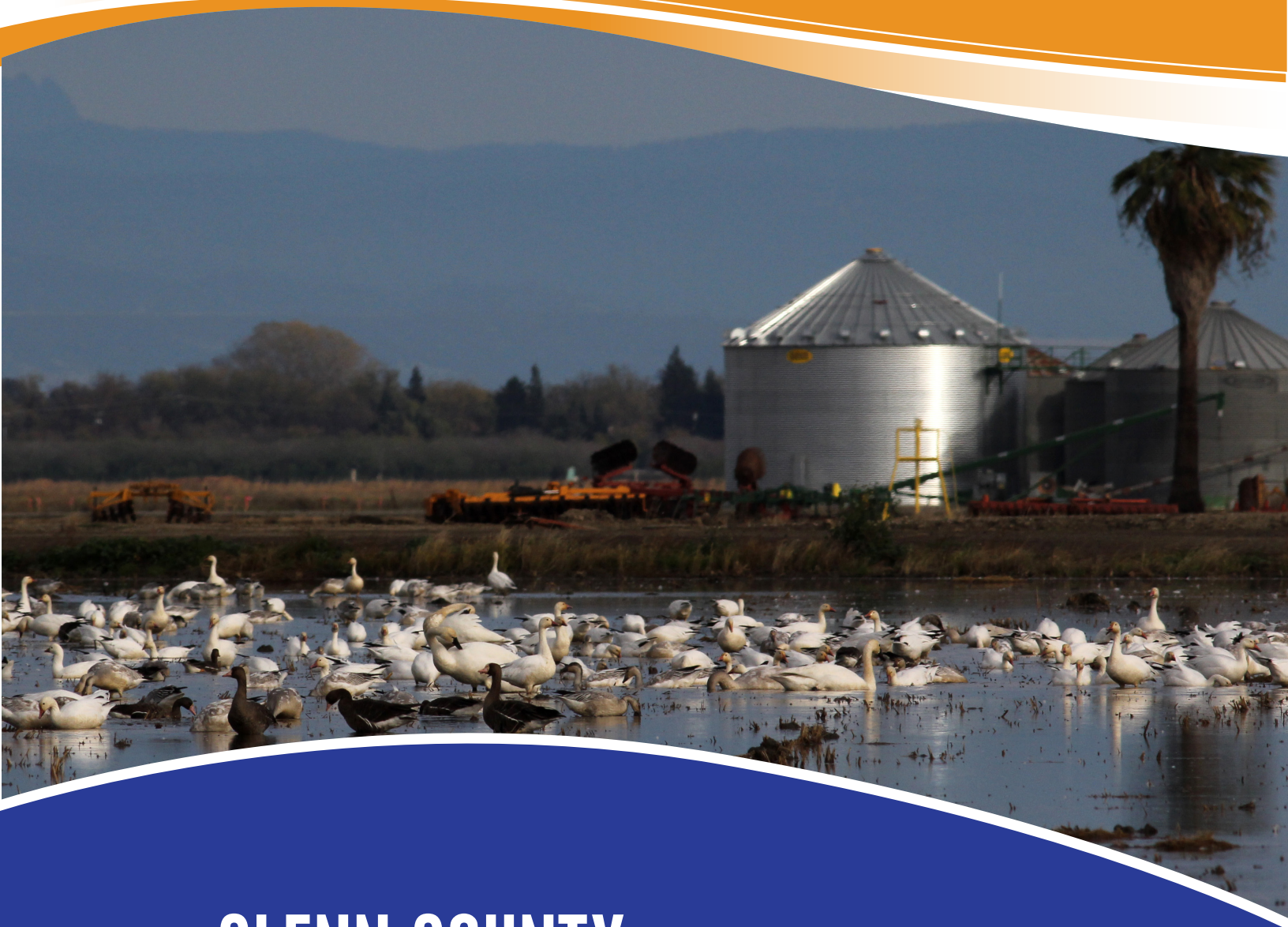
2018



GLENN COUNTY

Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

Welcome to the 2018 Glenn 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.

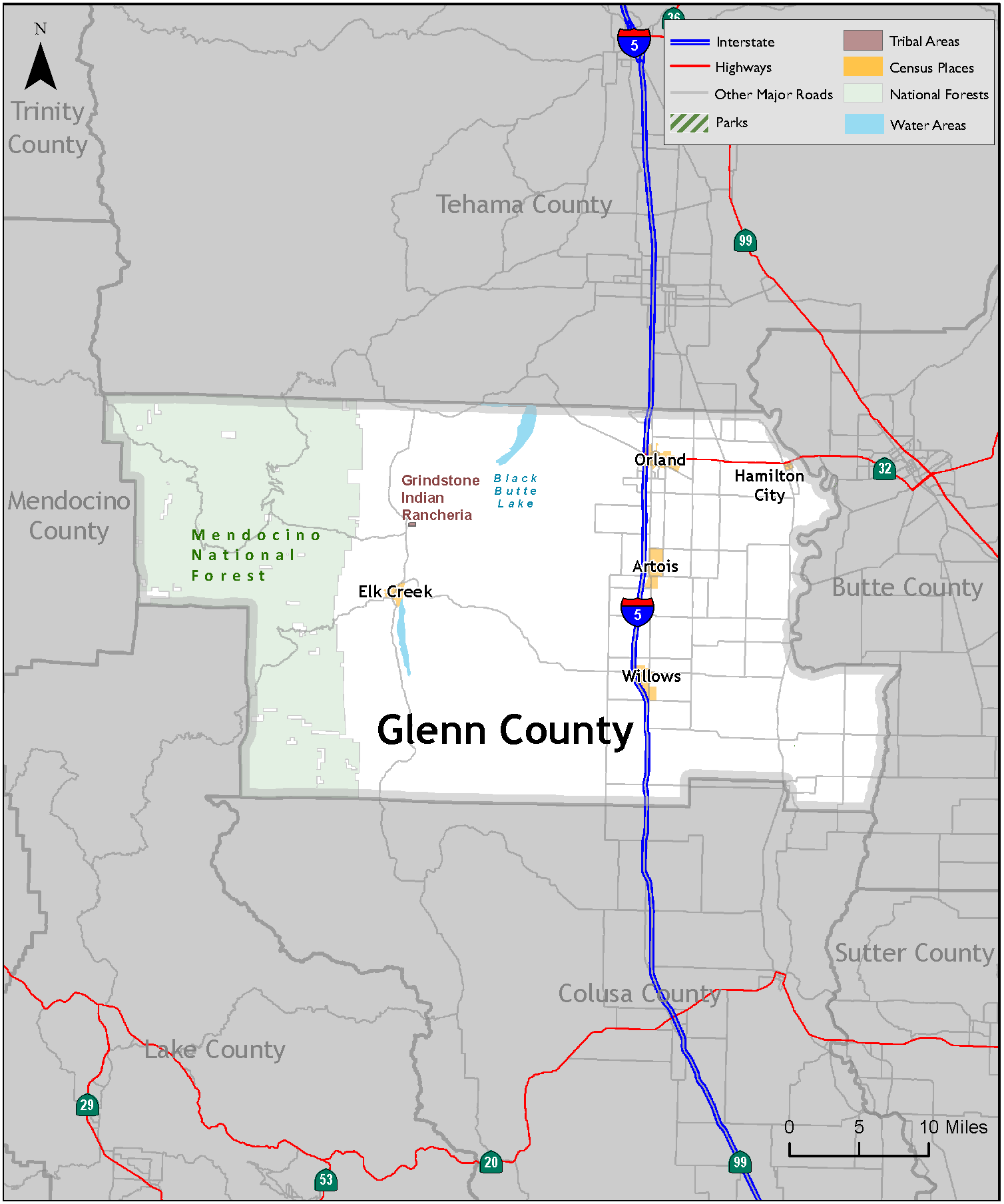
The indicators in this document provide insights into different aspects of community, social, and economic well-being. While each indicator is presented individually in this document, it is important to note that most indicators share substantive connections with other reported data. We encourage readers 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.


N
Interstate
Highways
Other Major Roads
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Tribal Areas
Census Places
National Forests
Water Areas
Trinity County
Tehama County
Mendocino County
Mendocino National Forest
Grindstone Indian Rancheria
Black Butte Lake
Elk Creek
Orland
Hamilton City
Artois
Willows
Butte County
Glenn County
Sutter County
Colusa County
Lake County
0 5 10 Miles
5
99
32
29
20
53

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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.

Glenn County's population increased steadily from 2008-2017 with the exceptions of 2011 and 2016, when Glenn County experienced slight reductions in population. Glenn County experienced a natural increase in population in each year, although the magnitude of these natural increases has lessened rather steadily over time (49 percent decrease overall). Because migration data are not available for Glenn County after 2010, any total increase in population is attributable solely to a natural increase in population. Between 2015 and 2016, nearly all of Glenn County's in-migration came from nearby counties like Butte, Tehama and Colusa (the greatest source of in-migrants being Butte County). As with in-migration, the majority of Glenn County's out-migration involved neighboring counties. Butte County was also the destination for the greatest number of out-migrants from Glenn County.

Between 2010 and 2016, Glenn County experienced its largest proportional population increases in those aged 65 to 74 years old (21 percent) and those aged 40 to 54 years old (11 percent). In contrast, Glenn County saw its largest proportional population declines in those under 5 years of age (8 percent), those aged 5 to 17 years old (4 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (3 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of Glenn County's population by age were those aged 5 to 17 years old (20 percent). Between 2010 and 2016, Glenn County experienced its greatest proportional population increases in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latino populations (1044 and 13 percent, respectively). In contrast, Glenn County experienced its greatest proportional declines in its American Indian and White populations (24 percent and 7 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of the county's population by race/ethnicity were those identifying as White alone (53 percent).

In This Section:

RCRC

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?

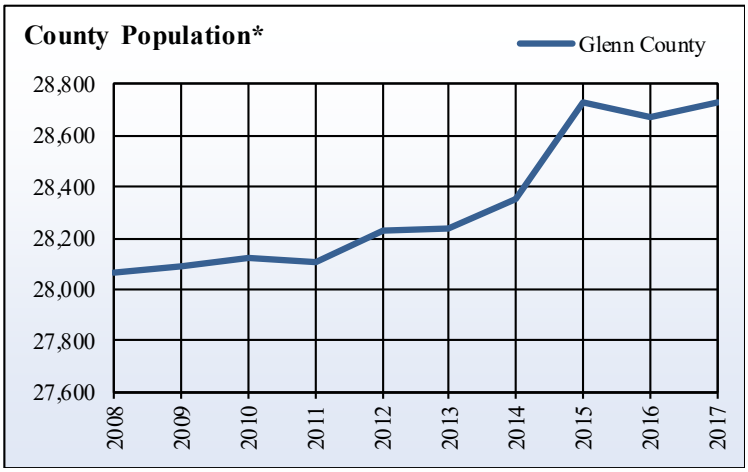
Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report.

Glenn County's population increased steadily from 2008-2017 with the exception of 2011 and 2016 when Glenn County experienced slight reductions in population. With the exception of 2015, the population growth of Glenn County has consistently been less than that of California as a whole. Nearly half of the county's population lives in either Orland or Willows, its two largest cities.

Total Population*, Glenn County

Year	Glenn County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	28,066	0.70%	0.85%
2009	28,088	0.08%	0.73%
2010	28,120	0.11%	0.79%
2011	28,105	-0.05%	0.78%
2012	28,226	0.43%	0.95%
2013	28,238	0.04%	0.99%
2014	28,353	0.41%	0.86%
2015	28,728	1.32%	0.89%
2016	28,668	-0.21%	0.90%
2017	28,731	0.22%	0.68%

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



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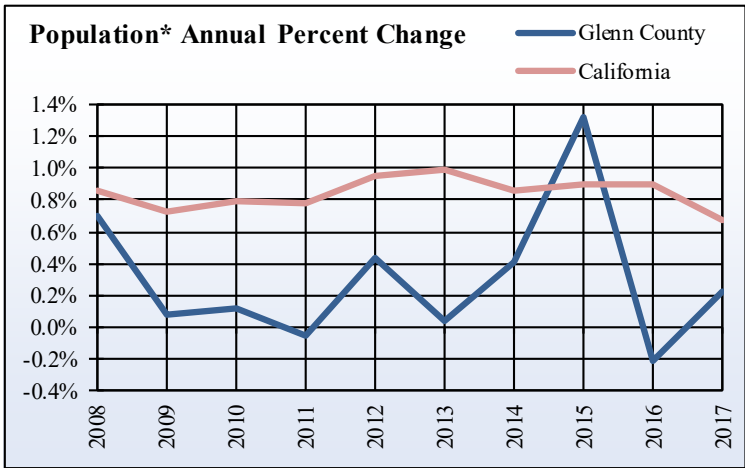


** Total population data do not include incarcerated individuals unless otherwise noted.*

City Population, Glenn County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Orland	7,161	7,233	7,285	7,489	7,559	7,563	7,629	7,672	7,676	7,812
Willows	6,210	6,186	6,164	6,130	6,129	6,130	6,133	6,119	6,213	6,187

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

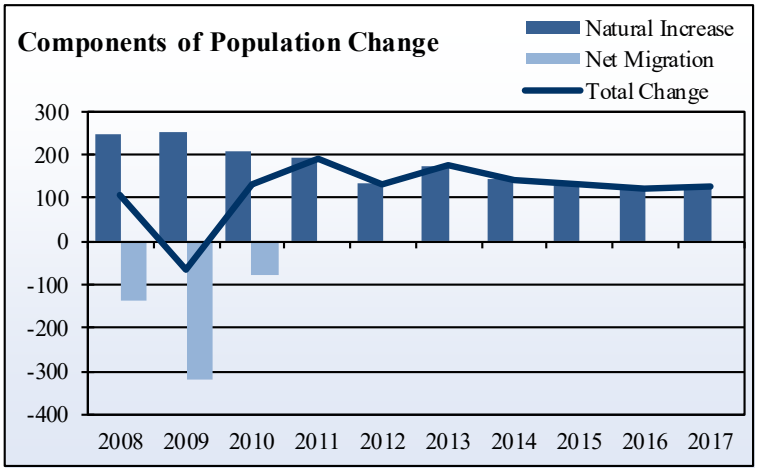
Components of Population Change

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. Between 2008 and 2017, Glenn County experienced a natural increase in population in each year, although the magnitude of these natural increases has lessened rather steadily over time (49 percent decrease overall). Because migration data are not available for Glenn County after 2010, any total increase in population is attributable solely to a natural increase in population.



Components of Population Change, Glenn County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	476	230	246	-139	107
2009	457	203	254	-318	-64
2010	411	203	208	-76	132
2011	423	231	192	0	192
2012	374	240	134	0	134
2013	385	209	176	0	176
2014	406	262	144	0	144
2015	393	261	132	0	132
2016	381	257	124	0	124
2017	378	252	126	0	126

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 Glenn 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, nearly all of Glenn County's in-migration came from nearby counties like Butte, Tehama and Colusa, with the greatest source of in-migrants being Butte County. As with in-migration, the majority of Glenn County's out-migration involved neighboring counties. Butte County was also the destination for the greatest number of out-migrants from Colusa County.

Top 4 In-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Glenn County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Butte County	356
Tehama County	136
Sacramento County	41
Colusa County	36

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top 3 Out-Migration Counties, 2015-16, Glenn County

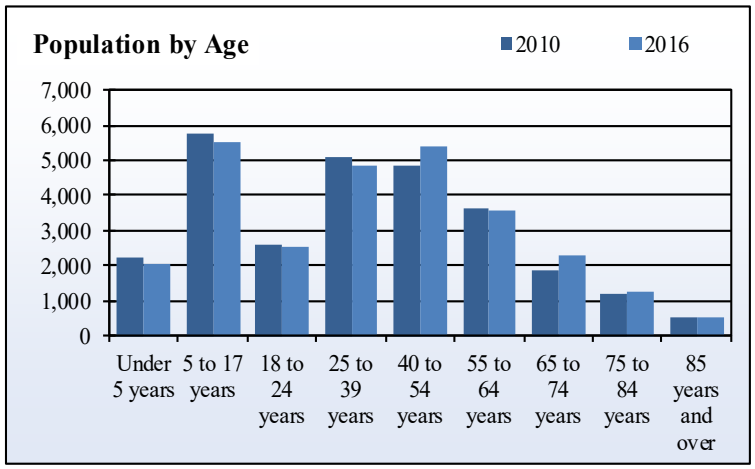
County	Number of Out-Migrants
Butte County	317
Tehama County	188
Sacramento County	39

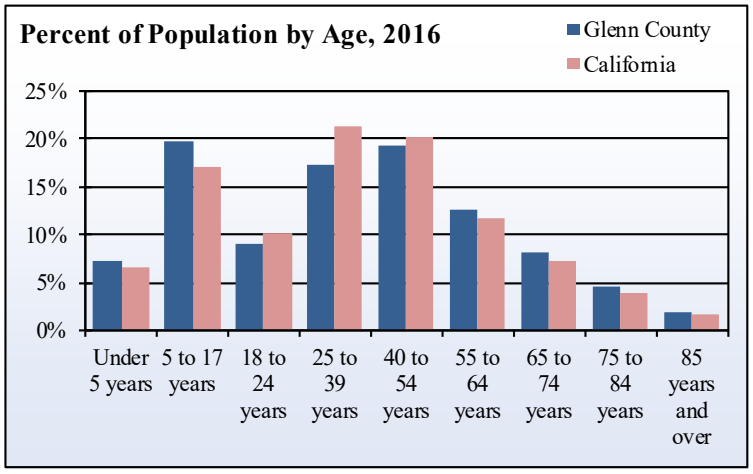
Source: Internal Revenue Service

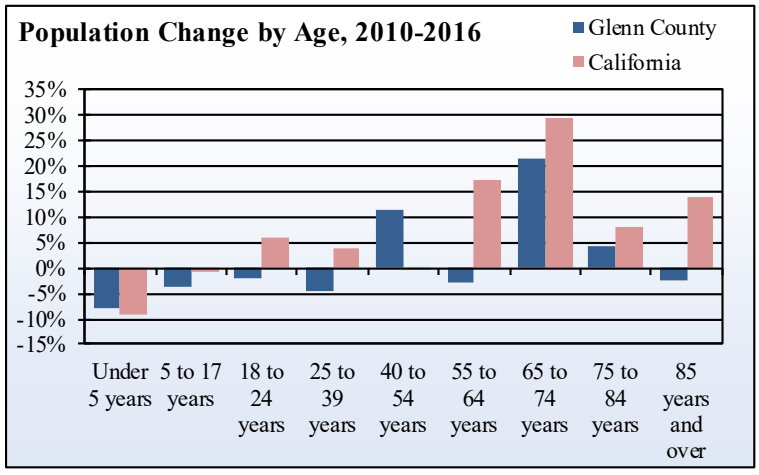
Age Distribution

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.







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, Glenn County experienced its largest proportional population increases in those aged 65 to 74 years old (21 percent) and those aged 40 to 54 years old (11 percent). In contrast, Glenn County saw its largest proportional population declines in those under 5 years of age (8 percent), those aged 5 to 17 years old (4 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (3 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of Glenn County's population by age were those aged 5 to 17 years old (20 percent).

Population by Age, Glenn County

Age Range	2010	2016
Under 5 years	2,227	2,048
5 to 17 years	5,735	5,524
18 to 24 years	2,601	2,549
25 to 39 years	5,096	4,858
40 to 54 years	4,830	5,370
55 to 64 years	3,651	3,554
65 to 74 years	1,880	2,282
75 to 84 years	1,217	1,268
85 years and over	537	523

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

Population by Age Compared to California, Glenn County

	Percent of Total, 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
Age Range	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	7.3%	6.5%	-8.0%	-9.1%
5 to 17 Years	19.7%	17.2%	-3.7%	-0.7%
18 to 24 Years	9.1%	10.2%	-2.0%	5.7%
25 to 39 Years	17.4%	21.4%	-4.7%	3.7%
40 to 54 Years	19.2%	20.2%	11.2%	-0.3%
55 to 64 Years	12.7%	11.6%	-2.7%	17.4%
65 to 74 Years	8.2%	7.3%	21.4%	29.5%
75 to 84 Years	4.5%	3.8%	4.2%	7.9%
85 years and over	1.9%	1.8%	-2.6%	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?

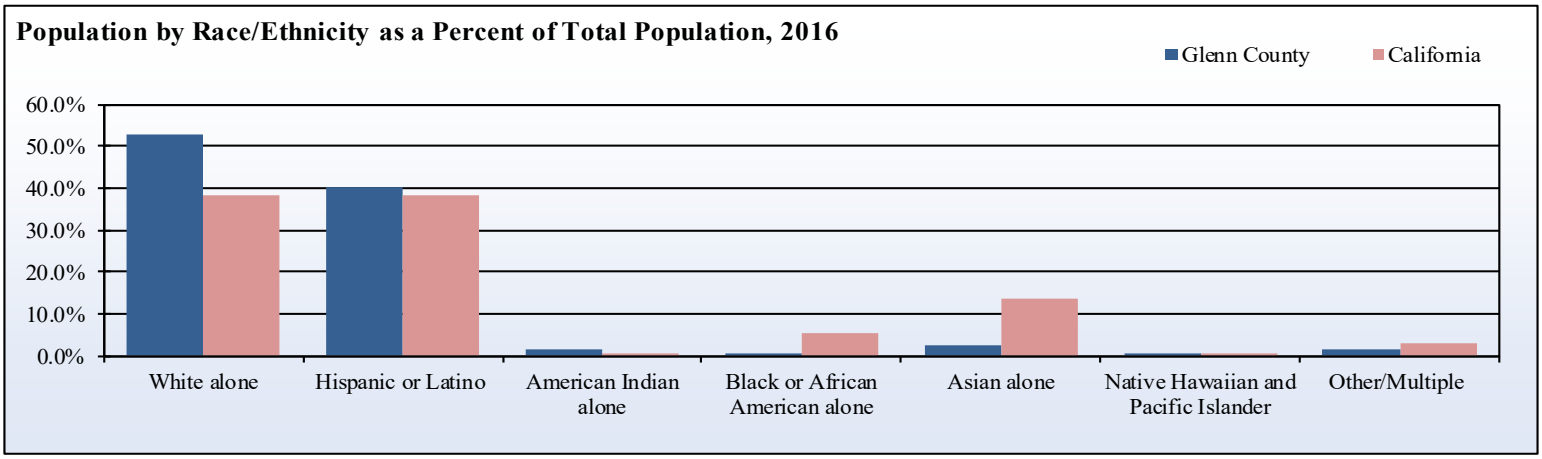
Data on population within racial and ethnic categories are often used by advertisers to target their marketing efforts toward particular groups and to estimate how profitable these efforts may be. Grant writers frequently use population data on racial and ethnic groups to secure funding for programs 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.

