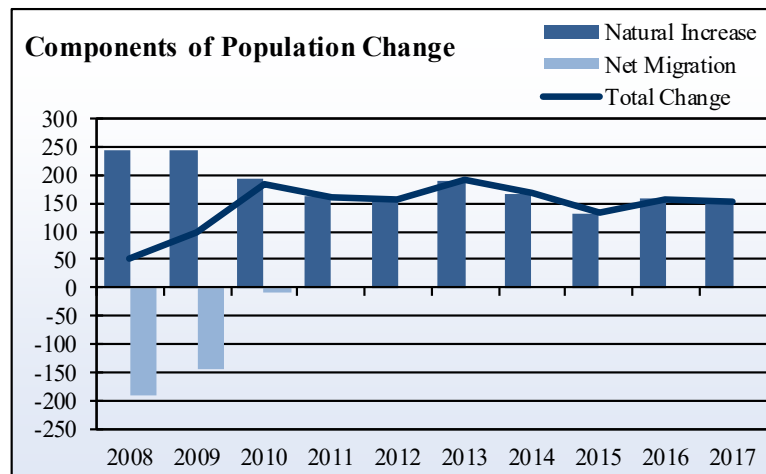
If population growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the county may be a place where many younger families are residing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then the population's age composition may be older. There are many potential motivations for people to move 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. Colusa County experienced a natural increase in population in every year between 2008 and 2017, but negative net migration between 2008 and 2010 reduced the total gain in population. Because migration data are not available after 2010, the total change in population between 2011 and 2017 is only reflective of a natural increase in population.



Components of Population Change, Colusa County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	385	140	245	-192	53
2009	374	131	243	-145	98
2010	323	131	192	-10	182
2011	337	176	161	0	161
2012	302	147	155	0	155
2013	315	124	191	0	191
2014	309	142	167	0	167
2015	275	143	132	0	132
2016	308	151	157	0	157
2017	313	161	152	0	152

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 Colusa 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 Colusa County's in-migration came from nearby counties like Yolo, Sacramento, and Sutter, and the greatest source of in-migrants was Yolo County. As with in-migration, the majority of Colusa County's out-migration primarily involved neighboring counties. Sutter County was the destination for the greatest number of out-migrants from Colusa County.



Top 5 In-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Colusa County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Yolo County	138
Sacramento County	86
Sutter County	81
Solano County	75
Butte County	51

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top 5 Out-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Colusa County

County	Number of Out-Migrants
Sutter County	130
Yolo County	95
Sacramento County	66
Butte County	59
Glenn County	36

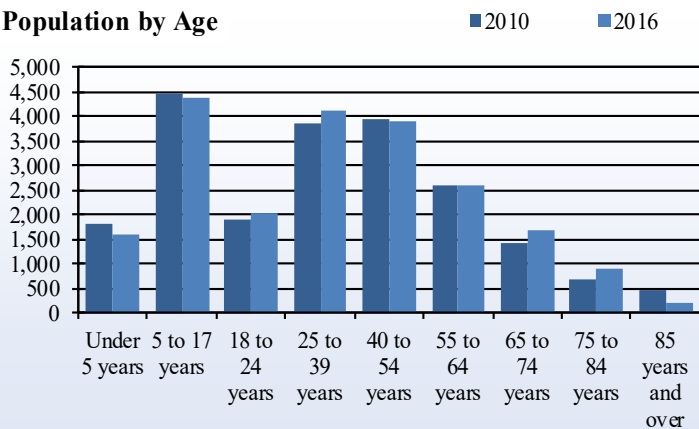
Source: Internal Revenue Service

Age Distribution

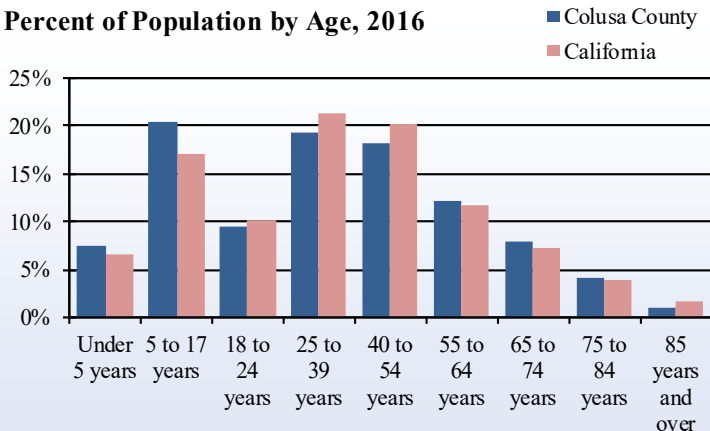
What is it?

Age distribution data provide the number of permanent residents who fall into a given age range and are measured on April 1 for each recorded year. Data are provided by American Community Survey five-year estimates. The earliest five-year estimates that are available are the 2010 estimates. Therefore, all analysis of change will be over the seven-year period from 2010 to 2016. These data include incarcerated individuals in total population counts.

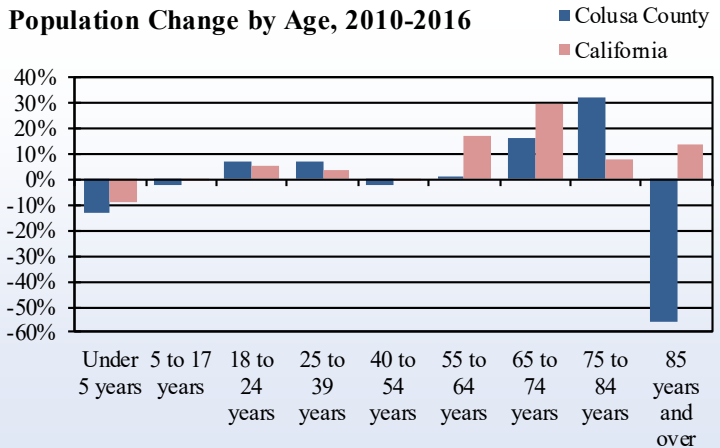
Population by Age



Percent of Population by Age, 2016



Population Change by Age, 2010-2016



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 2010 and 2016, Colusa County experienced the largest proportional population growth in those aged 75 to 84 years old (33 percent) and those aged 65 to 74 years old (16 percent). In contrast, Colusa County saw its largest proportional population decline in those under 5 years of age (13 percent) and those aged 85 years and over (56 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of the population by age were those aged 5 to 17 years old (20 percent).

Population by Age, Colusa County

Age Range	2010	2016
Under 5 years	1,815	1,574
5 to 17 years	4,475	4,362
18 to 24 years	1,901	2,033
25 to 39 years	3,849	4,132
40 to 54 years	3,965	3,889
55 to 64 years	2,583	2,591
65 to 74 years	1,436	1,669
75 to 84 years	681	902
85 years and over	470	209

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

Population by Age Compared to California, Colusa County

Age Range	Percent of Total, 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	7.4%	6.5%	-13.3%	-9.1%
5 to 17 Years	20.4%	17.2%	-2.5%	-0.7%
18 to 24 Years	9.5%	10.2%	6.9%	5.7%
25 to 39 Years	19.3%	21.4%	7.4%	3.7%
40 to 54 Years	18.2%	20.2%	-1.9%	-0.3%
55 to 64 Years	12.1%	11.6%	0.3%	17.4%
65 to 74 Years	7.8%	7.3%	16.2%	29.5%
75 to 84 Years	4.2%	3.8%	32.5%	7.9%
85 years and over	1.0%	1.8%	-55.5%	13.9%

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

Population by Race and Ethnicity

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Between 2010 and 2016, Colusa County experienced its greatest proportional population growth in its Asian American, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Latino populations (80 percent, 13 percent, and 11 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced declines in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Other/Multiracial, and White populations (57 percent, 29 percent, and 11 percent, respectively). In 2016, the largest proportion of Colusa County's population by race/ethnicity were those identifying as Hispanic or Latino (58 percent).

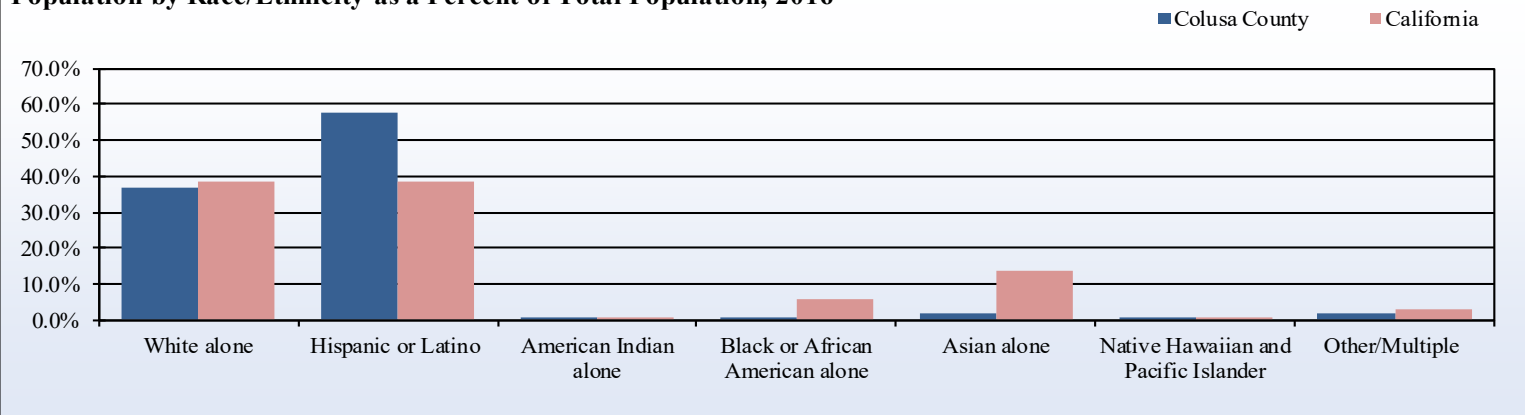


Population by Race/Ethnicity, Colusa County

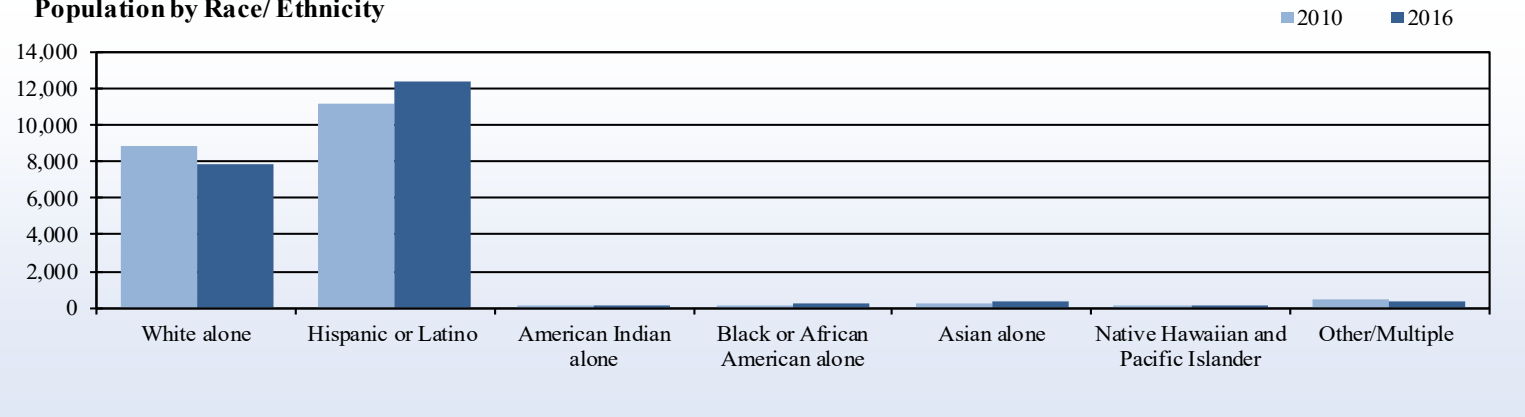
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	8,899	7,881	36.9%	38.4%	-11.4%	-1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	11,136	12,351	57.8%	38.6%	10.9%	10.8%
American Indian alone	174	191	0.9%	0.4%	9.8%	-11.0%
Black or African American alone	187	212	1.0%	5.6%	13.4%	-0.3%
Asian alone	192	346	1.6%	13.7%	80.2%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	47	20	0.1%	0.4%	-57.4%	5.7%
Other/Multiple	504	360	1.7%	3.1%	-28.6%	53.5%

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

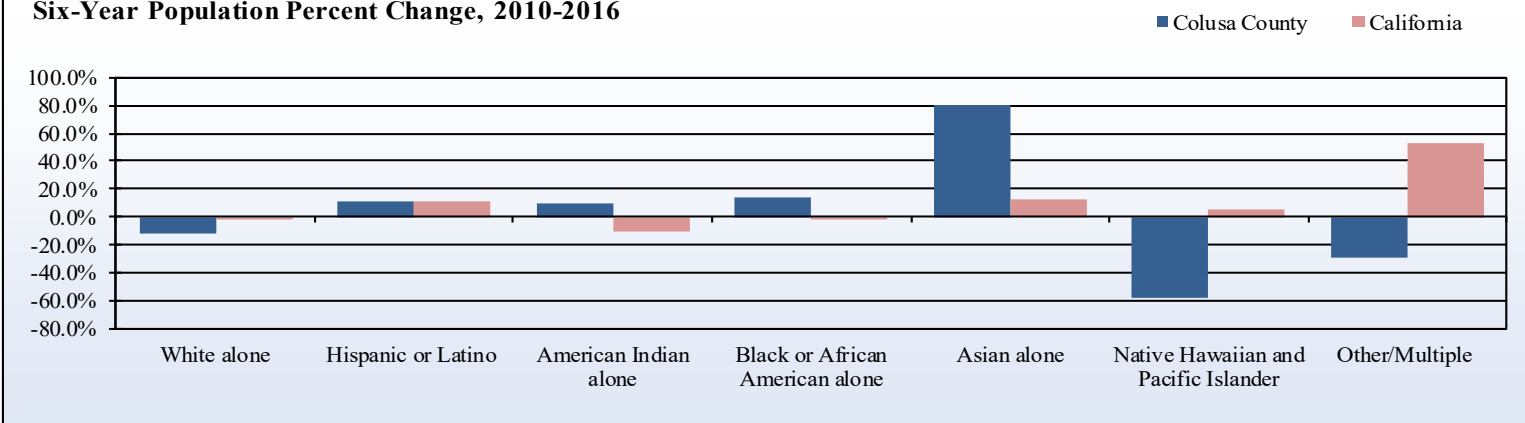
Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total Population, 2016



Population by Race/ Ethnicity



Six-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016





ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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

Much of the Colusa County population is clustered around the towns of Colusa, Maxwell, Williams, and Arbuckle. The amount of harvested acreage in Colusa County remained rather consistent between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of 2014 and 2015 when Colusa County experienced a significant decline in total harvested acreage and 2016 when it experienced an even more substantial increase in harvested acreage.



Travel times to work for Colusa County residents seem to have generally increased between 2010 and 2016, with travel times of 1 to 24 minutes decreasing during this time period and travel times of 25 minutes and up generally increasing in their relative proportions. The primary exception to this trend is the 12 percent decrease in commutes taking between 45 and 59 minutes. A majority of Colusa County workers (77 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, and a further 15 percent carpooled with others. Between 2010 and 2016, the number of Colusa residents who worked from home increased by 92 percent, and the number who drove alone to work increased by 13 percent, but all other means of commuting declined in frequency during this period. Between 2006 and 2015, the number of jobs in Colusa County grew relatively steadily, and the size of the commuting-in workforce fluctuated widely before peaking in 2011 and 2012 and declining thereafter. As a result, the percent of the total workforce commuting in also fluctuated, peaked in 2011 and 2012, and thereafter declined somewhat. The size of the workforce commuting outside the county has also increased relatively steadily between 2006 and 2015, as has the size of the employed local workforce, leading to increases in the proportion of workers leaving the county for work.



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Land Area and Population Density

What is it?

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

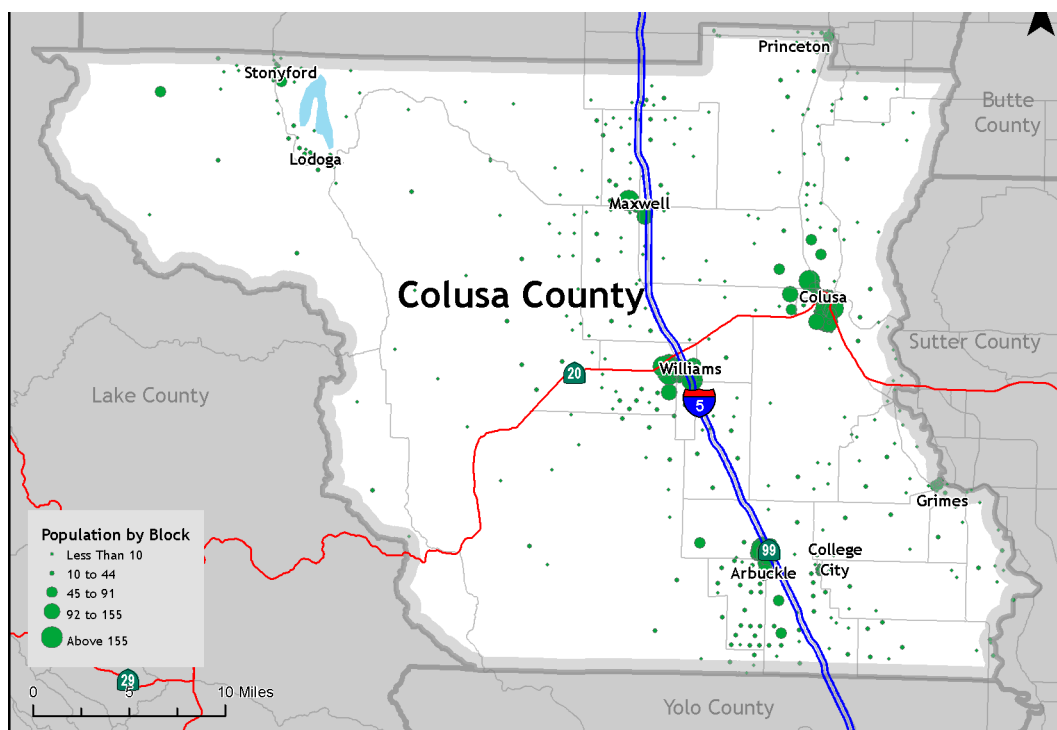
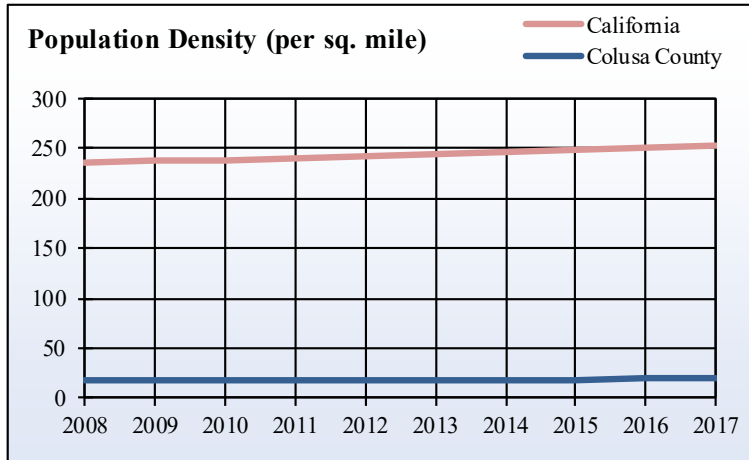
How is it used?

Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas with lower density and are also frequently more energy efficient. Population density data can be useful for businesses seeking to open a new location, as greater density generally implies greater demand for labor. Changes in population density can also help in the interpretation of migration patterns as people move into and out of particular cities and neighborhoods. As can be seen from the map below, much of the Colusa County population is clustered around the towns of Colusa, Maxwell, Williams, and Arbuckle.

