

# El Dorado County 2005

## Economic and Demographic Profile



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## Acknowledgements

The CED wishes to acknowledge the work of the staff who produced this profile:

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The CED would like to recognize the Regional Research Program Board of Directors for their time and support:

Charlie Brown, Northern Rural Training and Employment Consortium  
Charlie Peterson, North Central Counties Consortium

The cover was designed by Aislinn Race.

Cover photographs courtesy of Aislinn Race and Serenity Clerk.

Additional thanks to the organizations and companies who partnered with the CED on this project. Without their generous financial support, production, marketing, and distribution of this profile would not have been possible.

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Support for the profile series comes from our sponsors, the Board of Directors, and the Center for Economic Development. The CED is funded in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration.

## Introduction

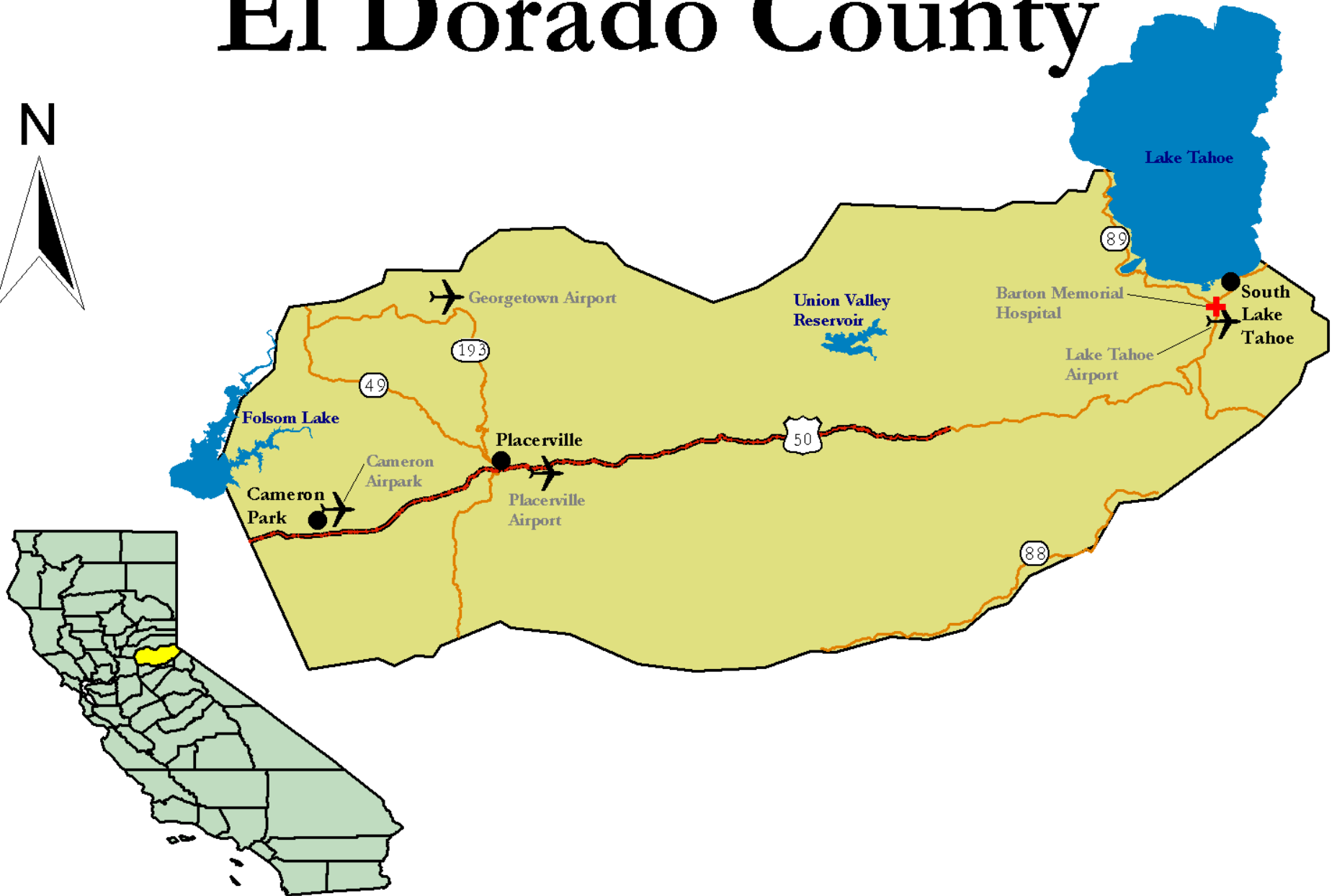
Welcome to the 2005 El Dorado County Economic and Demographic Profile. This document contains important information concerning the well-being of El Dorado County's residents, community, and economy. The data here has been compiled to represent trends over the last decade, and in many cases provides projections for the coming years. This information may be used for many purposes, including small business development, market analysis, and grant writing, among others. It may assist companies and individuals in relocating to Northern California or improving existing conditions. By exploring the structure of El Dorado County in various aspects, the Center for Economic Development and its partners hope to facilitate healthy and effective living and provide valuable information for the growth and strength of the area.



This profile was compiled by the Center for Economic Development (CED), California State University, Chico Research Foundation. The CED is a community outreach organization of the University Research Foundation at CSU, Chico. The CED receives funding from the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce along with matching funds provided by the university.

The CED's Regional Research Program (RRP) has provided Northern California county profiles since 1989, and continually seeks to improve their content, readability, and clarity. Based on client surveys and requests, as well as new research, the RRP has updated the 2005 series to include more information, new narrative, and improvements in data display. The CED continues to welcome any comments and/or suggestions. The CED has access to market professionals both in-house and within the local community, and gladly facilitates additional needs to our fullest capacity upon request.

# El Dorado County



# El Dorado County

## Location and Demographics

El Dorado County is thirty miles east of Sacramento, and offers many nice suburbs for those who commute to Sacramento during the workweek. As the site of James Marshall's first gold finding in 1848, El Dorado County became the epicenter for the gold rush madness that seized California in the nineteenth century. The gold rush brought visitors from Europe, Mexico, and other states. Their diverse cultural influence is still seen today in El Dorado County. El Dorado County encompasses 1,711 square miles and is home to approximately 162,000 people.

## Recreation

When not enjoying world-class skiing at Lake Tahoe, visitors can enjoy river rafting and kayaking on the South Fork of the American River. For history buffs, the Marshall Gold Discovery State Park Historic Museum celebrates the origins of the gold rush and offers a unique perspective on the past. Several nineteenth century houses in El Dorado County have been converted into bed and breakfast inns, providing visitors with quaint, affordable lodging.

## Economy

The Lake Tahoe area and the ski resorts within are excellent sources of revenue for El Dorado County. Skiers from all over the world visit during the winter months. El Dorado County has a largely agricultural economic base during the rest of the year. Apple orchards grow throughout the eastern parts of the county, and apple exports are a reliable source of seasonal income when the hustle and bustle of ski season ceases. The Sierra Nevada range is also in El Dorado County, where logging industries provide additional economic stimulus. Gold is still found in El Dorado County, lending a feeling of excitement to the area's economic environment.

## Cameron Park

Cameron Park is a fairly new community in El Dorado County, and offers itself as a glimpse into the area's past. Burial mounds and grinding stones of the Niesnan branch of the Maidu Indians, and the Skinner Winery from 1865 are a few of the historical interests in the area. The site of Cameron Park rests in the same county where gold was discovered in 1848, prior to the California Gold Rush. Originally purchased by Larry Cameron in the 1950's, the 5000 foothill acres were meant to be ranch land. Cameron divided the land, and it now has many different qualities to offer the community, including residential and shopping areas, ranch-sized properties, a championship country club, a recreational lake, and the Airpark Estates. Airpark Estates is a neighborhood located right by the airport, with a "runway" home. One of the advantages to living and flying in the Cameron Airpark Estates is the drive home. The wide streets throughout the community allow the pilots to taxi all the way to their driveway!