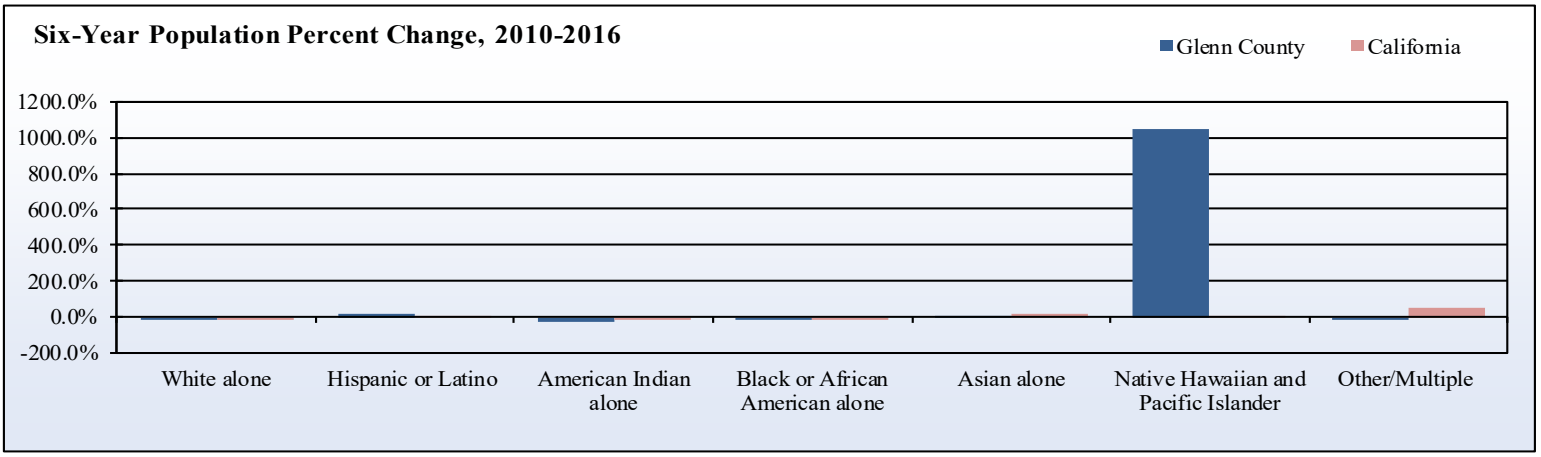
Between 2010 and 2016, Glenn County experienced its greatest proportional population increases in its Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latino populations (1044 and 13 percent, respectively). In contrast, Glenn County experienced its greatest proportional declines in its American Indian and White populations (24 percent and 7 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of the county's population by race/ ethnicity were those identifying as White alone (53 percent).

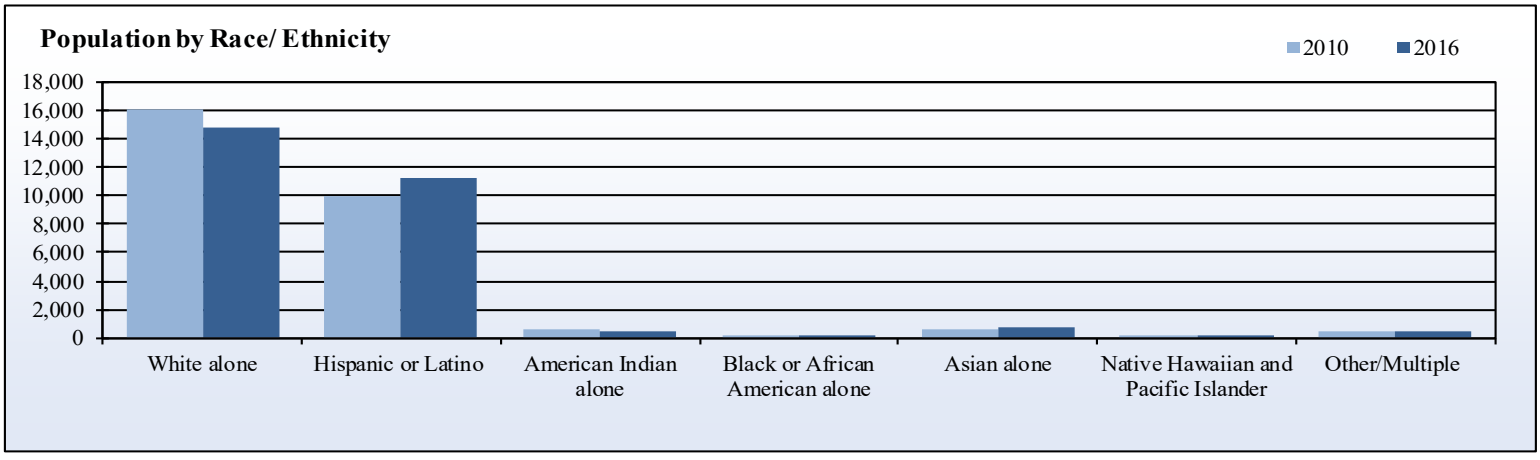
Population by Race/Ethnicity, Glenn County

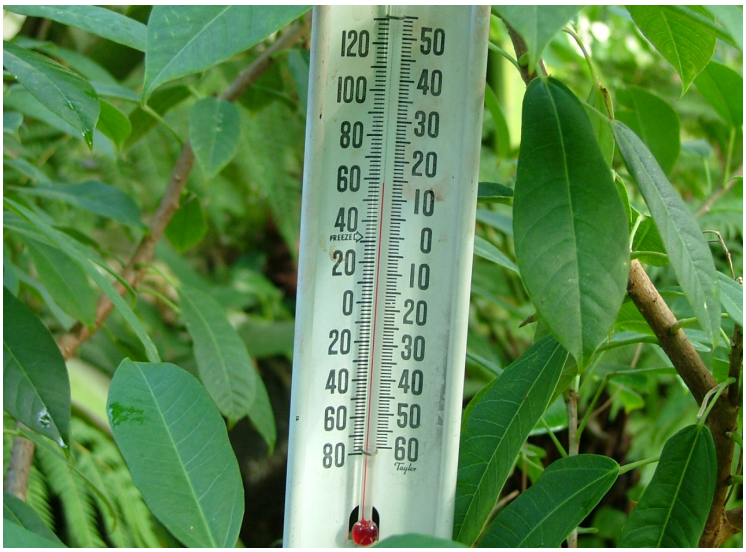
			Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
White alone	16,033	14,845	53.1%	38.4%	-7.4%	-1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	9,989	11,255	40.2%	38.6%	12.7%	10.8%
American Indian alone	616	468	1.7%	0.4%	-24.0%	-11.0%
Black or African American alone	197	195	0.7%	5.6%	-1.0%	-0.3%
Asian alone	629	685	2.4%	13.7%	8.9%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	9	103	0.4%	0.4%	1044.4%	5.7%
Other/Multiple	427	425	1.5%	3.1%	-0.5%	53.5%

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


Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total Population, 2016
Glenn County
California
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple


Six-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016
Glenn County
California
1200.0%
1000.0%
800.0%
600.0%
400.0%
200.0%
0.0%
-200.0%
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple


Population by Race/ Ethnicity
2010
2016
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple



ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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

The bulk of Glenn County's population is clustered around the towns of Orland and Willows and are generally, more densely concentrated to the east of the Interstate 5 corridor. The amount of harvested acreage in Glenn County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016. Glenn County's harvested acreage was at its lowest in 2008 when it made up 51.1 percent of the county's total land, and was at its highest in 2012 when it made up 57.2 percent percent of the county's total land.

Travel times to work in Glenn County seem to have increased generally between 2010 and 2016, with time ranges of 24 minutes and below decreasing in frequency and time ranges greater than 24 minutes increasing in frequency. The only exception to this trend is a 22 percent decrease in commute times of 60 to 89 minutes. In 2016, the largest proportion of Glenn County residents (31 percent) spent between 5 and 14 minutes commuting to work. A majority of Glenn County residents (77 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, 13 percent carpooled to work, and 5 percent worked from home. The greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those who bicycled to work (223 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was seen for those who worked from home (50 percent). Between 2006 and 2015, the number of workers commuting into Glenn County increased relatively unevenly when compared to the number of jobs in the county and spiked considerably after 2011 when a large influx of commuters occurred. The size of the workforce commuting out has also increased relatively unevenly compared to the size of the employed local workforce, and also increased considerably between 2011 and 2014. The number of workers commuting out of the county has remained 2,000 to 3,000 greater than the number of workers commuting into Glenn County during this ten year period.

In This Section:

Land Area and Population Density

What is it?

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

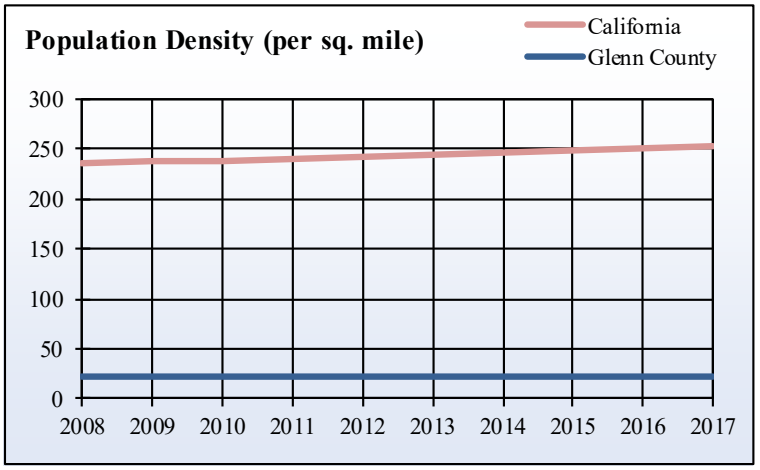
How is it used?

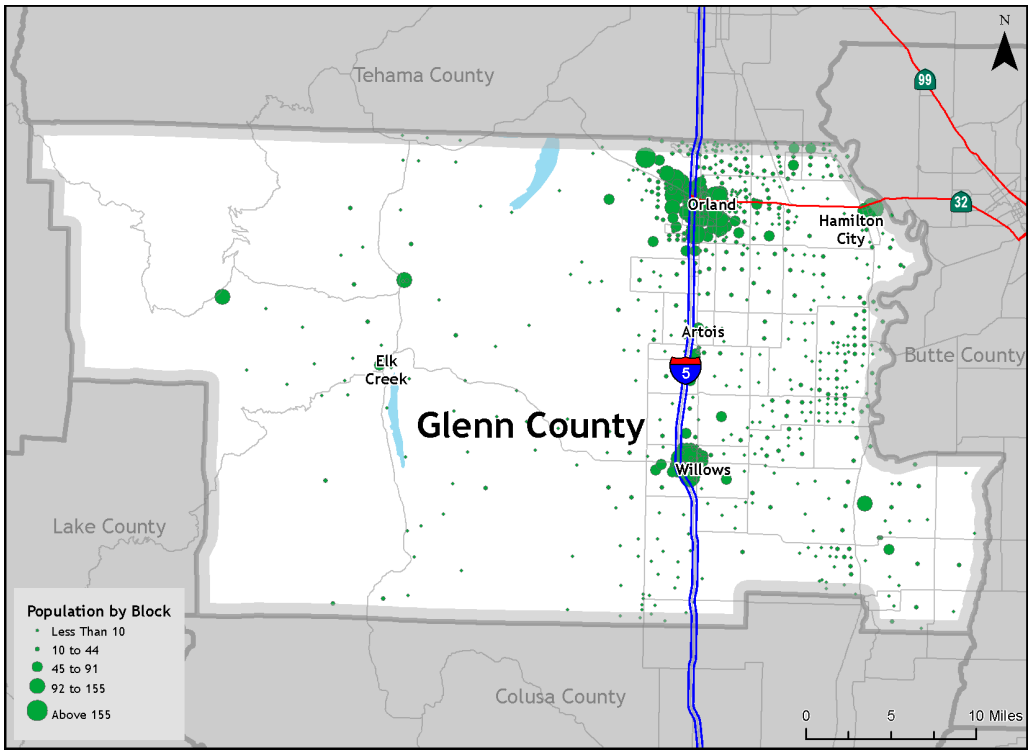
Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas with lower density and are also frequently more energy efficient. Population density data can be useful for businesses seeking to open a new location, as greater density generally implies greater demand for labor. Changes in population density can also help in the interpretation of migration patterns as people move into and out of particular cities and neighborhoods. As can be seen from the map below, the bulk of Glenn County's population is clustered around the towns of Orland and Willows and are generally more densely concentrated to the east of the Interstate 5 corridor.

Land Area and Population Density, Glenn County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	1,315	28,066	21.3	235.3
2009	1,315	28,088	21.4	237.0
2010	1,315	28,120	21.4	238.7
2011	1,315	28,105	21.4	240.0
2012	1,315	28,226	21.5	241.5
2013	1,315	28,349	21.6	243.4
2014	1,315	28,353	21.6	245.8
2015	1,315	28,728	21.8	248.2
2016	1,315	28,639	21.8	251.3
2017	1,315	28,731	21.9	253.4

Source: California Department of Finance





Harvested Acreage

What is it?

This indicator reports agricultural land in production every year. Harvested acreage of agricultural land is reported by the County Agricultural Commissioner 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; therefore, these figures are the most reliable, consistent, and continuous measure available.

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 Glenn County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016. Glenn County's harvested acreage was at its lowest in 2008 when it made up 51.1 percent of the county's total land, and was at its highest in 2012 when it made up 57.2 percent of the county's total land. The vast majority of Glenn County's harvested acreage was used for animal pastures, rice milling, and almond orchards.

Total Harvested Acreage, Glenn County

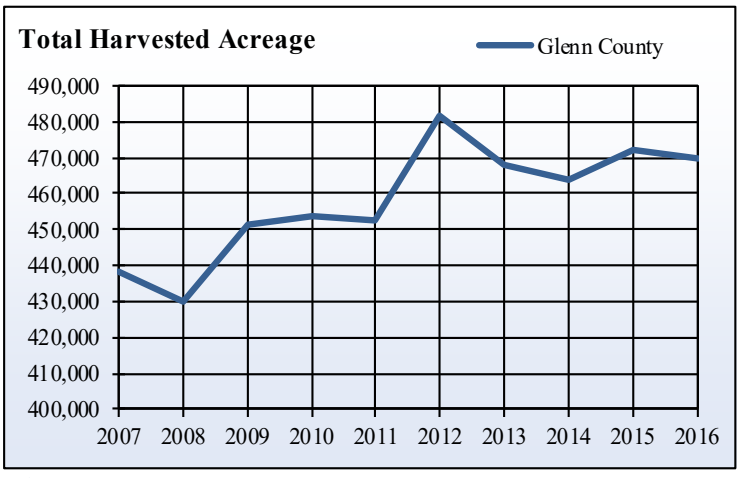
Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2007	438,508	52.1%
2008	429,691	51.1%
2009	451,630	53.7%
2010	453,605	53.9%
2011	452,787	53.8%
2012	481,416	57.2%
2013	468,148	55.6%
2014	463,564	55.1%
2015	472,374	56.1%
2016	469,739	55.8%

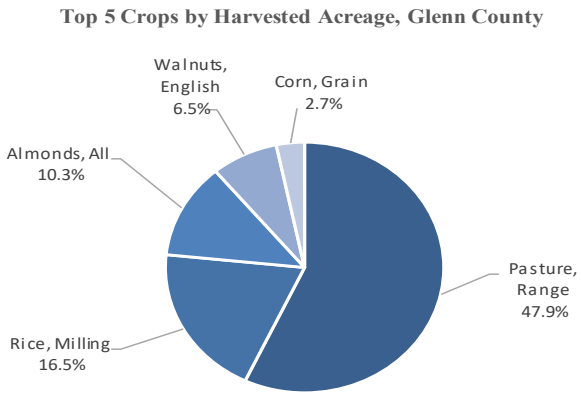
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Top Crops Harvested Acreage, Glenn County

Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	225,000	47.9%
Rice, Milling	77,400	16.5%
Almonds, All	48,600	10.3%
Walnuts, English	30,700	6.5%
Corn, Grain	12,900	2.7%
Hay, Alfalfa	11,200	2.4%
Wheat, All	10,100	2.2%
Pasture, Irrigated	9,530	2.0%
Olives	8,380	1.8%
Silage	6,100	1.3%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance





Commute Patterns

What is it?

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

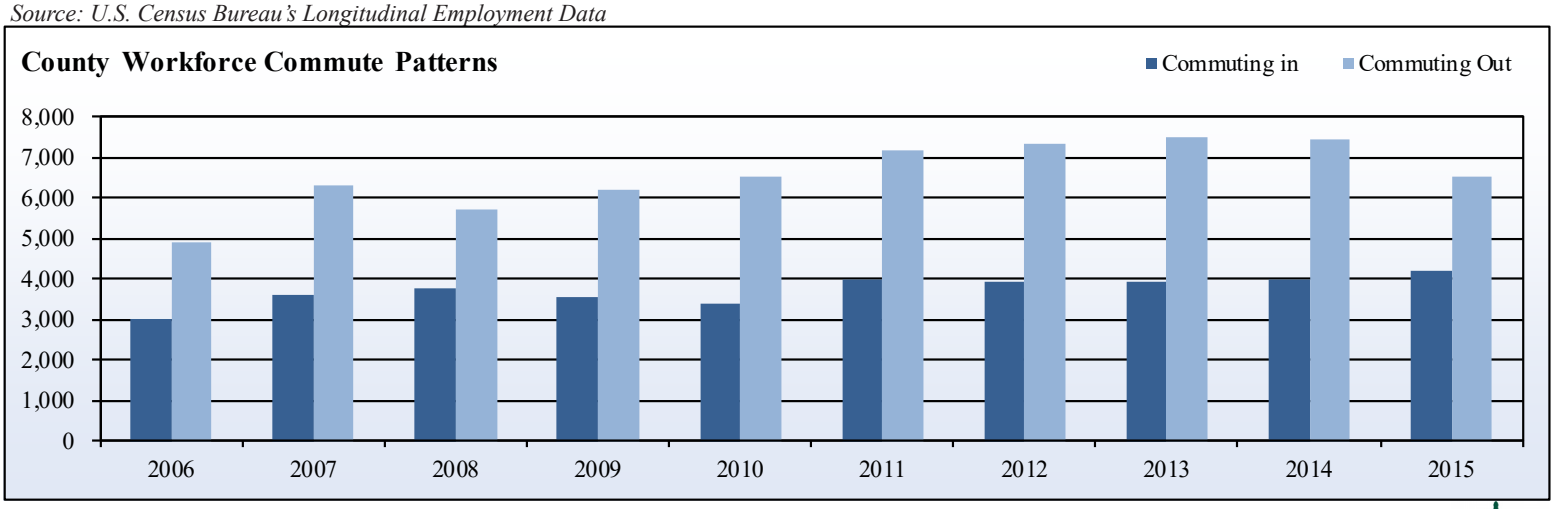
How is it used?

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 workers commuting into Glenn County increased relatively unevenly when compared to the number of jobs in the county and spiked considerably after 2011 when a large influx of commuters occurred. The size of the workforce commuting out has also increased relatively unevenly compared to the size of the employed local workforce, and also increased considerably between 2011 and 2014. The number of workers commuting out of the county has remained 2,000 to 3,000 greater than the number of workers commuting into Glenn County during this ten-year period.

Place of Work Patterns, Glenn 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	7,834	9,726	4,843	2,991	38.2%	4,883	50.2%
2007	8,185	10,913	4,614	3,571	43.6%	6,299	57.7%
2008	8,384	10,330	4,638	3,746	44.7%	5,692	55.1%
2009	8,310	10,971	4,763	3,547	42.7%	6,208	56.6%
2010	8,143	11,283	4,763	3,380	41.5%	6,520	57.8%
2011	8,072	11,298	4,119	3,953	49.0%	7,179	63.5%
2012	7,940	11,360	4,022	3,918	49.3%	7,338	64.6%
2013	8,008	11,557	4,070	3,938	49.2%	7,487	64.8%
2014	8,370	11,779	4,368	4,002	47.8%	7,411	62.9%
2015	8,785	11,082	4,583	4,202	47.8%	6,499	58.6%

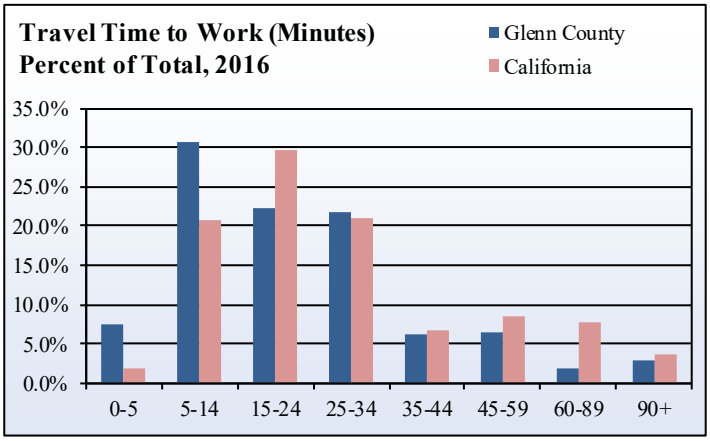
Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment Data

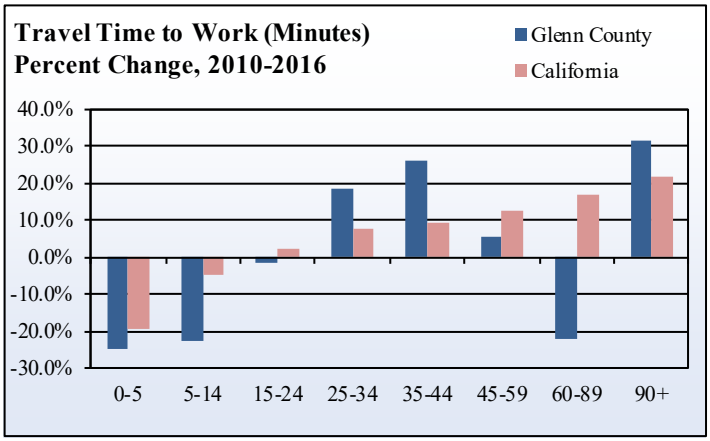


Travel Time to Work

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 in Glenn County seem to have increased generally between 2010 and 2016, with time ranges of 24 minutes and below decreasing in frequency and time ranges greater than 24 minutes increasing in frequency. The only exception to this trend is a 22 percent decrease in commute times of 60 to 89 minutes. In 2016, the largest proportion of Glenn County residents (31 percent) spent between 5 and 14 minutes commuting to work.

Travel Time to Work, Glenn 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	983	737	7.6%	1.9%	-25.0%	-19.5%
5 to 14 minutes	3,847	2,975	30.8%	20.8%	-22.7%	-5.1%
15 to 24 minutes	2,194	2,159	22.4%	29.7%	-1.6%	2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	1,785	2,114	21.9%	20.9%	18.4%	7.5%
35 to 44 minutes	470	591	6.1%	6.8%	25.7%	9.5%
45 to 59 minutes	590	622	6.4%	8.5%	5.4%	12.6%
60 to 89 minutes	231	180	1.9%	7.8%	-22.1%	16.8%
90 or more minutes	214	281	2.9%	3.6%	31.3%	21.7%
Total not working at home	10,314	9,659	100.0%	100.0%	-6.4%	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.