Land Area and Population Density, Colusa County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	1,151	21,145	18.4	235.3
2009	1,151	21,221	18.4	237.0
2010	1,151	21,380	18.6	238.7
2011	1,151	21,552	18.7	240.0
2012	1,151	21,598	18.8	241.5
2013	1,151	21,674	18.8	243.4
2014	1,151	21,660	18.8	245.8
2015	1,151	21,715	18.9	248.2
2016	1,151	21,965	19.1	251.3
2017	1,151	22,043	19.2	253.4

Source: California Department of Finance



Harvested Acreage

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

The amount of harvested acreage in Colusa County remained consistent between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of 2014 and 2015 when Colusa County experienced a significant decline in total harvested acreage, and 2016 when it experienced an even more substantial increase in harvested acreage. The majority of Colusa County's harvested acreage was used for animal pastures, rice milling, and almond orchards.

Total Harvested Acreage, Colusa County

Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2007	473,775	64.3%
2008	480,525	65.2%
2009	467,105	63.4%
2010	471,470	64.0%
2011	469,799	63.8%
2012	475,570	64.6%
2013	483,402	65.6%
2014	439,601	59.7%
2015	429,721	58.4%
2016	485,886	66.0%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Top 10 Crops by Harvested Acreage, Colusa County

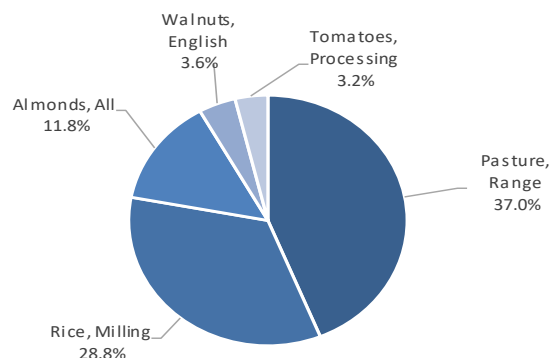
Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	180,000	37.0%
Rice, Milling	140,000	28.8%
Almonds, All	57,100	11.8%
Walnuts, English	17,700	3.6%
Tomatoes, Processing	15,600	3.2%
Wheat, All	15,100	3.1%
Rice, Seed	10,000	2.1%
Seed, Vegetable & Vinecrop	8,040	1.7%
Fruits & Nuts, Unspecified	7,140	1.5%
Hay, Alfalfa	6,890	1.4%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Total Harvested Acreage



Top 5 Crops by Harvested Acreage, Colusa County



Commute Patterns

What is it?

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

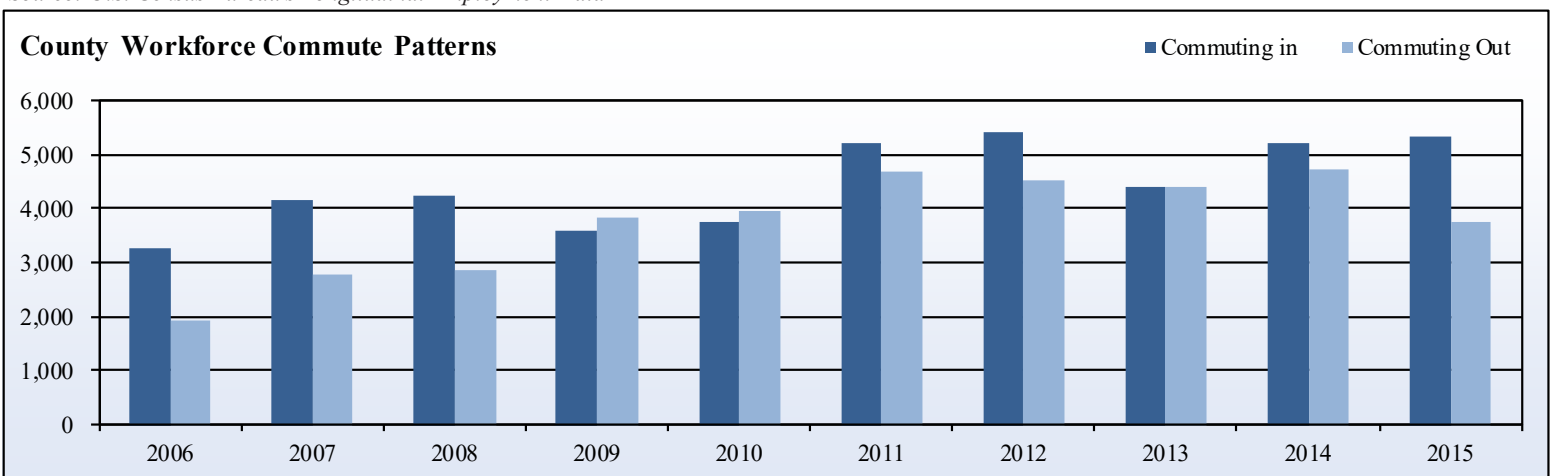
How is it used?

Commute pattern data are useful for estimating the ability of a county economy to meet the employment needs of its workforce. A larger proportion of workers commuting into the county from outside is indicative of a job surplus relative to labor force size, while a larger proportion of workers commuting out may indicate that there are not enough jobs relative to labor force size. These data can also be used to estimate daytime population, which is the number of people present in the county during normal business hours compared to the total (resident) population, and are often used by businesses in designing their marketing strategy for various products. Between 2006 and 2015, the number of jobs in Colusa County grew relatively steadily, and the size of the commuting-in workforce fluctuated widely before peaking in 2011 and 2012 and declining thereafter. As a result, the percent of the total workforce commuting in also fluctuated, peaked in 2011 and 2012, and thereafter declined somewhat. The size of the workforce commuting outside the county also increased relatively steadily between 2006 and 2015, as did the size of the employed local workforce, leading to increases in the proportion of workers leaving the county for work. The number of workers commuting outside the county was greater than those commuting in every year except 2009 and 2010.

Place of Work Patterns, Colusa 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	6,657	5,287	3,376	3,281	49.3%	1,911	36.1%
2007	7,734	6,353	3,562	4,172	53.9%	2,791	43.9%
2008	7,550	6,132	3,291	4,259	56.4%	2,841	46.3%
2009	7,752	8,012	4,173	3,579	46.2%	3,839	47.9%
2010	8,065	8,284	4,315	3,750	46.5%	3,969	47.9%
2011	8,675	8,136	3,457	5,218	60.1%	4,679	57.5%
2012	8,871	7,972	3,452	5,419	61.1%	4,520	56.7%
2013	8,159	8,184	3,769	4,390	53.8%	4,415	53.9%
2014	9,016	8,554	3,819	5,197	57.6%	4,735	55.4%
2015	9,551	7,950	4,207	5,344	56.0%	3,743	47.1%

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



Travel Time to Work

What is it?

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



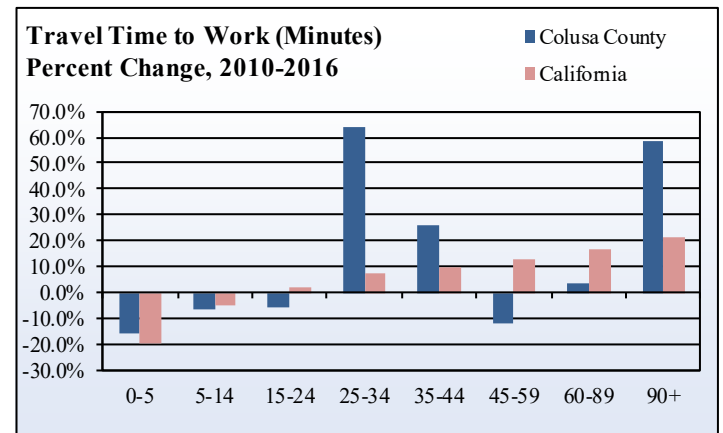
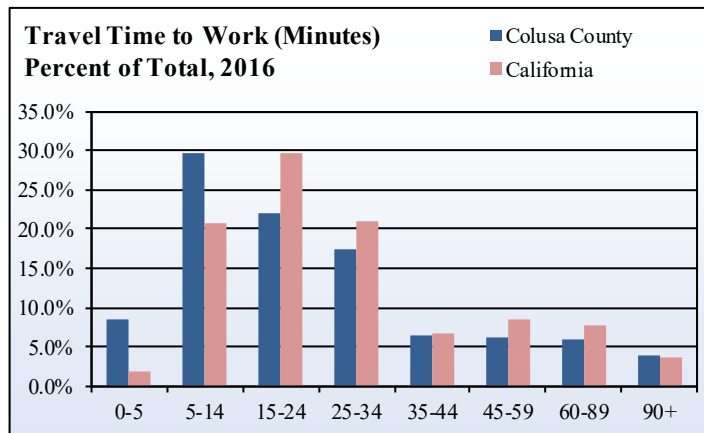
How is it used?

Increasing commute times often capture the push-pull dynamic between wages and housing costs, as well-paying jobs become increasingly concentrated in urban centers that also frequently have higher costs of living. Workers who wish to earn higher wages but want to maintain a lower cost of living may therefore choose to commute longer distances. Longer commute times may also indicate the need for improvements to transportation infrastructure, such as more accessible public transportation resources or expansion of roads to reduce highway traffic. Conversely, shorter commute times may indicate that wages and housing costs are in better alignment or that transportation infrastructure is sufficient for the local labor force. Travel times to work for Colusa County residents seem to have generally increased between 2010 and 2016, with travel times of 1 to 24 minutes decreasing during this time period and travel times of 25 minutes and up generally increasing in their relative proportions. The primary exception to this trend is the 12 percent decrease in commutes taking between 45 and 59 minutes. In 2016, the greatest proportion of Colusa County residents (30 percent) took between 5 and 14 minutes to commute to work.

Travel Time to Work, Colusa County

Travel Time to Work	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	846	715	8.4%	1.9%	-15.5%	-19.5%
5 to 14 minutes	2,695	2,513	29.6%	20.8%	-6.8%	-5.1%
15 to 24 minutes	1,976	1,871	22.0%	29.7%	-5.3%	2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	910	1,492	17.5%	20.9%	64.0%	7.5%
35 to 44 minutes	433	545	6.4%	6.8%	25.9%	9.5%
45 to 59 minutes	595	523	6.2%	8.5%	-12.1%	12.6%
60 to 89 minutes	482	501	5.9%	7.8%	3.9%	16.8%
90 or more minutes	216	342	4.0%	3.6%	58.3%	21.7%
Total not working at home	8,153	8,502	100.0%	100.0%	4.3%	4.0%

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



Means of Transportation to Work

What is it?

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

How is it used?

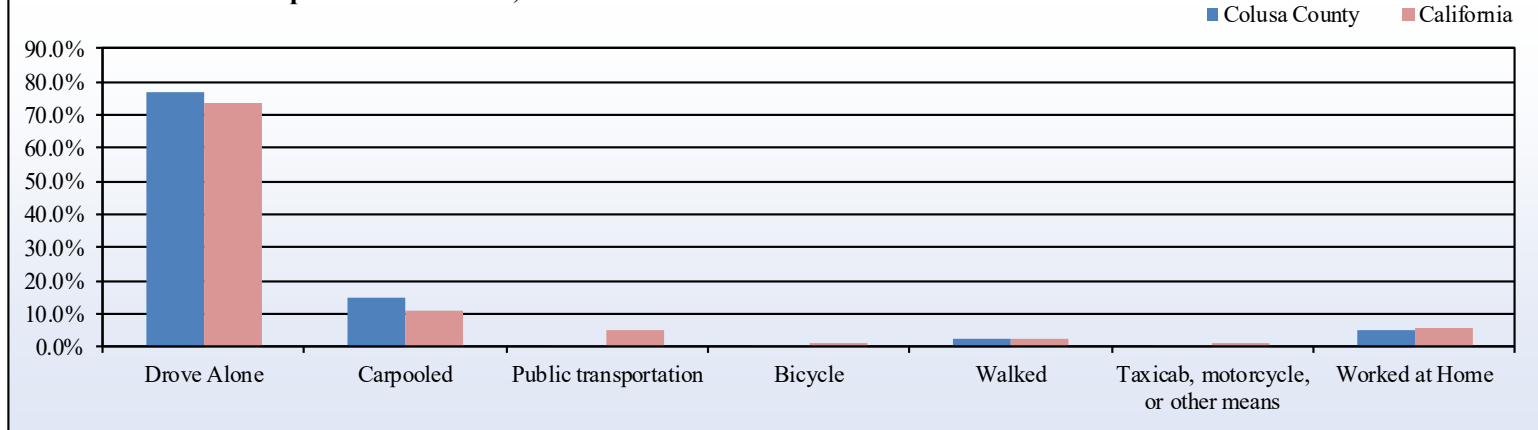
The most frequently utilized means of transportation to work may indicate how accessible or feasible certain modes of transportation are for a county's labor force. This indicator is especially useful when assessed alongside travel times to work, and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in the development of public transportation resources, bike paths, and other transportation infrastructure. A majority of Colusa County workers (77 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, and a further 15 percent carpooled with others. Between 2010 and 2016, the number of Colusa residents who worked from home increased by 92 percent, and the number who drove alone to work increased by 13 percent, but all other means of commuting declined in frequency during this period.

Means of Transportation to Work, Colusa County

Means of Transportation	Colusa County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	6,057	6,858	76.7%	73.5%	13.2%	6.4%
Carpooled	1,544	1,331	14.9%	10.6%	-13.8%	-5.9%
Public transportation	41	30	0.3%	5.2%	-26.8%	7.2%
Bicycle	78	36	0.4%	1.1%	-53.8%	24.9%
Walked	358	200	2.2%	2.7%	-44.1%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	75	47	0.5%	1.4%	-37.3%	14.0%
Worked at Home	230	442	4.9%	5.4%	92.2%	16.0%
Total	8,383	8,944	100.0%	100.0%	6.7%	5.7%

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

Means of Transportation to Work, Percent of Total





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.

Colusa County's labor force experienced a period of steady growth between 2007 and 2010, before entering a prolonged period of gradual decline between 2010 and 2016. Employment in Colusa County declined considerably between 2009 and 2012, and despite subsequent growth did not return to its 2009 peak. Overall, the number of employed individuals in Colusa County increased by nearly 2 percent between 2007 and 2016, while the unemployment rate in Colusa County increased by 3.7 percent by 2016. Colusa County's labor force was at its highest average level between 2007 and 2016 during August, when it reached almost 12,000, and was at its lowest in December through January at just under 11,000. Average employment levels were much more stable during this period, and reached their highest levels during the warm weather months of July through October. Unemployment was correspondingly at its highest average levels between December through March and peaked in January at an average of 25 percent.



Total personal income in Colusa County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016 seeing its greatest growth in 2007 and 2008, while seeing its greatest decline in 2014. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Colusa County increased by around 180 million dollars between 2007 and 2016. The primary components of personal income in Colusa County are work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and medical benefits. Per capita income in Colusa County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, experiencing its greatest growth in 2008 and its greatest decline in 2014. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, per capita income in Colusa County increased by roughly eight thousand dollars between 2007 and 2016. Similarly, median household income in Colusa County fluctuated but ultimately grew by nearly 13 percent between 2007 and 2016. The poverty rate in Colusa County peaked in 2010 and remained at an elevated level until 2015.



The sectors responsible for contributing the largest percentage of jobs to Colusa County in 2016 were farming employment (19.4 percent), government/government enterprises (19.1 percent), and manufacturing (10.8 percent). In 2016, Colusa County's manufacturing and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Nearly 50 percent of Colusa County's reported earnings derived from either the government or farming sectors. The percentage of Colusa County's total earnings derived from the government and farming sectors were both disproportionately larger than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable for several industry sectors, including mining, educational services, and health care due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

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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.

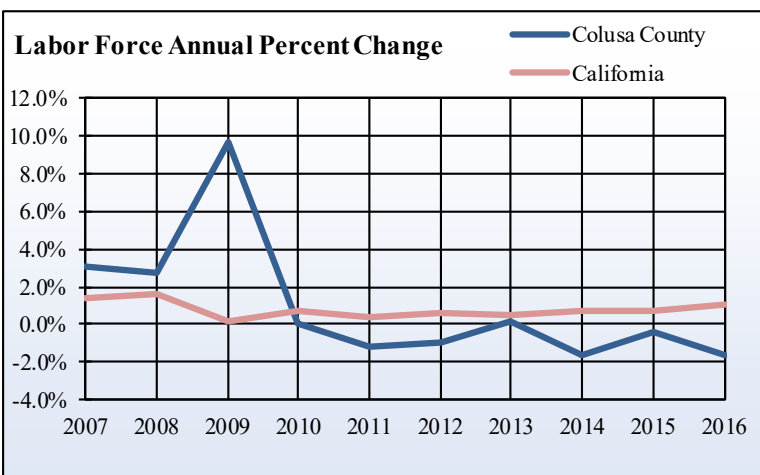
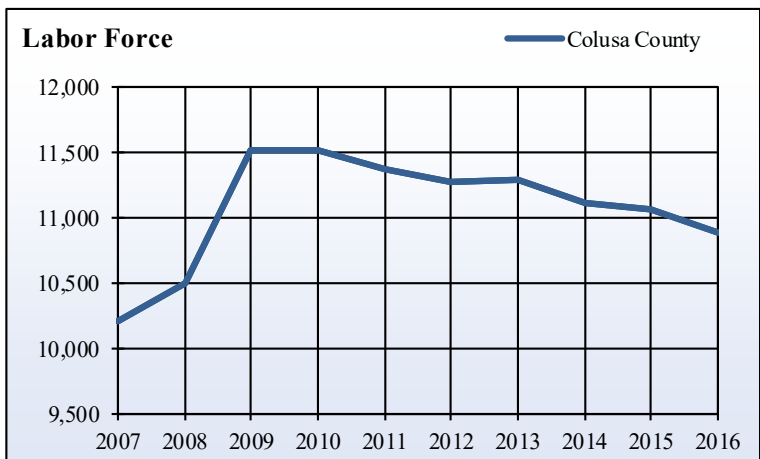
Colusa County's labor force experienced a period of steady growth between 2007 and 2010, before entering a prolonged period of gradual decline between 2010 and 2016. Colusa County's labor force was at its highest in 2009 and 2010, and its lowest in 2007.



Total Labor Force, Colusa County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	10,220	17,893,100	3.0%	1.4%
2008	10,500	18,178,100	2.7%	1.6%
2009	11,520	18,215,100	9.7%	0.2%
2010	11,520	18,336,300	0.0%	0.7%
2011	11,380	18,415,100	-1.2%	0.4%
2012	11,270	18,523,800	-1.0%	0.6%
2013	11,290	18,624,300	0.2%	0.5%
2014	11,110	18,755,000	-1.6%	0.7%
2015	11,070	18,893,200	-0.4%	0.7%
2016	10,890	19,102,700	-1.6%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Employment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

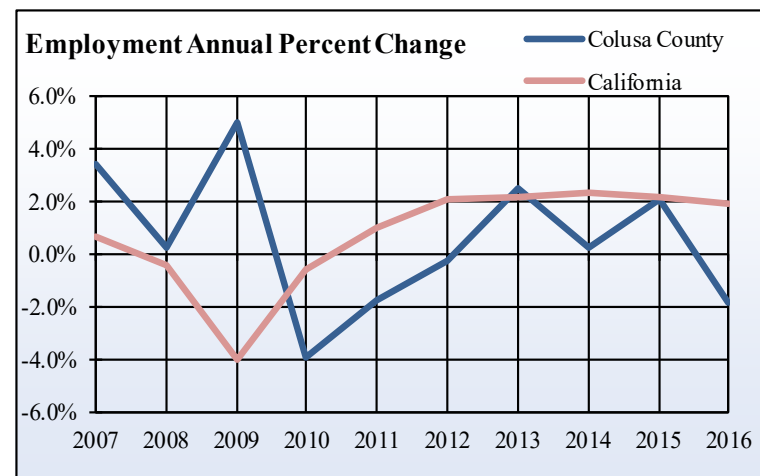
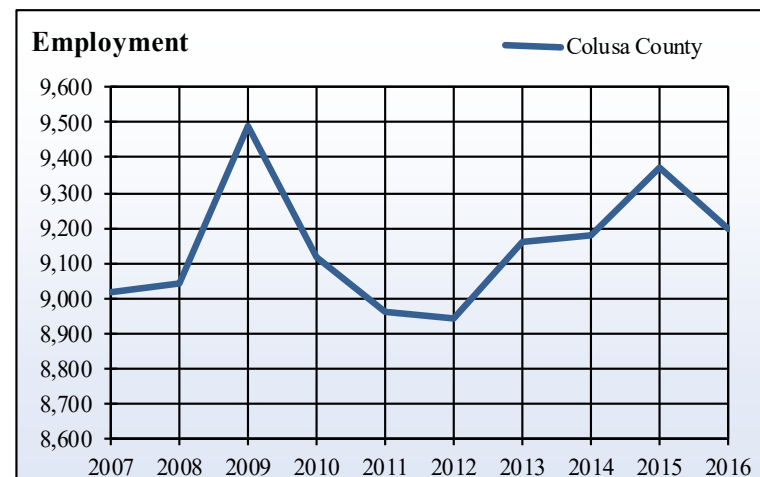
Employment in Colusa County declined considerably between 2009 and 2012, and despite subsequent growth did not return to its 2009 peak. Overall, the number of employed individuals in Colusa County increased by nearly 2 percent between 2007 and 2016.