For more information on Cameron Park, you can visit or contact the Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce: <http://www.sscpchamber.org/>

Postal Address: P. O. Box 341

Physical Address: 3300 Coach Lane, Suite B8

Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: (530) 677-8000

Fax: (530) 676-8313

## Georgetown

Georgetown is another point of historical interest in El Dorado County. Named after George Phipps, who led a company of sailors there during the nineteenth century, Georgetown was the site of a gold camp and trading center for around 10,000 miners during the gold rush. It also was the site for an attempt of Japanese settlers to form the Wakamatsu Colony, established in 1868 to operate a tea and silk plantation. The venture failed after two years.

Today, Georgetown remains "The Pride of the Mountains" for the residents, with the beautiful surrounding Sierra's and the historical Main Street. It also is part of the Sacramento, California metropolitan area.

For more information on Georgetown, informational phone numbers and web sites are listed below.

Georgetown Airport: (916) 622-0459

Georgetown Web site: <http://www.caohwy.com/g/georgeto.htm>

Georgetown Lodging: <http://www.usa-lodging.com/motels/califn/Georgetown.htm>

## Shingle Springs

As most of El Dorado County, Shingle Springs played an important role in California history, and specifically in the days of the California Gold Rush. Though today it is a peaceful and quiet country community with large estates and ranches, at one time, Shingle Springs was littered with rich placer mines, (and miners) yielding up to \$200 per rocker per day. The discovery of gold brought people to the area, but as mines began to fail, the population declined. However, some cattle ranchers and farmers knew the value of the land despite the lack of minerals, and continued to support the town. The first post office was established on February 3, 1853, the first general store was built in 1865, and the Sacramento Valley Railroad was extended into Shingle Springs in 1866. With transportation coming and going on a daily basis, business increased, and Shingle Springs became a booming area.

One year later, the railroad was rerouted through Auburn, taking with it Shingle Springs residents. However, the majority of the population remained in Shingle Springs to establish a permanent community. On May 11, 1865 Shingle Springs became Shingle, and remained that way until 1955, when it returned to its original name, Shingle Springs.

Chamber of Commerce: <http://www.sscpchamber.org/>

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Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: (530) 677-8000 Fax: (530) 676-8313

## El Dorado Hills

El Dorado Hills has always been a beautiful part of the county. The views of the surrounding areas are breathtaking, and the community is warm and welcoming to all visitors.

The community has many recreational activities available to everyone. Some of these activities include El Dorado Hills Golf Course, playgrounds, and sports fields, not to mention biking country roads, hiking, and water sports at Folsom Lake and the Marina at Brown's Ravine. Folsom Lake is one of the most popular recreational areas in California, with seventy-seven miles of shoreline to play on.

Referred to as the gateway to El Dorado County, El Dorado Hills has varying elevations, ranging from 200 feet to over 10,800 feet, with the towering Sierra's offering ski areas close by. It is also home to many famous wineries, breweries, bake shops, and farms.

Chamber of Commerce:

Email: [chamber@eldoradohillschamber.org](mailto:chamber@eldoradohillschamber.org)

<http://www.eldoradohillschamber.com/>

<http://www.visit-eldorado.com>

Postal Address: P.O. Box 5055

Physical Address: 981 Governor Dr., Ste. 103

El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Phone: (916) 933-1335

Golf Course: (916) 933-6552.

Lake Tahoe Visitors Authority: (530) 544-5050

<http://www.virtualtahoe.com/LTVA>

## Diamond Springs

Diamond Springs got its name from a clear water spring that was located approximately where Main Street is now. Originally founded in 1848, it was among the richest spots in this vicinity, with diggings producing a twenty-five-pound nugget, one of the largest ever found in El Dorado County. Its most thriving period was in 1851 and, through its lumber, lime production, and agriculture, Diamond Springs has retained some of its early importance.

Today, it remains a viable area, placed in the middle of a variety of recreational possibilities. The landscape is beautiful, and the area offers many opportunities for recreational fun.

For more information on Diamond Springs, visit  
[http://ceres.ca.gov/geo\\_area/counties/El\\_Dorado/landmarks.html](http://ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/counties/El_Dorado/landmarks.html).

## Pollock Pines

Pollock Pines is yet another beautiful area of El Dorado County. With lush forests and majestic mountains, this is a great source of recreation for everyone. Located between Lake Tahoe, Sacramento, and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, camping, hiking, fishing, and snow sports are just a few of the options visitors have. The area also experiences all four seasons, so visitors, plan ahead and catch the weather you're looking for!

Though most of El Dorado County was home to miners during the Gold Rush, Pollock Pines was only a resting place for Pony Express riders to catch some sleep, as it was along the Wagon Train and Mormon Emigrant Trail. Annual reenactments of the history of the Gold Rush remind the community of the importance of the area.

For more information on Pollock Pines, contact the  
El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce:  
<http://co.el-dorado.ca.us/>



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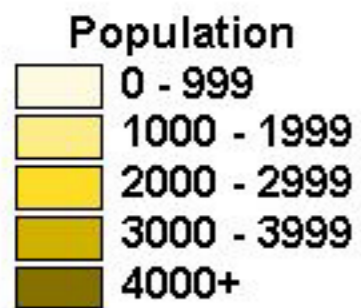
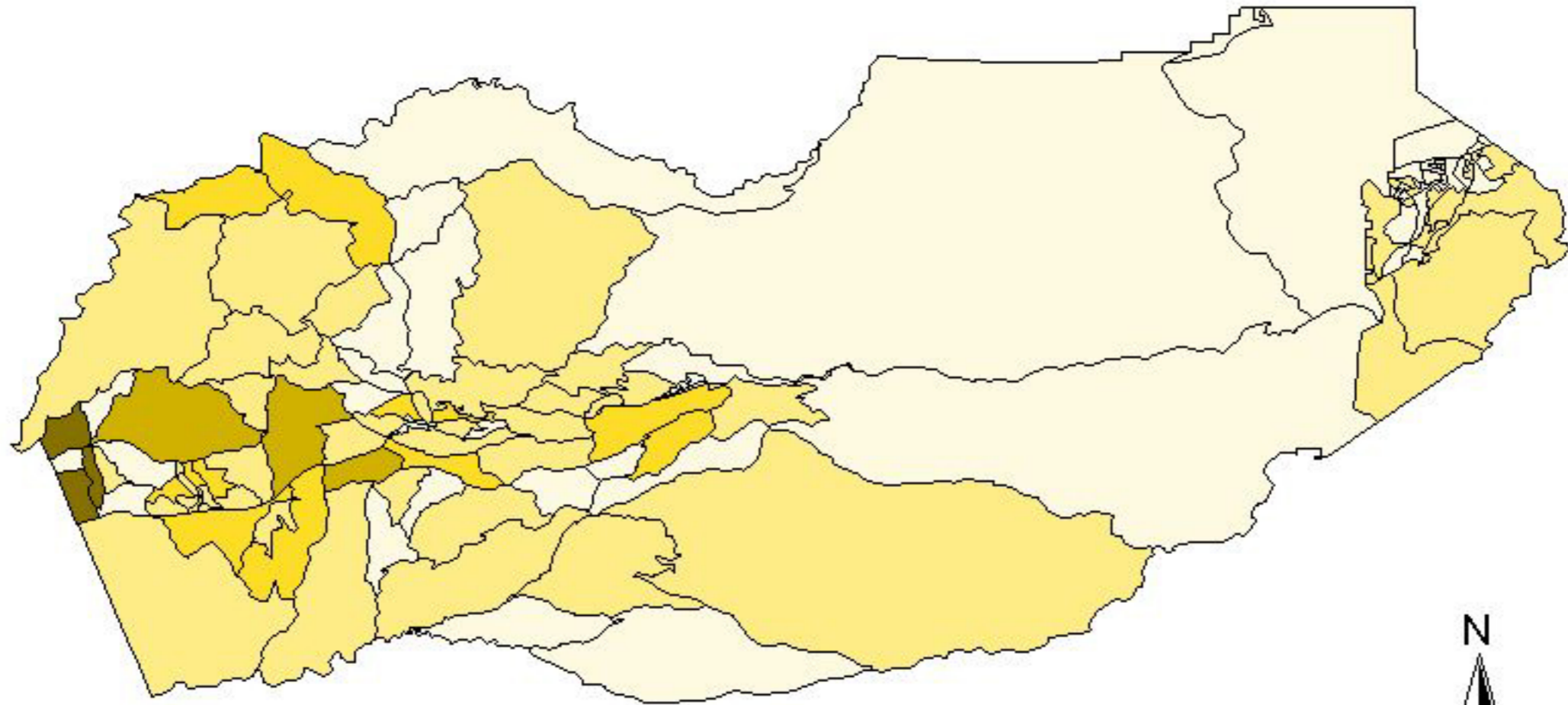
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**Appendix A: Sponsorship Information**