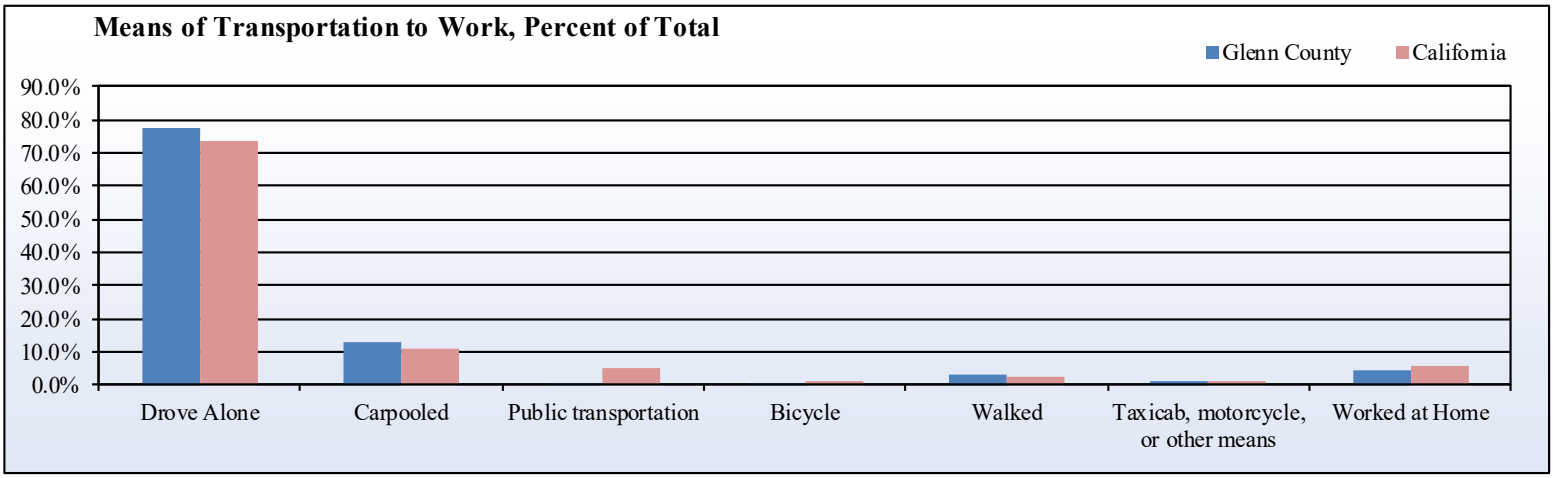
How is it used?

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 Glenn County residents (77 percent) drove alone to work in 2016, 13 percent carpooled to work, and 5 percent worked from home. The proportions of those who either drove alone or carpooled are slightly higher than those for the rest of the state of California in 2016. Between 2010 and 2016, the greatest proportional increase in frequency was seen for those who bicycled to work (223 percent), while the greatest proportional decrease was seen for those who worked from home (50 percent).

Means of Transportation to Work, Glenn County

Means of Transportation	Glenn County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	8,386	7,843	77.4%	73.5%	-6.5%	6.4%
Carpooled	1,401	1,276	12.6%	10.6%	-8.9%	-5.9%
Public transportation	49	35	0.3%	5.2%	-28.6%	7.2%
Bicycle	22	71	0.7%	1.1%	222.7%	24.9%
Walked	383	339	3.3%	2.7%	-11.5%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	73	95	0.9%	1.4%	30.1%	14.0%
Worked at Home	957	479	4.7%	5.4%	-49.9%	16.0%
Total	11,271	10,138	100.0%	100.0%	-10.1%	5.7%

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



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

The size of Glenn County's labor force fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately grew by roughly 9 percent by 2016. Employment in Glenn County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately grew by 2016. Overall, the number of employed individuals in Glenn County increased by over 10 percent by 2016. Conversely, unemployment in Glenn County increased gradually between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in Glenn County increased by only 30 individuals by 2016, resulting in an overall reduction in unemployment rates. Glenn County experienced only small seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in September through November, and at their lowest levels in January, February and July. Average unemployment was highest in January at 13.7 percent, and at a low of 9.8 percent in October.

Total personal income in Glenn County grew steadily between 2007-2016 with the exception of 2014 when it experienced a slight decline. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Glenn County increased by two hundred million dollars. The primary components of personal income in Glenn County are work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and medical benefits. A significantly larger portion of Glenn County's personal income derived from medical benefits when compared to the statewide average. Per capita income in Glenn County followed similar trends to the county's total personal income. Glenn County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly $10,000-$15,000 lower than the statewide average. Aside from a temporary dip in 2010 and 2011, median household income in Glenn County increased by nearly 20 percent between 2007 and 2016. Poverty rates in Glenn County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, though Glenn County's poverty rates consistently remained higher than the statewide average.

In 2016, Glenn County's farming, forestry/fishing and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Glenn County's information, real estate and finance/insurance sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. In 2016, nearly 50 percent of Glenn County's reported earnings derived from either the government or farming sectors. The percentage of Glenn County's total earnings derived from the farming sector was nearly 26 times larger than the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information and professional/scientific/technical services sectors were exceedingly lower than the statewide average.

In This Section:

Labor Force

What is it?

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

How is it used?

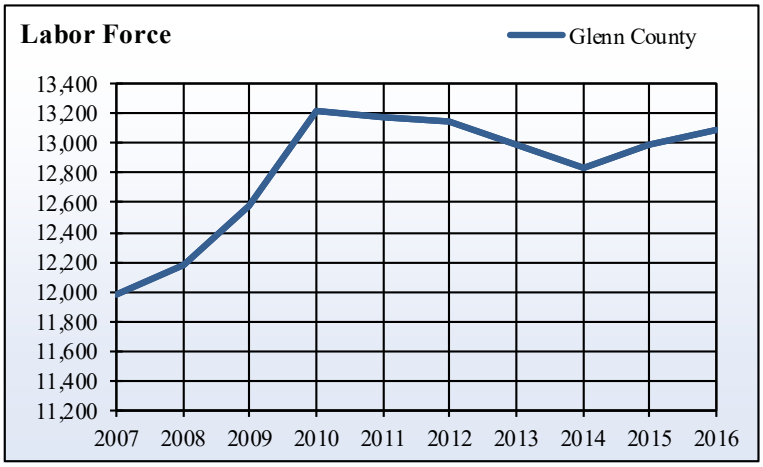
Labor force size is a useful indicator of the overall employment potential for a county. However, because labor force is an aggregate measure of both employment and unemployment, it is often necessary to interpret increases or declines in labor force size alongside these constitutive measures. Because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

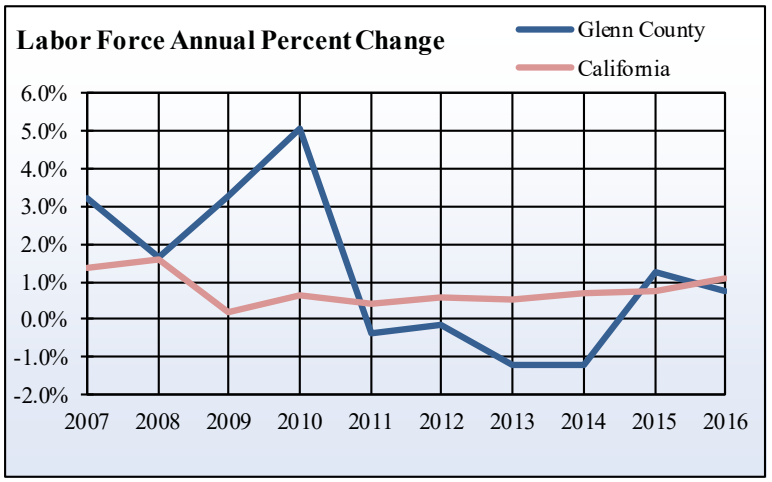
The size of Glenn County's labor force fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately grew by roughly 9 percent by 2016. Glenn County's labor force was at its largest in 2010, and smallest in 2007.

Total Labor Force, Glenn County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	11,980	17,893,100	3.2%	1.4%
2008	12,180	18,178,100	1.7%	1.6%
2009	12,580	18,215,100	3.3%	0.2%
2010	13,220	18,336,300	5.1%	0.7%
2011	13,170	18,415,100	-0.4%	0.4%
2012	13,150	18,523,800	-0.2%	0.6%
2013	12,990	18,624,300	-1.2%	0.5%
2014	12,830	18,755,000	-1.2%	0.7%
2015	12,990	18,893,200	1.2%	0.7%
2016	13,090	19,102,700	0.8%	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?

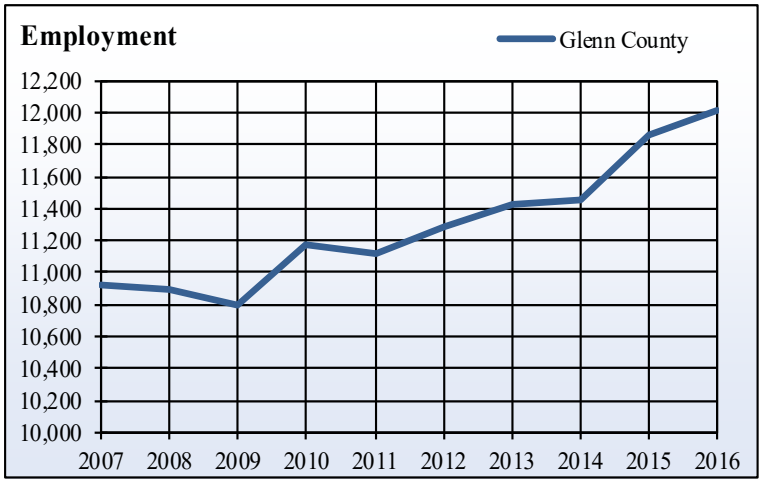
Employment is a primary indicator of the economic situation for workers in a county. Increasing employment means more potential jobs for workers, and workers also generally have an easier time finding work in counties with higher employment totals. This is a primary indicator of the health of the economy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

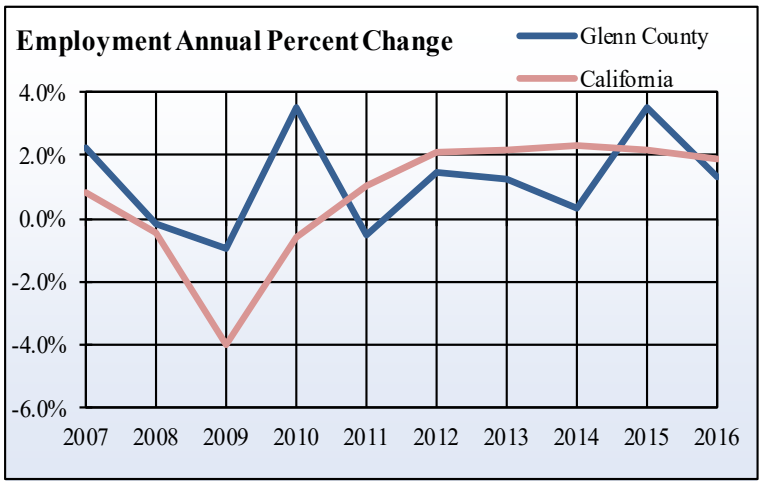
Employment in Glenn County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately grew by 2016. Employment in Glenn County was at its highest in 2016 and lowest in 2009. Overall, the number of employed individuals in Glenn County increased by over 10 percent by 2016.

Total Employment, Glenn County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	10,920	16,931,600	2.2%	0.8%
2008	10,900	16,854,500	-0.2%	-0.5%
2009	10,800	16,182,600	-0.9%	-4.0%
2010	11,180	16,091,900	3.5%	-0.6%
2011	11,120	16,258,100	-0.5%	1.0%
2012	11,280	16,602,700	1.4%	2.1%
2013	11,420	16,958,700	1.2%	2.1%
2014	11,460	17,348,600	0.4%	2.3%
2015	11,860	17,723,300	3.5%	2.2%
2016	12,020	18,065,000	1.3%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division





Unemployment

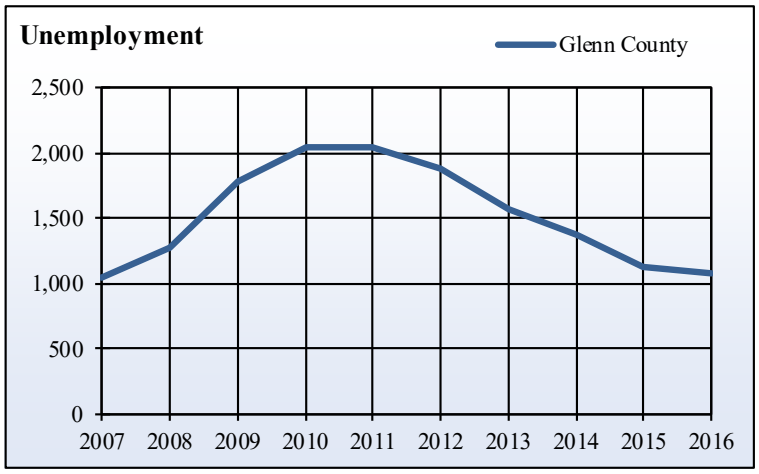
What is it?

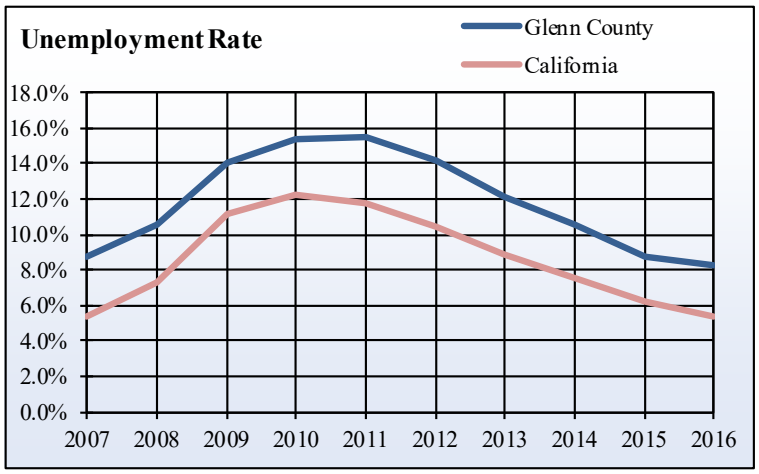
Unemployment data are counts of the estimated number of people who are actively seeking work, are not working at least one hour per week for pay, and who are not self-employed. The data are reported by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) from data collected by the U.S. Current Population 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. Unemployment figures therefore represent an inexact estimation of the total unemployed population.

How is it used?

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

Unemployment in Glenn County increased gradually between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in Glenn County increased by only 30 individuals by 2016, resulting in an overall reduction in unemployment rates.





Total Unemployment, Glenn County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	1,050	8.8%	5.4%	12.9%	11.2%
2008	1,280	10.5%	7.3%	21.9%	37.7%
2009	1,780	14.1%	11.2%	39.1%	53.6%
2010	2,040	15.4%	12.2%	14.6%	10.4%
2011	2,040	15.5%	11.7%	0.0%	-3.9%
2012	1,870	14.2%	10.4%	-8.3%	-10.9%
2013	1,570	12.1%	8.9%	-16.0%	-13.3%
2014	1,370	10.6%	7.5%	-12.7%	-15.6%
2015	1,130	8.7%	6.2%	-17.5%	-16.8%
2016	1,080	8.2%	5.4%	-4.4%	-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.

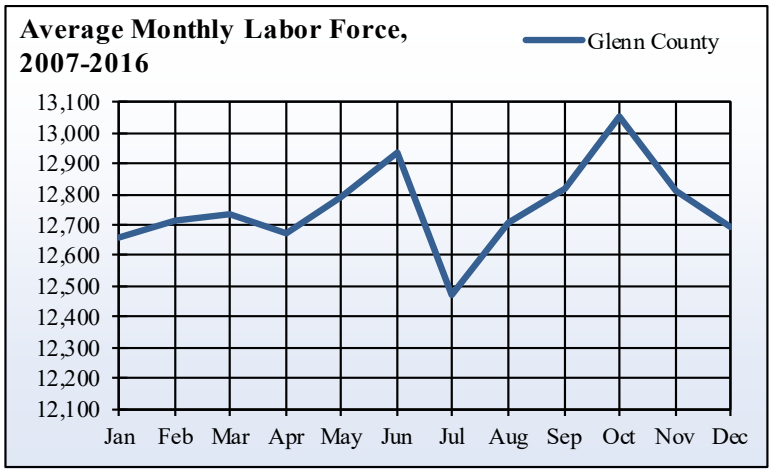
How is it used?

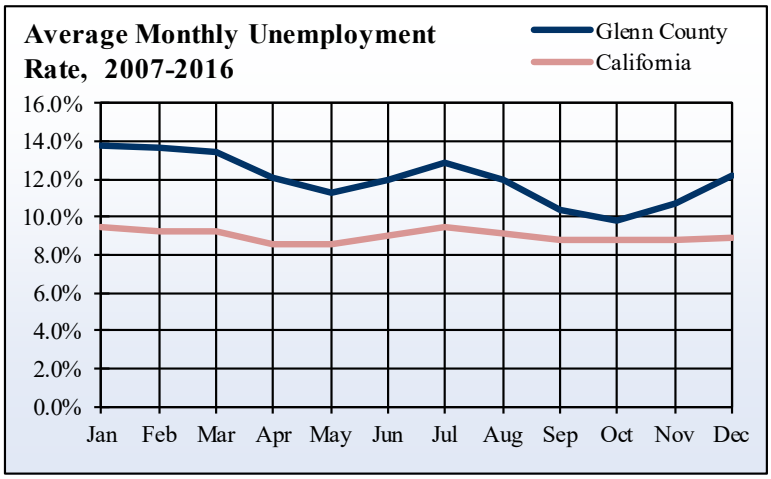
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment and can be used by area business associations and chambers of commerce to coordinate local events and business marketing campaigns. Areas that are economically dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation 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. Between 2007 and 2016, Glenn County experienced only small seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in September through November, and at their lowest levels in January, February and July. Average unemployment was highest in January at 13.7 percent, and at a low of 9.8 percent in October.

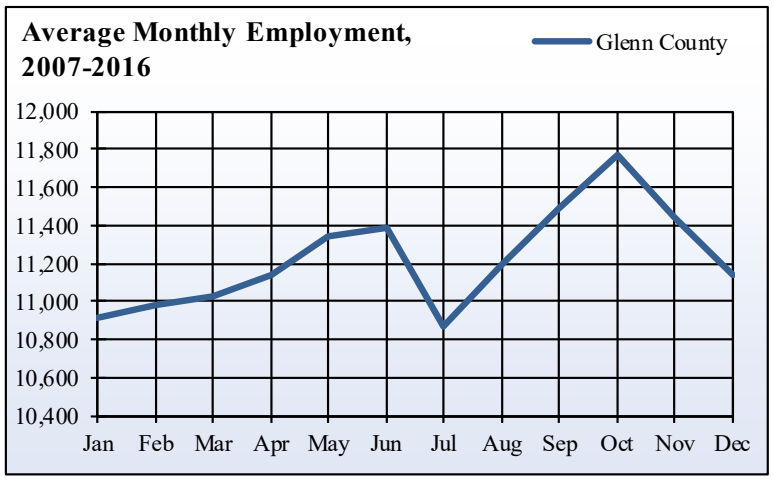
Average Monthly Labor Statistics, Glenn County, 2007-2016

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	12,659	10,917	1,738	13.7%
Feb	12,711	10,978	1,733	13.6%
Mar	12,737	11,024	1,713	13.5%
April	12,675	11,143	1,533	12.1%
May	12,792	11,344	1,448	11.3%
Jun	12,934	11,389	1,546	12.0%
Jul	12,472	10,873	1,602	12.9%
Aug	12,708	11,193	1,515	11.9%
Sep	12,816	11,494	1,324	10.3%
Oct	13,051	11,769	1,283	9.8%
Nov	12,813	11,445	1,369	10.7%
Dec	12,695	11,143	1,552	12.2%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division







Jobs by Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

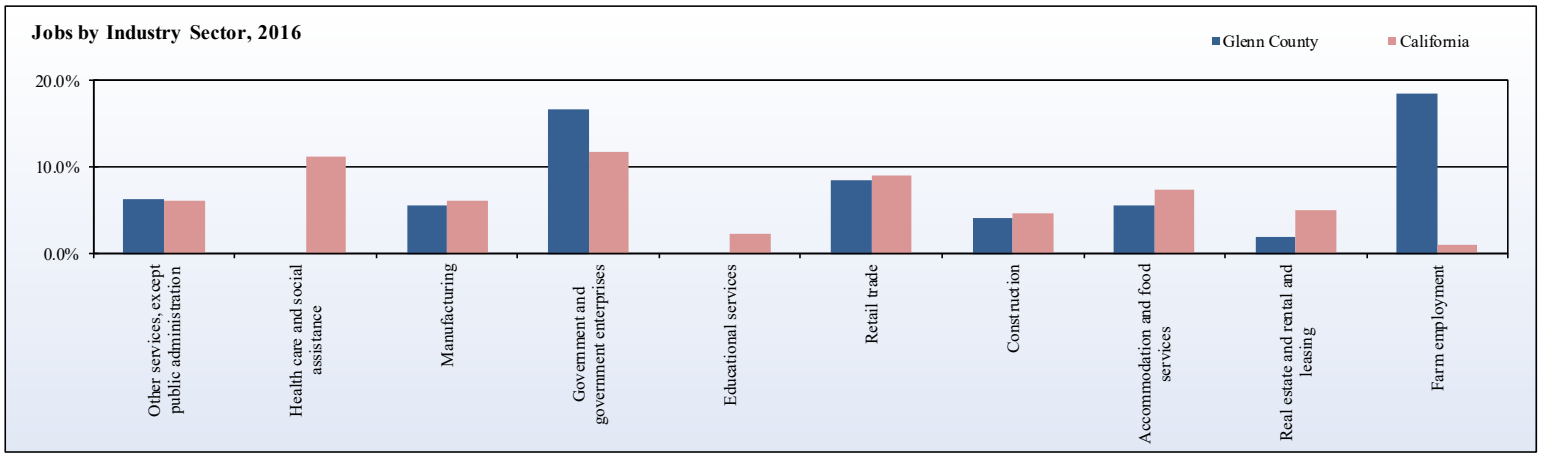
Jobs by industry is a useful measure of the economic diversity and potential resilience of the local economy, and is thus of great utility to local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations. A county with a large proportion of its jobs concentrated in a few industry sectors may be more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

In 2016, Glenn County's farming, forestry/fishing and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Glenn County's information, real estate and finance/insurance sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. The largest-employing sectors in Glenn County in 2016 were farming, government and government enterprises, and retail trade.