Total Employment, Colusa County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	9,020	16,931,600	3.7%	0.8%
2008	9,040	16,854,500	0.2%	-0.5%
2009	9,490	16,182,600	5.0%	-4.0%
2010	9,120	16,091,900	-3.9%	-0.6%
2011	8,960	16,258,100	-1.8%	1.0%
2012	8,940	16,602,700	-0.2%	2.1%
2013	9,160	16,958,700	2.5%	2.1%
2014	9,180	17,348,600	0.2%	2.3%
2015	9,370	17,723,300	2.1%	2.2%
2016	9,200	18,065,000	-1.8%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Unemployment

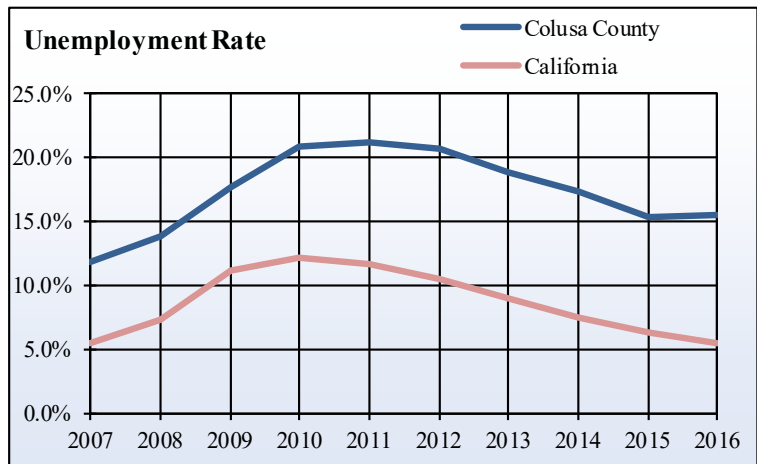
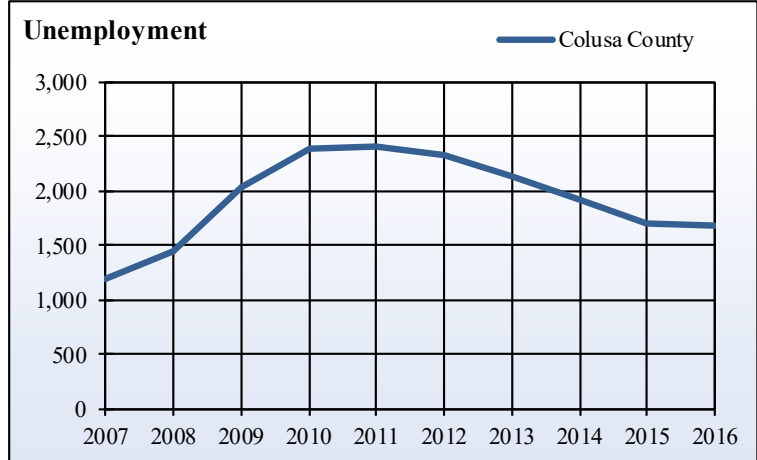
What is it?

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 their 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 Colusa County increased rapidly between 2007 and 2011, before entering a period of steady decline from 2012 and 2016. Overall, the unemployment rates in Colusa County increased by only 3.7 percent by 2016.



Total Unemployment, Colusa County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	1,200	11.8%	5.4%	-0.8%	11.2%
2008	1,450	13.8%	7.3%	20.8%	37.7%
2009	2,030	17.6%	11.2%	40.0%	53.6%
2010	2,400	20.8%	12.2%	18.2%	10.4%
2011	2,420	21.2%	11.7%	0.8%	-3.9%
2012	2,340	20.7%	10.4%	-3.3%	-10.9%
2013	2,130	18.9%	8.9%	-9.0%	-13.3%
2014	1,930	17.4%	7.5%	-9.4%	-15.6%
2015	1,700	15.3%	6.2%	-11.9%	-16.8%
2016	1,690	15.5%	5.4%	-0.6%	-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 previous 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?

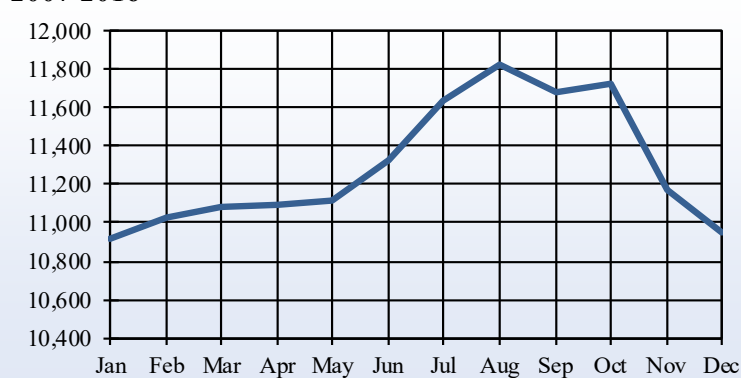
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment and can be used by area business associations and chambers of commerce to coordinate local events and business marketing campaigns. Areas that are economically dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation 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. Colusa County's labor force was at its highest average level between 2007 and 2016 during August, when it reached almost 12,000, and was at its lowest in December through January at just under 11,000. Average employment levels were much more stable during this period, and reached their highest levels during the warm weather months of July through October. Unemployment was correspondingly at its highest average levels between December through March and peaked in January at an average of 25 percent.

Average Monthly Labor Statistics, Colusa County, 2007-2016

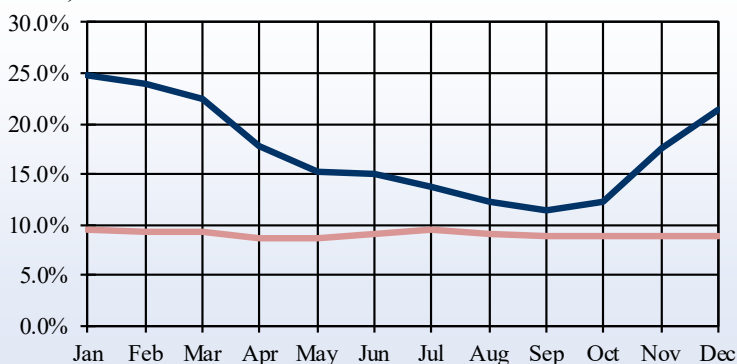
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	10,920	8,224	2,696	24.7%
Feb	11,026	8,392	2,634	23.9%
Mar	11,081	8,585	2,494	22.5%
April	11,089	9,118	1,973	17.8%
May	11,115	9,430	1,687	15.2%
Jun	11,329	9,627	1,702	15.0%
Jul	11,641	10,037	1,606	13.8%
Aug	11,828	10,389	1,440	12.2%
Sep	11,683	10,346	1,339	11.5%
Oct	11,723	10,278	1,443	12.3%
Nov	11,168	9,215	1,954	17.5%
Dec	10,951	8,605	2,345	21.4%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

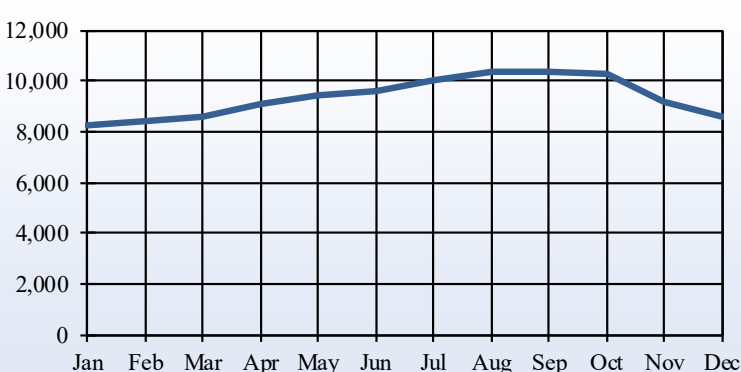
Average Monthly Labor Force, 2007-2016



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.

The sectors responsible for contributing the largest percentage of jobs to Colusa County in 2016 were farming employment (19.4 percent), government/government enterprises (19.1 percent), and manufacturing (10.8 percent). In 2016, Colusa County's manufacturing and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable from the California Employment Development Department for several industry sectors (including mining, educational services, and health care) due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

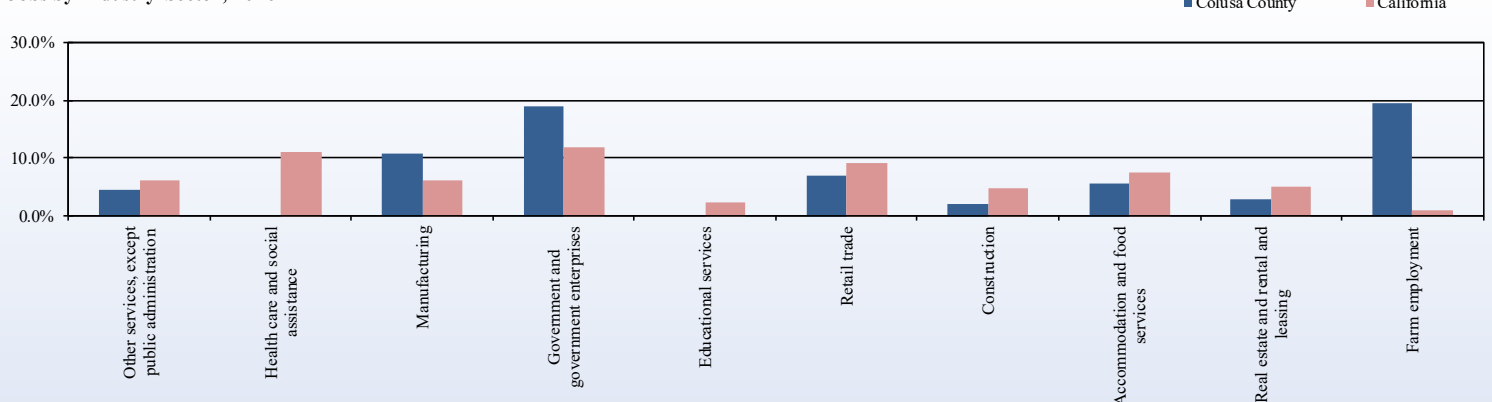
Jobs by Industry, Colusa County, 2016

Industry	Colusa County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	2,297	19.4%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	63	0.5%	0.3%
Construction	237	2.0%	4.7%
Manufacturing	1,284	10.8%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	681	5.8%	3.8%
Retail trade	817	6.9%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	289	2.4%	3.8%
Information	27	0.2%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	175	1.5%	4.4%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	335	2.8%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	245	2.1%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	264	2.2%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	87	0.7%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	653	5.5%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	522	4.4%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	2,258	19.1%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	1,608	13.6%	n/a
Total Jobs	11,842	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

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

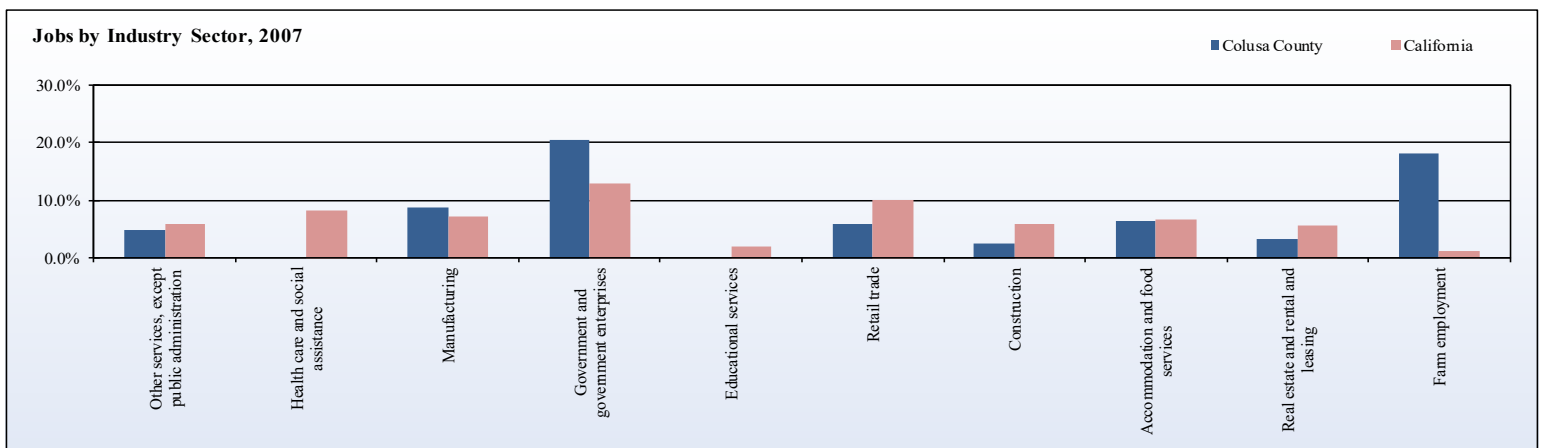
Jobs by Industry Sector, 2016



Jobs by Industry, Colusa County, 2007

Industry	Colusa County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	2,020	18.3%	1.1%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	1,087	9.8%	1.0%
Mining	17	n/a	0.2%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	295	2.7%	5.9%
Manufacturing	975	8.8%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	482	4.4%	3.8%
Retail trade	656	5.9%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	0.0%	2.9%
Information	(D)	0.0%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	159	1.4%	4.6%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	376	3.4%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	230	2.1%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	188	1.7%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	75	0.7%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	703	6.4%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	542	4.9%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	2,265	20.5%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	995	9.0%	n/a
Total Jobs	11,065	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Total Personal Income

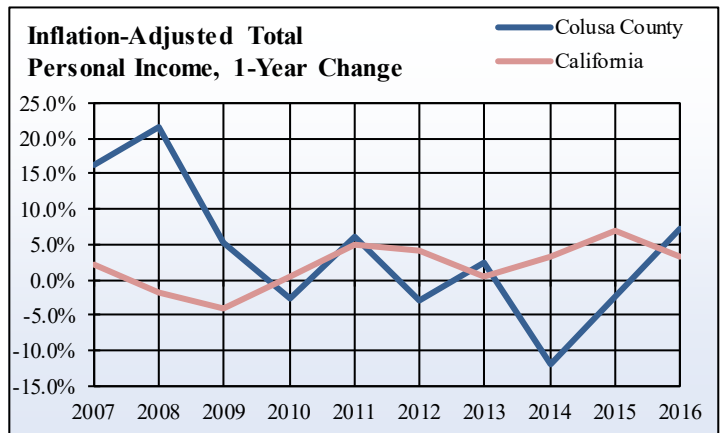
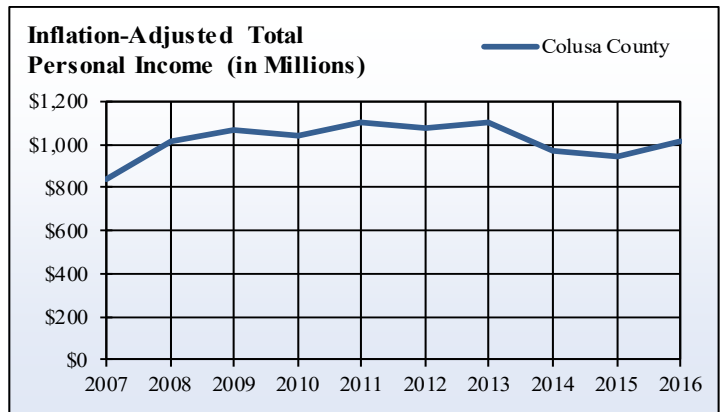
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Total personal income in Colusa County fluctuated between 2007-2016, and saw its greatest growth in 2007 and 2008, while seeing its greatest decline in 2014. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Colusa County increased by around 180 million dollars between 2007 and 2016.



Total Personal Income, Colusa County

Year	Colusa 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	\$699	16.2%	\$834	16.2%	2.1%
2008	\$886	26.7%	\$1,014	21.5%	-1.8%
2009	\$934	5.4%	\$1,068	5.4%	-4.1%
2010	\$935	0.0%	\$1,041	-2.5%	0.4%
2011	\$1,008	7.8%	\$1,105	6.1%	5.1%
2012	\$1,009	0.1%	\$1,074	-2.8%	4.1%
2013	\$1,049	4.0%	\$1,099	2.3%	0.5%
2014	\$939	-10.5%	\$969	-11.9%	3.2%
2015	\$929	-1.1%	\$946	-2.4%	7.0%
2016	\$1,015	9.3%	\$1,015	7.3%	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.

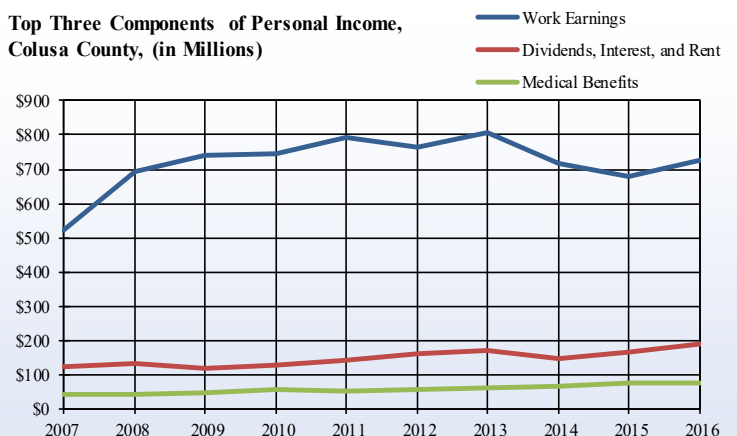
The primary components of personal income in Colusa County are work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and medical benefits. A significantly larger portion of Colusa County's personal income derived from unemployment benefits when compared to the statewide average. While California witnessed a massive 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, Colusa County experienced only an 8.7 percent increase in commuter income.