# El Dorado County Population



# 1. Demographics

Demographic indicators explain the characteristics of human populations and population segments, and are especially helpful when used to identify consumer markets. This information can be beneficial to businesses and governments in defining the demand or need for specific products and services in the area.

Between 1994 and 2004, population increased 18.5 percent in El Dorado County. The quality of life in the Sierra Nevada Foothills is luring people away from Sacramento. In fact, El Dorado County, with home prices slightly lower than the neighboring Sacramento County, has seen its population nearly triple from 6,395 in 1990 to 18,083 in 2000. That is an increase of 183 percent in ten years. This population surge is driven by the desire for a higher quality of life and the convenience of close proximity to Sacramento.

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## Total population

### Overview

Total population is an estimate of the number of people living in a certain area, including incarcerated persons, residents working in other counties, and county residents in city annexations.

Total population is used to calculate the growth rate of a specific area. Public officials and business owners use these figures to determine where and how much people need their services. The growth rate is also used to calculate projections for population figures.

The three-year moving average is used in order to smooth out trends for areas of highly volatile data (data subject to frequent change). The three-year moving average makes erratic changes in trends less difficult to identify, and it is calculated by taking the average of the year in question, the previous year, and the following year.

\* Data for 1991 is not comparable to the previous year due to a change in methodology.

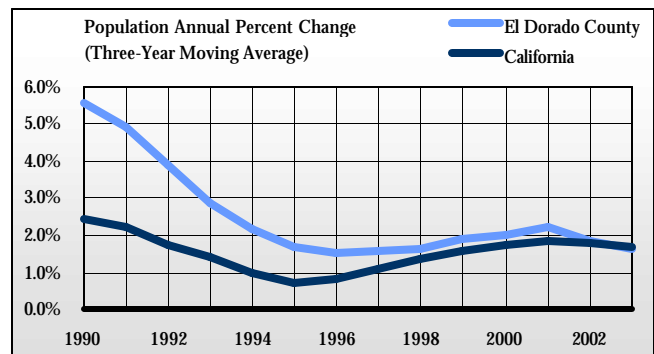
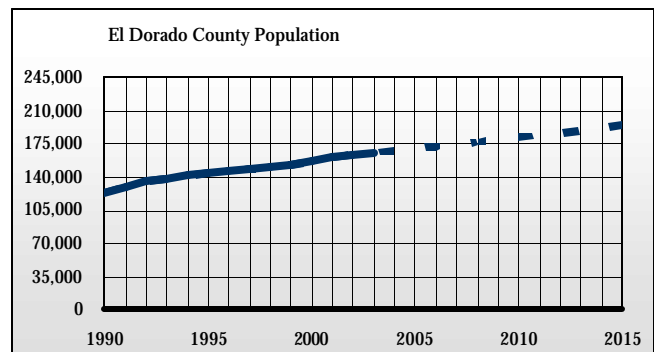
County Population		
Year	Population	Annual percent change
1990	123,900	n/a
1991*	130,200	5.1%
1992	134,900	3.6%
1993	138,800	2.9%
1994	141,800	2.2%
1995	143,900	1.5%
1996	145,900	1.4%
1997	148,400	1.7%
1998	150,900	1.7%
1999	153,200	1.5%
2000	157,100	2.5%
2001	160,200	2.9%
2002	163,600	1.2%
2003	165,900	1.4%
2004	168,100	1.3%
2010(p)	181,800	1.3%
2015(p)	195,000	1.4%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

### El Dorado County

El Dorado County is currently home to nearly 168,100 people, with a projected population of 195,000 by 2015. This projection is supported by the fact that population increase has been steady for the last ten years, with an average annual increase of 3,420 people (2.2 percent). Between 1994 and 2004, the total population increased 18.5 percent in the county. This steady increase is due to a greater number of births than deaths in the area and a steady growth in employment opportunities (see section 1.3, "Components of Population Change" and section 4.2, "Total Employment").

See the graph below for more details on El Dorado County's growing population from 1990 to 2015 (projected).



## Population by City

### Overview

Population by city often gives a more accurate representation of the demographics of a particular area by showing population clusters within the area. Advertising companies and business owners use city population numbers to decide in which cities their particular businesses could thrive. Population growth by city also helps identify rapidly developing new markets.

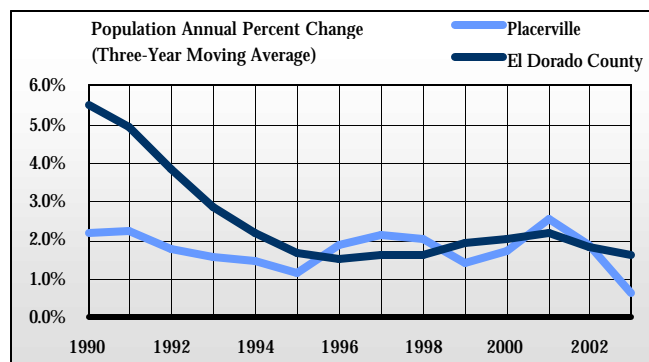
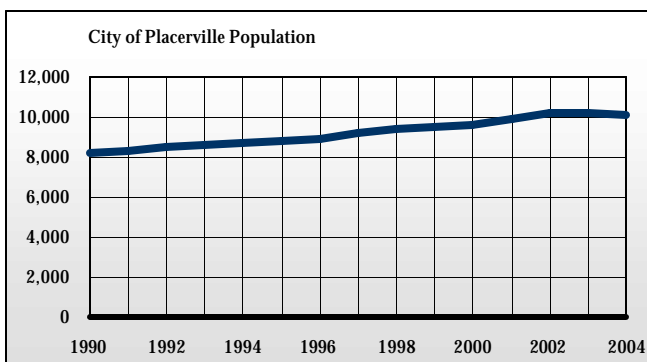
### El Dorado County

Of the two incorporated cities in El Dorado County, the city of South Lake Tahoe was the most populous, with 23,600 people in 2004. However, the city of Placerville was the fastest growing incorporated city in the county, with an annual average population increase of 1.5 percent between 1994 and 2004. South Lake Tahoe follows, with an annual average increase of .4 percent during the same time. This is probably due to an increase in available housing in from 2001 to 2004 (see section 7.1, "Total Housing Units"). The following figures present population data by city from 1990 to 2004.