Jobs by Industry, Glenn County, 2016

Industry	Glenn County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	2,391	18.6%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	858	6.7%	1.1%
Mining	60	0.5%	0.3%
Utilities	71	0.6%	0.3%
Construction	534	4.1%	4.7%
Manufacturing	726	5.6%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	452	3.5%	3.8%
Retail trade	1,093	8.5%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	657	5.1%	3.8%
Information	14	0.1%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	230	1.8%	4.4%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	259	2.0%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	314	2.4%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	383	3.0%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	151	1.2%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	712	5.5%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	815	6.3%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	2,145	16.7%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	1,005	7.8%	n/a
Total Jobs	12,870	100.0%	100.0%

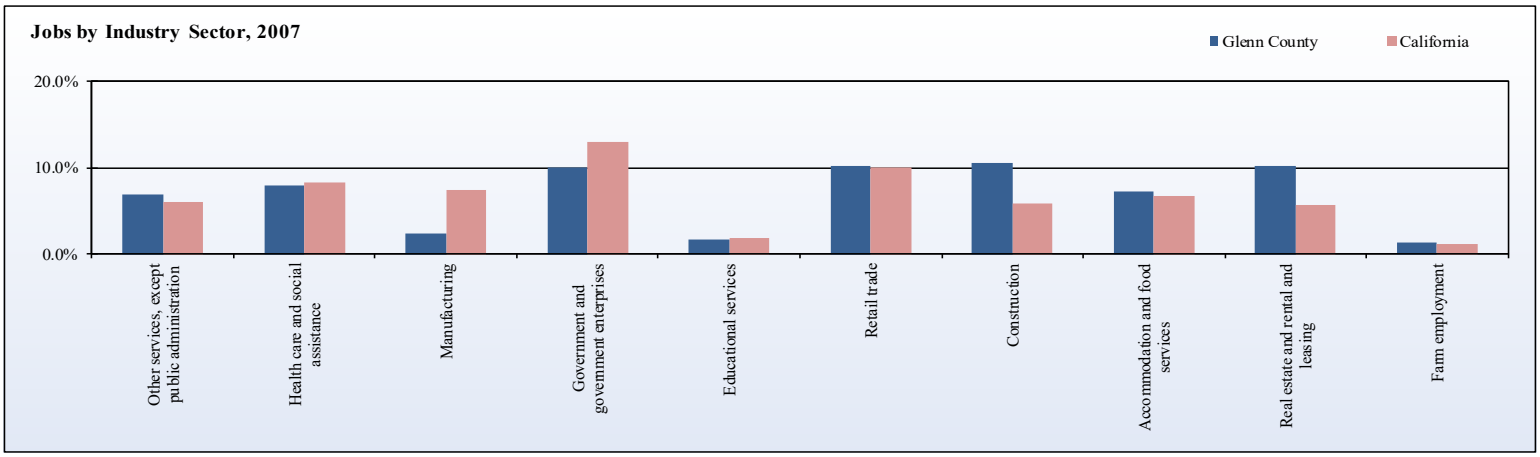
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Jobs by Industry, Glenn County, 2007

Industry	Glenn County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	1,970	16.3%	1.1%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	786	6.5%	1.0%
Mining	22	n/a	0.2%
Utilities	86	0.7%	0.3%
Construction	650	5.4%	5.9%
Manufacturing	659	5.5%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	467	3.9%	3.8%
Retail trade	1,014	8.4%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	490	4.1%	2.9%
Information	(D)	0.0%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	221	1.8%	4.6%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	384	3.2%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	303	2.5%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	285	2.4%	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	127	1.1%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	706	5.9%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	810	6.7%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	2,266	18.8%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	814	6.7%	n/a
Total Jobs	12,060	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Total Personal Income

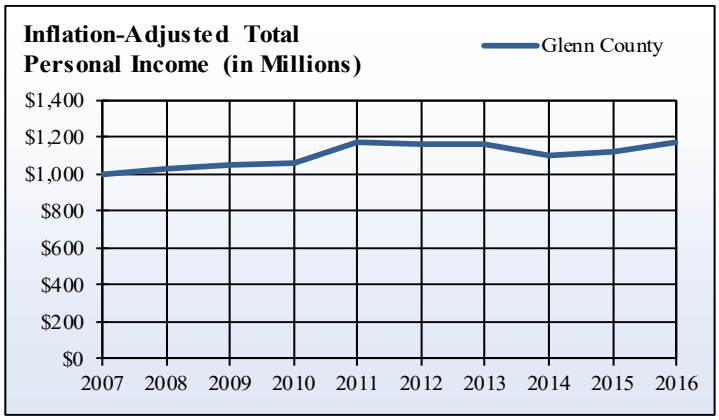
What is it?

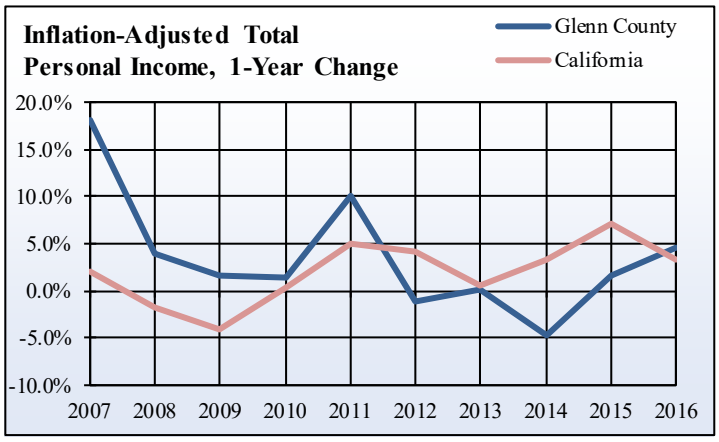
Total personal income data are provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. The indicator represents the sum of all income collected by individuals over the course of each year, including but not limited to earned income, government payments, and returns on investment. The 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 Glenn County grew steadily between 2007-2016, with the exception of 2014 when it experienced a slight decline. Total personal income in Glenn County saw its most significant growth in 2007 and 2011. Overall, once adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Glenn County increased by roughly two hundred million dollars between 2007 and 2016.





Total Personal Income, Glenn County

Year	Glenn 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	$834	18.1%	$995	18.1%	2.1%
2008	$904	8.3%	$1,034	3.9%	-1.8%
2009	$918	1.6%	$1,050	1.6%	-4.1%
2010	$955	4.0%	$1,064	1.3%	0.4%
2011	$1,069	11.9%	$1,172	10.1%	5.1%
2012	$1,088	1.7%	$1,158	-1.2%	4.1%
2013	$1,107	1.7%	$1,160	0.2%	0.5%
2014	$1,070	-3.3%	$1,104	-4.8%	3.2%
2015	$1,103	3.1%	$1,123	1.7%	7.0%
2016	$1,175	6.5%	$1,175	4.6%	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?

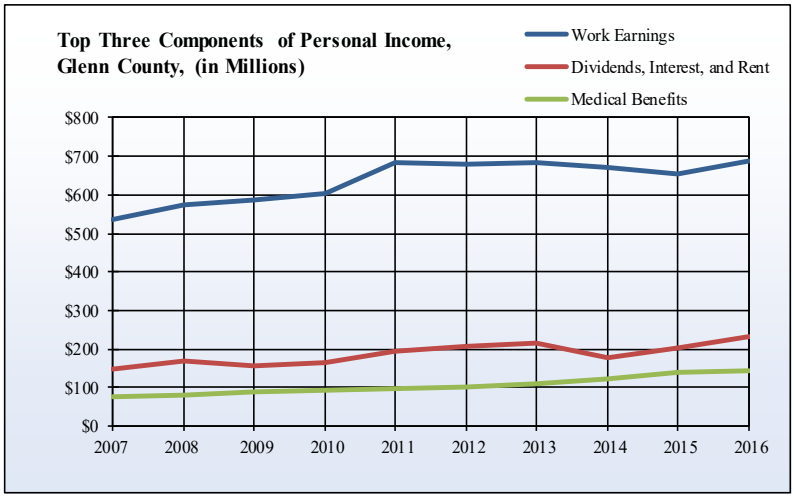
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income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

The primary components of personal income in Glenn County are work earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and medical benefits. A significantly larger portion of Glenn County's personal income derived from medical benefits when compared to the statewide average. While California witnessed a massive 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, Glenn County experienced only a 6 percent increase in commuter income.

Components of Total Personal Income, Glenn County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	58.7%	71.6%	2.8%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-5.1%	-7.4%	3.4%	3.3%
Commuter Income	2.5%	-0.1%	6.0%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	19.7%	20.8%	5.5%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	7.2%	4.2%	4.1%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	12.3%	7.5%	9.3%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	2.4%	1.6%	2.5%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.5%	0.2%	-1.0%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	0.5%	0.4%	8.7%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.3%	0.4%	10.8%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.4%	0.3%	314.6%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.3%	0.2%	2.2%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.3%	0.2%	13.0%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	4.1%	4.1%

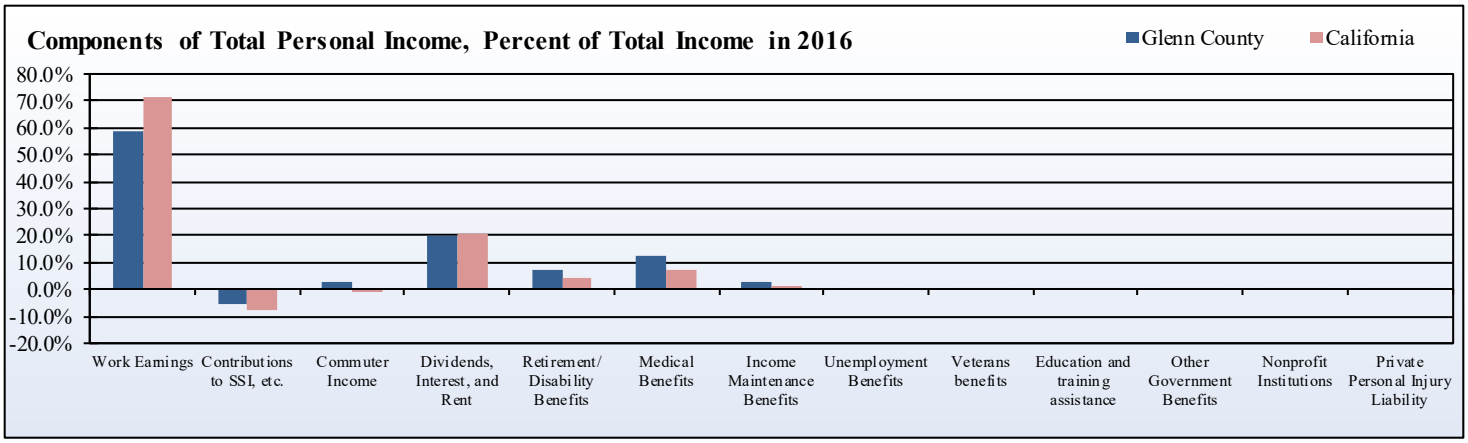
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

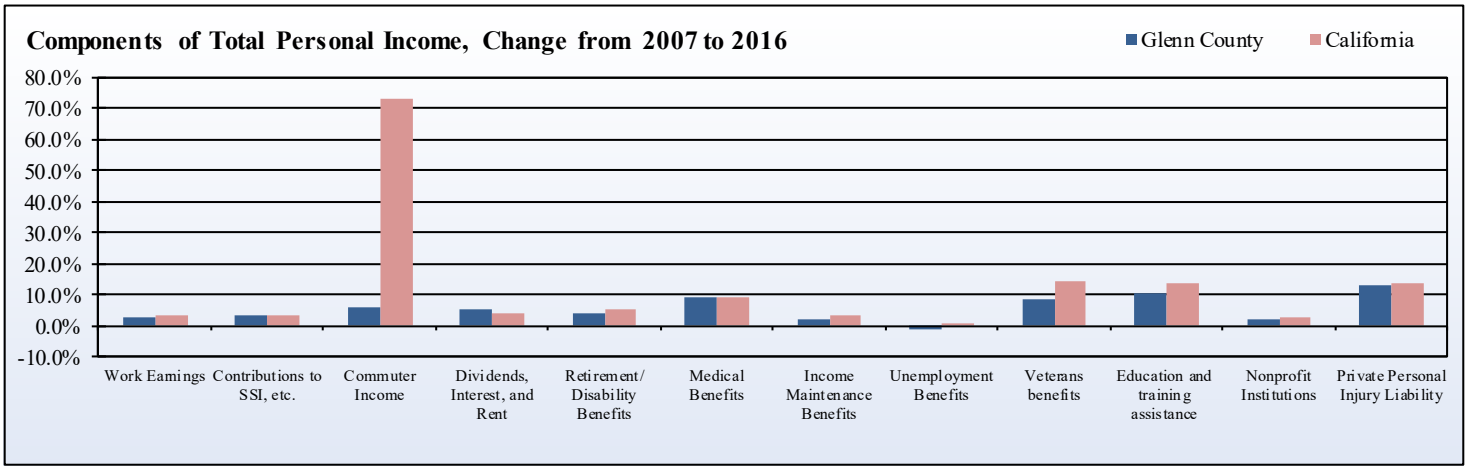


Components of Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars), Glenn County

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	$537.3	$575.9	$585.1	$602.1	$683.9	$680.2	$685.3	$669.1	$655.0	$689.4
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-$44.8	-$46.4	-$47.2	-$47.5	-$45.3	-$45.4	-$52.5	-$53.5	-$57.7	-$60.2
Commuter Income	$18.7	$16.2	$13.6	$12.5	$12.9	$15.2	$19.3	$27.5	$27.0	$29.9
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	$149.7	$168.1	$156.5	$165.6	$193.2	$207.5	$215.2	$179.5	$203.5	$231.5
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	$59.9	$62.5	$67.2	$68.3	$69.6	$73.3	$76.9	$77.2	$82.3	$84.1
Medical Benefits	$74.6	$82.6	$88.3	$94.1	$96.1	$101.7	$111.6	$123.0	$137.6	$144.2
Income Maintenance Benefits	$22.7	$24.5	$27.3	$28.6	$29.5	$29.5	$29.4	$29.2	$29.0	$28.4
Unemployment Benefits	$6.9	$8.1	$14.3	$15.9	$14.2	$11.8	$9.1	$6.4	$5.7	$6.2
Veterans benefits	$3.0	$3.4	$3.7	$4.2	$4.4	$4.6	$5.4	$5.5	$6.3	$5.6
Education and training assistance	$1.8	$1.9	$2.4	$2.8	$3.0	$3.2	$3.2	$3.3	$3.4	$3.7
Other Government Benefits	$0.1	$8.0	$3.4	$7.0	$6.0	$0.9	$0.7	$3.3	$4.3	$4.5
Nonprofit Institutions	$3.0	$2.9	$3.1	$3.4	$3.3	$3.5	$3.5	$3.6	$3.6	$3.6
Private Personal Injury Liability	$1.5	$2.3	$2.4	$2.4	$3.2	$2.4	$2.2	$2.5	$3.0	$3.5
Total Personal Income	$834.4	$909.9	$920.0	$959.5	$1,074.0	$1,088.3	$1,109.1	$1,076.7	$1,103.2	$1,174.5

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 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.

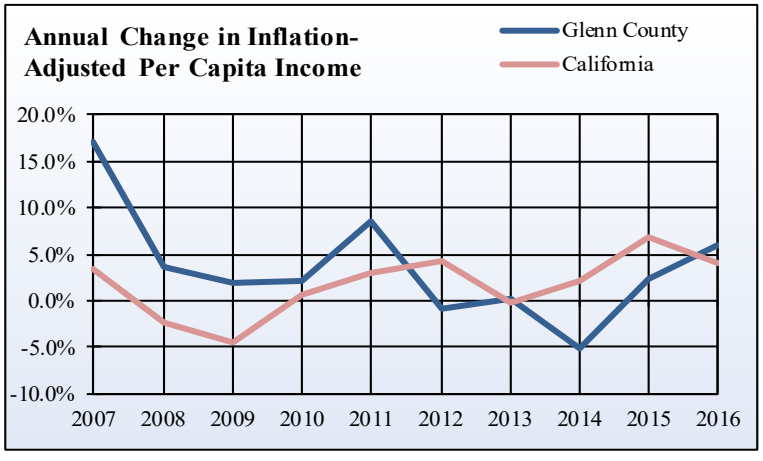
How is it used?

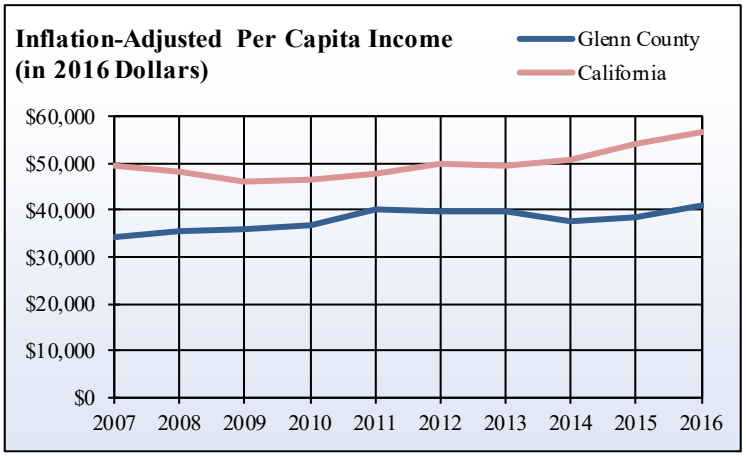
Per capita income is one of the most commonly used indicators of the general economic well-being of a county. Changes in this variable may indicate changes in a county's standard of living or the availability of resources to individuals and families. Per capita income also tends to follow long-term business 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 Glenn County grew steadily between 2007 and 2016, with the exception of 2014 when it experienced a slight decline. Per capita income in Glenn County experienced its most significant growth in 2007 and 2011. Between 2007 and 2016 Glenn County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly $10,000-$15,000 lower than the statewide average.

Per Capita Income, Glenn County

Year	Glenn County Nominal Per Capita Income	Glenn County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Glenn County	California	Glenn County	California
2007	$ 29,936	17.1%	$ 34,212	$ 49,366	17.1%	3.4%
2008	$ 32,205	7.6%	$ 35,437	$ 48,255	3.6%	-2.2%
2009	$ 32,700	1.5%	$ 36,117	$ 46,117	1.9%	-4.4%
2010	$ 33,972	3.9%	$ 36,902	$ 46,395	2.2%	0.6%
2011	$ 38,038	12.0%	$ 40,069	$ 47,775	8.6%	3.0%
2012	$ 38,530	1.3%	$ 39,757	$ 49,819	-0.8%	4.3%
2013	$ 39,187	1.7%	$ 39,853	$ 49,674	0.2%	-0.3%
2014	$ 37,740	-3.7%	$ 37,774	$ 50,790	-5.2%	2.2%
2015	$ 38,601	2.3%	$ 38,664	$ 54,318	2.4%	6.9%
2016	$ 40,969	6.1%	$ 40,969	$ 56,532	6.0%	4.1%

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





Earnings by Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

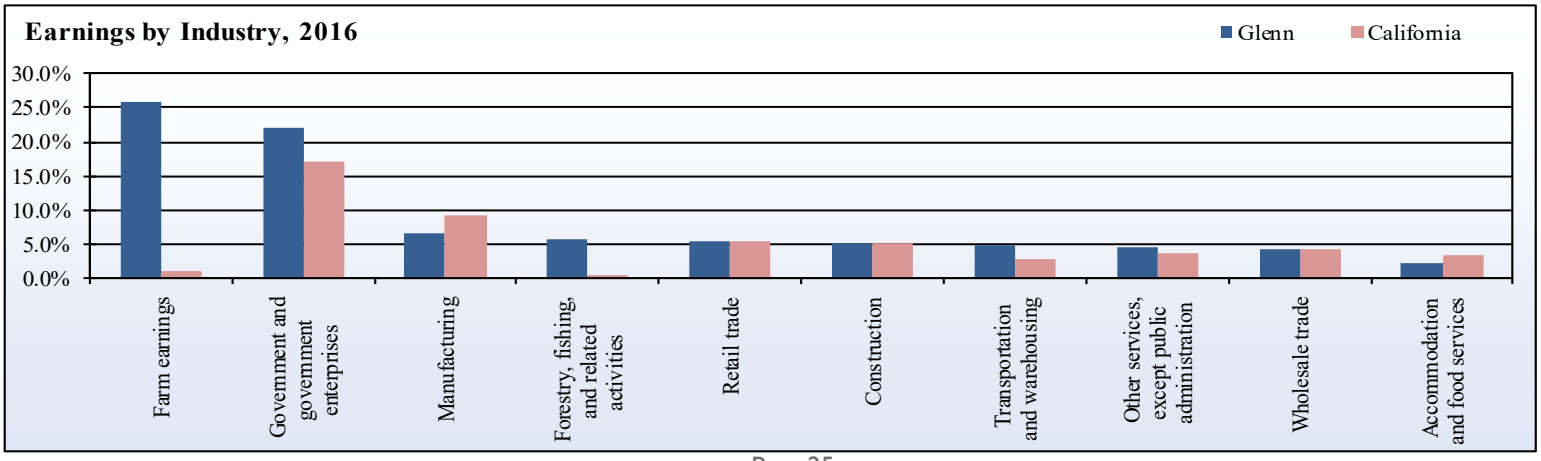
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the earnings by industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how resilient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

In 2016, nearly 50 percent of Glenn County's reported earnings derived from either the government or farming sectors. The percentage of Glenn County's total earnings derived from the farming sector was nearly 25 times larger than the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information and professional/scientific/technical services sectors were exceedingly lower than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that data are unavailable for several industry sectors, including management of companies and enterprises, educational services, and health care, due to sampling and estimation requirements for the underlying survey data.

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

Industry	Glenn County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	$ 178.4	25.9%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	$ 40.2	5.8%	0.6%
Mining	$ 1.5	0.2%	0.3%
Utilities	$ 8.4	1.2%	0.6%
Construction	$ 35.1	5.1%	5.3%
Manufacturing	$ 46.7	6.8%	9.2%
Wholesale trade	$ 29.4	4.3%	4.4%
Retail trade	$ 38.6	5.6%	5.5%
Transportation and warehousing	$ 34.5	5.0%	2.9%
Information	$ 0.2	0.0%	6.5%
Finance and insurance	$ 10.9	1.6%	5.1%
Real Estate, rental, and leasing	$ 6.1	0.9%	3.2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	$ 10.0	1.4%	12.2%
Management of companies and enterprices	(D)	0.0%	2.1%
Administrative and waste services	$ 12.7	1.8%	4.0%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.5%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	0.0%	9.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	$ 3.1	0.5%	1.7%
Accommodation and food services	$ 15.9	2.3%	3.5%
Other services, except public administration	$ 31.7	4.6%	3.6%
Government and government enterprises	$ 151.7	22.0%	17.1%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	$34.2	5.0%	n/a
Total Earnings	$ 689.4	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?