Components of Total Personal Income, Colusa County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	71.7%	71.6%	3.9%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-5.6%	-7.4%	3.7%	3.3%
Commuter Income	-2.7%	-0.1%	8.7%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	19.0%	20.8%	5.5%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	5.4%	4.2%	4.2%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	7.8%	7.5%	8.5%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	1.6%	1.6%	3.4%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	1.3%	0.2%	5.6%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	0.4%	0.4%	15.9%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.3%	0.4%	11.1%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.3%	0.3%	316.7%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.3%	0.2%	2.4%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.3%	0.2%	13.2%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	4.5%	4.1%

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

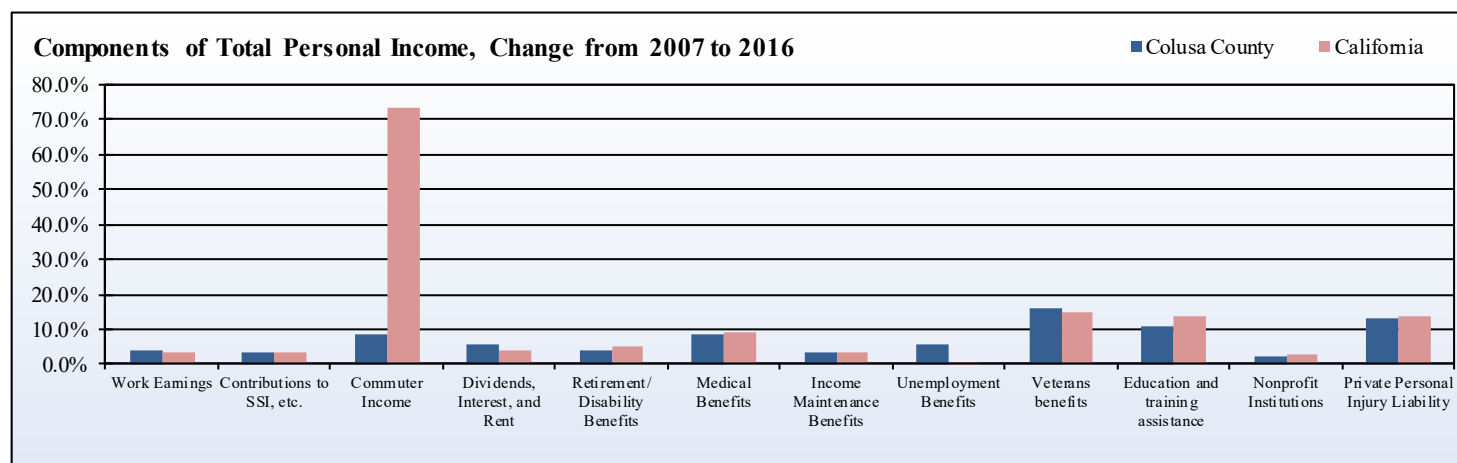
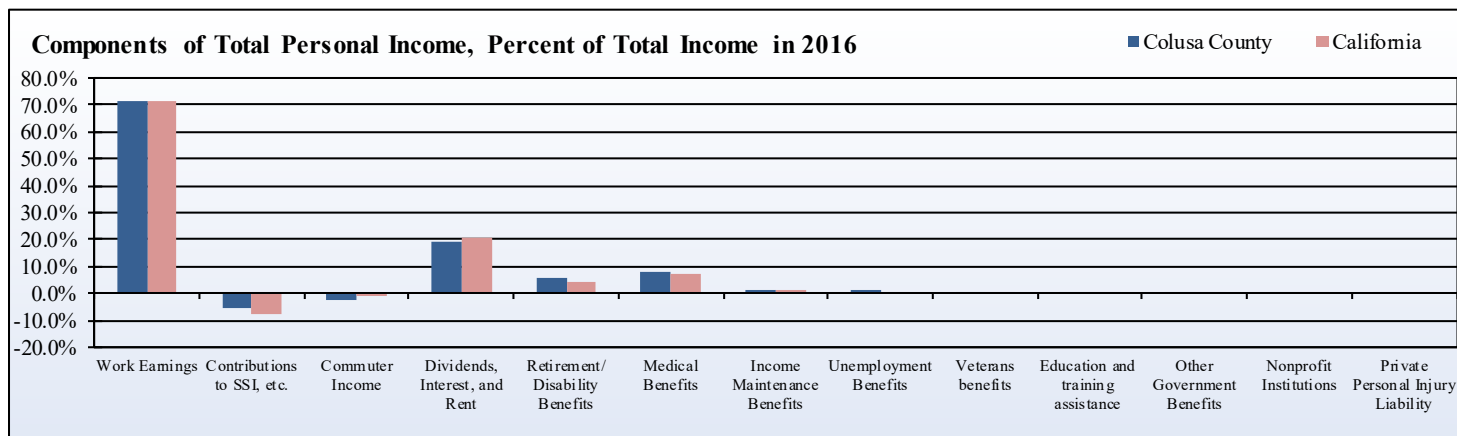
Top Three Components of Personal Income, Colusa County, (in Millions)



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

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	\$523.1	\$693.5	\$738.8	\$746.7	\$793.4	\$765.5	\$806.4	\$718.0	\$679.8	\$728.0
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-\$41.9	-\$44.0	-\$45.4	-\$51.1	-\$44.8	-\$44.7	-\$52.2	-\$54.6	-\$56.8	-\$57.2
Commuter Income	-\$14.4	-\$16.0	-\$14.6	-\$36.4	-\$24.4	-\$23.2	-\$26.3	-\$29.4	-\$32.2	-\$26.9
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	\$124.6	\$134.8	\$121.5	\$129.0	\$142.3	\$163.0	\$169.0	\$148.1	\$167.6	\$192.6
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	\$38.3	\$39.9	\$42.9	\$44.4	\$44.8	\$47.0	\$48.8	\$52.0	\$53.0	\$54.4
Medical Benefits	\$42.5	\$45.4	\$50.0	\$56.0	\$53.2	\$59.0	\$60.2	\$67.8	\$75.1	\$78.7
Income Maintenance Benefits	\$12.1	\$14.6	\$16.8	\$17.6	\$17.6	\$17.7	\$16.9	\$16.3	\$16.2	\$16.2
Unemployment Benefits	\$8.4	\$10.4	\$16.6	\$18.5	\$16.8	\$16.5	\$15.0	\$11.6	\$10.9	\$13.2
Veterans benefits	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$2.0	\$2.4	\$2.8	\$3.0	\$3.9	\$4.2	\$4.2	\$4.3
Education and training assistance	\$1.3	\$1.5	\$1.8	\$2.1	\$2.2	\$2.4	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.6	\$2.8
Other Government Benefits	\$0.1	\$6.0	\$2.8	\$6.2	\$4.7	\$0.7	\$0.6	\$2.5	\$3.3	\$3.5
Nonprofit Institutions	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$2.3	\$2.6	\$2.5	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.8
Private Personal Injury Liability	\$1.2	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$2.4	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$1.9	\$2.3	\$2.7
Total Personal Income	\$699.3	\$891.8	\$937.4	\$940.0	\$1,013.7	\$1,011.4	\$1,049.1	\$943.8	\$928.8	\$1,015.1

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 Colusa County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, experiencing its greatest growth in 2008 and its greatest decline in 2014. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, per capita income in Colusa County increased by roughly eight thousand dollars between 2007 and 2016.

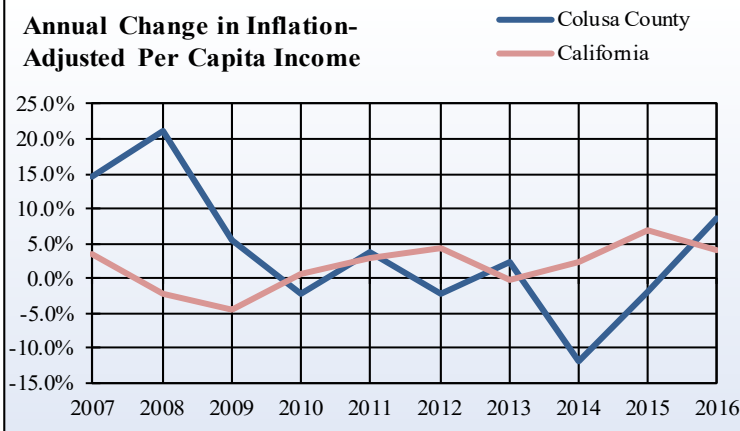


Per Capita Income, Colusa County

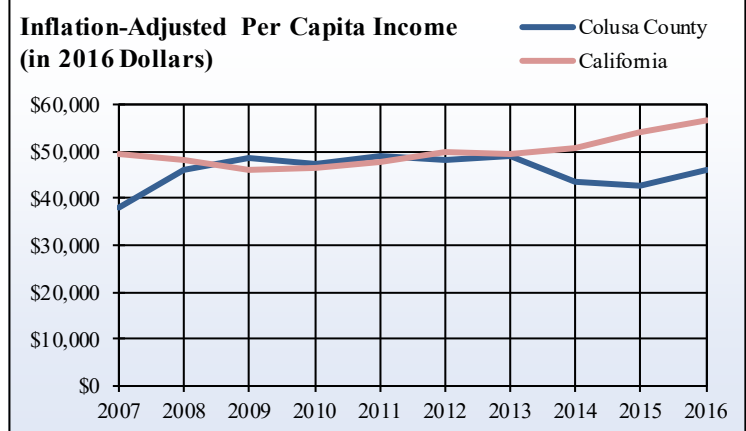
Year	Colusa County Nominal Per Capita Income	Colusa County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Colusa County	California	Colusa County	California
2007	\$ 33,289	14.7%	\$ 38,044	\$ 49,366	14.7%	3.4%
2008	\$ 41,915	25.9%	\$ 46,122	\$ 48,255	21.2%	-2.2%
2009	\$ 44,030	5.0%	\$ 48,630	\$ 46,117	5.4%	-4.4%
2010	\$ 43,724	-0.7%	\$ 47,495	\$ 46,395	-2.3%	0.6%
2011	\$ 46,766	7.0%	\$ 49,263	\$ 47,775	3.7%	3.0%
2012	\$ 46,700	-0.1%	\$ 48,187	\$ 49,819	-2.2%	4.3%
2013	\$ 48,470	3.8%	\$ 49,294	\$ 49,674	2.3%	-0.3%
2014	\$ 43,352	-10.6%	\$ 43,391	\$ 50,790	-12.0%	2.2%
2015	\$ 42,464	-2.0%	\$ 42,534	\$ 54,318	-2.0%	6.9%
2016	\$ 46,249	8.9%	\$ 46,249	\$ 56,532	8.7%	4.1%

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

Annual Change in Inflation-Adjusted Per Capita Income



Inflation-Adjusted Per Capita Income (in 2016 Dollars)



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?

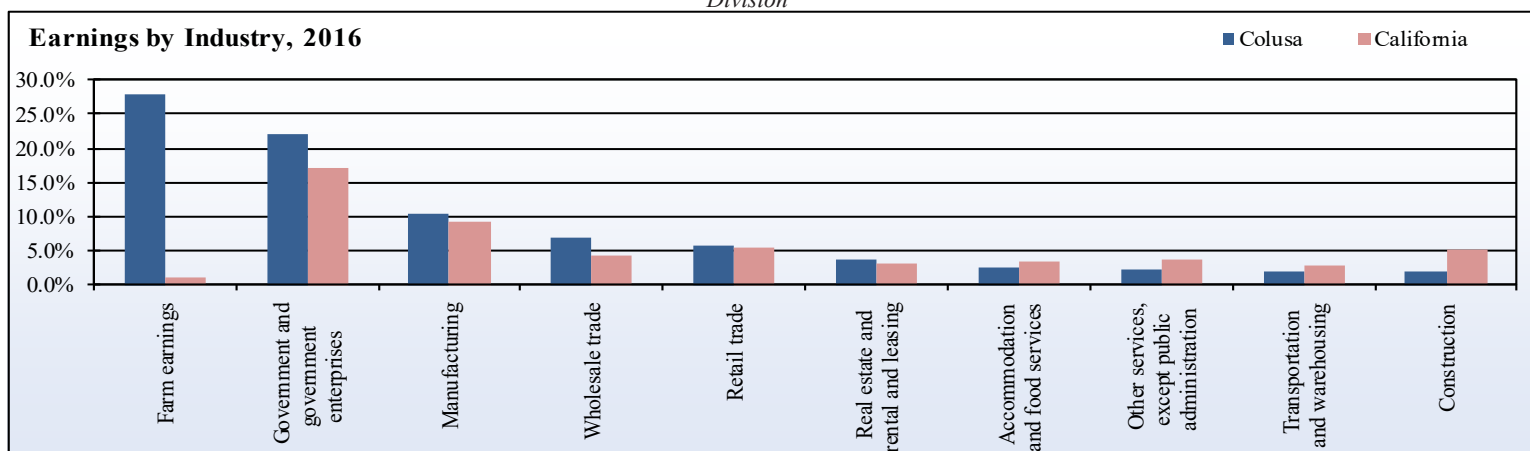
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator (3.5), these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how resilient an economy is to economic downturns or recessions.

In 2016, nearly 50 percent of Colusa County's reported earnings derived from either the government or farming sectors. The percentage of Colusa County's total earnings derived from the government and farming sectors were both disproportionately larger than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable from the California Employment Development Department for several industry sectors including mining, forestry/fishing, educational services, and health care due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

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

Industry	Colusa County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	\$ 202.4	27.8%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	0.6%
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	\$ 7.9	1.1%	0.6%
Construction	\$ 14.9	2.0%	5.3%
Manufacturing	\$ 75.8	10.4%	9.2%
Wholesale trade	\$ 50.0	6.9%	4.4%
Retail trade	\$ 42.8	5.9%	5.5%
Transportation and warehousing	\$ 15.3	2.1%	2.9%
Information	\$ 1.7	0.2%	6.5%
Finance and insurance	\$ 6.1	0.8%	5.1%
Real Estate, rental, and leasing	\$ 27.6	3.8%	3.2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$ 7.2	1.0%	12.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	2.1%
Administrative and waste services	\$ 7.6	1.0%	4.0%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.5%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	9.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	\$ 1.2	0.2%	1.7%
Accommodation and food services	\$ 18.6	2.6%	3.5%
Other services, except public administration	\$ 17.3	2.4%	3.6%
Government and government enterprises	\$ 160.2	22.0%	17.1%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	\$71.5	9.8%	n/a
Total Earnings	\$ 728.0	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Median Household Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

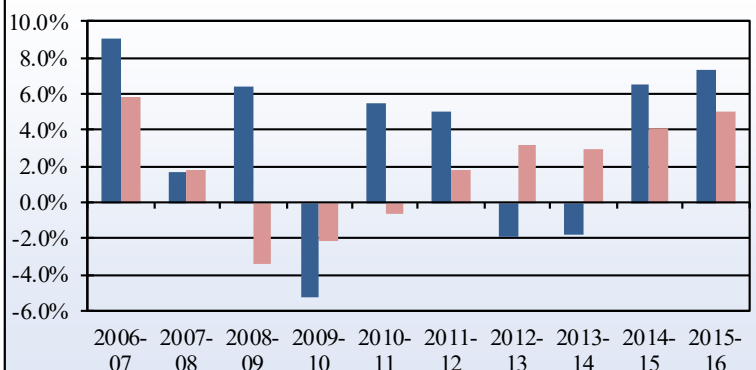
Median household income in Colusa County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Colusa County increased by nearly 13 percent between 2007 and 2016. Colusa County consistently maintained a median household income \$10,000-\$20,000 less than California as a whole.

Median Household Income (Nominal), Colusa County

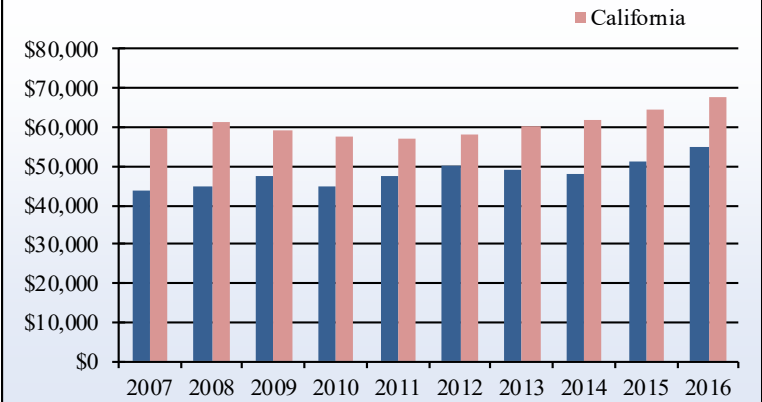
Year	County	California
2007	\$43,882	\$59,928
2008	\$44,622	\$61,017
2009	\$47,472	\$58,925
2010	\$44,981	\$57,664
2011	\$47,469	\$57,275
2012	\$49,871	\$58,322
2013	\$48,897	\$60,185
2014	\$48,006	\$61,927
2015	\$51,118	\$64,483
2016	\$54,861	\$67,715

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

Percent Change in Median Household Income



Median Household Income



Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

How is it used?

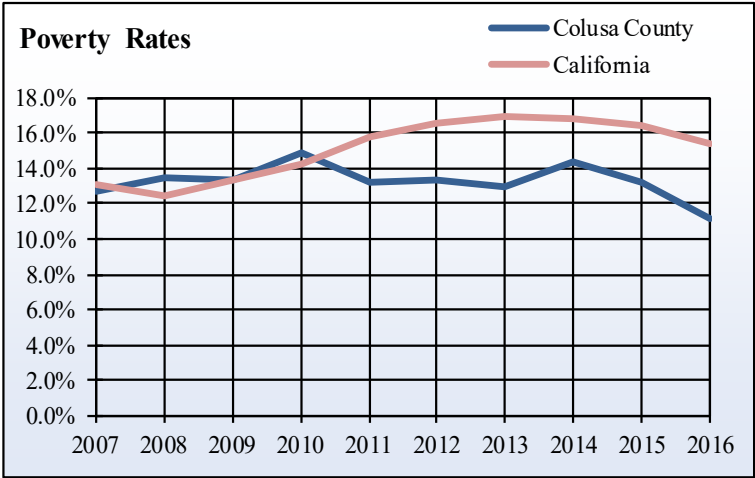
The poverty rate is a very commonly used indicator of the overall economic health and well-being of a region. Despite their wide use, official poverty rates have notable shortcomings. For instance, because the thresholds that define poverty status only vary by family size and composition, and not by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

The poverty rate in Colusa County peaked in 2010 and remained at an elevated level until 2015. Colusa County's poverty rate was at its lowest at 11.1 percent in 2016 and its highest at 14.9 percent in 2010. Colusa County's poverty rates were roughly equivalent to the statewide average between 2007 and 2010, before well dropping below the statewide rate in 2011.

Poverty Rates, Colusa County

Year	County	California
2007	12.7%	12.4%
2008	13.5%	13.3%
2009	13.4%	14.2%
2010	14.9%	15.8%
2011	13.2%	16.6%
2012	13.4%	17.0%
2013	13.0%	16.8%
2014	14.3%	16.4%
2015	13.2%	15.4%
2016	11.1%	14.4%

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



Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

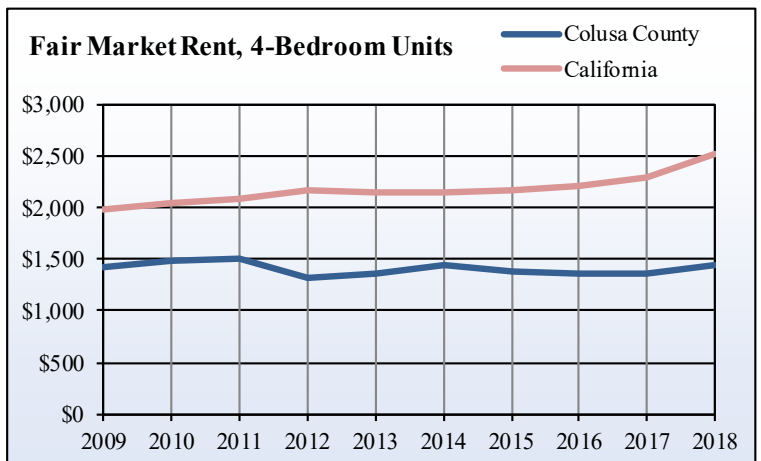
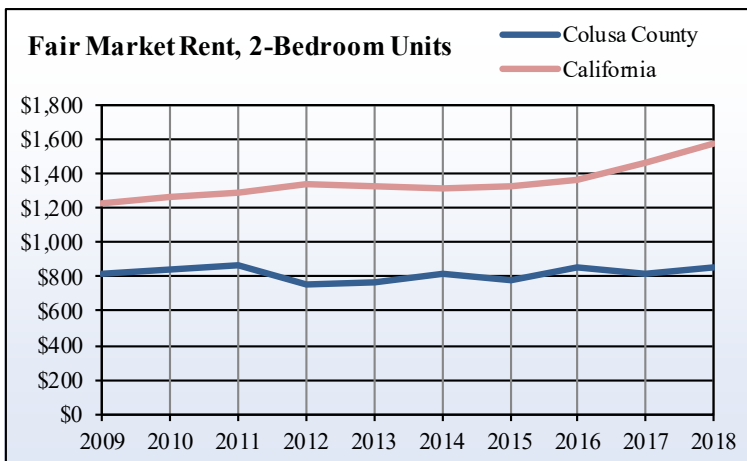
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county and it is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates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

Fair market rent in Colusa County experienced fluctuations between 2009 and 2018. Fair market rent for homes of all sizes increased gradually from 2009 to 2011, before experiencing a significant decrease in 2012. After this drop in 2012, fair market rent for most homes within the county began to rise with the notable exception of zero-bedroom homes. Fair market rent in Colusa County consistently remained several hundred dollars lower than the statewide average throughout this ten-year period.

Fair Market Rent, Colusa County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	\$624	\$627	\$815	\$1,052	\$1,430
2010	\$644	\$647	\$841	\$1,086	\$1,476
2011	\$660	\$663	\$862	\$1,113	\$1,513
2012	\$579	\$581	\$756	\$976	\$1,327
2013	\$562	\$566	\$766	\$1,129	\$1,357
2014	\$596	\$600	\$812	\$1,197	\$1,438
2015	\$569	\$573	\$775	\$1,142	\$1,373
2016	\$524	\$701	\$850	\$1,239	\$1,358
2017	\$522	\$712	\$822	\$1,197	\$1,356
2018	\$546	\$745	\$856	\$1,245	\$1,441

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.