City of Placerville Population

Year	Population	Annual percent change
1990	8,200	n/a
1991*	8,350	1.8%
1992	8,500	1.8%
1993	8,650	1.8%
1994	8,750	1.2%
1995	8,875	1.4%
1996	8,950	0.8%
1997	9,250	3.4%
1998	9,450	2.2%
1999	9,500	0.5%
2000	9,650	1.6%
2001	9,950	3.1%
2002	10,250	3.0%
2003	10,200	-0.5%
2004	10,150	-0.5%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



City of South Lake Tahoe Population

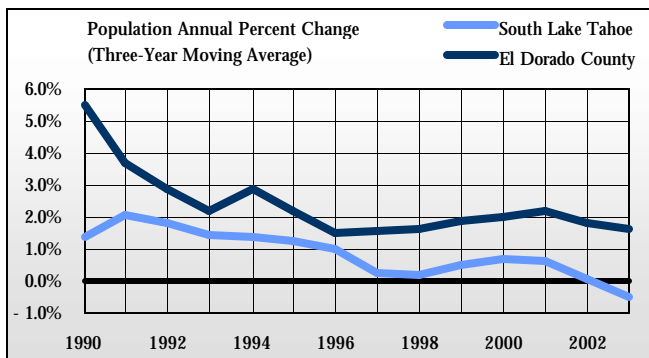
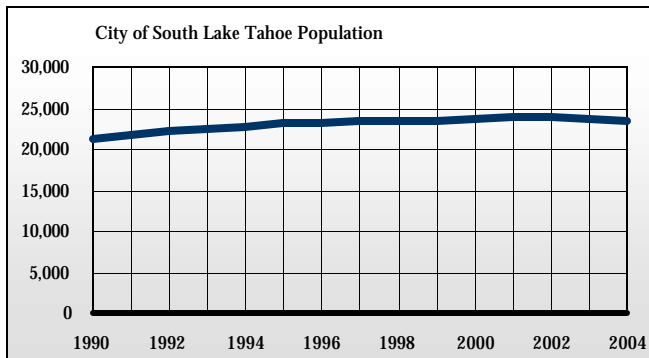
Year	Population	Annual percent change
1990	21,300	n/a
1991*	21,800	2.3%
1992	22,300	2.3%
1993	22,500	0.9%
1994	22,750	1.1%
1995	23,250	2.2%
1996	23,350	0.4%
1997	23,450	0.4%
1998	23,450	0.0%
1999	23,500	0.2%
2000	23,800	1.3%
2001	23,950	0.6%
2002	23,950	0.0%
2003	23,850	-0.4%
2004	23,600	-1.0%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Total Population by City or Town

	1990	2000
Cameron Park	11,897	14,556
Diamond Springs	2,872	4,877
El Dorado Hills	6,395	18,083
Georgetown	n/a	1,080
Pollock Pines	4,291	4,613
Shingle Springs	1,996	2,758

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census





## Components of Population Change

### Overview

Three factors make up the components of change: the number of births, the number of deaths, and the total change in population from the previous year. Statisticians use these numbers to determine the natural increase and net migration of a particular area. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and deaths. (See section 9 for the leading causes of death in El Dorado County). Net migration is the total change in population minus the natural increase. Components of change may also be indicative of a prospering or failing economy. For example, many people may often choose to move or have children based on their income or employment opportunities in the area.

\*Data for 1991 is not comparable to the previous year due to a change in methodology.

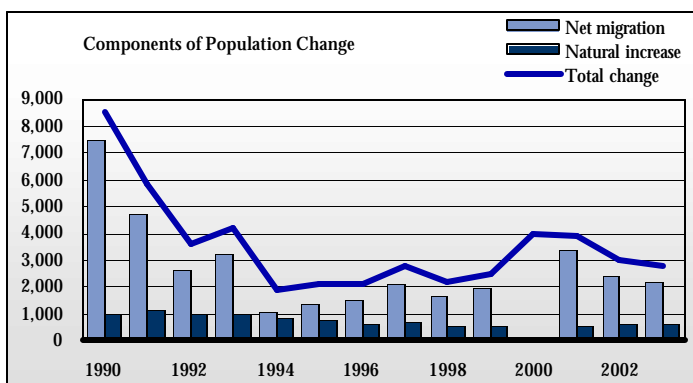
### El Dorado County

In 2003, there was a net migration of 2,170 people to El Dorado County. There were 1,802 births and 1,172 deaths in the county in the same year, resulting in a natural increase of 630 people. The figures below present the components of population change in El Dorado County since 1990.

Components of Population Change

Year	Total change	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration
1990	8,500	1,894	877	1,017	7,483
1991*	5,800	1,993	874	1,119	4,681
1992	3,600	1,863	872	991	2,609
1993	4,200	1,786	830	956	3,244
1994	1,900	1,800	962	838	1,062
1995	2,100	1,776	992	784	1,316
1996	2,100	1,685	1,057	628	1,472
1997	2,800	1,657	995	662	2,138
1998	2,200	1,655	1,093	562	1,638
1999	2,500	1,686	1,130	556	1,944
2000	4,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	3,900	1,679	1,142	537	3,363
2002	3,000	1,737	1,157	580	2,420
2003	2,800	1,802	1,172	630	2,170

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



## Age Distribution

### Overview

Age distribution information is most valuable to companies who target specific age groups in their advertising. The age distribution in a given area affects the area's school system, public services, and overall economy. An area with a large number of young children, for example, will be attractive to owners of toy stores, day cares, and family recreation parks. Age distribution information is also used in conjunction with components of population change in order to make projected population estimates.

### El Dorado County

The largest age group in El Dorado County in 2004 was the 40-49 year-old range, with 31,714 people. This number represents approximately 18.5 percent of El Dorado County's population, which is over 3 percent higher than the statewide average. Since 1990, the number of people between the ages of 50-59 increased 6.9 percent, while those between 30-39 decreased 8.3 percent, causing a 4.7 percent decrease among children between 0-9. These

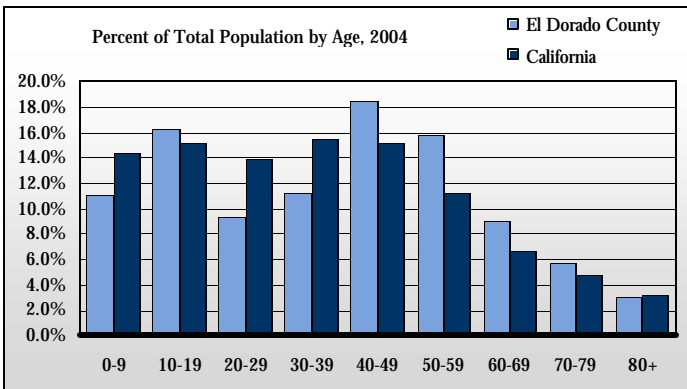
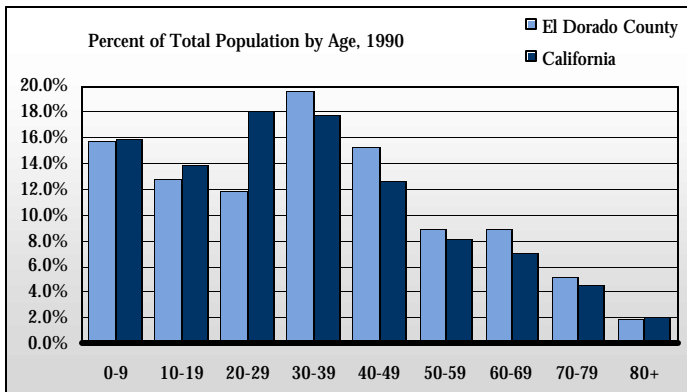
trends may indicate that the number of jobs for those between 30-39 has declined, while those looking towards retirement are migrating into the area. Simultaneously, residents over 60 make up a higher percentage of the population in El Dorado County than the state average.

By 2015, the number of people between the ages of 10-19 and 40-49 is expected to decrease the most. Those between the ages of 60-69, followed by 20-29 year-olds, are projected to see the highest increase. See the following chart for more details on age distribution in El Dorado County since 1990.