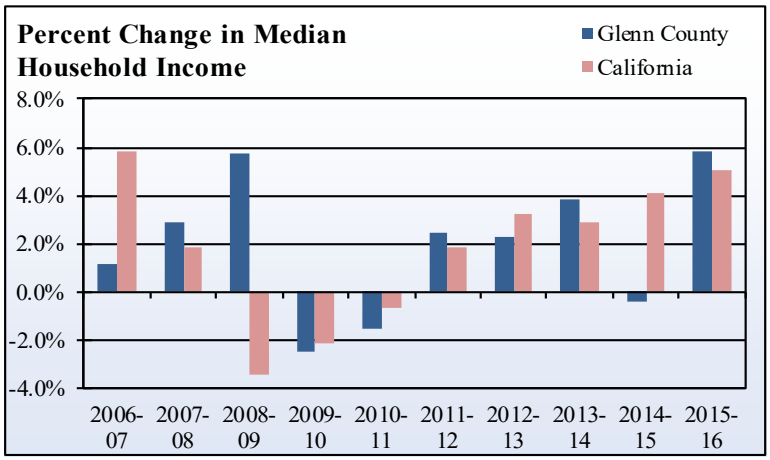
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends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

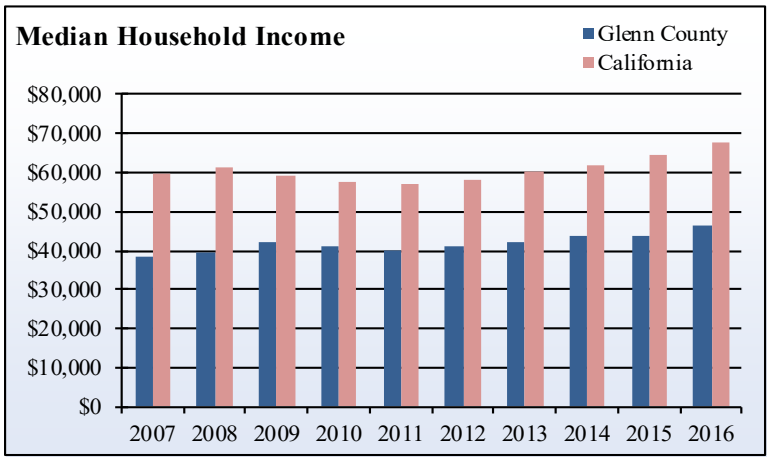
Aside from a temporary dip in 2010 and 2011, median household income in Glenn County increased steadily between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Glenn County increased by nearly 20 percent between 2007 and 2016. Glenn County consistently maintained a median household income roughly $20,000 less than California as a whole.

Median Household Income (Nominal), Glenn County

Year	County	California
2007	$38,521	$59,928
2008	$39,641	$61,017
2009	$41,904	$58,925
2010	$40,859	$57,664
2011	$40,221	$57,275
2012	$41,201	$58,322
2013	$42,129	$60,185
2014	$43,755	$61,927
2015	$43,584	$64,483
2016	$46,141	$67,715

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





Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

How is it used?

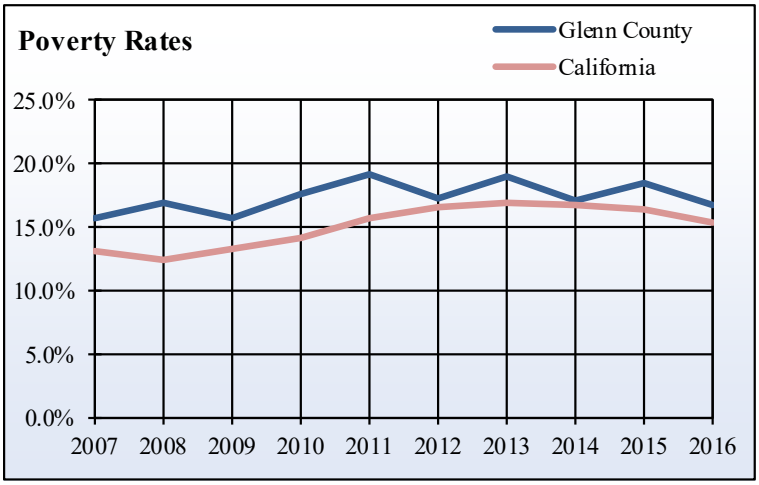
The poverty rate is a very commonly used indicator of the overall economic health and well-being of a region. Despite their wide use, official poverty rates have notable shortcomings. For instance, because the thresholds that define poverty status only vary by family size and composition, and not by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

Poverty rates in Glenn County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016. Glenn County's poverty rate was at its lowest at 15.8 percent in 2007 and 2009, and its highest at 19.2 percent in 2011. Glenn County's poverty rates consistently remained higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

Poverty Rates, Glenn County

Year	County	California
2007	15.8%	12.4%
2008	16.9%	13.3%
2009	15.8%	14.2%
2010	17.6%	15.8%
2011	19.2%	16.6%
2012	17.3%	17.0%
2013	19.1%	16.8%
2014	17.1%	16.4%
2015	18.5%	15.4%
2016	16.7%	14.4%

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



Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

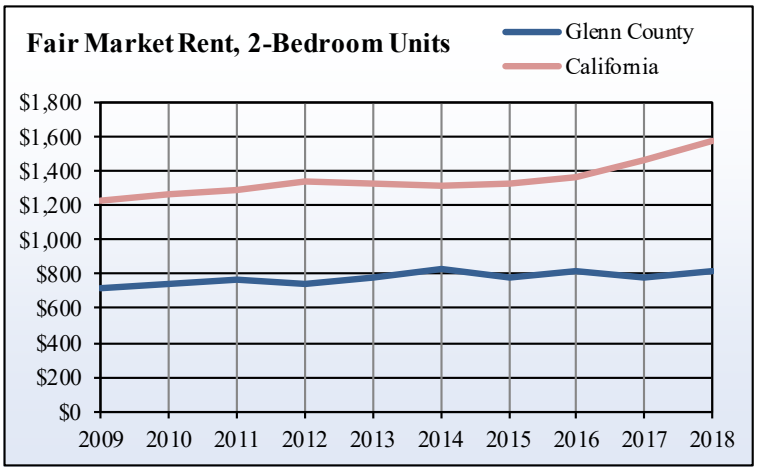
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county. It is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs, and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates 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.

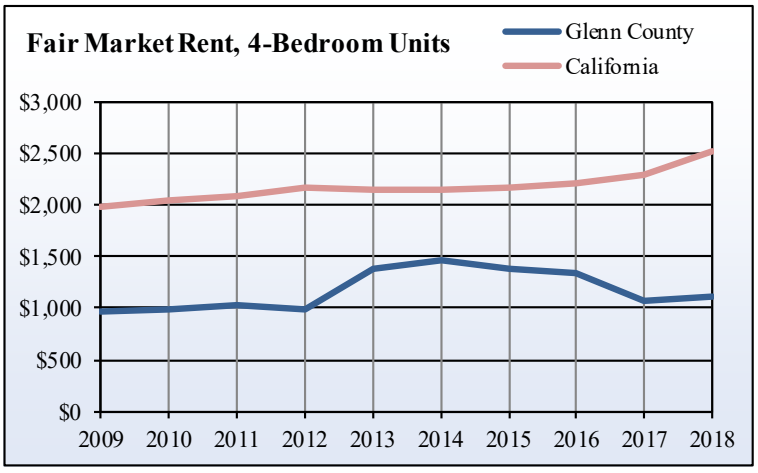
Fair market rent in Glenn County rose slightly between 2009 and 2018. Fair market rent in Glenn County remained consistently 25-50 percent lower than the statewide average.

Fair Market Rent, Glenn County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	$535	$549	$722	$939	$965
2010	$552	$566	$745	$969	$995
2011	$566	$581	$764	$994	$1,021
2012	$548	$562	$739	$961	$987
2013	$570	$574	$776	$1,119	$1,374
2014	$605	$609	$824	$1,189	$1,459
2015	$570	$574	$777	$1,121	$1,376
2016	$611	$615	$823	$1,144	$1,336
2017	$537	$583	$775	$1,049	$1,068
2018	$558	$611	$813	$1,060	$1,107

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.

Glenn County crime rates fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately rose by 2016. Glenn County's crime rates consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates from 2007-2016, though it rose almost to the point of the statewide average in 2013. Glenn 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, Glenn County's leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer, though cancer accounted for a smaller percentage of the county's deaths when compared to the statewide average. Pulmonary disease, heart disease and accidents were the causes of a larger percentage of deaths in Glenn County when compared to the statewide average.

The number of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients in Glenn County declined gradually between 2007 and 2016, while the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Glenn County nearly doubled. Glenn County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrors statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a larger percentage of Glenn County's population when compared to the statewide average.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Glenn 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. A much smaller percentage of Glenn County residents held higher degrees when compared to the statewide average. Glenn County maintained a roughly equivalent percentage of high school dropouts when compared to the rest of California between 2006 and 2016. Overall, dropout rates in Glenn County rose between 2006 and 2016 with a large spike in dropouts during the 2014-2015 school year. The percentage of Glenn County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems fluctuated, experiencing its highest point in 2006-2007 school year and its lowest point in the 2009-2010 school year. The percentage of Glenn County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained significantly less than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016, while SAT scores in Glenn County were consistently one or more deviations above the statewide average. Glenn 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 Glenn County decreased by only 1 percent. English Language Learner (ELL) enrollment in Glenn County fluctuated from 2008 to 2017, while overall ELL enrollment in Glenn County rose by 247 students between 2007 and 2017. Until 2012, the percentage of students enrolled in ELL programs in Glenn County was consistently lower than the statewide average; in 2012, the percentage of students enrolled in ELL programs in Glenn County surpassed the statewide average and remained so through 2017.

In This Section:

Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

This indicator lists the top ten most frequent causes of death for all county residents in 2016, and is derived from vital records data provided by the California Department of Public Health.

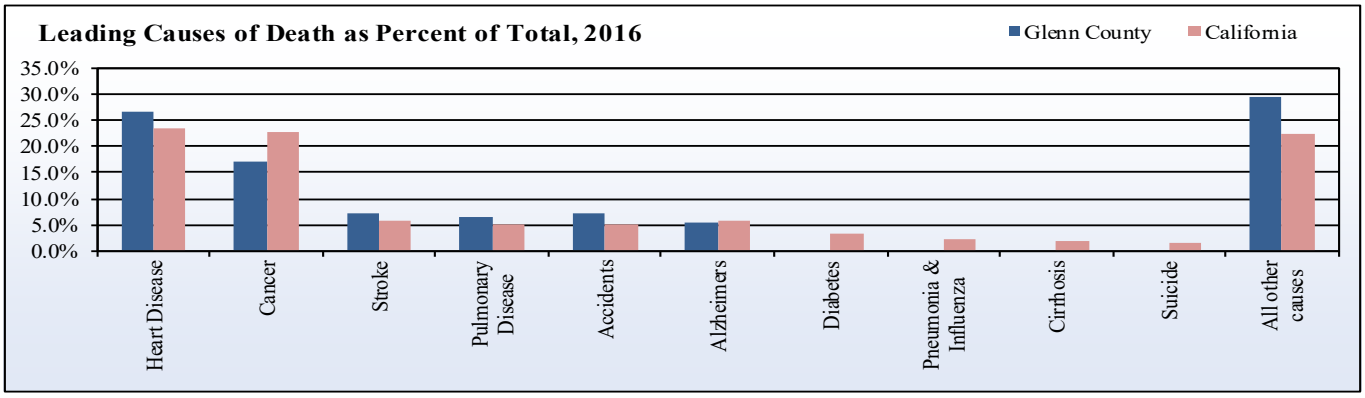
How is it used?

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, Glenn County's leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer, though cancer accounted for a smaller percentage of the county's deaths when compared to the statewide average. Pulmonary disease, heart disease and accidents were the causes of a larger percentage of deaths in Glenn County when compared to the statewide average.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Glenn County	California
Heart Disease	26.5%	23.5%
Cancer	17.1%	22.7%
Stroke	7.4%	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	6.6%	5.2%
Accidents	7.4%	5.0%
Alzheimer's	5.4%	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	29.6%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health
Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential health data



Leading Causes of Death, Glenn County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	221	233	219	217	236	216	245	266	265	257
Heart Disease	60	55	44	47	51	49	56	54	52	68
Cancer	48	51	56	44	53	50	50	66	60	44
Stroke	9	10	10	6	12	10	14	12	14	19
Pulmonary Disease	15	14	16	16	17	18	17	18	16	17
Accidents	21	11	17	20	17	6	22	20	16	19
Alzheimer's	6	10	3	3	10	6	7	11	12	14
Diabetes	11	6	7	8	11	8	12	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pneumonia & Influenza	4	8	9	1	6	6	8	(D)	(D)	(D)
Cirrhosis	2	7	2	3	1	4	4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Suicide	1	3	2	4	2	(D)	3	(D)	10	(D)
All other causes	44	58	53	65	56	59	52	85	85	76

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?

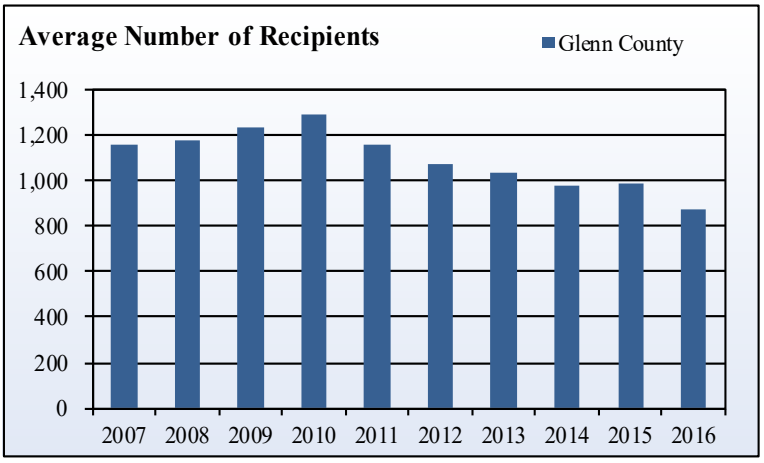
Data on the number of families that qualify for economic assistance through CalWORKs and similar programs can be important supplements to the official poverty rate. This is because families experiencing sufficient economic hardship to qualify for CalWORKs may not necessarily also be below official poverty 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.

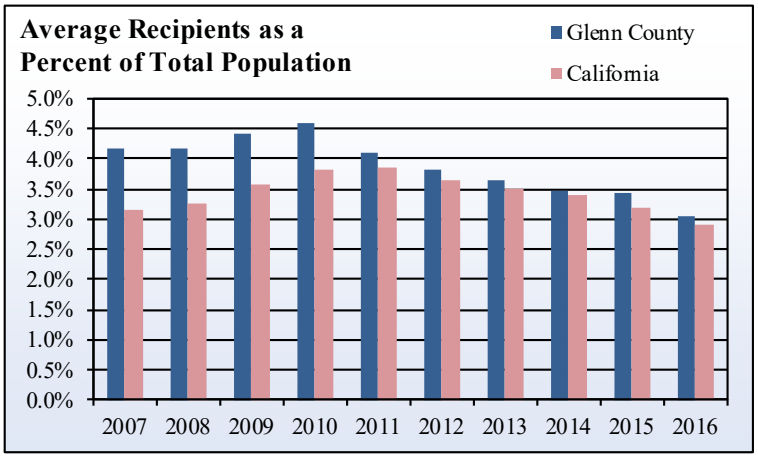
The number of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Glenn County increased between 2007 and 2010 and decreased steadily thereafter. The percent of TANF/CalWORKs recipients in Glenn County remained slightly higher than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Glenn County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	1,162	4.2%	3.1%
2008	1,174	4.2%	3.3%
2009	1,237	4.4%	3.6%
2010	1,287	4.6%	3.8%
2011	1,158	4.1%	3.9%
2012	1,069	3.8%	3.6%
2013	1,033	3.6%	3.5%
2014	980	3.5%	3.4%
2015	983	3.4%	3.2%
2016	878	3.1%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services





RCRC

Medi-Cal Caseload

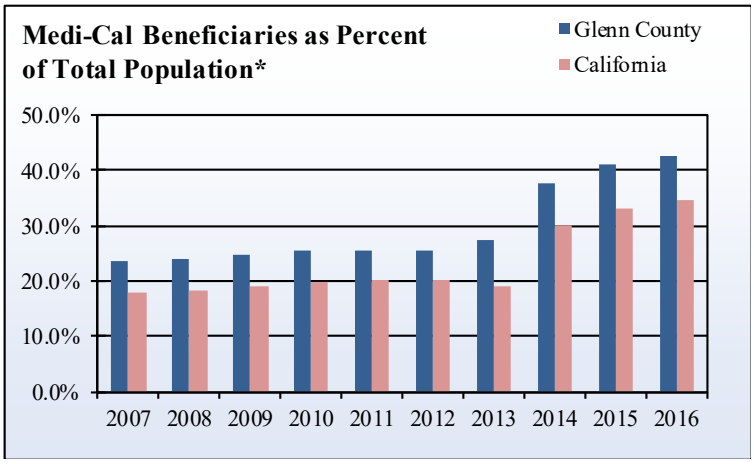
What is it?

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 Glenn County nearly doubled, seeing its greatest increase of over 10 percent in 2014. Glenn County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrors statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a larger percentage of Glenn 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.



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

Medi-Cal Users, Glenn County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Total Population*	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	6,636	23.8%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	6,719	23.9%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	6,914	24.6%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	7,211	25.6%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	7,202	25.6%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	7,157	25.4%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	7,779	27.4%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	10,646	37.5%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	11,768	41.2%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	12,221	42.6%	13,542,960	34.6%

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services
** Total population data do not include incarcerated individuals unless otherwise noted.*

School Free and Reduced Meal Program

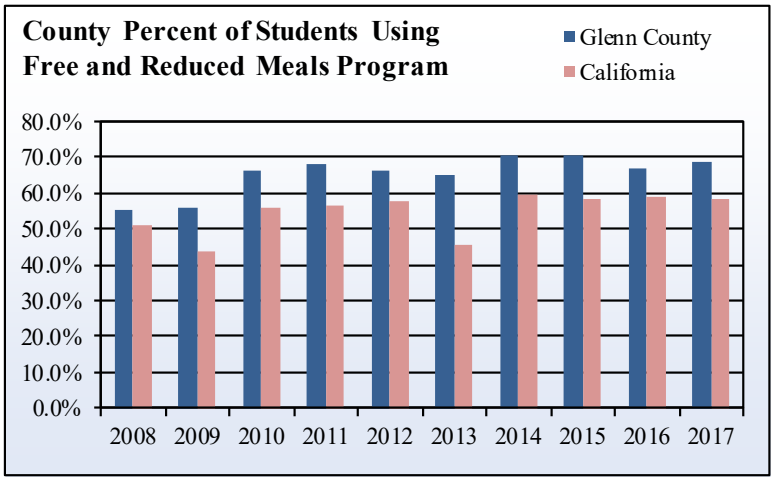
What is it?

This indicator provides data on the number and proportion of K-12 students who are enrolled in a free or reduced school meal program. Families only have to claim a household income level that is below the given threshold to enroll their children in the program, and no evidence or auditing of family income is required. Thus, the indicator is an effective proxy for student poverty but does not necessarily reflect the true economic status of enrolled families. Students enrolled in this program are counted on Fall Census Day, which is the first Wednesday in October for each academic year.

How is it used?

Enrollment data on free and reduced meal programs aid in the estimation of family economic assistance needs in a county. Enrollment totals and proportions can also be used to determine a school's eligibility for receiving funding from official programs and grants intended to alleviate student poverty.

The percentage of Glenn County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs experienced minor fluctuations but increased by over 13 percent between 2008 and 2017. Glenn 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 Glenn County decreased by only 1 percent.



School Free and Reduced Meals, Glenn County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	3,268	5,903	55.4%	51.2%
2009	3,271	5,840	56.0%	44.0%
2010	3,813	5,747	66.3%	55.9%
2011	3,796	5,581	68.0%	56.7%
2012	3,601	5,421	66.4%	57.5%
2013	3,603	5,519	65.3%	45.5%
2014	3,904	5,544	70.4%	59.4%
2015	3,987	5,671	70.3%	58.6%
2016	3,771	5,629	67.0%	58.9%
2017	3,879	5,626	68.9%	58.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Educational Attainment

What is it?

Educational attainment is the highest degree earned or amount of schooling completed for all county residents aged 25 and older. Schooling completed in foreign countries or ungraded school systems are reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American educational system.

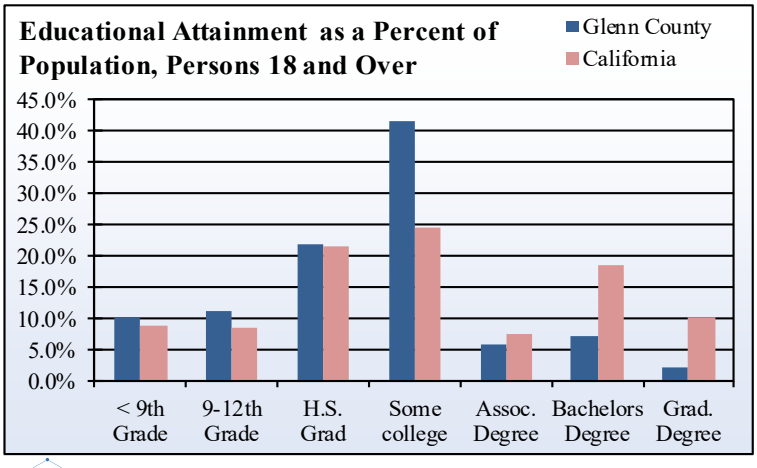
How is it used?

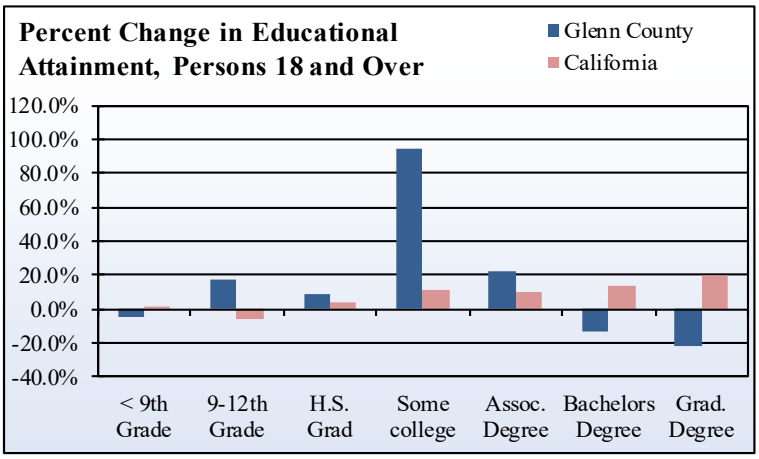
Educational attainment is a good general indicator of the skill level of a county's workforce. County populations that are more educated are generally more likely to be employed and stay out of poverty. In addition, educational attainment data can be useful for businesses that are considering opening 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, Glenn 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. A much smaller percentage of Glenn County residents held higher degrees when compared to the statewide average, but Associate degree holders increased by almost 23 percent since 2010.