Colusa County crime rates fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately declined by 2016. Voter registration rates in Colusa County declined slightly from 2004 to 2014. Colusa County experienced a slightly higher percentage of voter participation every year between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average. Like the rest of California in 2016, Colusa County’s leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer. Though Colusa County declined to specify cause of death in a large percentage of cases, it did report slightly higher proportion of deaths by accidents than the statewide average.

The number of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients in Colusa County increased between 2007 and 2010 and subsequently declined gradually until 2016, while remaining 1-2 percent lower than the statewide average during this overall period. During this same period the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Colusa County ultimately increased to over double its 2007 total, seeing its greatest increase of 13 percent in 2014.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Colusa 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, and of residents who had less than a 9th grade education. However, Colusa County also experienced significant proportional growth in residents holding associate’s and bachelor’s degrees between 2010 and 2016. Colusa County generally maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts than the rest of California between 2006 and 2016, with the exceptions of the 2009-2010 and 2013-2014 school years. The percentage of Colusa County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems was significantly smaller than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide, though this started to change between 2014 and 2016 when the number of Colusa County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems nearly tripled. The percent of Colusa County students taking the SAT fluctuated considerably during the study period, and average scores generally remained below the statewide average score. The percentage of Colusa County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs remained remarkably steady throughout most of the period spanning 2008-2017. English language learner (ELL) enrollment in Colusa County fluctuated between 2007 and 2017, though throughout this period the percentage of Colusa County students enrolled in ELL programs remained substantially higher than that of the rest of California.



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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.

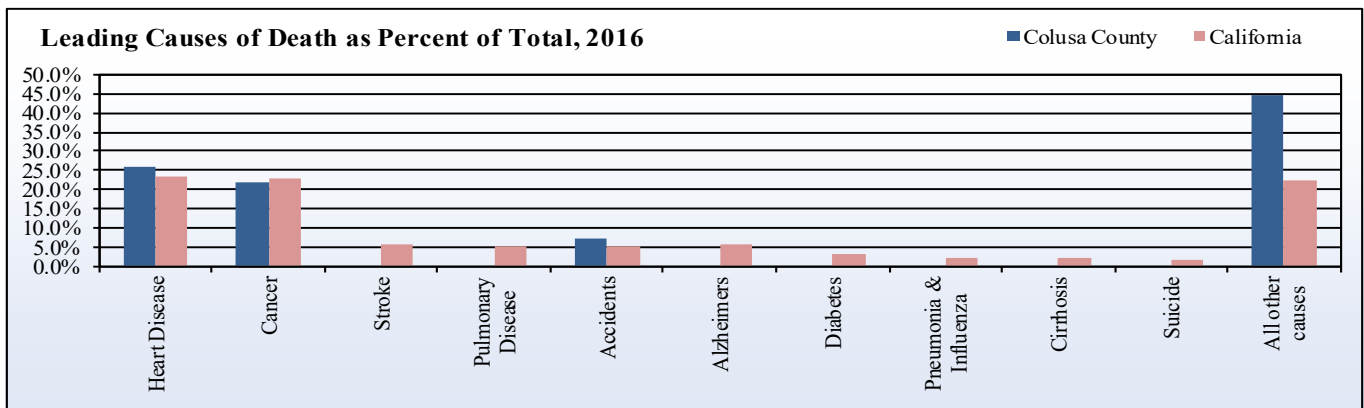
How is it used?

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

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Colusa County	California
Heart Disease	26.1%	23.5%
Cancer	21.7%	22.7%
Stroke	n/a	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	n/a	5.2%
Accidents	7.5%	5.0%
Alzheimer's	n/a	5.9%
Diabetes	n/a	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	n/a	2.3%
Cirrhosis	n/a	2.0%
Suicide	n/a	1.6%
All other causes	44.7%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health



Leading Causes of Death, Colusa County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	140	131	123	150	167	132	141	112	166	161
Heart Disease	38	41	28	26	35	36	32	22	48	42
Cancer	31	31	23	40	43	26	29	25	35	35
Stroke	4	1	10	13	5	9	7	(D)	10	(D)
Pulmonary Disease	12	9	7	13	8	12	8	(D)	16	(D)
Accidents	6	7	6	5	13	7	13	(D)	15	12
Alzheimers	6	3	4	9	6	3	2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Diabetes	3	2	1	1	1	5	3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pneumonia & Influenza	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Cirrhosis	1	2	1	3	2	3	4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Suicide	3	2	4	2	4	2	8	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other causes	35	31	36	34	48	27	33	65	42	72

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.

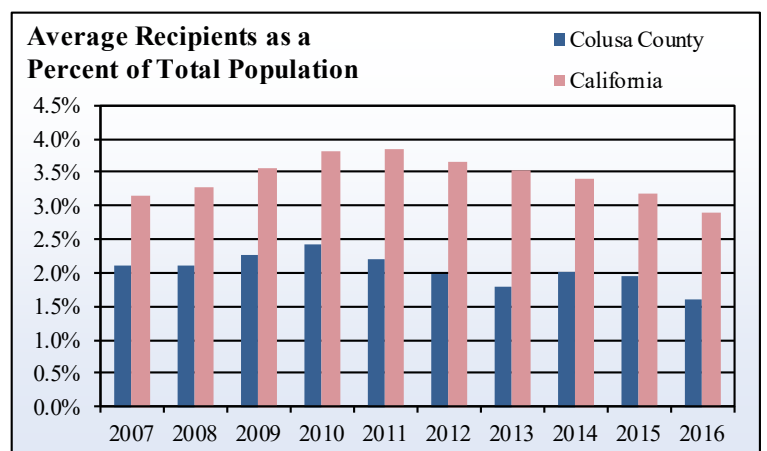
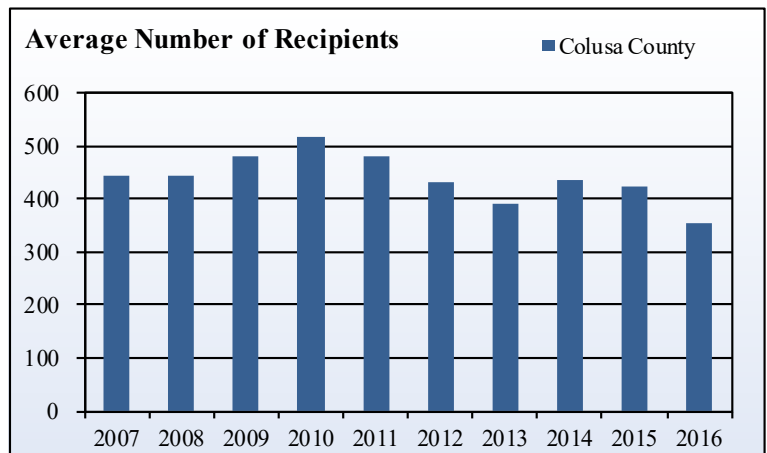
The number of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Colusa County increased between 2007 and 2010 and subsequently declined gradually until 2016, while remaining 1-2 percent lower than the statewide average during this period.



TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Colusa County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	445	2.1%	3.1%
2008	445	2.1%	3.3%
2009	481	2.3%	3.6%
2010	516	2.4%	3.8%
2011	479	2.2%	3.9%
2012	430	2.0%	3.6%
2013	390	1.8%	3.5%
2014	436	2.0%	3.4%
2015	425	1.9%	3.2%
2016	355	1.6%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services



Medi-Cal Caseload

What is it?

Medi-Cal is California's version of 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.

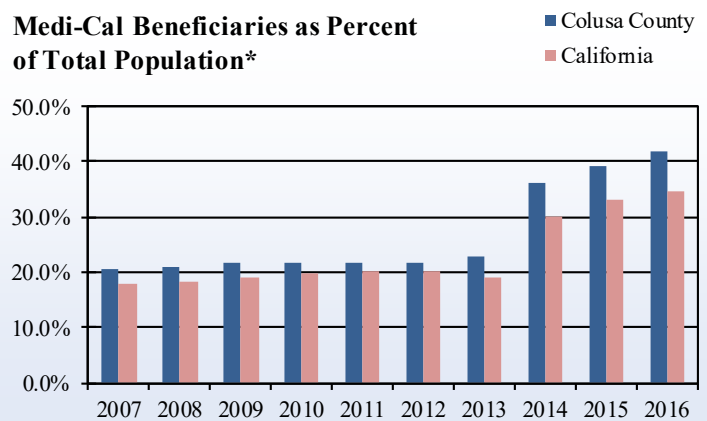
How is it used?

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 Colusa County increased to over double its 2007 total, and experienced its greatest increase (13 percent) in 2014. Colusa County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrored statewide changes throughout California. However, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a larger percentage of Colusa 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, Colusa County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Total Population*	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	4,364	20.8%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	4,424	20.9%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	4,597	21.7%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	4,645	21.7%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	4,710	21.9%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	4,695	21.6%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	4,995	23.1%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	7,828	36.1%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	8,600	39.3%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	9,161	41.7%	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.

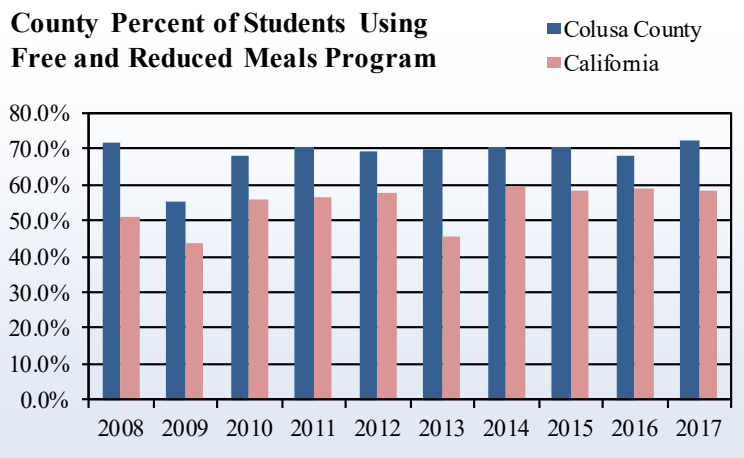
How is it used?

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 Colusa County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs remained remarkably steady throughout most of the period spanning 2008 -2017, with the exception of a notable decline in 2009. Colusa 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 Colusa County increased slightly.



County Percent of Students Using Free and Reduced Meals Program



School Free and Reduced Meals, Colusa County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	3,248	4,530	71.7%	51.2%
2009	2,484	4,505	55.1%	44.0%
2010	3,036	4,466	68.0%	55.9%
2011	3,158	4,492	70.3%	56.7%
2012	2,985	4,300	69.4%	57.5%
2013	3,123	4,482	69.7%	45.5%
2014	3,192	4,518	70.7%	59.4%
2015	3,235	4,588	70.5%	58.6%
2016	3,153	4,630	68.1%	58.9%
2017	3,376	4,671	72.3%	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 25 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?

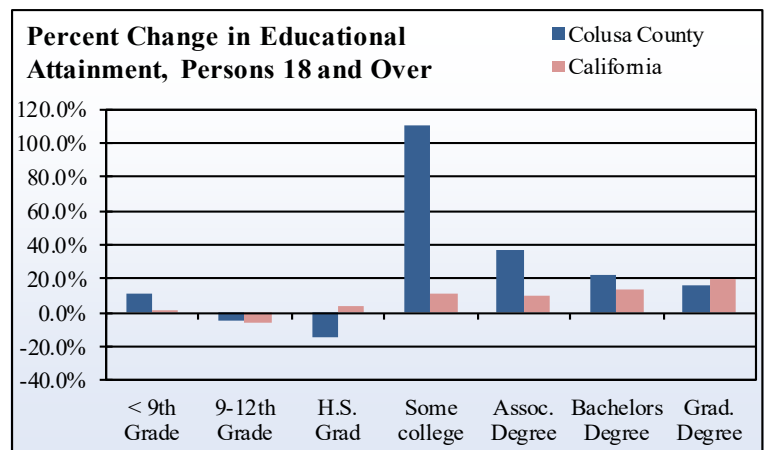
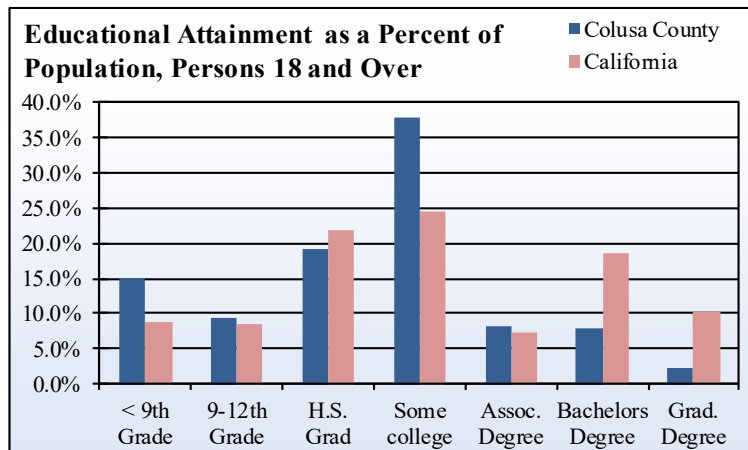
Educational attainment is a good general indicator of the skill level of a county's workforce. County populations that are more educated are generally more likely to be employed and stay out of poverty. In addition, educational attainment data can be useful for businesses that are considering opening 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, Colusa 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, and of residents who had less than a 9th grade education. However, Colusa County also experienced significant proportional growth in residents possessing associate's and bachelor's degrees between 2010 and 2016.



Education Attainment, Colusa County

Educational Attainment	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	2,570	2,848	15.0%	8.8%	10.8%	0.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,882	1,800	9.5%	8.5%	-4.4%	-5.7%
High school graduate or equivalent	4,218	3,633	19.1%	21.7%	-13.9%	3.4%
Some college, no degree	3,427	7,202	37.9%	24.6%	110.2%	11.5%
Associate's degree	1,131	1,553	8.2%	7.4%	37.3%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	1,253	1,532	8.1%	18.6%	22.3%	14.2%
Graduate or professional degree	394	458	2.4%	10.4%	16.2%	19.4%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	14,875	19,026	100.0%	100.0%	27.9%	8.1%

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



High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

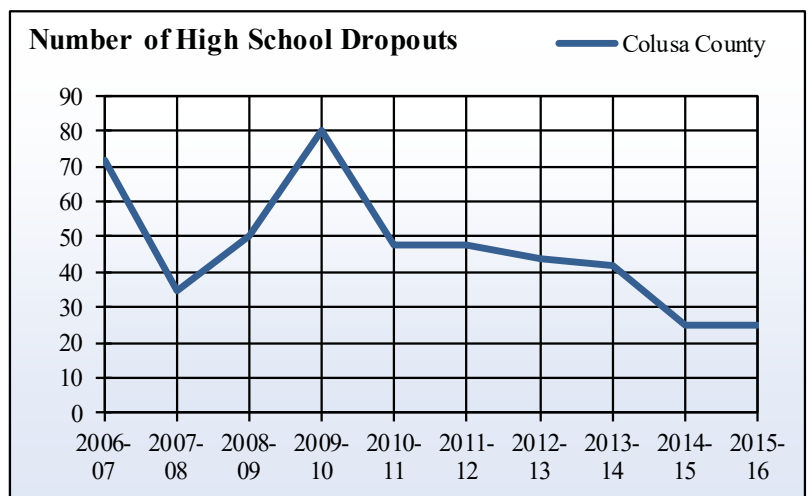
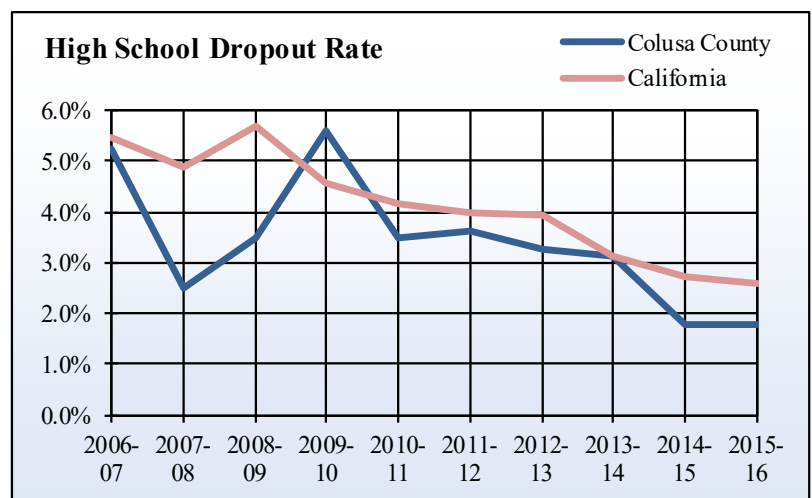
Colusa County generally maintained a lower percentage of high school dropouts than the rest of California between 2006 and 2016, with the exceptions of the 2009-2010 and 2013-2014 school years. Overall, dropout rates in Colusa County declined between 2006 and 2016. Colusa County saw its lowest high school dropout rates of only 1.8 percent in 2015 and 2016.



High School Dropouts, Colusa County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	72	5.3%	5.5%
2007-08	35	2.5%	4.9%
2008-09	50	3.5%	5.7%
2009-10	80	5.6%	4.6%
2010-11	48	3.5%	4.2%
2011-12	48	3.6%	4.0%
2012-13	44	3.3%	3.9%
2013-14	42	3.1%	3.1%
2014-15	25	1.8%	2.8%
2015-16	25	1.8%	2.6%

Source: California Department of Education



Graduates Eligible For UC and CSU Systems

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

The percentage of Colusa County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems was consistently less than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide. This started to change between 2014 and 2016 when the number of Colusa County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems nearly tripled.

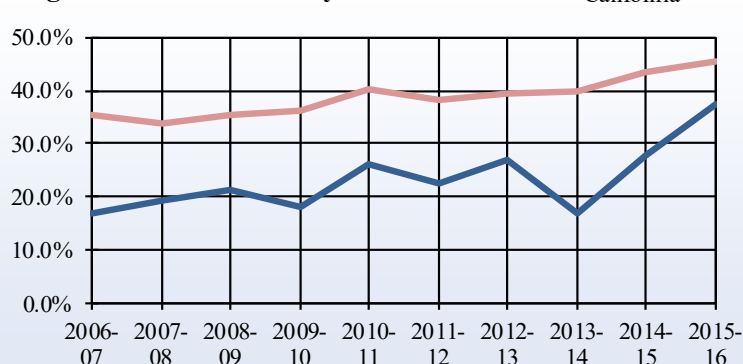


Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Colusa County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Number	Colusa County	California
2006-07	46	17.1%	35.5%
2007-08	51	19.3%	33.9%
2008-09	56	21.5%	35.3%
2009-10	51	18.1%	36.3%
2010-11	77	26.0%	40.3%
2011-12	67	22.6%	38.3%
2012-13	76	26.9%	39.4%
2013-14	43	16.9%	39.1%
2014-15	82	27.9%	43.4%
2015-16	124	37.3%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Percentage of County Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System



Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System



Average SAT Scores

What is it?

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

How is it used?

SAT scores are usually treated as an indicator of academic performance and college readiness for children in local schools except where exceptionally low or high percentages of students took the test. Because scores are standardized, test results provide a baseline for comparing student performance across all regions of the country. However, their utility has been challenged due to the strong correlation between scores and socioeconomic status.

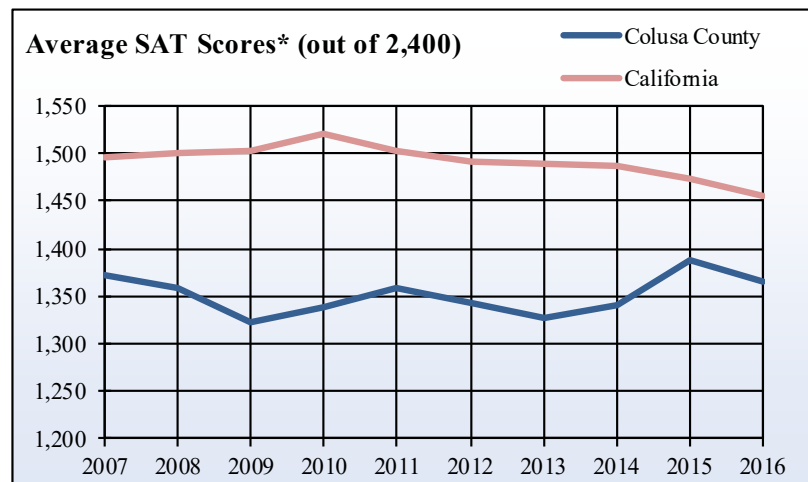
The percent of Colusa County students taking the SAT fluctuated considerably during the study period, and average scores generally remained below the statewide average score.