El Dorado County Age Distribution

Year	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
1990	20,056	16,318	15,053	24,869	19,442	11,339	11,213	6,620	2,359
1991	21,049	16,926	15,370	25,573	21,158	11,989	11,327	7,074	2,629
1992	21,574	17,302	15,383	25,879	22,476	12,618	11,245	7,398	2,832
1993	22,038	17,799	15,522	26,005	23,892	13,552	11,323	7,669	3,055
1994	22,059	18,272	15,246	25,669	25,012	14,207	11,265	7,830	3,220
1995	22,052	18,847	15,035	25,249	26,094	14,947	11,244	8,007	3,395
1996	21,994	19,600	14,757	24,776	27,168	15,692	11,289	8,198	3,537
1997	21,890	20,640	14,579	24,223	27,761	17,194	11,433	8,385	3,689
1998	21,605	21,783	14,249	23,378	28,495	18,378	11,802	8,469	3,831
1999	21,231	23,014	13,952	22,560	29,087	19,593	12,166	8,758	4,166
2000	20,484	24,872	13,477	21,849	30,006	21,433	12,795	9,202	4,452
2001	20,038	26,276	13,391	21,551	30,868	22,940	13,347	9,313	4,741
2002	19,560	27,131	13,892	20,781	31,395	24,298	13,953	9,463	4,990
2003	19,254	27,581	14,758	19,996	31,582	25,590	14,729	9,604	5,133
2004	19,003	27,935	15,860	19,229	31,714	26,990	15,475	9,738	5,263
2010(p)	19,200	25,500	23,500	16,000	28,100	31,600	21,400	10,700	5,700
2015(p)	21,500	23,900	25,900	19,600	25,100	32,600	27,100	13,100	6,100

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit; Center for Economic Development - 2010 & 2015 Projections



## Population by Race/Ethnicity

### Overview

Statistics regarding population by race and ethnicity are determined by what respondents to the U.S. Census consider as their primary ancestry. American Indian, Asian, black, and white are racial designations, while Hispanic is an ethnic designation that may be a mixture of white, black, and American Indian races. The Hispanic population was grouped separately in the census because many Hispanic people associated with their ethnicity rather than race. In this section, the five racial/ethnic groups are mutually exclusive.

Population by race statistics is used by grant writers and advertising companies to market products to a particular ethnic group. Grant writers use race/ethnicity information to determine whether investments in certain businesses are likely to be lucrative. Investing in an upstart radio station is a better investment in a predominantly Hispanic area because statistics show that Hispanics listen to the radio for entertainment more than other ethnic groups. Advertising companies use race/ethnicity data in order to make their advertisements appealing to the ethnic groups

El Dorado County Population by Race/Ethnicity

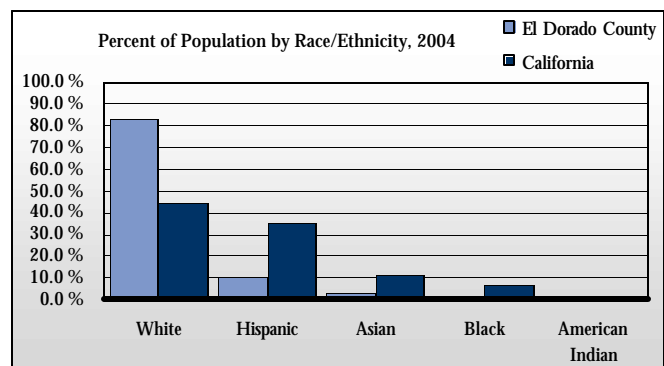
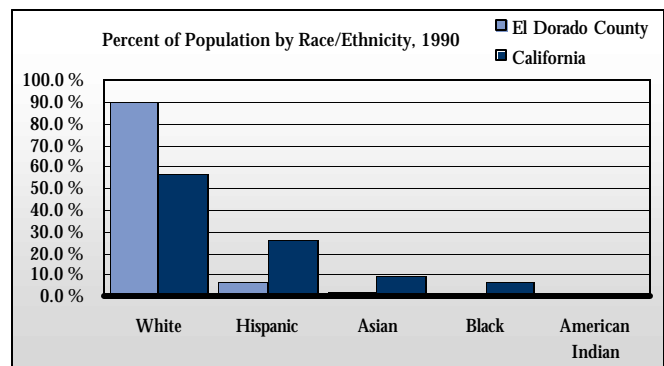
Year	Total	White	Hispanic	Asian	Black	American Indian
1990	127,269	114,106	8,942	2,379	602	1,240
1991	133,095	118,612	9,726	2,664	666	1,427
1992	136,707	121,126	10,369	2,900	733	1,579
1993	140,855	124,166	11,013	3,145	792	1,739
1994	142,780	125,176	11,540	3,342	843	1,879
1995	144,870	126,377	12,033	3,550	896	2,014
1996	147,011	127,595	12,552	3,754	952	2,158
1997	149,794	129,419	13,097	3,971	1,006	2,301
1998	151,990	130,721	13,607	4,166	1,062	2,434
1999	154,527	132,299	14,150	4,381	1,113	2,584
2000	158,570	134,626	15,044	3,706	833	1,459
2001	162,465	137,171	15,737	3,967	901	1,670
2002	167,982	138,995	16,341	4,178	952	1,823
2003	168,227	140,664	16,950	4,402	1,005	1,979
2004	171,207	142,429	17,626	4,650	1,064	2,154
2010(p)	181,700	146,600	21,200	5,900	1,400	3,100
2015(p)	194,900	153,300	24,900	7,100	1,700	4,100

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit; Center for Economic Development, 2010 & 2015 Projections

that are common in a given area. Government officials and political candidates also use race/ethnicity data in order to tailor their campaigns to distinct ethnic groups in certain locations.

### El Dorado County

Approximately 83.2 percent of residents in El Dorado County classified themselves as white in 2004. Hispanics represented the next largest group, with 10.3 percent of the population, or 17,626 people, compared to 35.2 percent, or 12,816,038 people, in California. The Hispanic population is projected to increase 41 percent by 2015 in El Dorado County. Asians and American Indians are the next largest groups, with 4,650 and 2,154 people respectively, and blacks are the smallest census-classified



group, with 1,064 people. By 2015, American Indians are projected to increase 90 percent, while whites are expected to increase 8 percent. The following figures show El Dorado County's population by ethnicity since 1990.

## Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1990

City	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other	Total
Cameron Park	11,494	20	647	69	183	131	12,544
Diamond Springs	2,809	0	202	19	15	29	3,074
El Dorado Hills	6,302	31	142	26	12	24	6,537
Georgetown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pollock Pines	4,130	0	152	100	45	16	4,443
Shingle Springs	1,856	0	119	33	56	51	2,115
City of Placerville	7,949	19	519	185	59	143	8,874
City of South Lake Tahoe	18,530	146	3,978	218	1,375	1,317	25,564

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

## Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2000

City	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other	Total
Cameron Park	13,415	101	1,026	54	245	741	14,556
Diamond Springs	4,456	0	361	100	0	321	4,877
El Dorado Hills	16,352	413	885	97	673	548	18,083
Georgetown	1,047	9	27	19	0	5	1,080
Pollock Pines	4,383	0	195	63	35	132	4,613
Shingle Springs	2,529	0	147	53	46	130	2,758
City of Placerville	8,454	12	1,399	88	51	975	10,979
City of South Lake Tahoe	18,236	108	6,291	225	1,451	3,700	30,011

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

## Population by Educational Attainment

### Overview

Educational attainment information is used by businesses for market research, primarily by those wishing to target customers of a particular educational level. This information is also useful in determining the types of jobs that a particular area's economy is able to support. Additionally, an area with a large number of college graduates usually translates into higher wage-earning potential and a more diverse buyer market.