Education Attainment, Glenn County

Educational Attainment	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	2,756	2,638	10.2%	8.8%	-4.3%	0.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,445	2,856	11.1%	8.5%	16.8%	-5.7%
High school graduate or equivalent	5,170	5,623	21.8%	21.7%	8.8%	3.4%
Some college, no degree	5,507	10,732	41.6%	24.6%	94.9%	11.5%
Associate's degree	1,229	1,507	5.8%	7.4%	22.6%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	2,116	1,825	7.1%	18.6%	-13.8%	14.2%
Graduate or professional degree	750	589	2.3%	10.4%	-21.5%	19.4%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	19,973	25,770	100.0%	100.0%	29.0%	8.1%

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





High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

How is it used?

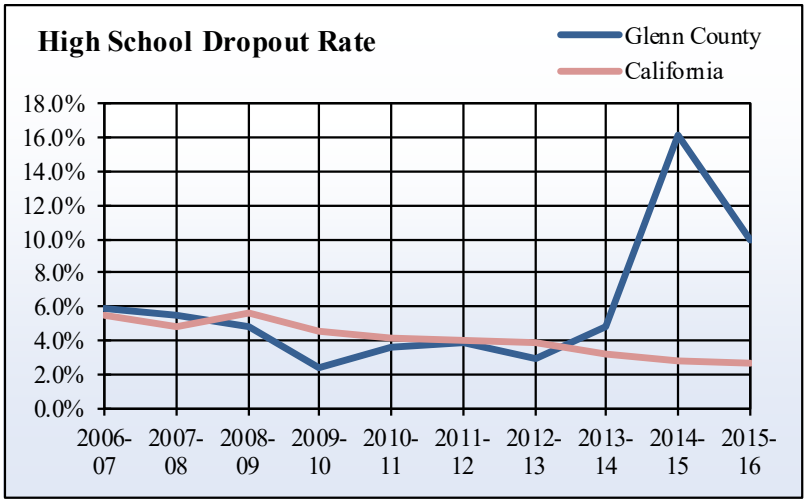
Data on high school dropouts indicate the capacity of county school systems to provide youth with a basic level of education and workforce training. Lower dropout rates are generally correlated with lower poverty rates and higher income levels, since employers frequently require a high school degree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

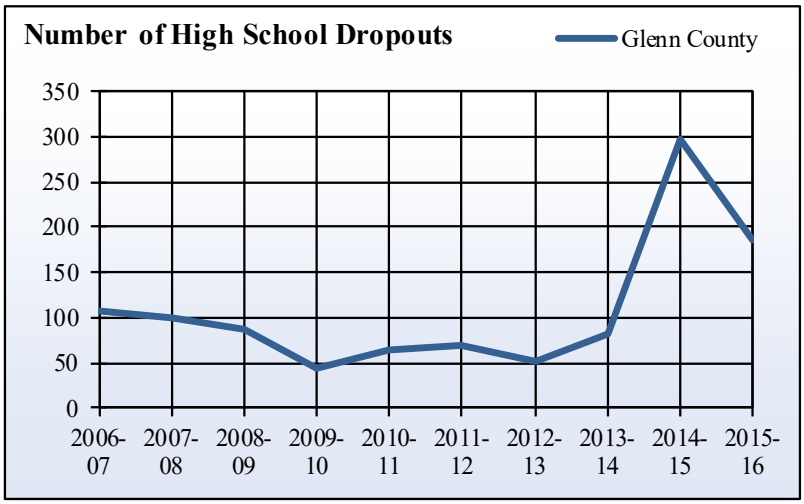
Glenn County's high school dropout rate tracked relatively closely with the statewide rate until the 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 school years, during which dropout rates spiked considerably. Glenn County saw its lowest high school dropout rates of 2.4 percent in the 2009-2010 school year.

High School Dropouts, Glenn County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	108	5.9%	5.5%
2007-08	100	5.4%	4.9%
2008-09	87	4.8%	5.7%
2009-10	43	2.4%	4.6%
2010-11	64	3.6%	4.2%
2011-12	69	3.9%	4.0%
2012-13	52	3.0%	3.9%
2013-14	83	4.8%	3.1%
2014-15	296	16.1%	2.8%
2015-16	185	9.9%	2.6%

Source: California Department of Education





Graduates Eligible For UC and CSU Systems

What is it?

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

How is it used?

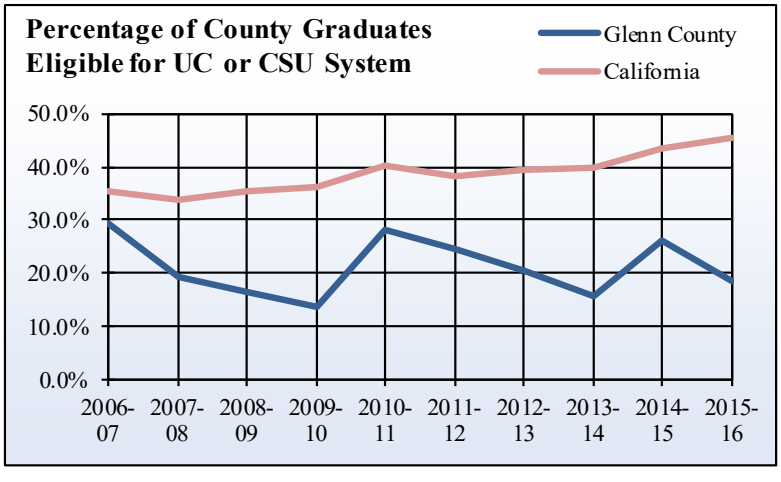
These data are an important indicator of how well a county school system is preparing its students for higher-wage employment, as a college education is generally correlated with higher earnings from employment. Counties with a low proportion of eligible high school graduates may therefore exhibit greater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

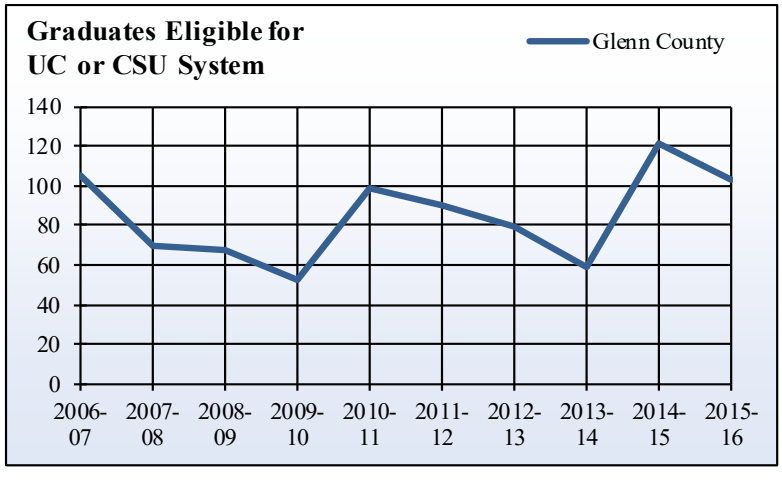
Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of Glenn County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems fluctuated, experiencing its highest point in 2006-2007 school year, and its lowest point in the 2009-2010 school year. The percentage of Glenn County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained less than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016.

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Glenn County

	County Graduates		CA Graduates
Year	Number	Glenn County	California
2006-07	105	29.4%	35.5%
2007-08	70	19.5%	33.9%
2008-09	68	16.5%	35.3%
2009-10	52	13.8%	36.3%
2010-11	99	28.0%	40.3%
2011-12	90	24.5%	38.3%
2012-13	79	20.7%	39.4%
2013-14	59	15.9%	39.1%
2014-15	121	26.1%	43.4%
2015-16	103	18.7%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education





Average SAT Scores

What is it?

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

How is it used?

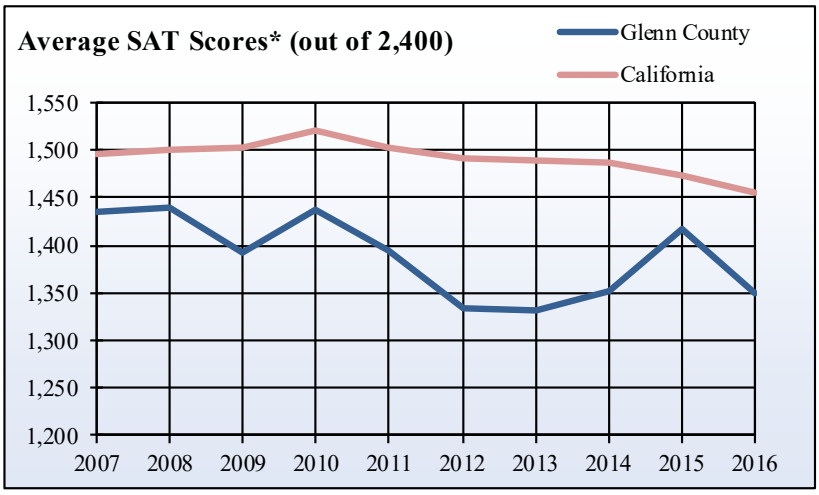
SAT scores are usually treated as an indicator of academic performance and college readiness for children in local schools except where exceptionally low or high percentages of students took the test. Because scores are standardized, test results provide a baseline for comparing student performance across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

The average SAT scores in Glenn County experienced a slight decline between 2006 and 2016. SAT scores in Glenn County were consistently below the statewide average.

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

	Glenn County		California	
Year	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	21.2%	1,435	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	19.4%	1,439	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	21.5%	1,393	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	15.1%	1,437	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	17.7%	1,394	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	21.5%	1,334	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	17.3%	1,331	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	25.9%	1,352	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	20.2%	1,417	42.4%	1,473
2015-16*	19.9%	1,350	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

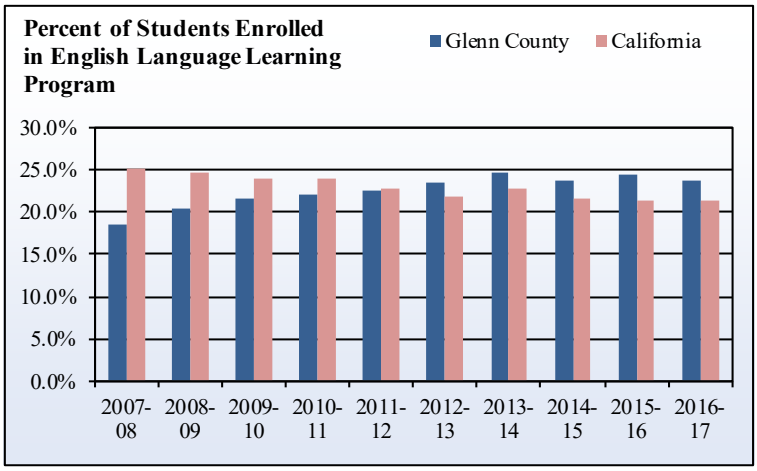
What is it?

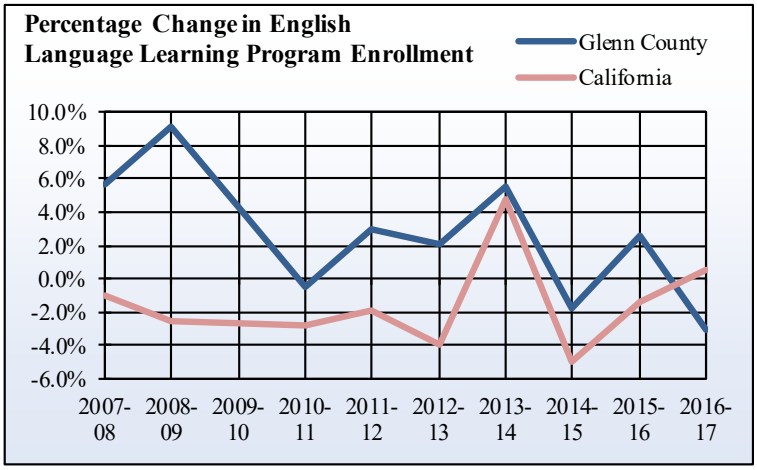
This indicator provides data on the number of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs, which were previously referred to as "English as a second language" (ESL) programs. The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment based on annual reports from individual school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

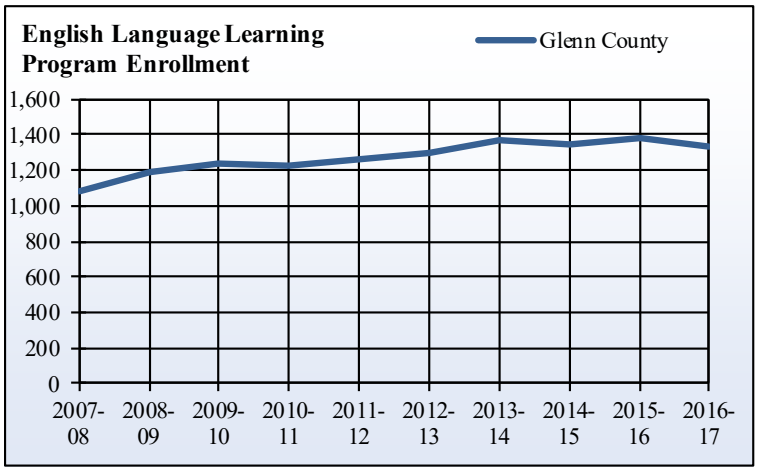
How is it used?

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.

Overall, ELL enrollment in Glenn County rose by 247 students between 2007 and 2017. ELL enrollment in Glenn County was at its highest in the 2015-2016 school year, and its lowest in the 2007-2008 school year. Until 2012, the percentage of students enrolled in ELL programs in Glenn County was consistently lower than the statewide average. In 2012, the percentage of students enrolled in ELL programs in Glenn County surpassed the statewide average and remained so through 2017.







English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Glenn County

	Glenn County				California
Year	Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L Students
2007-08	1,087	5.6%	5,903	18.4%	25.2%
2008-09	1,186	9.1%	5,840	20.3%	24.7%
2009-10	1,236	4.2%	5,747	21.5%	23.9%
2010-11	1,230	-0.5%	5,581	22.0%	24.0%
2011-12	1,266	2.9%	5,600	22.6%	22.6%
2012-13	1,293	2.1%	5,515	23.4%	21.7%
2013-14	1,365	5.6%	5,544	24.6%	22.7%
2014-15	1,341	-1.8%	5,669	23.7%	21.5%
2015-16	1,376	2.6%	5,629	24.4%	21.3%
2016-17	1,334	-3.1%	5,626	23.7%	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Crime Rates

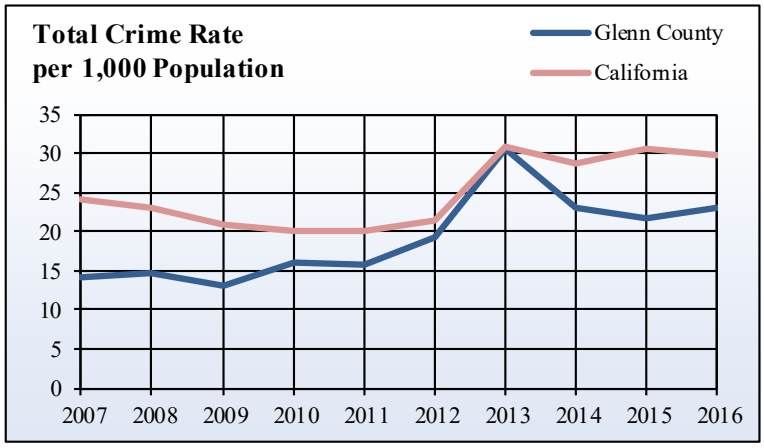
What is it?

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

Glenn County crime rates fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately rose by 2016. Glenn County's crime rate was its highest in 2013 when both Glenn County and California crime rates increased significantly. Glenn County's crime rates consistently remained lower than the statewide crime rate from 2007-2016, though it rose almost to the point of the statewide rate in 2013.



Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Glenn County

	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
Year	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	11.8	18.8	2.5	5.3	14.3	24.1
2008	12.6	18.0	2.2	5.1	14.8	23.0
2009	11.1	16.2	1.9	4.7	13.1	20.9
2010	13.3	15.8	2.6	4.4	15.9	20.2
2011	13.6	15.9	2.3	4.2	15.9	20.0
2012	16.5	17.2	2.8	4.3	19.3	21.5
2013	25.2	26.8	5.3	4.0	30.5	30.8
2014	18.6	24.8	4.4	4.0	23.0	28.7
2015	18.0	26.3	3.7	4.3	21.7	30.6
2016	19.5	25.5	3.6	4.2	23.1	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Property Crimes, Glenn County

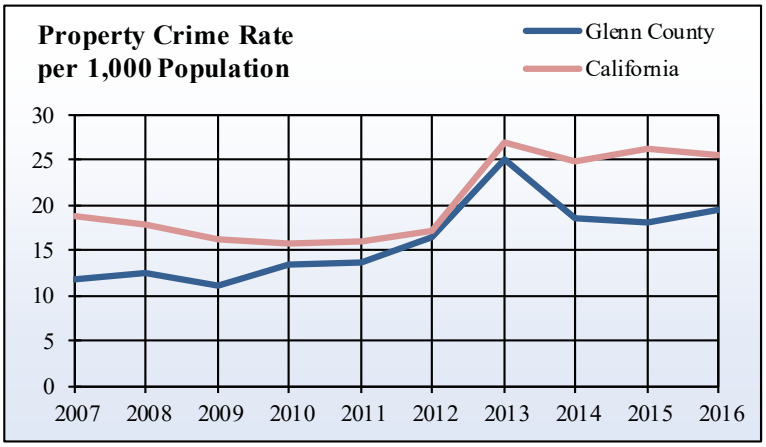
Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over $400	Total
2007	168	64	96	328
2008	193	55	105	353
2009	177	49	87	313
2010	189	88	98	375
2011	172	93	120	385
2012	230	102	133	465
2013	226	64	114	404
2014	162	58	112	332
2015	125	67	94	286
2016	122	70	110	302

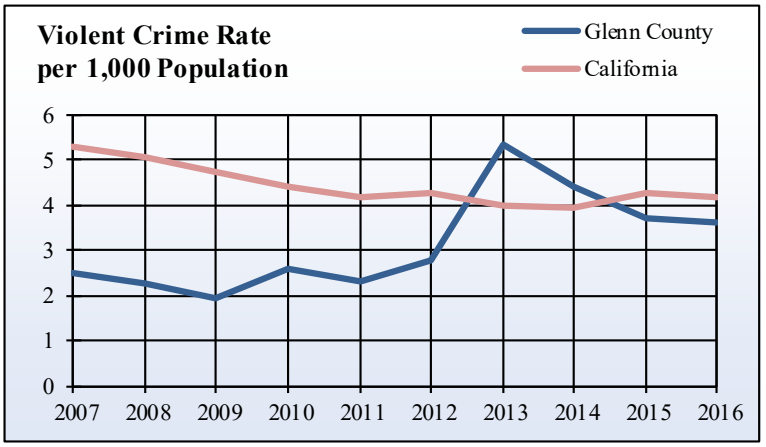
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, Glenn County

Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2007	2	6	8	54	70
2008	2	6	10	45	63
2009	0	2	10	42	54
2010	1	5	15	52	73
2011	2	3	9	51	65
2012	0	2	7	69	78
2013	0	14	12	125	151
2014	1	25	13	86	125
2015	3	8	11	84	106
2016	1	7	11	84	103

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center





Voter Registration and Participation

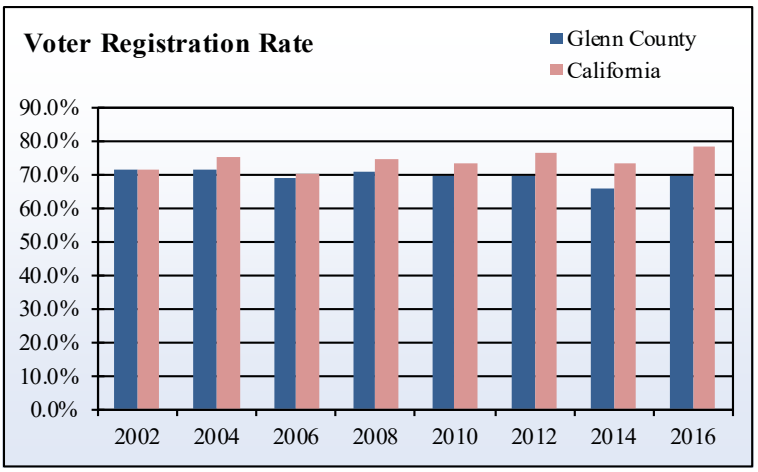
What is it?

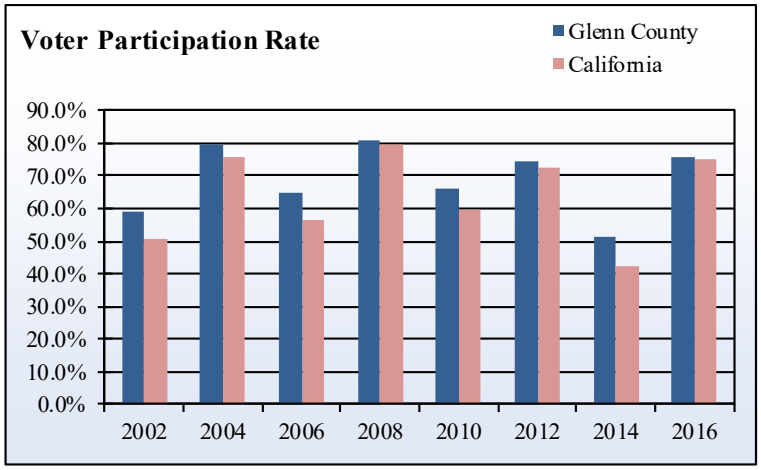
This indicator provides data on the number of individuals who registered to vote and who participated in state and federal elections during major election years. Data for the previous (even) election year are collected and reported by the California Secretary of State every two (odd) years on February 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 Glenn County declined slightly from 2004-2014. Glenn County experienced a slightly higher percentage of voter participation every year between 2002 and 2016 when compared to the statewide average. Both Glenn County and California as a whole experienced sizeable decreases in voter participation in 2014.





Voter Participation in General Elections, Glenn County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	15,959	11,346	6,667	71.1%	58.8%
2004	16,710	11,938	9,523	71.4%	79.8%
2006	17,248	11,861	7,665	68.8%	64.6%
2008	17,568	12,421	10,053	70.7%	80.9%
2010	17,659	12,264	8,118	69.4%	66.2%
2012	18,059	12,542	9,334	69.5%	74.4%
2014	18,264	12,034	6,171	65.9%	51.3%
2016	18,459	12,835	9,736	69.5%	75.9%

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

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

Agriculture is a cornerstone of Glenn County's economy, employing over 18% of the county's workers in 2016. Glenn County has a utilities and energy sector comparable to that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation with about 0.7 percent of the county's jobs being in the sector. Construction jobs have declined somewhat from 650 in 2007 to 534 in 2016, following the trend of similar declines statewide. Very little change in the number of Glenn County's manufacturing, travel/recreation and retail jobs took place between 2007-2016. Between 2007 and 2016, Glenn County experienced a slight decline in the number of government jobs, though government jobs made up a significantly larger percent of the total number of jobs in Glenn County when compared to the statewide average.