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

Year	Colusa County		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	30.0%	1,372	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	26.9%	1,359	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	24.9%	1,323	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	23.9%	1,339	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	26.9%	1,359	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	28.3%	1,342	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	29.0%	1,327	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	28.7%	1,341	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	32.6%	1,388	42.4%	1,473
2015-16*	30.6%	1,366	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.



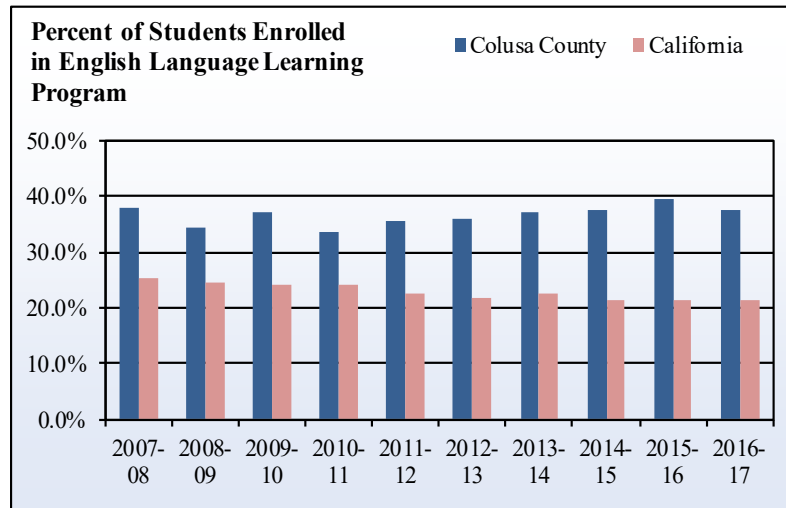
English Learners Enrollment

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?

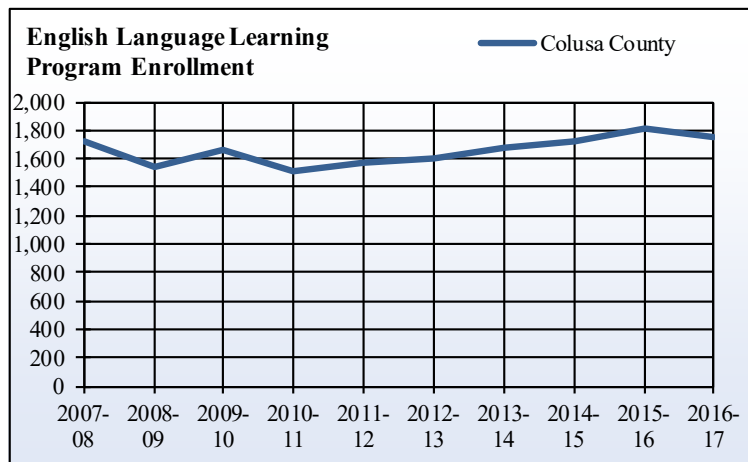
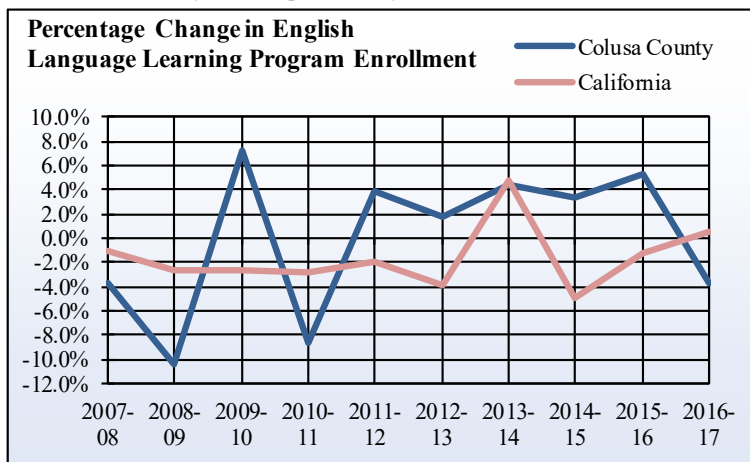
ELL enrollment data can be an important indicator of international migration or internal migration of non-English-speaking populations into an area. The ability and willingness of non-English speakers to learn and use English is also commonly seen as indicative of their willingness to “assimilate” into the English-speaking community, and can therefore influence their access to jobs and community resources. ELL enrollment in Colusa County fluctuated between 2007 and 2017. It was at its highest in the 2015-2016 school year, and its lowest in the 2010-2011 school year. Throughout the study period, the percentage of Colusa County students enrolled in ELL programs was substantially higher than that of the rest of California.



English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Colusa County

Year	Colusa 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	1,726	-3.7%	4,530	38.1%	25.2%
2008-09	1,546	-10.4%	4,505	34.3%	24.7%
2009-10	1,659	7.3%	4,466	37.1%	23.9%
2010-11	1,515	-8.7%	4,492	33.7%	24.0%
2011-12	1,574	3.9%	4,437	35.5%	22.6%
2012-13	1,603	1.8%	4,482	35.8%	21.7%
2013-14	1,673	4.4%	4,518	37.0%	22.7%
2014-15	1,728	3.3%	4,588	37.7%	21.5%
2015-16	1,820	5.3%	4,630	39.3%	21.3%
2016-17	1,751	-3.8%	4,671	37.5%	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education



Crime Rates

What is it?

This indicator provides data on property, violent, and total crime rates for Colusa 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?

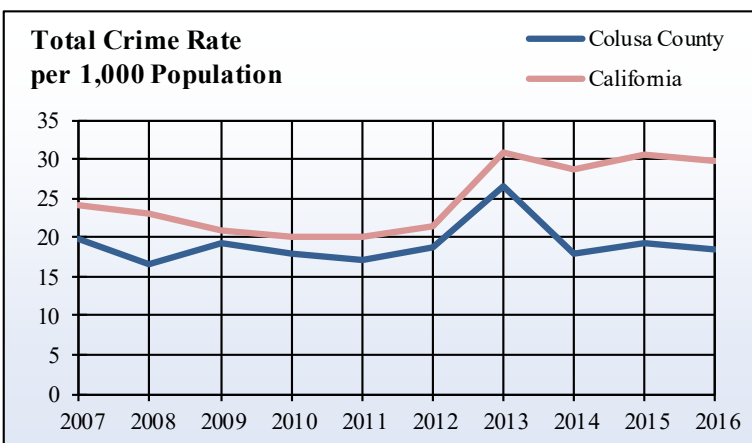
The relative level of criminal activity in a county is a major factor in how residents perceive their quality of life. An area with a high crime rate is often seen as a much less attractive place to live than one with a low rate. However, crime rates are also dependent on other factors besides the actual 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.

The Colusa County total crime rate fluctuated considerably between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately declined by 2016. Colusa County's crime rate was its highest in 2013 when both Colusa County and California crime rates increased significantly. Colusa County's crime rate consistently remained lower than the statewide crime rate from 2007-2016.

Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Colusa County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	16.8	18.8	3.1	5.3	19.9	24.1
2008	14.7	18.0	2.0	5.1	16.6	23.0
2009	16.6	16.2	2.8	4.7	19.4	20.9
2010	15.6	15.8	2.2	4.4	17.8	20.2
2011	15.1	15.9	2.1	4.2	17.2	20.0
2012	16.7	17.2	2.1	4.3	18.8	21.5
2013	24.7	26.8	2.0	4.0	26.7	30.8
2014	16.2	24.8	1.8	4.0	18.0	28.7
2015	17.1	26.3	2.2	4.3	19.3	30.6
2016	16.3	25.5	2.1	4.2	18.4	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Property Crimes, Colusa County

Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over \$400	Total
2007	194	55	103	352
2008	163	34	113	310
2009	197	37	118	352
2010	140	52	141	333
2011	155	38	134	327
2012	171	53	138	362
2013	163	54	140	357
2014	113	33	96	242
2015	106	38	90	234
2016	121	26	89	236

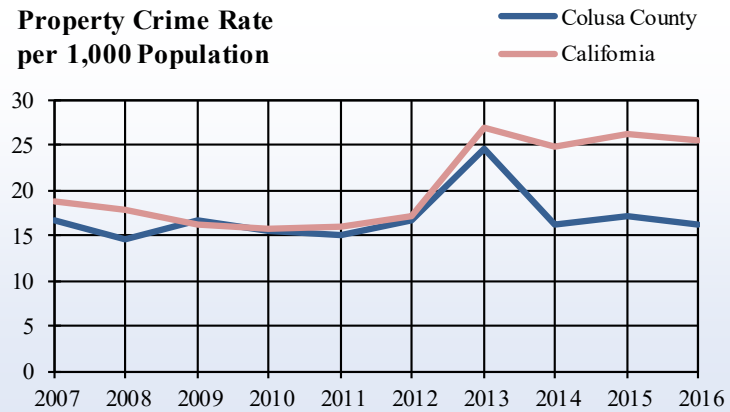
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, Colusa County

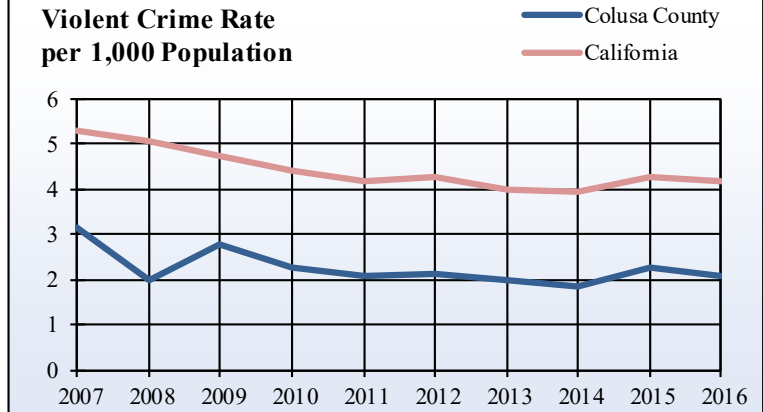
Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2007	1	4	7	54	66
2008	1	3	8	30	42
2009	1	13	8	37	59
2010	0	5	8	35	48
2011	1	2	4	38	45
2012	1	7	12	26	46
2013	0	7	6	30	43
2014	0	2	6	32	40
2015	0	5	4	40	49
2016	0	5	8	33	46

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?

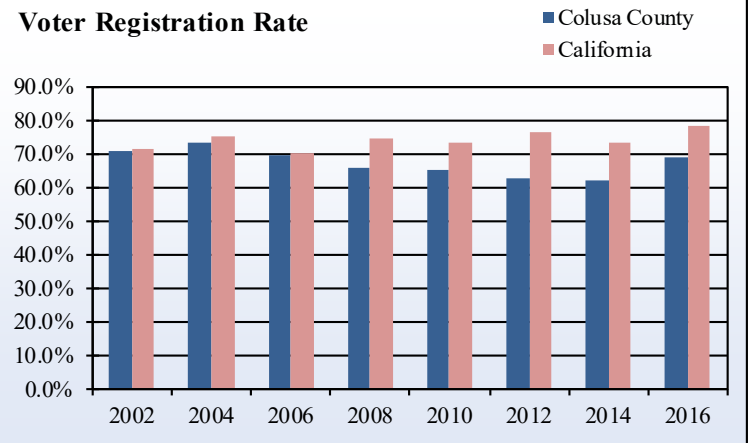
This indicator provides data on the number of individuals who registered to vote and who participated in state and federal elections during major election years. Data for the previous (even) election year are collected and reported by the California Secretary of State every two (odd) years on February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

How is it used?

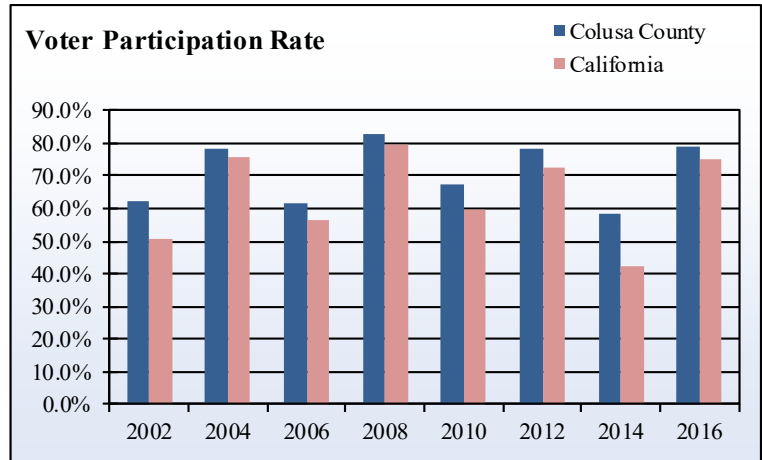
Voter registration in California is now built into many other social service processes, such as receiving a state driver's license or identification, in order to promote enfranchisement and electoral participation. The differential between voter registration and participation is therefore a good indicator 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 Colusa County declined significantly between 2004 and 2014 before increasing substantially in 2016. Colusa County experienced a slightly higher percentage of voter participation every year between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average. Both Colusa County and California as a whole experienced sizeable decreases in voter participation in 2014.

Voter Registration Rate



Voter Participation Rate



Voter Participation in General Elections, Colusa County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	10,578	7,512	4,675	71.0%	62.2%
2004	10,994	8,053	6,280	73.2%	78.0%
2006	11,821	8,178	5,056	69.2%	61.8%
2008	11,912	7,866	6,532	66.0%	83.0%
2010	12,073	7,867	5,312	65.2%	67.5%
2012	12,364	7,765	6,092	62.8%	78.5%
2014	12,296	7,595	4,422	61.8%	58.2%
2016	12,496	8,638	6,814	69.1%	78.9%

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 Northern California focus on some, if not all, of these industries. Their growth is linked with the environmental, economic, and social improvement of many rural California communities.



Agriculture is extremely important to Colusa County with the sector responsible for nearly 20 percent of the county's jobs and nearly 40 percent of the county's revenue. The number of jobs in agriculture has fluctuated over the past ten years, with a low of 1,846 in 2009 and a high of 2,297 in 2016. Colusa County has a growing energy and utilities sector that is now responsible for a similar percentage of jobs and earnings as in other counties in California. The amount of utility jobs in the county has grown markedly overall, from 16 positions in 2007 to 63 in 2016. Colusa County had a relatively small construction sector when compared to other counties in California, and construction jobs declined from 295 in 2007 to 237 in 2016, a drop of 19.6 percent. The number of manufacturing and retail jobs in Colusa County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016, while travel/recreation jobs experienced a gradual decline. Colusa County experienced fluctuations but an overall increase in the number of retail jobs. During this same period, Colusa County experienced a gradual decline in the number of government jobs, though this trend reversed in 2012 as the number of government jobs in Colusa County began to gradually increase. Government jobs made up a substantially larger percent of the total number jobs in Colusa County when compared to the statewide average.



Agricultural earnings reached a peak of \$387.4 million in 2013, but have typically come in between \$250 and \$300 million over the past ten years. Earnings in the energy and utility sector increased over the past ten years, with earnings static under \$1 million prior to 2011, and a big jump in 2011 to \$7 million, which had grown to \$8.2 million by 2016. Construction earnings have declined over the past ten years, from \$16.3 million in 2007 to \$14.9 million in 2016, a decrease of nearly nine percent. Changes in manufacturing earnings in Colusa County correlated directly to changes in the number of manufacturing jobs. Travel/recreation and retail earnings in Colusa County actually increased between 2007 and 2016. Government worker earnings in Colusa County increased significantly, though not at the same rate as countywide earnings.

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Agriculture Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

Agriculture has been extremely important to the Colusa County economy, accounting for roughly 20 percent of the county's jobs and roughly 40 percent of the county's revenue. The number of jobs in agriculture fluctuated widely between 2007 and 2016, with a low of 1,846 in 2009 and a high of 2,297 in 2016. Agriculture earning values fluctuated a bit more than agriculture jobs owing to changes in rice, almond, and walnut prices. Agricultural earnings reached a peak of \$387.4 million in 2013, but typically reached between \$250 and \$300 million between 2007 and 2016.

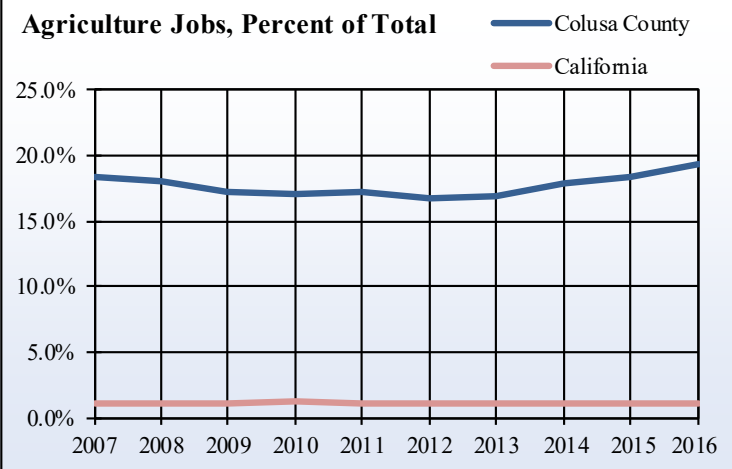


Agriculture Jobs, Colusa County

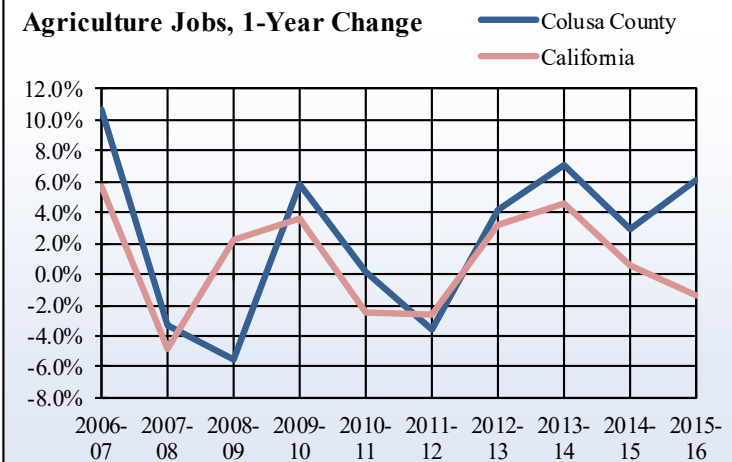
Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,022	18.3%	1.1%	10.7%	5.7%
2008	1,955	18.1%	1.1%	-3.3%	-4.9%
2009	1,846	17.2%	1.1%	-5.6%	2.2%
2010	1,953	17.1%	1.2%	5.8%	3.7%
2011	1,956	17.2%	1.1%	0.2%	-2.5%
2012	1,887	16.7%	1.1%	-3.5%	-2.6%
2013	1,966	16.9%	1.1%	4.2%	3.2%
2014	2,104	17.9%	1.1%	7.0%	4.6%
2015	2,165	18.3%	1.1%	2.9%	0.6%
2016	2,297	19.4%	1.0%	6.1%	-1.4%

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

Agriculture Jobs, Percent of Total



Agriculture Jobs, 1-Year Change



Agriculture Earnings

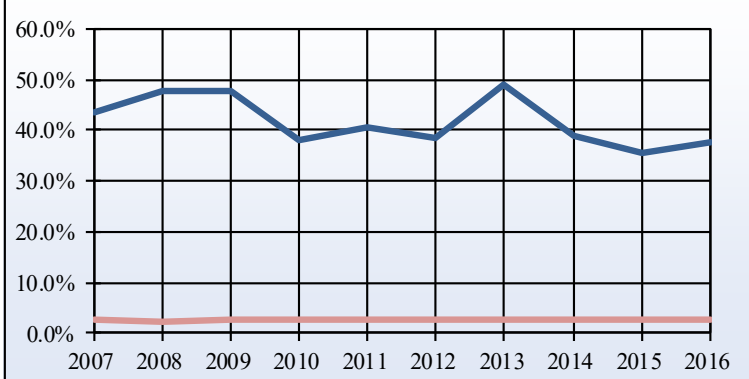


Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Colusa County

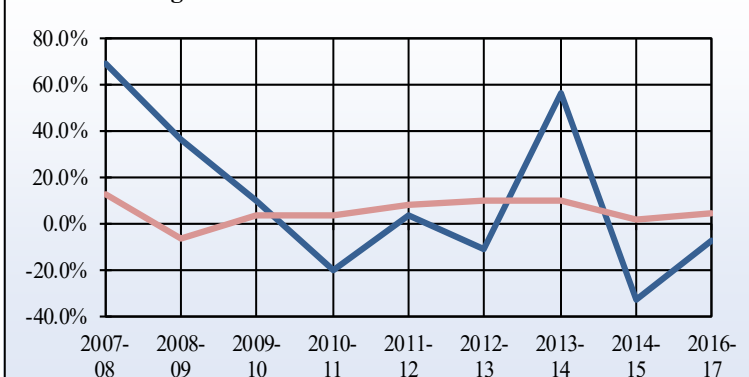
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 225,207	43.4 %	2.5%	68.7%	12.1%
2008	\$ 307,231	47.7 %	2.4%	36.4%	-6.4%
2009	\$ 337,049	47.9 %	2.6%	9.7%	3.4%
2010	\$ 268,400	38.1 %	2.6%	-20.4%	3.1%
2011	\$ 278,241	40.5 %	2.6%	3.7%	8.1%
2012	\$ 248,223	38.7 %	2.7%	-10.8%	9.9%
2013	\$ 387,390	48.9 %	2.9%	56.1%	9.5%
2014	\$ 260,311	38.8 %	2.8%	-32.8%	2.0%
2015	\$ 240,633	35.4 %	2.8%	-7.6%	4.6%
2016	\$ 273,379	37.6 %	2.6%	13.6%	-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.