Data here represents the number of people 18 years and over who have achieved a specified level of education

### El Dorado County

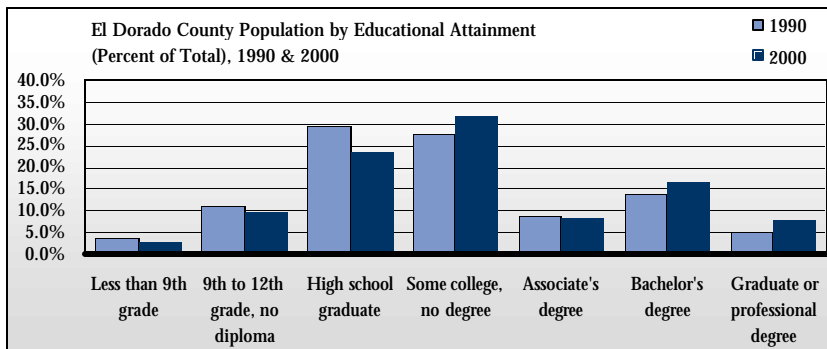
In 2000, 31.5 percent of El Dorado County's residents, had some college but earned no degree, making them the largest educational group in the area. This rate is higher than the rest of the state in which 24.3 percent of all residents claim some college but have earned no degree. High School graduates and residents holding bachelor's degrees are the next most common educational groups in El Dorado County, at 23.5 and 16.7 percent, respectively.

El Dorado County is above the statewide average in residents holding high school diplomas, associate's degrees, and bachelor's degrees.

Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over, 1990

City	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Total
Cameron Park	134	552	2197	2526	992	1597	712	8,710
Diamond Springs	105	348	680	499	138	208	58	2,036
El Dorado Hills	90	191	1087	1503	366	979	360	4,576
Georgetown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pollock Pines	72	439	1331	790	210	236	107	3,185
Shingle Springs	26	193	384	412	124	133	66	1,338
City of Placerville	349	791	1,854	1,916	477	698	291	6,376
City of South Lake Tahoe	1,368	2,443	4,591	4,050	1,463	1,957	557	16,429
El Dorado County	3,625	10,387	27,136	25,645	8,301	12,868	4,878	92,840
California	2,352,017	3,114,969	5,080,909	5,246,699	1,649,596	3,052,702	1,523,650	22,020,542

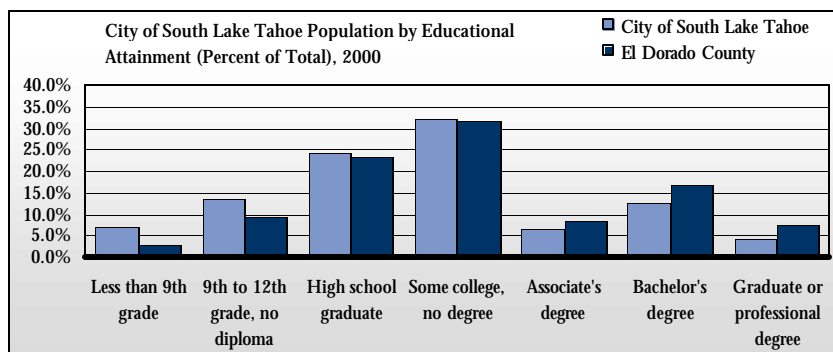
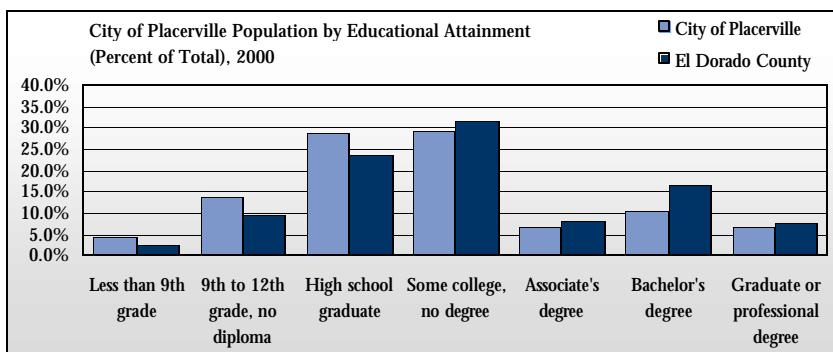
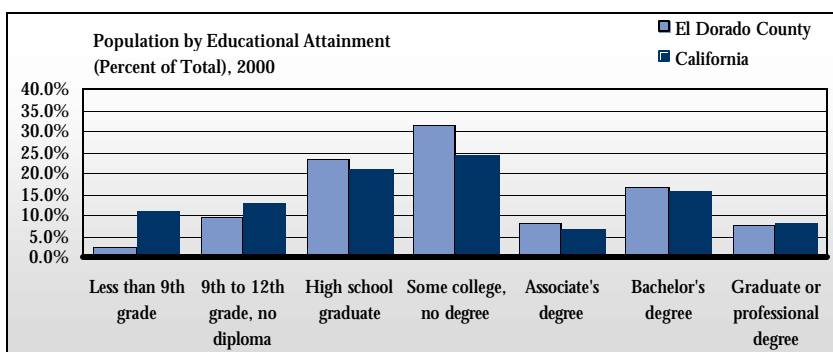
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census



Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over, 2000

City	9th to 12th		High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Total
	Less than 9th grade	grade, no diploma						
Cameron Park	222	689	2248	3794	982	1,923	820	10,678
Diamond Springs	138	595	1201	1095	214	265	75	3,583
El Dorado Hills	66	406	1529	3186	1049	3,872	1991	12,099
Georgetown	14	75	263	275	40	75	49	791
Pollock Pines	45	412	1197	1096	229	338	197	3,514
Shingle Springs	33	247	445	644	176	211	177	1,933
City of Placerville	314	999	2,052	2,093	483	750	495	7,186
City of South Lake Tahoe	1,272	2,366	4,306	5,694	1,123	2,207	727	17,695
El Dorado County	3,162	10,993	27,199	36,430	9,633	19,318	8,876	115,611
California	2,687,841	3,235,504	5,192,997	5,981,132	1,657,058	3,847,654	2,047,999	24,650,185

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

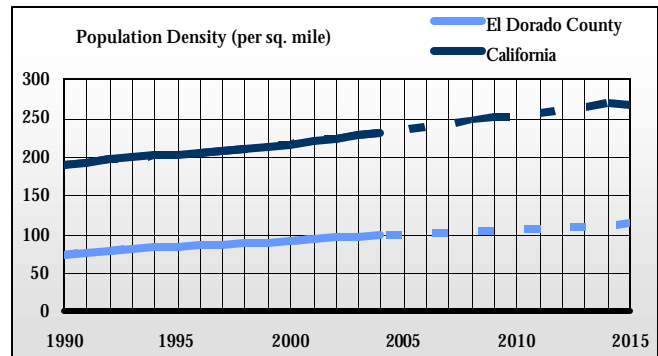


## Land Area & Population Density

### Overview

Population density is used to define the differences between urban and rural areas. This distinction is necessary in grant writing and when comparing different counties or areas. Population density is determined by dividing the total population of the area in question by that area's size in square miles.

\*Data for 1991 is not comparable to the previous year due to a change in methodology.



### El Dorado County

El Dorado County's total land area is 1,710.8 square miles. Because population has increased while land area has remained constant, El Dorado County's population density has steadily risen over time. As of 2004, the population density in the county was 98.3 residents per square mile, putting it well below the statewide average population density of 231.8 people per square mile. It is projected that by 2015 the population density in El Dorado County will reach 114 people per square mile.