Agricultural earnings represented upwards of 30 percent of the county's total industry earnings as of 2016. Energy and utility earnings declined as an overall percentage of the economy, following statewide trends, remaining essentially flat in real terms near $8 million. Between 0.5 and 1 percent of countywide earnings over the past ten years are attributable to the sector. Following a similar trend, construction earnings also remained relatively flat over the past ten years, but decreased as a percentage of the county's overall economy. Both manufacturing and travel/recreation earnings in Glenn County experienced disproportionately larger increases in 2014 than did jobs within their respective sectors. Retail and Government earnings in Glenn County also increased, though not at the same rate as countywide earnings.

In This Section:

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?

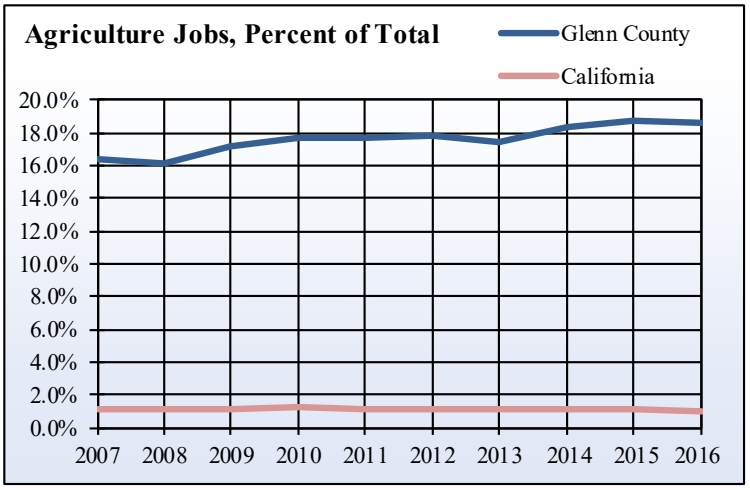
Agriculture is typically a base industry: one that is responsible for bringing in revenue from outside the county to support the local economy. Changes to agricultural employment and earnings can therefore indicate the potential for further changes in other industry sectors where agriculture comprises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

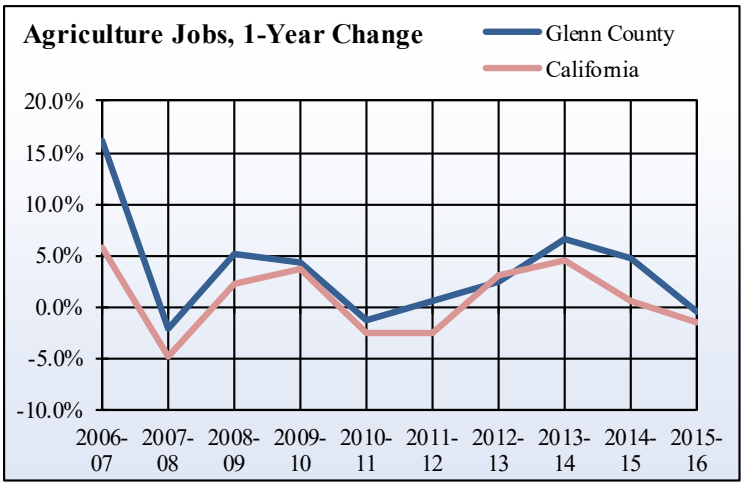
Agriculture is a cornerstone of Glenn County's economy, employing over 18 percent of the county's workers in 2016, and representing upwards of 30 percent of the county's total industry earnings in the same year. As with many counties in the Sacramento Valley, agricultural jobs as a percentage of the workforce have tended to grow at a steady rate, while earnings have fluctuated more widely. Industry earnings are affected by fluctuations in the walnut and almond markets and have ranged from a low of $154 million in 2008 to a high of $262 million in 2013.

Agriculture Jobs, Glenn County

		Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
Year	Jobs	County	California	County	California
2007	1,972	16.4%	1.1%	16.2%	5.7%
2008	1,928	16.1%	1.1%	-2.2%	-4.9%
2009	2,026	17.1%	1.1%	5.1%	2.2%
2010	2,112	17.7%	1.2%	4.2%	3.7%
2011	2,086	17.7%	1.1%	-1.2%	-2.5%
2012	2,098	17.8%	1.1%	0.6%	-2.6%
2013	2,151	17.4%	1.1%	2.5%	3.2%
2014	2,295	18.3%	1.1%	6.7%	4.6%
2015	2,402	18.7%	1.1%	4.7%	0.6%
2016	2,391	18.6%	1.0%	-0.5%	-1.4%

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



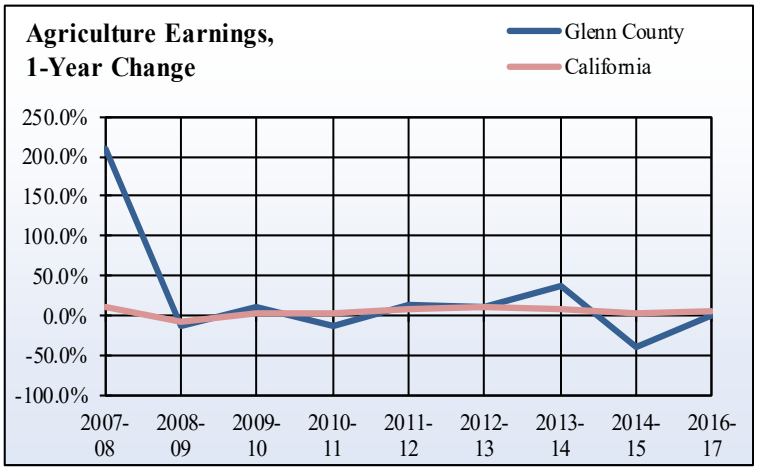


Agriculture Earnings

Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Glenn County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 176,347	32.3 %	2.5%	209.3%	12.1%
2008	$ 154,893	27.8 %	2.4%	-12.2%	-6.4%
2009	$ 171,566	30.1 %	2.6%	10.8%	3.4%
2010	$ 151,522	26.7 %	2.6%	-11.7%	3.1%
2011	$ 173,475	28.6 %	2.6%	14.5%	8.1%
2012	$ 192,656	31.7 %	2.7%	11.1%	9.9%
2013	$ 262,667	37.6 %	2.9%	36.3%	9.5%
2014	$ 159,834	26.2 %	2.8%	-39.1%	2.0%
2015	$ 161,036	24.6 %	2.8%	0.8%	4.6%
2016	$ 219,604	31.9 %	2.6%	36.4%	-0.7%

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



Energy and Utilities Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

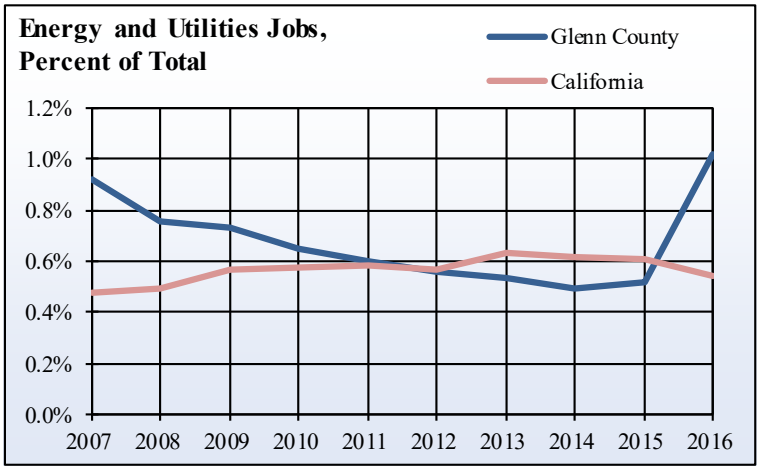
Like agriculture, energy and utilities often comprise a base industry in rural counties and are thus a valuable indicator of broader potential changes to a county economy.

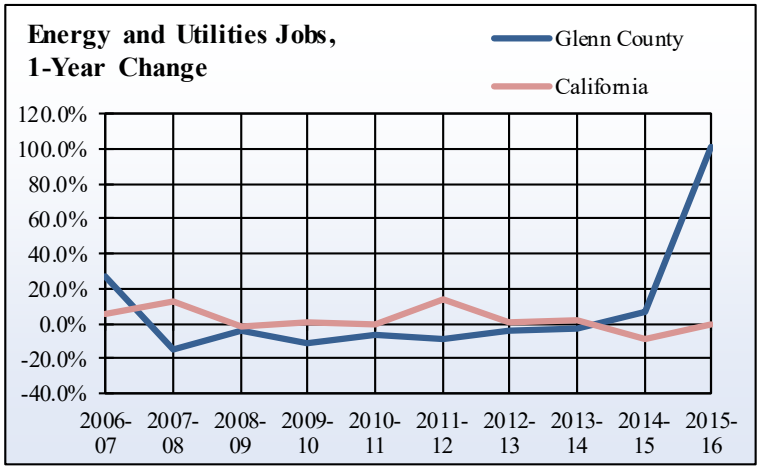
Glenn County has a utilities and energy sector comparable to that of other counties in California in terms of its proportional representation: between 0.5 and 1 percent of industry earnings over the past ten years are attributable to the sector, and about 0.7 percent of the county's jobs are in the sector. The number of jobs in the sector has generally been declining between 2007 and 2015, with a significant jump occuring in 2016 to 131 jobs. Earnings have been declining as an overall percentage of the economy, following statewide trends, remaining essentially flat in real terms near $8 million.

Energy and Utilities Jobs, Glenn County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	107	0.9%	0.5%	27.4%	5.0%
2008	91	0.8%	0.5%	-15.0%	12.6%
2009	87	0.7%	0.6%	-4.4%	-1.8%
2010	77	0.7%	0.6%	-11.5%	0.4%
2011	72	0.6%	0.6%	-6.5%	0.1%
2012	66	0.6%	0.6%	-8.3%	13.5%
2013	63	0.5%	0.6%	-4.5%	1.3%
2014	61	0.5%	0.6%	-3.2%	1.7%
2015	65	0.5%	0.6%	6.6%	-9.3%
2016	131	1.0%	0.5%	101.5%	0.0%

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



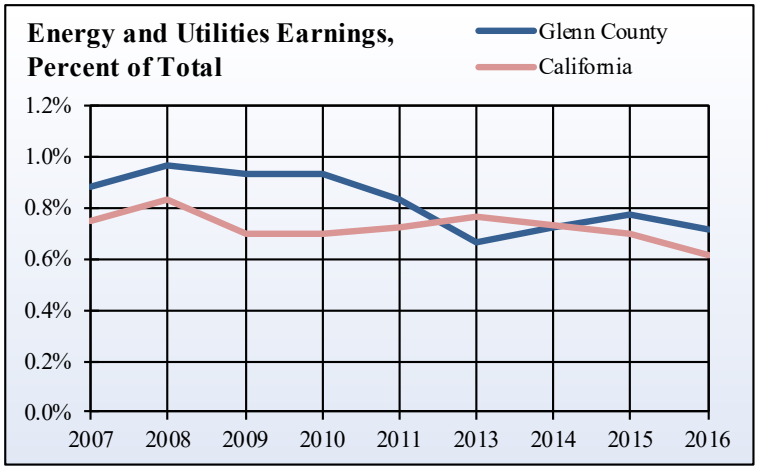


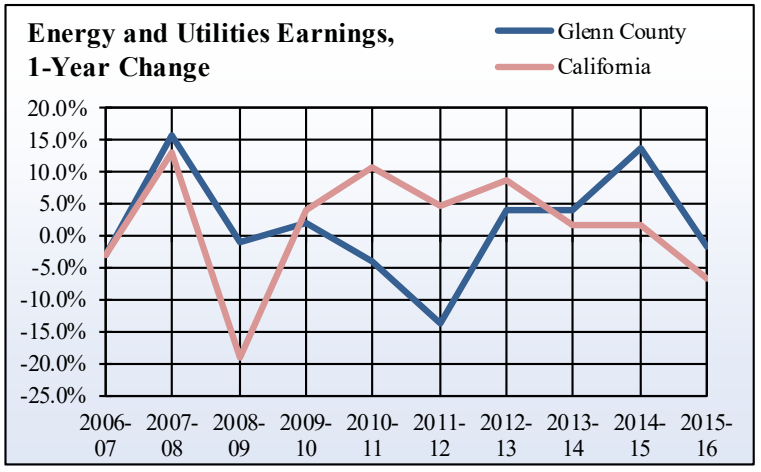
Energy and Utilities Earnings

Energy and Utilities Earnings (in Thousands), Glenn County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$7,166	0.9%	0.7%	-3.0%	-3.2%
2008	$8,287	1.0%	0.8%	15.6%	13.0%
2009	$8,189	0.9%	0.7%	-1.2%	-19.3%
2010	$8,360	0.9%	0.7%	2.1%	3.9%
2011	$8,021	0.8%	0.7%	-4.1%	10.5%
2012	$6,926	0.7%	0.7%	-13.7%	4.8%
2013	$7,193	0.7%	0.8%	3.9%	8.7%
2014	$7,483	0.7%	0.7%	4.0%	1.5%
2015	$8,509	0.8%	0.7%	13.7%	1.5%
2016	$8,352	0.7%	0.6%	-1.8%	-6.8%

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





Construction Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

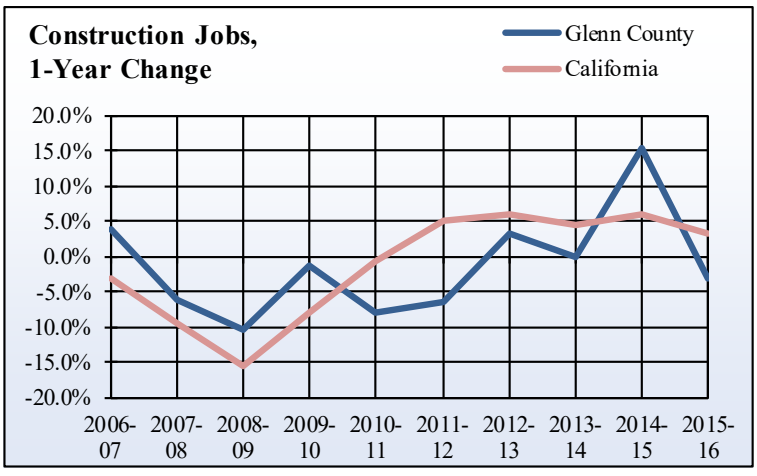
Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth, as the industry creates new and improved infrastructure for homes, businesses, and community and government institutions. Furthermore, the construction industry provides employment for a large number of blue-collar workers and generally does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

Glenn County has a construction sector that is about average when compared to other counties in California. Construction jobs have declined somewhat from 650 in 2007 to 534 in 2016, following the trend of similar declines statewide. Construction earnings have remained relatively flat over the past ten years, but decreased as a percentage of the county's overall economy.

Construction Jobs, Glenn County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	650	5.4%	6.0%	3.8%	-3.2%
2008	609	5.1%	5.5%	-6.3%	-9.6%
2009	545	4.6%	4.8%	-10.5%	-15.6%
2010	538	4.5%	4.4%	-1.3%	-8.1%
2011	495	4.2%	4.3%	-8.0%	-0.6%
2012	463	3.9%	4.4%	-6.5%	4.9%
2013	478	3.9%	4.5%	3.2%	6.0%
2014	478	3.8%	4.6%	0.0%	4.4%
2015	552	4.3%	4.7%	15.5%	5.8%
2016	534	4.1%	4.7%	-3.3%	3.3%

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

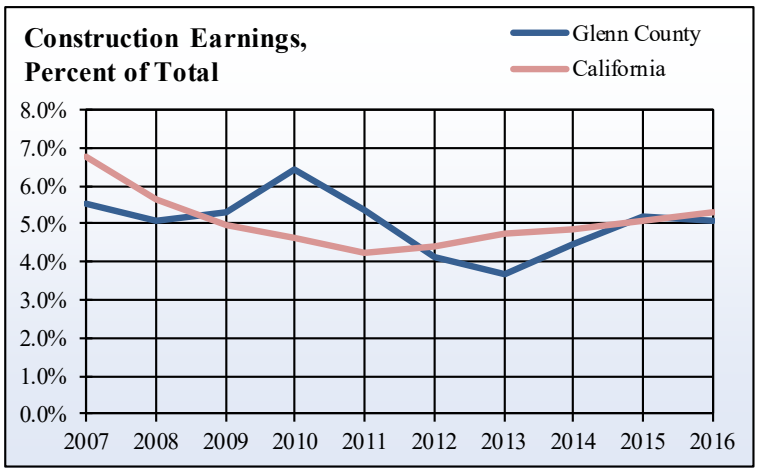


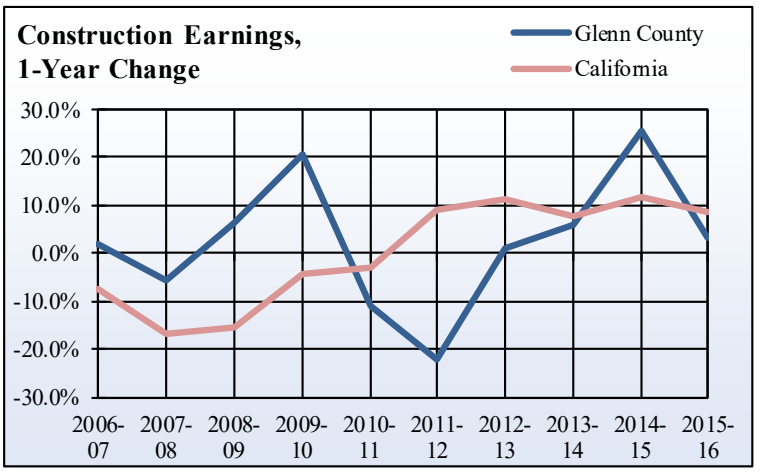
Construction Earnings

Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Glenn County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$29,997	5.5%	6.8%	1.9%	-7.7%
2008	$28,341	5.1%	5.6%	-5.5%	-16.7%
2009	$30,162	5.3%	5.0%	6.4%	-15.5%
2010	$36,380	6.4%	4.6%	20.6%	-4.5%
2011	$32,362	5.3%	4.2%	-11.0%	-3.0%
2012	$25,195	4.1%	4.4%	-22.1%	9.3%
2013	$25,504	3.7%	4.7%	1.2%	11.2%
2014	$27,048	4.4%	4.9%	6.1%	7.8%
2015	$33,920	5.2%	5.1%	25.4%	11.8%
2016	$35,073	5.1%	5.3%	3.4%	8.6%

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





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.

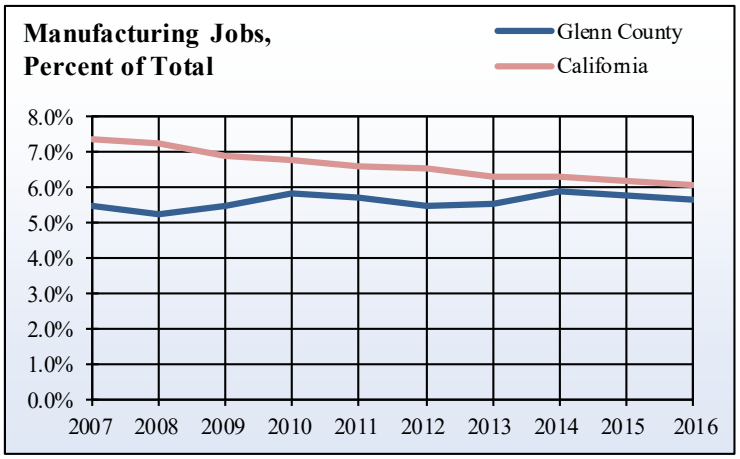
How is it used?

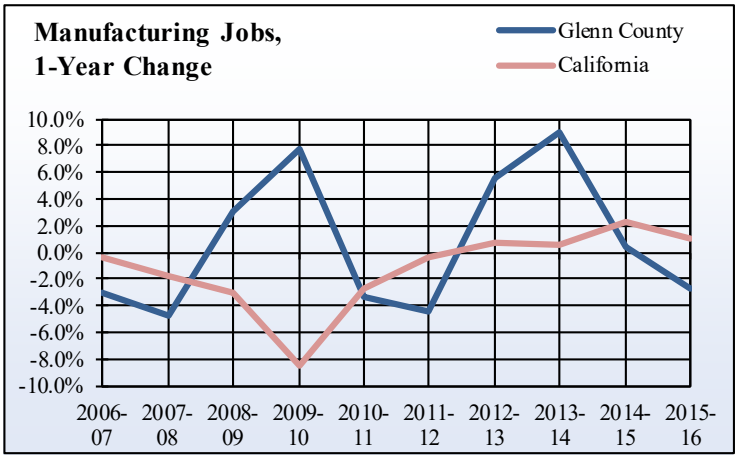
Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry making it an important indicator of changes to a county's economy. Counties that have a solid manufacturing base of export goods benefit from the outside revenue that these businesses bring into the county. Very little change in the number of manufacturing jobs in Glenn County took place between 2007-2016 as manufacturing jobs consistently made up 5.3-5.9 percent of the total number of jobs in Glenn County. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2016, manufacturing jobs in Glenn County made up a slightly smaller portion of the county's jobs when compared to the statewide average. While the number of manufacturing jobs in Glenn County experienced only a small increase in 2014, Glenn County's manufacturing earnings experienced a disproportionately larger increase in 2014.