Colusa County has a growing energy and utilities sector that is now responsible for a similar percentage of jobs and earnings as in other counties in California. The amount of utility jobs in the county has grown markedly overall, from 16 positions in 2007 to 63 in 2016. Earnings in the sector increased between 2007 and 2016, with a huge year-over-year jump in 2011 to \$7 million, which grew to \$8.2 million by 2016. This spike corresponds with the opening of PG&E's new natural gas facility in Maxwell in 2011. Unfortunately, some data are not available from the U.S. Department of Commerce (missing values are notated with a "(D)" in the accompanying table). Agencies may choose to withhold data where sample sizes are very small in order to protect the identities of individuals, or because the sample is not robust enough to be representative of the population.

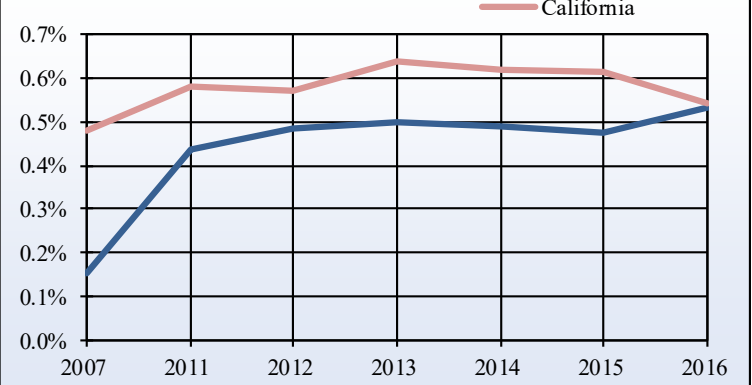
Energy and Utilities Jobs, Colusa County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	16	0.2%	0.5%	n/a	5.0%
2008	(D)	0.0%	0.5%	n/a	12.6%
2009	(D)	0.0%	0.6%	n/a	-1.8%
2010	(D)	0.0%	0.6%	n/a	0.4%
2011	50	0.4%	0.6%	n/a	0.1%
2012	55	0.5%	0.6%	10.0%	13.5%
2013	56	0.5%	0.6%	1.8%	1.3%
2014	57	0.5%	0.6%	1.8%	1.7%
2015	56	0.5%	0.6%	-1.8%	-9.3%
2016	63	0.5%	0.5%	12.5%	0.0%

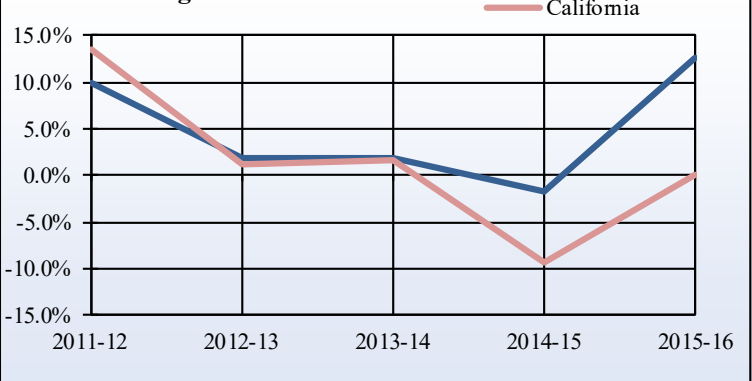
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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

Energy and Utilities Jobs, Percent of Total



Energy and Utilities Jobs, 1-Year Change



Energy and Utilities Earnings



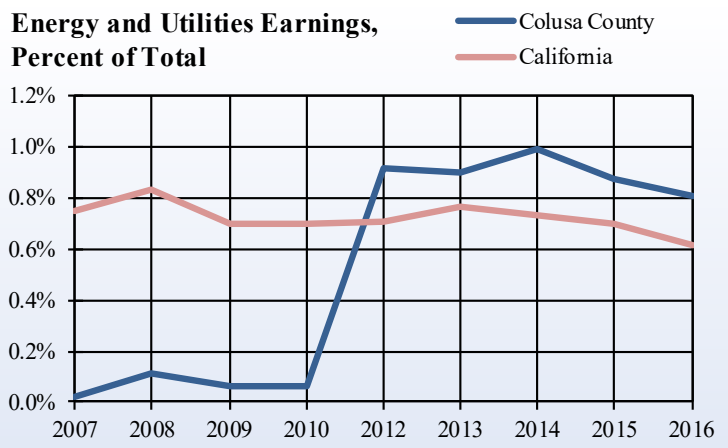
Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Colusa County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 152	0.0 %	0.7 %	- 17.4 %	- 3.2 %
2008	\$ 942	0.1 %	0.8 %	519.7 %	13.0 %
2009	\$ 536	0.1 %	0.7 %	- 43.1 %	- 19.3 %
2010	\$ 539	0.1 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	3.9 %
2011	\$ 7,141	0.8 %	0.7 %	1224.9 %	10.5 %
2012	\$ 7,956	0.9 %	0.7 %	11.4 %	4.8 %
2013	\$ 9,056	0.9 %	0.8 %	13.8 %	8.7 %
2014	\$ 9,020	1.0 %	0.7 %	- 0.4 %	1.5 %
2015	\$ 8,064	0.9 %	0.7 %	- 10.6 %	1.5 %
2016	\$ 8,191	0.8 %	0.6 %	1.6 %	- 6.8 %

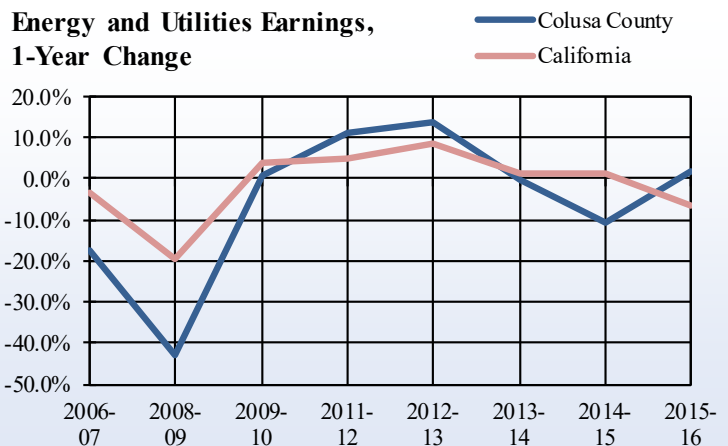
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Energy and Utilities Earnings, Percent of Total



Energy and Utilities Earnings, 1-Year Change



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. With the exception of a dramatic spike in jobs in 2010, likely corresponding to construction of PG&E's new natural gas plant in Maxwell, Colusa County has a relatively small construction sector when compared to other counties in California. Construction jobs fluctuated but experienced an overall decline of 19.6 percent from 2007 to 2016. Construction earnings also declined from \$16.4 million in 2007 to \$14.9 million in 2016, a nearly nine percent drop.

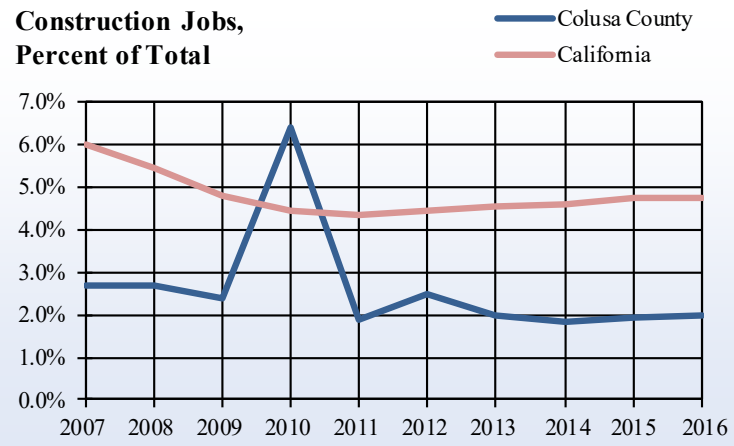


Construction Jobs, Colusa County

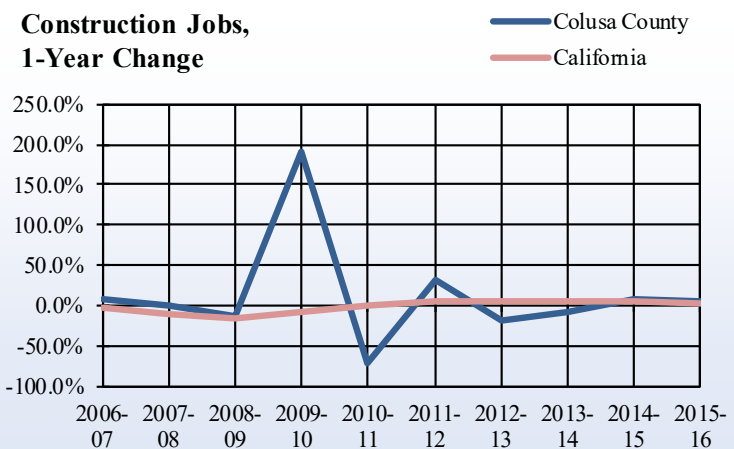
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	295	2.7%	6.0%	8.5%	-3.2%
2008	292	2.7%	5.5%	-1.0%	-9.6%
2009	253	2.4%	4.8%	-13.4%	-15.6%
2010	733	6.4%	4.4%	189.7%	-8.1%
2011	214	1.9%	4.3%	-70.8%	-0.6%
2012	282	2.5%	4.4%	31.8%	4.9%
2013	230	2.0%	4.5%	-18.4%	6.0%
2014	213	1.8%	4.6%	-7.4%	4.4%
2015	228	1.9%	4.7%	7.0%	5.8%
2016	237	2.0%	4.7%	3.9%	3.3%

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

Construction Jobs, Percent of Total



Construction Jobs, 1-Year Change



Construction Earnings

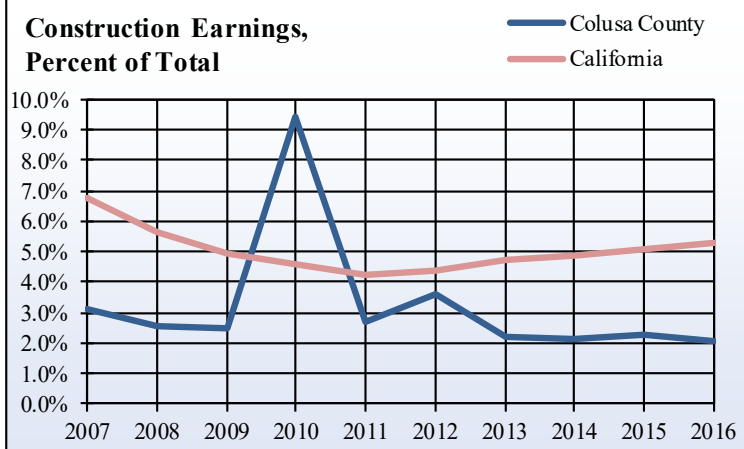


Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Colusa County

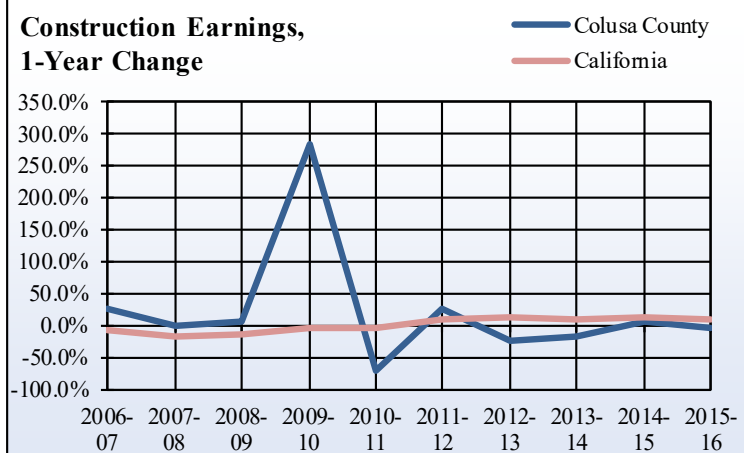
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$16,379	3.2%	6.8%	25.0%	-7.7%
2008	\$16,305	2.5%	5.6%	-0.5%	-16.7%
2009	\$17,350	2.5%	5.0%	6.4%	-15.5%
2010	\$66,423	9.4%	4.6%	282.8%	-4.5%
2011	\$18,466	2.7%	4.2%	-72.2%	-3.0%
2012	\$23,341	3.6%	4.4%	26.4%	9.3%
2013	\$17,582	2.2%	4.7%	-24.7%	11.2%
2014	\$14,533	2.2%	4.9%	-17.3%	7.8%
2015	\$15,344	2.3%	5.1%	5.6%	11.8%
2016	\$14,910	2.0%	5.3%	-2.8%	8.6%

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

Construction Earnings, Percent of Total



Construction Earnings, 1-Year Change



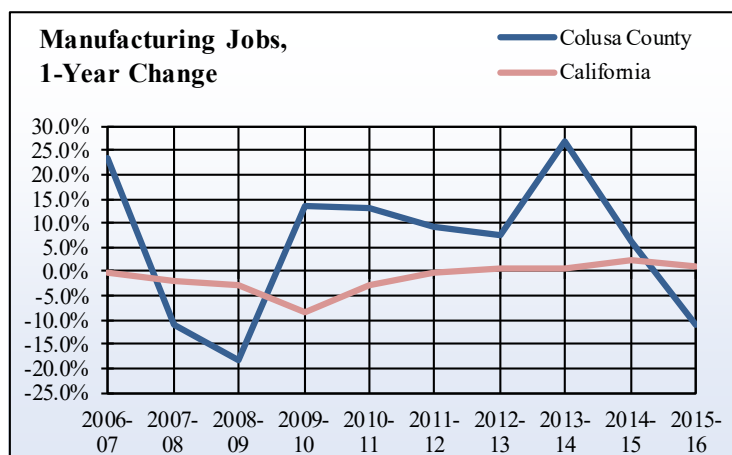
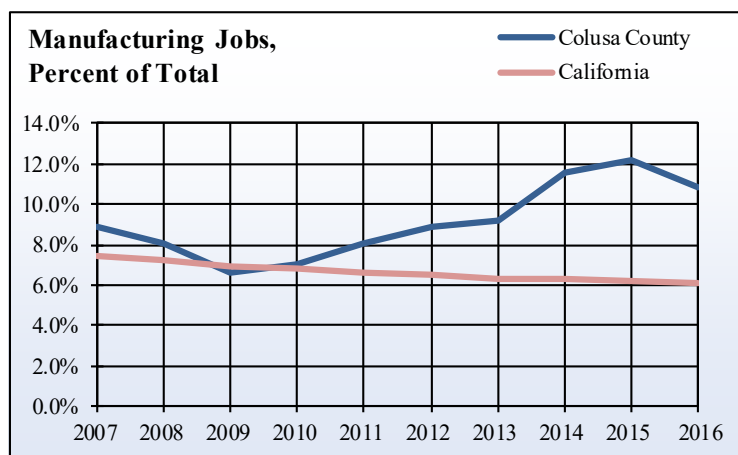
Manufacturing Jobs

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 Colusa County fluctuated but ultimately grew between 2007 and 2016. The most significant increase was in 2014. Until 2014, manufacturing jobs made up a smaller percent of the total number jobs in Colusa County when compared to the statewide average. Changes in manufacturing earnings in Colusa County correlated directly to changes in the number of manufacturing jobs.



Manufacturing Jobs, Colusa County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	977	8.9%	7.4%	23.5%	-0.4%
2008	871	8.1%	7.3%	-10.8%	-1.8%
2009	710	6.6%	6.9%	-18.5%	-3.0%
2010	806	7.0%	6.8%	13.5%	-8.4%
2011	912	8.0%	6.6%	13.2%	-2.7%
2012	998	8.9%	6.5%	9.4%	-0.3%
2013	1073	9.2%	6.3%	7.5%	0.8%
2014	1359	11.5%	6.3%	26.7%	0.6%
2015	1441	12.2%	6.2%	6.0%	2.3%
2016	1284	10.8%	6.1%	-10.9%	1.1%

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

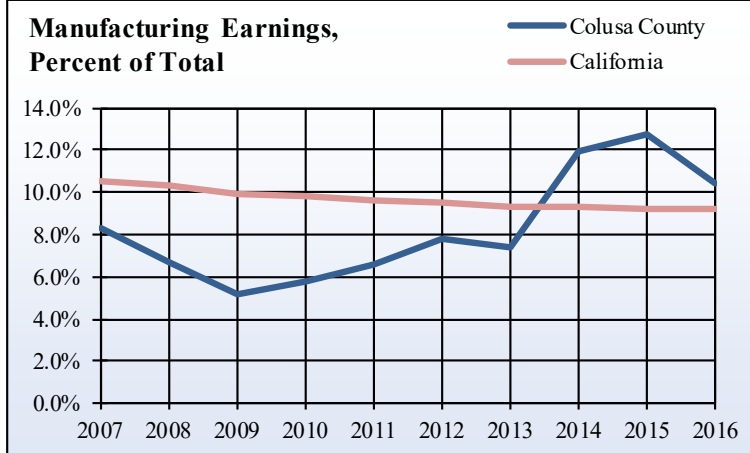
Manufacturing Earnings

Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Colusa County

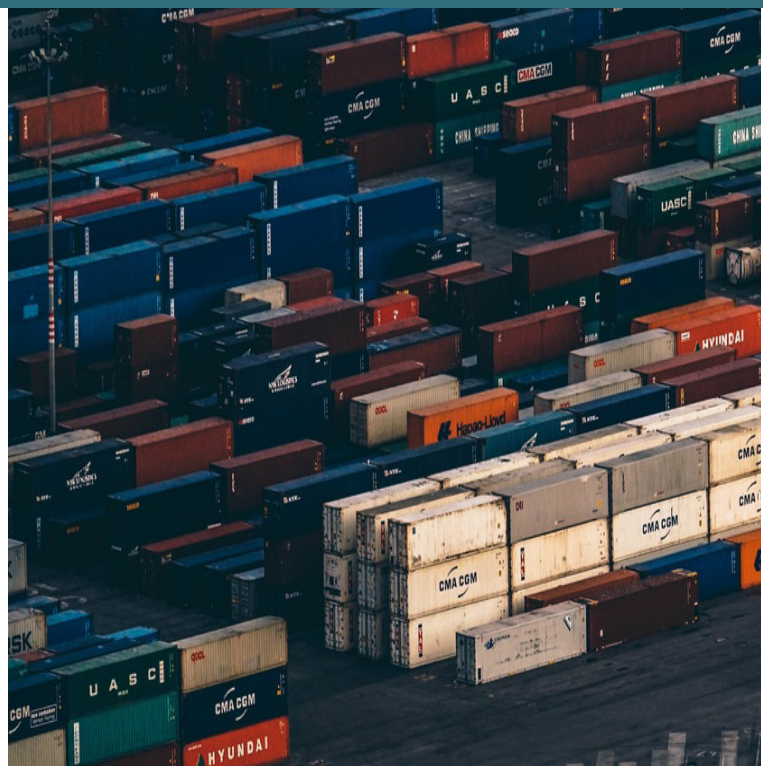
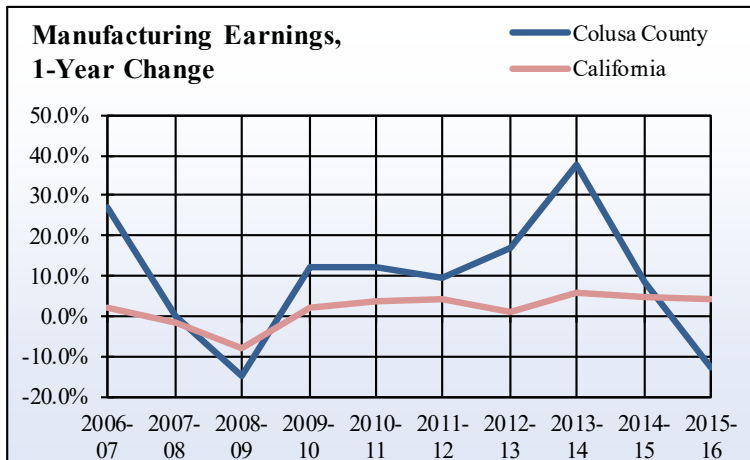
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$42,924	8.3%	10.5%	26.8%	2.0%
2008	\$42,798	6.6%	10.3%	-0.3%	-1.6%
2009	\$36,326	5.2%	9.9%	-15.1%	-7.9%
2010	\$40,664	5.8%	9.8%	11.9%	1.9%
2011	\$45,514	6.6%	9.6%	11.9%	3.8%
2012	\$49,842	7.8%	9.5%	9.5%	4.0%
2013	\$58,250	7.4%	9.3%	16.9%	1.1%
2014	\$80,055	11.9%	9.4%	37.4%	5.7%
2015	\$86,812	12.8%	9.2%	8.4%	4.6%
2016	\$75,764	10.4%	9.2%	-12.7%	4.0%