Land Area and Population Density

Year	Land area (sq.miles)	Total population	Population density (per sq.mile)
1990	1,710.8	123,900	72.4
1991*	1,710.8	130,200	76.1
1992	1,710.8	134,900	78.9
1993	1,710.8	138,800	81.1
1994	1,710.8	141,800	82.9
1995	1,710.8	143,900	84.1
1996	1,710.8	145,900	85.3
1997	1,710.8	148,400	86.7
1998	1,710.8	150,900	88.2
1999	1,710.8	153,200	89.5
2000	1,710.8	157,100	91.8
2001	1,710.8	160,200	93.6
2002	1,710.8	163,600	95.6
2003	1,710.8	165,900	97.0
2004	1,710.8	168,100	98.3
2010(p)	1,710.8	181,800	106.3
2015(p)	1,710.8	195,000	114.0

Source: California Department of Water Resources



## 2. Environmental Factors

Two major quality of life indicators are climate and air quality. Climate is a key factor in determining what types of limitations or opportunities exist for agricultural production or recreational activities. Air quality is an indicator of the health of the environment as well as a factor in defining the aesthetic quality of an area. Poor air quality may indicate a large amount of industrial activity in an area. As in the case of other quality of life indicators, these provide information useful for making decisions concerning residential and business location.

Many state parks in mountainous El Dorado County offer a variety of recreational opportunities. Due to the mountainous geography and extreme seasonal weather changes, there are ever-changing recreational opportunities in El Dorado County. Below, the county's eight state parks and recreation areas are listed according to acreage.

### State Parks and Recreation Areas

<u>Area</u>	<u>Acres</u>
D.L. Bliss State Park	2,148.93
Emerald Bay State Park	1,464.71
Auburn State Recreation Area	42,000
Folsom Lake State Recreation Area	19,549.67
Lake Valley State Recreation Area	155.39
Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park	286.59
Sugar Pine Point State Park	2,324.46
Washoe Meadows State Park	627.73

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## Climate Data

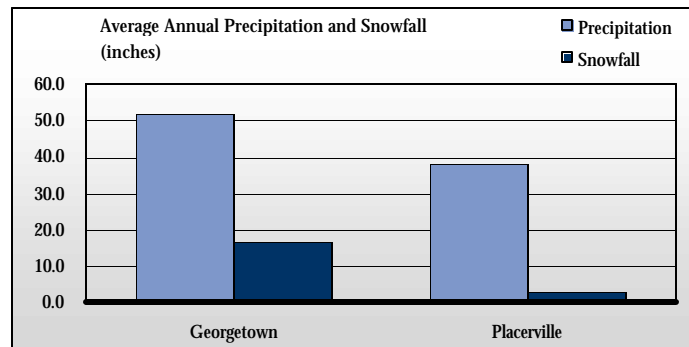
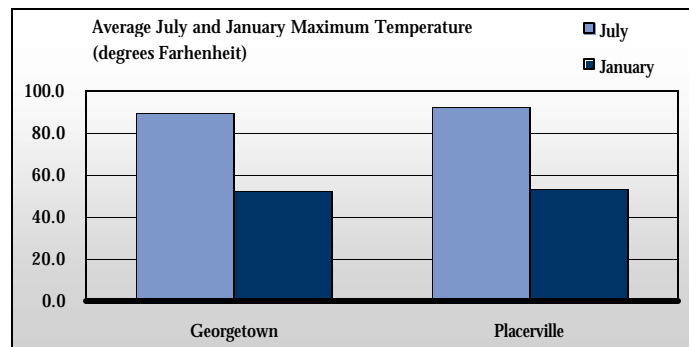
### Overview

This section shows climate readings from selected weather stations in El Dorado County. Climate data is collected on an ongoing basis and is reported by the Western Regional Climate Center in December of each year unless otherwise noted. The data expresses an annual average calculated over the time indicated below.

It is important to know what types of weather a certain area may experience because of extremes of heat and cold, and severe storms may reduce the desirability of an area for tourists or retirees. These conditions may occur in a particular season and limit the attractiveness of an area at certain times of the year. This information can be useful for determining which particular businesses might be viable in a specific area.

### El Dorado County

The two weather stations in El Dorado County are located in Georgetown and Placerville. Of these, Georgetown reports the most precipitation with an annual average of 51.8 inches. The following figure shows the average temperatures and precipitation rates in winter and summer for each weather station in the county.



NOTE: The data here reflects an average of monthly readings taken between the following years for each site:

Georgetown: 6/1/1948 to present.

Placerville: 1/1/1915 to present.

Climate Station Readings as of March 2004

	Georgetown	Placerville
Average July maximum temp. (deg.)	88.9	92.3
Average January maximum temp. (deg.)	52.2	53.2
Average July minimum temp. (deg.)	60.4	56.6
Average January minimum temp. (deg.)	34.0	32.3
Average July precipitation (in.)	0.1	0.1
Average January precipitation (in.)	10.2	7.0
Average annual precipitation (in.)	51.8	38.3
Average January snowfall (in.)	5.5	1.3
Average annual snowfall (in.)	16.9	2.8

Source: Western Regional Climate Center

## Air Quality

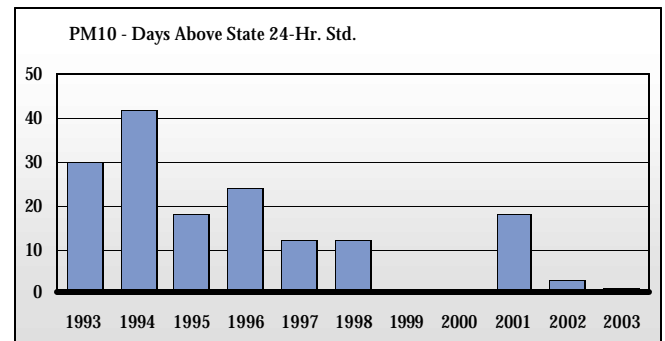
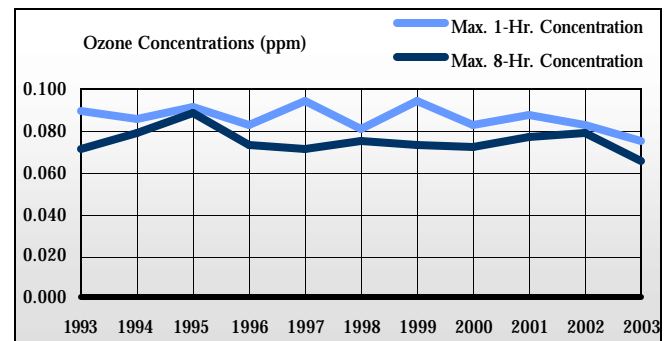
### Overview

As industry, agricultural production, and traffic continue to increase in El Dorado County and across California, air quality becomes an important issue. Air quality affects all populations, especially the young, the elderly, and those with heart or lung problems. Air quality can be an important factor in determining where people are willing or able to live.

Air quality is a general term used to describe various aspects of the air that plants and human populations are exposed to in their daily lives. There are four main contaminants that decrease air quality: particulates (PM10), tropospheric ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>). Air pollutants are emitted by both stationary and mobile sources. Stationary sources include factories, power plants, and agricultural burning (forest fires and field burning). Mobile sources of pollution include automobiles, trucks, buses, and various types of recreational vehicles. Mobile sources are primarily responsible for the decrease in air quality in Northern California.

Air quality standards are set at both state and federal levels. The allowable levels for a particular pollutant are established to protect human health, avoid damage to sensitive vegetation, and preserve aesthetic values. If a region is in violation of one or more standards for allowable levels of the above four pollutants, the state may limit the type of new industrial facilities that can be built in the area and place more restrictions on existing operations in the future.

*The highest temperature ever recorded in the United States, 134 degrees F (57 degrees C), was measured in Death Valley on July 10, 1913, and was the second highest temperature ever recorded. The highest was 136 degrees F, in El Azizia, Libya on September 13, 1922.*



**PM10 - Particulate matter over 10 microns in diameter.** Ground level concentrations are measured in micrograms per cubic meter. Examples of sources include cars and trucks (especially diesels), fireplaces, woodstoves, and windblown dust. Overexposure to PM10 can increase the likelihood of respiratory disease, cause lung damage, and even cause death in extreme cases.