Manufacturing Jobs, Glenn County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	661	5.5%	7.4%	-3.1%	-0.4%
2008	630	5.3%	7.3%	-4.7%	-1.8%
2009	649	5.5%	6.9%	3.0%	-3.0%
2010	699	5.9%	6.8%	7.7%	-8.4%
2011	676	5.7%	6.6%	-3.3%	-2.7%
2012	646	5.5%	6.5%	-4.4%	-0.3%
2013	682	5.5%	6.3%	5.6%	0.8%
2014	743	5.9%	6.3%	8.9%	0.6%
2015	746	5.8%	6.2%	0.4%	2.3%
2016	726	5.6%	6.1%	-2.7%	1.1%

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



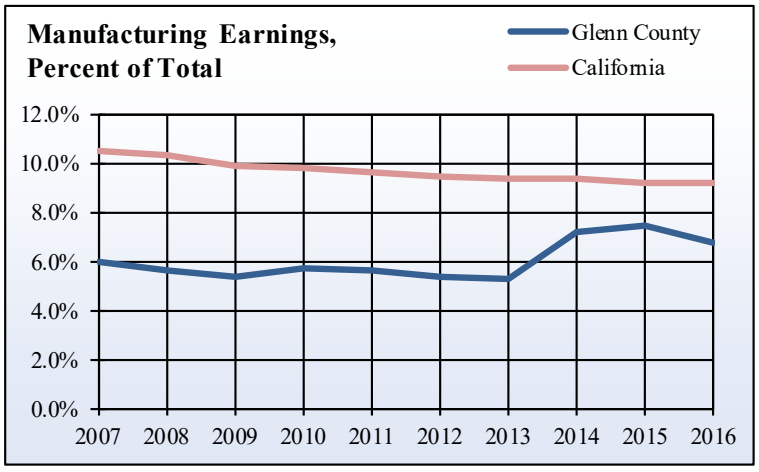


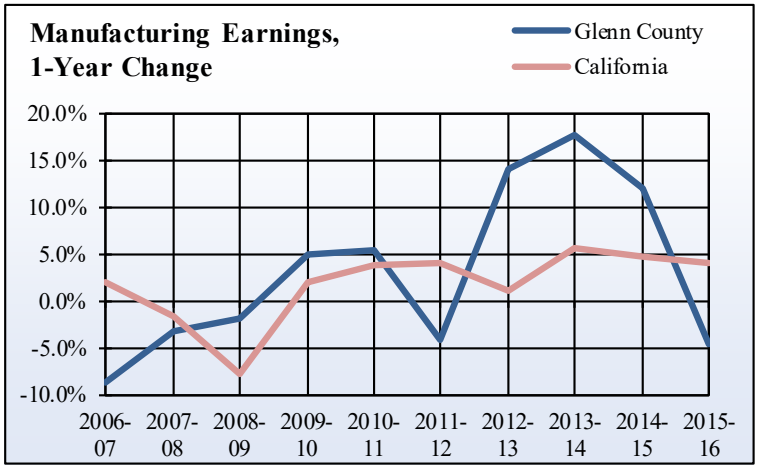
Manufacturing Earnings

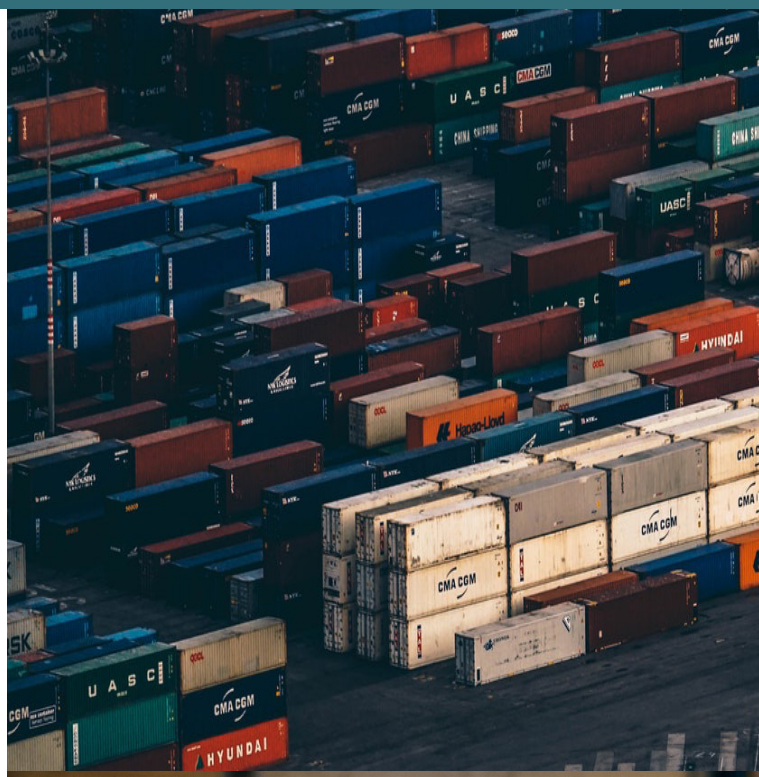
Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Glenn County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$32,500	6.0%	10.5%	-8.6%	2.0%
2008	$31,426	5.6%	10.3%	-3.3%	-1.6%
2009	$30,815	5.4%	9.9%	-1.9%	-7.9%
2010	$32,365	5.7%	9.8%	5.0%	1.9%
2011	$34,077	5.6%	9.6%	5.3%	3.8%
2012	$32,629	5.4%	9.5%	-4.2%	4.0%
2013	$37,173	5.3%	9.3%	13.9%	1.1%
2014	$43,739	7.2%	9.4%	17.7%	5.7%
2015	$48,969	7.5%	9.2%	12.0%	4.6%
2016	$46,706	6.8%	9.2%	-4.6%	4.0%

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







Travel and Recreation Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

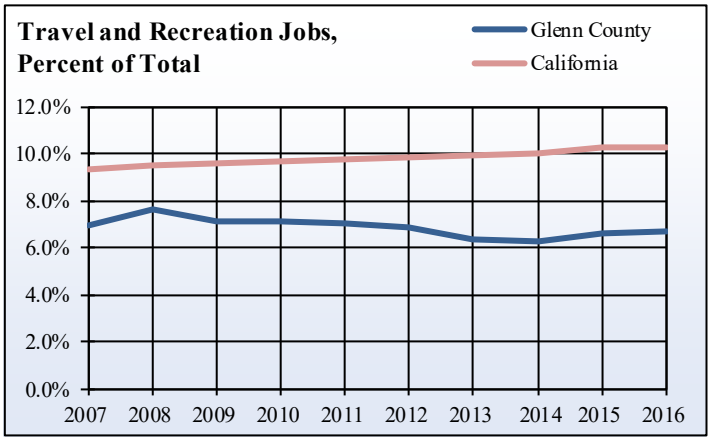
Visitor-serving industries are often an important economic base industry because they attract spending from outside of the area. This makes travel and recreation industry performance an important local economic indicator. Because the industry is generally dependent on others' discretionary income levels,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

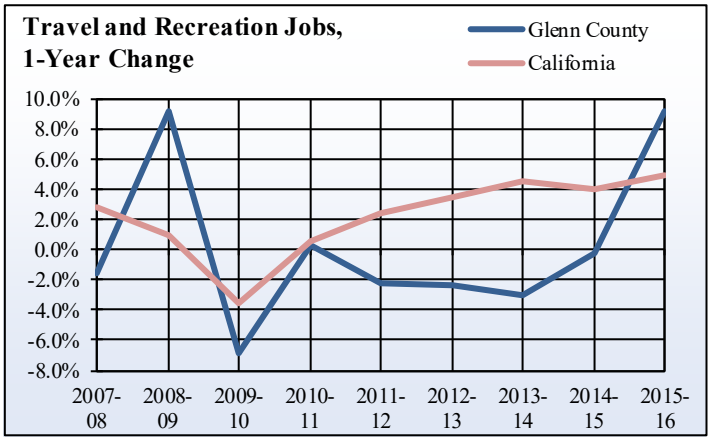
Between 2007 and 2016, Glenn County experienced mild fluctuations but little overall change in the number of travel/recreation jobs. Travel/recreation jobs made up a moderately smaller percent of the total number jobs in Glenn County when compared to the statewide average. Travel/recreation earnings in Glenn County also fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but experienced greater overall growth than did travel/recreation jobs.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Glenn County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	833	6.9%	9.3%	-1.5%	2.8%
2008	909	7.6%	9.5%	9.1%	0.9%
2009	847	7.2%	9.6%	-6.8%	-3.6%
2010	849	7.1%	9.7%	0.2%	0.5%
2011	830	7.0%	9.7%	-2.2%	2.5%
2012	810	6.9%	9.9%	-2.4%	3.4%
2013	785	6.4%	9.9%	-3.1%	4.5%
2014	783	6.2%	10.0%	-0.3%	4.0%
2015	855	6.6%	10.2%	9.2%	4.9%
2016	863	6.7%	10.3%	0.9%	3.1%

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



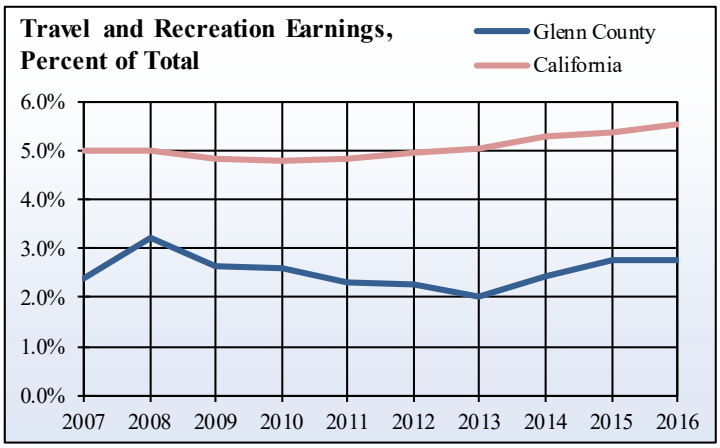


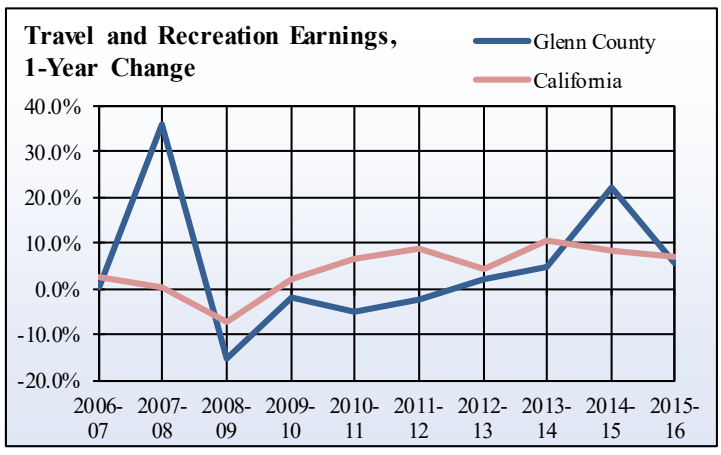
Travel and Recreation Earnings

Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands), Glenn County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 13,143	2.4%	5.0%	0.3%	2.5%
2008	$ 17,846	3.2%	5.0%	35.8%	0.4%
2009	$ 15,127	2.7%	4.8%	-15.2%	-7.2%
2010	$ 14,824	2.6%	4.8%	-2.0%	2.1%
2011	$ 14,085	2.3%	4.8%	-5.0%	6.4%
2012	$ 13,749	2.3%	5.0%	-2.4%	8.8%
2013	$ 14,043	2.0%	5.0%	2.1%	4.3%
2014	$ 14,737	2.4%	5.3%	4.9%	10.6%
2015	$ 18,009	2.7%	5.4%	22.2%	8.5%
2016	$ 19,017	2.8%	5.5%	5.6%	7.0%

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





Retail Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

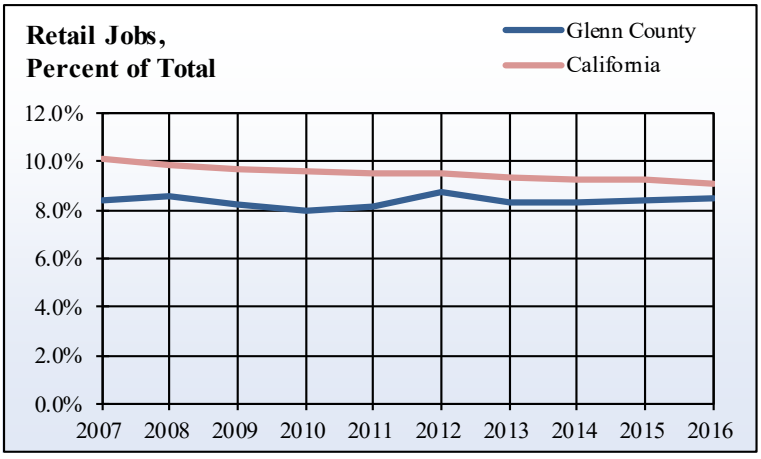
The bulk of most retail sales are made to individuals who are living within the local area, as opposed to those visiting from outside the area. Retail activity is traditionally most impacted by changes in base industries like agriculture and manufacturing and can serve as an indicator of change in these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

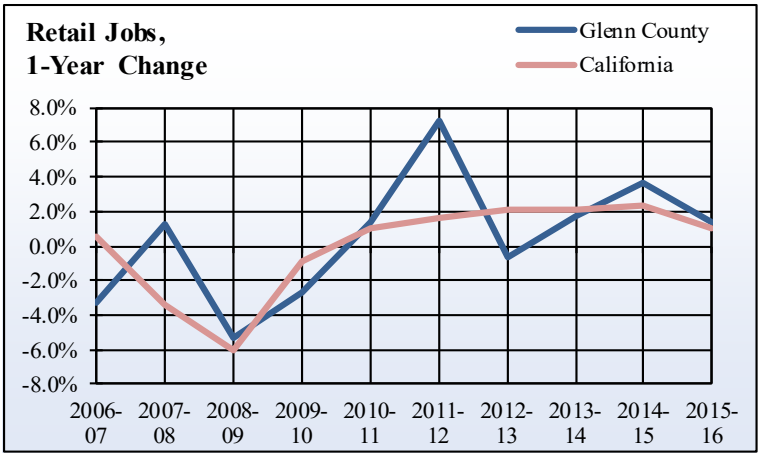
Between 2007 and 2016, Glenn County experienced fluctuations but little overall change in the number of retail jobs. Retail jobs made up a slightly smaller percent of the total number jobs in Glenn County when compared to the statewide average. Retail earnings in Glenn County actually increased, though not at the same rate as countywide earnings.

Retail Jobs, Glenn County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,015	8.4%	10.1%	-3.3%	0.5%
2008	1,028	8.6%	9.9%	1.3%	-3.3%
2009	973	8.2%	9.6%	-5.4%	-6.1%
2010	947	7.9%	9.6%	-2.7%	-0.8%
2011	960	8.1%	9.5%	1.4%	1.0%
2012	1,029	8.7%	9.5%	7.2%	1.6%
2013	1,022	8.3%	9.3%	-0.7%	2.1%
2014	1,040	8.3%	9.2%	1.8%	2.1%
2015	1,078	8.4%	9.2%	3.7%	2.4%
2016	1,093	8.5%	9.1%	1.4%	1.0%

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



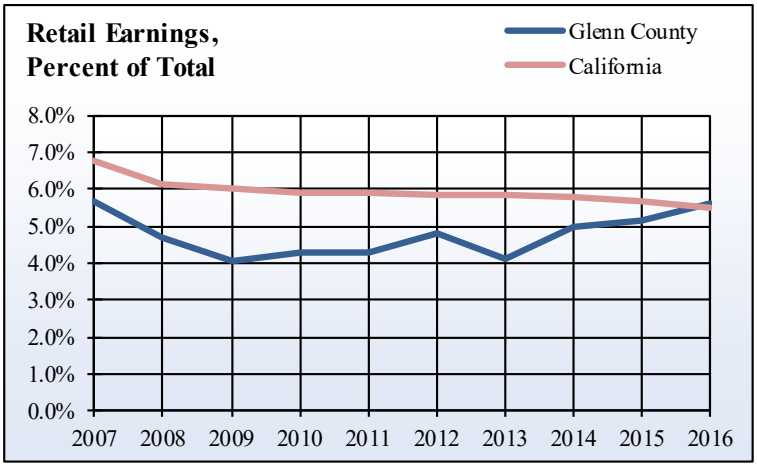


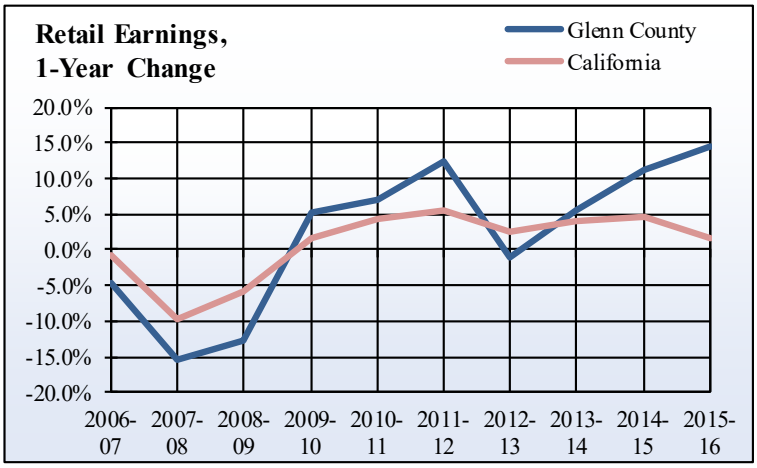
Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Glenn County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 31,009	5.7 %	6.8 %	- 4.8 %	- 0.9 %
2008	$ 26,267	4.7 %	6.1 %	- 15.3 %	- 9.7 %
2009	$ 22,957	4.0 %	6.0 %	- 12.6 %	- 5.8 %
2010	$ 24,141	4.3 %	5.9 %	5.2 %	1.8 %
2011	$ 25,864	4.3 %	5.9 %	7.1 %	4.4 %
2012	$ 29,058	4.8 %	5.9 %	12.3 %	5.6 %
2013	$ 28,758	4.1 %	5.8 %	- 1.0 %	2.4 %
2014	$ 30,373	5.0 %	5.8 %	5.6 %	4.1 %
2015	$ 33,743	5.2 %	5.7 %	11.1 %	4.8 %
2016	$ 38,639	5.6 %	5.5 %	14.5 %	1.5 %

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





Government Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

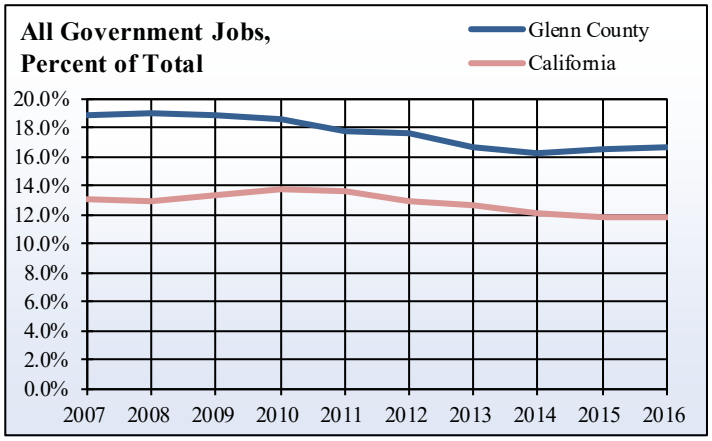
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

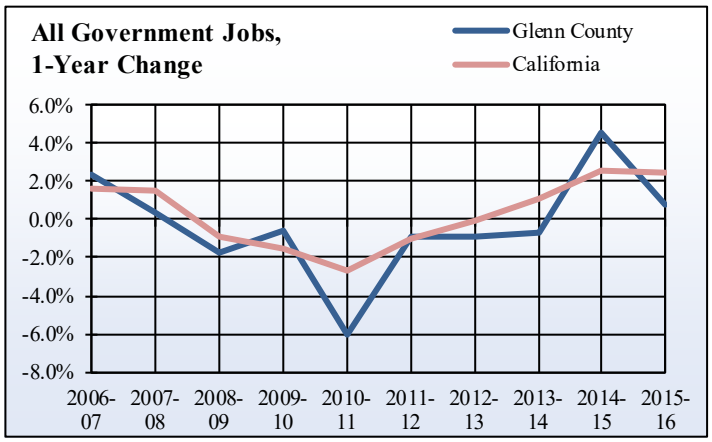
Between 2007 and 2016, Glenn County experienced a slight decline in the number of government jobs. Government jobs made up a significantly larger percent of the total number of jobs in Glenn County when compared to the statewide average. Government worker earnings in Glenn County increased significantly, though not at the same rate as countywide earnings.

All Government Worker Jobs, Glenn County

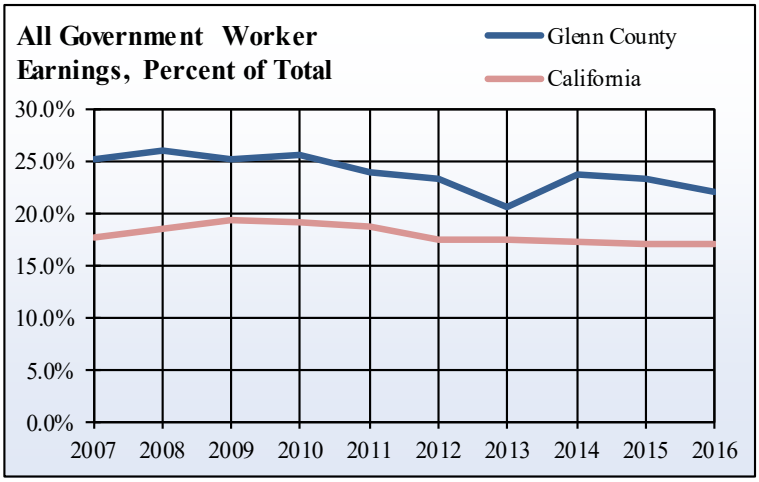
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	2,265	18.8%	13.0%	2.4%	1.7%
2008	2,274	19.0%	13.0%	0.4%	1.5%
2009	2,235	18.9%	13.3%	-1.7%	-0.9%
2010	2,221	18.6%	13.7%	-0.6%	-1.6%
2011	2,087	17.7%	13.6%	-6.0%	-2.7%
2012	2,068	17.6%	13.0%	-0.9%	-1.0%
2013	2,050	16.6%	12.6%	-0.9%	-0.1%
2014	2,036	16.2%	12.1%	-0.7%	1.1%
2015	2,128	16.5%	11.9%	4.5%	2.6%
2016	2,145	16.7%	11.9%	0.8%	2.5%

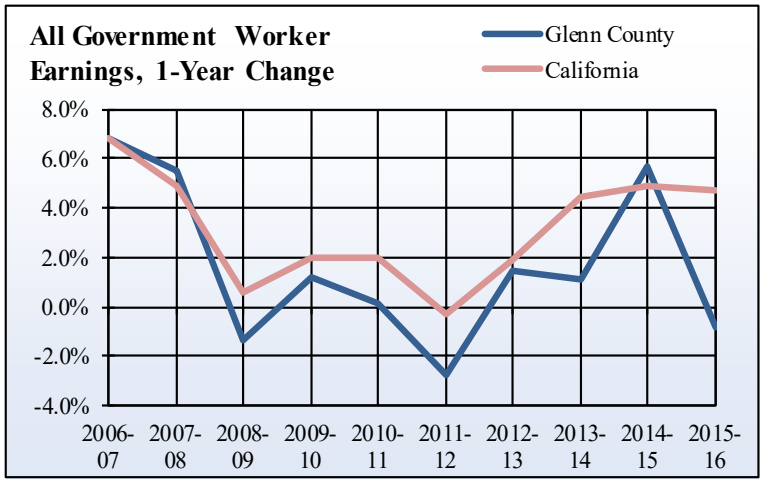
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis





Government Earnings





Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Glenn County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$137,694	25.3%	17.8%	6.8%	6.8%
2008	$145,309	26.1%	18.6%	5.5%	4.9%
2009	$143,294	25.1%	19.4%	-1.4%	0.5%
2010	$144,960	25.6%	19.2%	1.2%	2.0%
2011	$145,206	24.0%	18.6%	0.2%	2.0%
2012	$141,141	23.2%	17.6%	-2.8%	-0.3%
2013	$143,187	20.5%	17.4%	1.4%	1.9%
2014	$144,751	23.7%	17.3%	1.1%	4.4%
2015	$152,937	23.3%	17.0%	5.7%	4.9%
2016	$151,696	22.0%	17.1%	-0.8%	4.7%

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

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