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

Manufacturing Earnings, Percent of Total



Manufacturing Earnings, 1-Year Change



Travel and Recreation Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

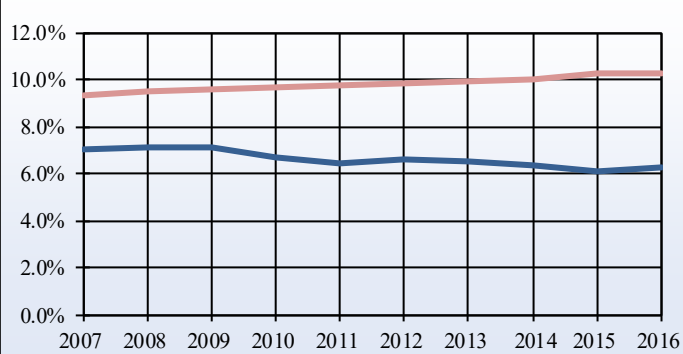
Between 2007 and 2016, Colusa County experienced a gradual decline in the number of travel/recreation jobs. Travel/recreation jobs made up a significantly smaller percent of the total number jobs in Colusa County when compared to the statewide average. Travel/recreation earnings in Colusa County actually increased overall during the study period, though not at the same pace as total countywide earnings.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Colusa County

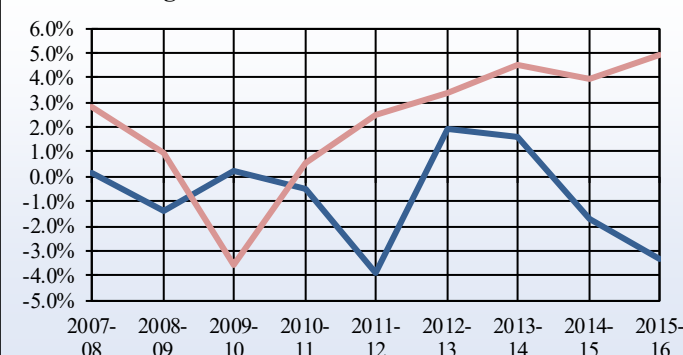
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	778	7.1%	9.3%	0.1%	2.8%
2008	767	7.1%	9.5%	-1.4%	0.9%
2009	769	7.2%	9.6%	0.3%	-3.6%
2010	765	6.7%	9.7%	-0.5%	0.5%
2011	735	6.5%	9.7%	-3.9%	2.5%
2012	749	6.6%	9.9%	1.9%	3.4%
2013	761	6.5%	9.9%	1.6%	4.5%
2014	748	6.3%	10.0%	-1.7%	4.0%
2015	723	6.1%	10.2%	-3.3%	4.9%
2016	740	6.2%	10.3%	2.4%	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



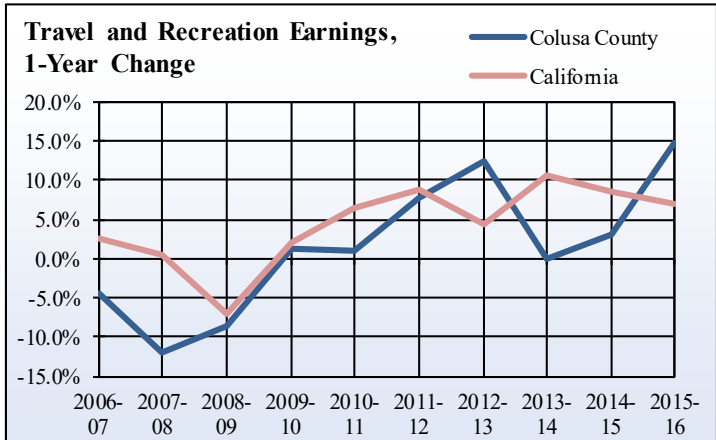
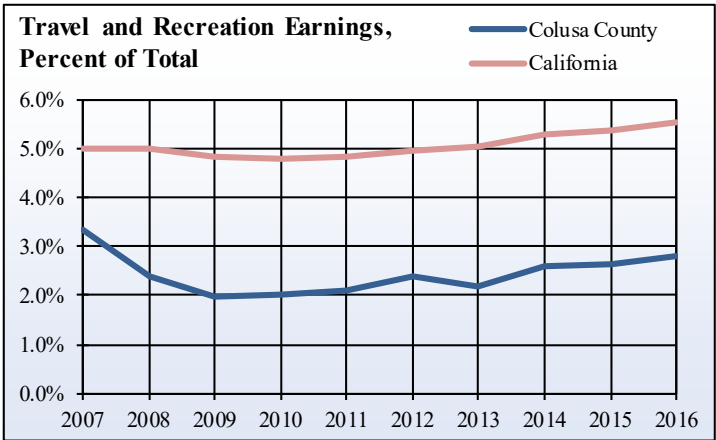
Travel and Recreation Earnings



Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands),
Colusa County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 17,394	3.3%	5.0%	-4.3%	2.5%
2008	\$ 15,311	2.4%	5.0%	-12.0%	0.4%
2009	\$ 13,986	2.0%	4.8%	-8.7%	-7.2%
2010	\$ 14,181	2.0%	4.8%	1.4%	2.1%
2011	\$ 14,317	2.1%	4.8%	1.0%	6.4%
2012	\$ 15,430	2.4%	5.0%	7.8%	8.8%
2013	\$ 17,355	2.2%	5.0%	12.5%	4.3%
2014	\$ 17,357	2.6%	5.3%	0.0%	10.6%
2015	\$ 17,884	2.6%	5.4%	3.0%	8.5%
2016	\$ 20,532	2.8%	5.5%	14.8%	7.0%

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



Retail Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

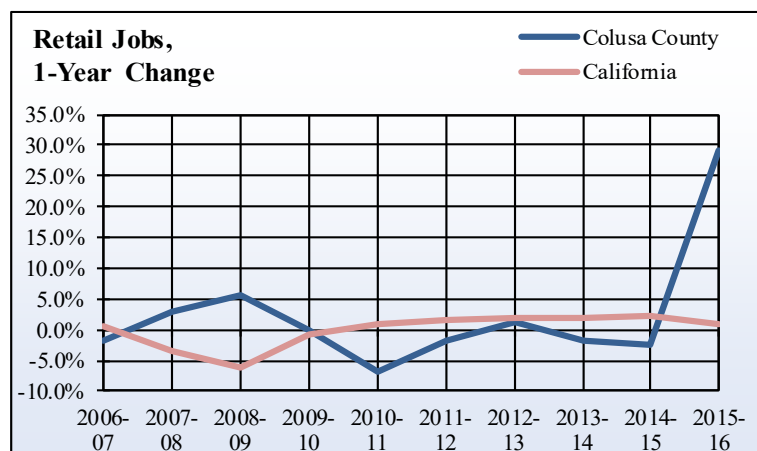
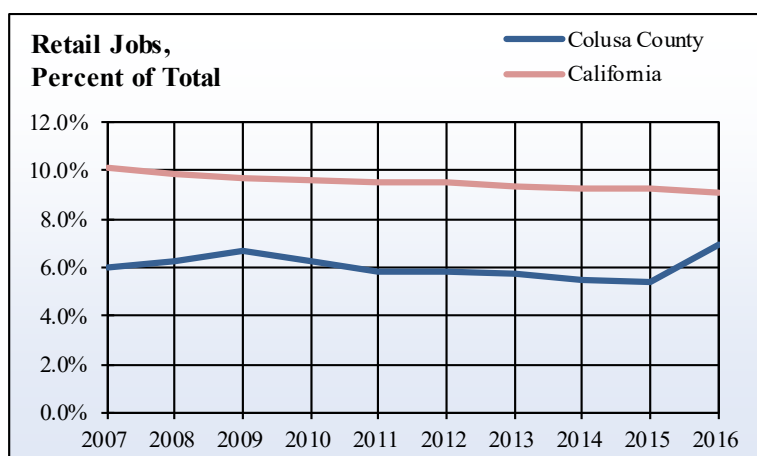
The bulk of most retail sales are made to individuals who are living within the local area, as opposed to those visiting from outside the area. Retail activity is traditionally most impacted by changes in base industries like agriculture and manufacturing and can thus serve as an indicator of change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

Between 2007 and 2016, Colusa County experienced fluctuations but an overall increase in the number of retail jobs. Retail jobs made up a significantly smaller percent of the total number jobs in Colusa County when compared to the statewide average. Retail earnings in Colusa County fluctuated considerably during the study period, and remained relatively flat in their overall contribution to total county earnings.

Retail Jobs, Colusa County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	656	5.9%	10.1%	-1.9%	0.5%
2008	676	6.3%	9.9%	3.0%	-3.3%
2009	715	6.7%	9.6%	5.8%	-6.1%
2010	714	6.2%	9.6%	-0.1%	-0.8%
2011	666	5.8%	9.5%	-6.7%	1.0%
2012	654	5.8%	9.5%	-1.8%	1.6%
2013	662	5.7%	9.3%	1.2%	2.1%
2014	650	5.5%	9.2%	-1.8%	2.1%
2015	633	5.4%	9.2%	-2.6%	2.4%
2016	817	6.9%	9.1%	29.1%	1.0%

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



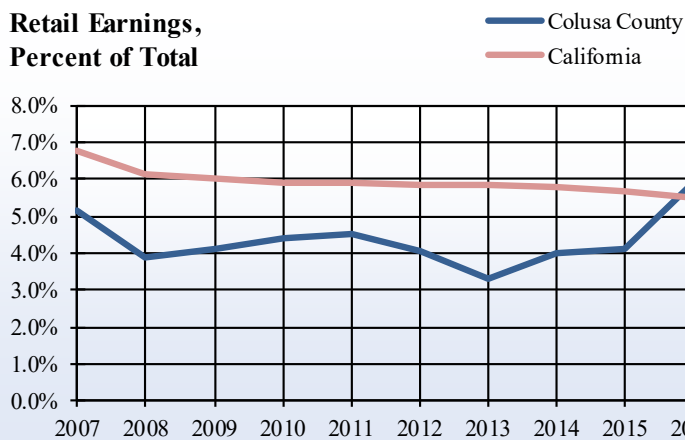
Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Colusa County

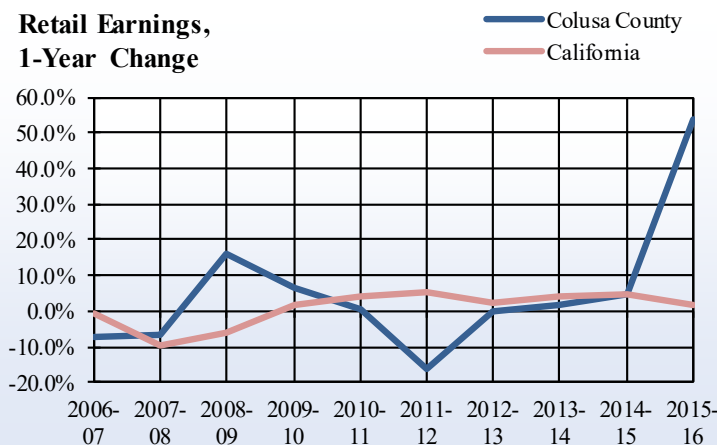
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$ 26,761	5.2 %	6.8 %	- 7.3 %	- 0.9 %
2008	\$ 24,983	3.9 %	6.1 %	- 6.6 %	- 9.7 %
2009	\$ 28,958	4.1 %	6.0 %	15.9 %	- 5.8 %
2010	\$ 30,788	4.4 %	5.9 %	6.3 %	1.8 %
2011	\$ 31,027	4.5 %	5.9 %	0.8 %	4.4 %
2012	\$ 26,053	4.1 %	5.9 %	- 16.0 %	5.6 %
2013	\$ 26,107	3.3 %	5.8 %	0.2 %	2.4 %
2014	\$ 26,627	4.0 %	5.8 %	2.0 %	4.1 %
2015	\$ 27,846	4.1 %	5.7 %	4.6 %	4.8 %
2016	\$ 42,754	5.9 %	5.5 %	53.5 %	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?

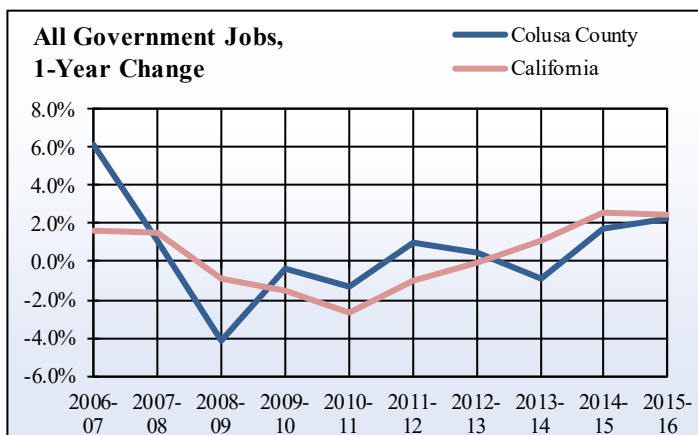
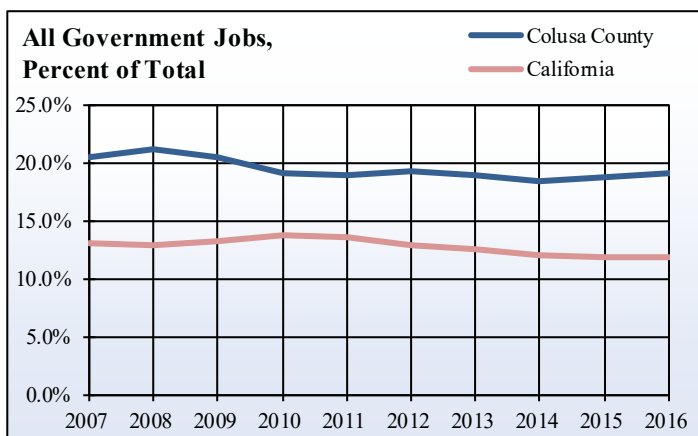
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

Between 2007 and 2011, Colusa County experienced a gradual decline in the number of government jobs. This trend reversed in 2012 as the number of government jobs in Colusa County began to gradually increase. Government jobs made up a substantially larger percent of the total number of jobs in Colusa County when compared to the statewide average between 2007 and 2016. Government worker earnings in Colusa County increased significantly, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total county earnings.

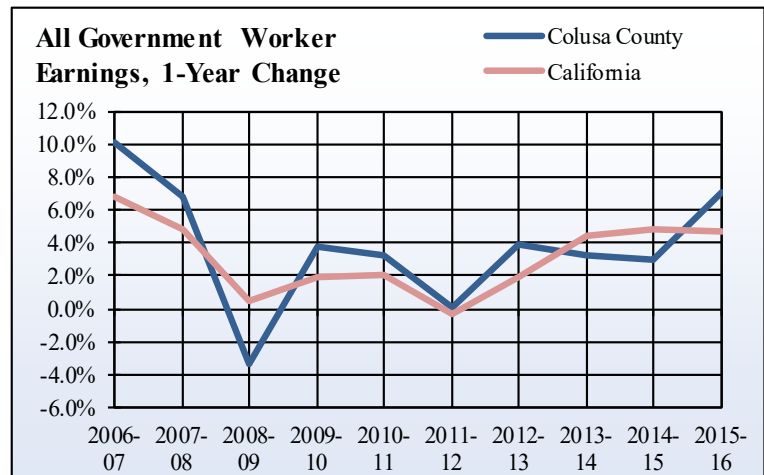
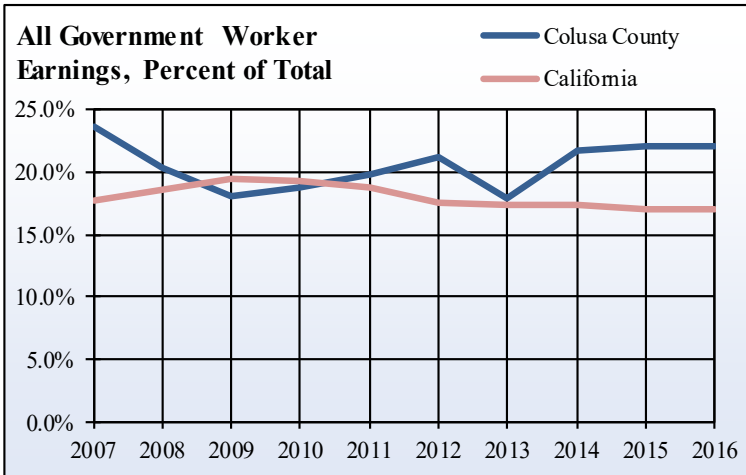
All Government Worker Jobs, Colusa County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,264	20.5%	13.0%	6.2%	1.7%
2008	2,288	21.2%	13.0%	1.1%	1.5%
2009	2,192	20.4%	13.3%	-4.2%	-0.9%
2010	2,185	19.1%	13.7%	-0.3%	-1.6%
2011	2,157	18.9%	13.6%	-1.3%	-2.7%
2012	2,178	19.3%	13.0%	1.0%	-1.0%
2013	2,188	18.8%	12.6%	0.5%	-0.1%
2014	2,169	18.4%	12.1%	-0.9%	1.1%
2015	2,207	18.7%	11.9%	1.8%	2.6%
2016	2,258	19.1%	11.9%	2.3%	2.5%

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



Government Earnings



Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Colusa County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	\$122,703	23.6%	17.8%	10.1%	6.8%
2008	\$130,992	20.3%	18.6%	6.8%	4.9%
2009	\$126,539	18.0%	19.4%	-3.4%	0.5%
2010	\$131,267	18.6%	19.2%	3.7%	2.0%
2011	\$135,497	19.7%	18.6%	3.2%	2.0%
2012	\$135,521	21.1%	17.6%	0.0%	-0.3%
2013	\$140,835	17.8%	17.4%	3.9%	1.9%
2014	\$145,424	21.7%	17.3%	3.3%	4.4%
2015	\$149,683	22.0%	17.0%	2.9%	4.9%
2016	\$160,175	22.0%	17.1%	7.0%	4.7%

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

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