**CO - Carbon monoxide.** Ground level concentrations are measured in parts per million. Sources include anything that burns fuel, such as cars, trucks, construction and farming equipment, and residential heaters and stoves. Overexposure to CO can cause chest pain in heart patients, headaches, nausea, reduced mental alertness, and death at very high CO levels.

**NO<sub>2</sub> - Nitrogen dioxide.** Ground level concentrations are measured in parts per million. See carbon monoxide for sources. Overexposure to NO<sub>2</sub> can cause lung damage.

**O<sub>3</sub> - Ozone.** Concentrations are measured in parts per million. Sources include cars and trucks (especially diesels), industrial sources like chrome platers, neighborhood businesses, such as dry cleaners and service stations, and building materials and products. Overexposure to O<sub>3</sub> can cause breathing difficulties and lung damage.

*El Dorado County*

West El Dorado County lies within the Mountain Counties Air Basin, along with seven other counties (Sierra, Nevada, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa), as well as Central Placer County.

While logging and mining industries contributed to air pollution in the past, tourism and recreational activities have replaced those industries in recent years, resulting in lower pollution levels throughout the basin. Ozone levels are exceeded in much of the air basin, due to vehicle traffic

to and from the Sacramento Valley, as well as wind blown particles during the day. The county does violate state standards for particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) as well as ozone levels, and is unclassified for reaching levels of carbon monoxide (CO) as of 2004.

In 2003, the county air quality was only above the state standard one day out of the year, with no days above the federal standard. The only pollutant that was too abundant by state standards was particulate matter, with no other pollutant reaching that level all year. See the figure below for air quality by pollutant in El Dorado County in 2003.

NOTE: Ozone and PM<sub>10</sub> measurements taken in South Lake Tahoe at Sandy Way. CO measurements taken in South Lake Tahoe at 3377 Tahoe Blvd and Sandy Way.

County Air Quality

Pollutant (measurement)	Measure	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Ozone (ppm)	Max. 1-Hr. Concentration	0.090	0.086	0.092	0.083	0.095	0.081	0.095	0.083	0.088	0.083	0.075
Ozone (ppm)	Max. 8-Hr. Concentration	0.071	0.079	0.089	0.073	0.071	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.077	0.079	0.066
Ozone (ppm)	Days Above State Std.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ozone (ppm)	Days Above Nat'l 1-Hr. Std.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ozone (ppm)	Days Above Nat'l 8-Hr. Std.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PM <sub>10</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Max. 24-Hr. Concentration	92.0	78.0	71.0	72.0	55.0	59.0	41.0	50.0	58.0	51.0	61.0
PM <sub>10</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Max. Annual Geometric Mean	23	23	19	19	19	19	17	17	17	17	15
PM <sub>10</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Days Above State 24-Hr. Std.	30	42	18	24	12	12	0	0	18	3	1
PM <sub>10</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Days Above Nat'l 24-Hr. Std.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO (ppm)	Max. 8-Hr. Concentration	3.25	2.60	2.64	2.43	2.43	2.31	2.44	2.84	1.88	3.04	1.51
CO (ppm)	Days Above State 8-Hr. Std.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO (ppm)	Days Above Nat'l 8-Hr. Std.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	Max. 1-Hr. Concentration	0.060	0.057	0.059	0.061	0.051	0.052	0.060	0.052	0.054	0.055	0.052
NO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	Max. Annual Average	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.010

Source: California Air Resources Board

### 3. Agriculture

In certain areas of Northern California, agricultural production constitutes a significant portion of the economic base. The amount of agricultural production in an area can indicate the type of economy and businesses that are successful, as well as what kinds of jobs are available. Areas particularly dependent on a few agricultural crops can also experience considerable instability in their economic performance as product prices fluctuate.

El Dorado County depends on the production of wine grapes as one of its staple agricultural commodities, as well as other commodities, including apples, Bartlett pears, and peaches. Pasture for rangeland accounts for the largest percent of agricultural land use in the county, while wine grapes and apples are the crops with the highest amount of production as well as total value for the county.

All information for this section was collected from the California Agricultural Statistics Service. It should be noted that the California Agricultural Statistics Service compiles data from each county's agricultural commissioner, who in turn collects data from farmers. In some cases, crops are classified under varying titles from year to year and deadlines are not always met for reporting information; therefore, some discrepancies exist in historical analysis.

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## Harvested Acreage

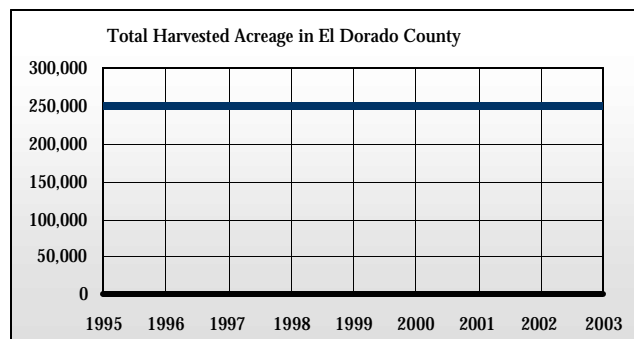
### Overview

Total harvested acreage is the amount of land that is harvested for agricultural products in a given year. This includes field crops, vegetable crops, seed crops, and rangeland. Harvested acreage can fluctuate due to flooding, severe storms, fields that are left fallow for a season, government programs and regulations, pest control, and other factors. In some cases, certain orchards must grow for three to four years before being harvested and replanted again, creating a cyclical pattern in output. A decline in agricultural land availability may also occur when urbanization permanently removes land from the production cycle.

This section illustrates the total number of harvested acres in the county over time, as well as the dominant crops and/or rangeland that make up the harvest and the trends associated with these important commodities.

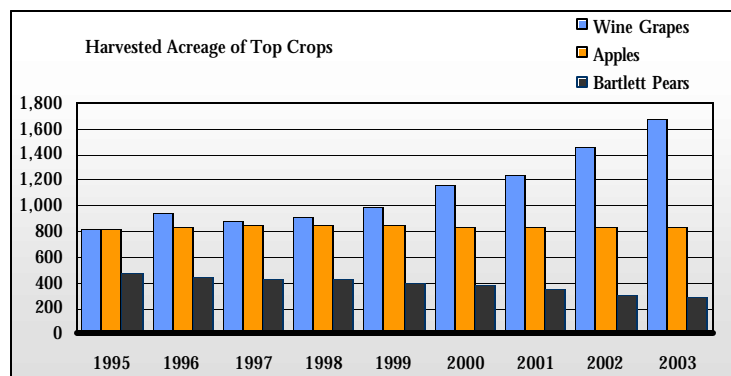
### El Dorado County

A total of 249,716 acres of land was harvested in El Dorado County in 2003, which accounts for 23 percent of the land area in the county and 0.8 percent of the total harvested land in California. Pasture for rangeland made up 22 percent of harvested acreage. See the following illustrations for more detail on the county's harvested acreage by year, harvests of the most important crops, as well as rangeland.



Year	Total acres harvested	Percent of total land area
1995	250,354	22.9%
1996	249,744	22.8%
1997	249,733	22.8%
1998	249,777	22.8%
1999	249,539	22.8%
2000	249,404	22.8%
2001	249,341	22.8%
2002	249,533	22.8%
2003	249,716	22.8%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service



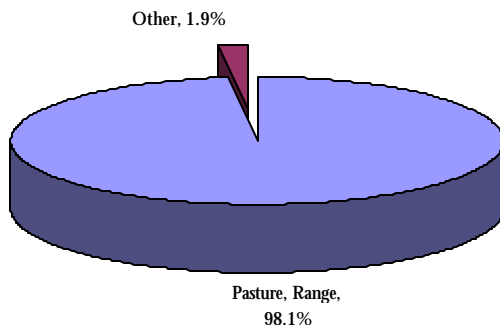
Wine grapes were the dominant harvested crop in El Dorado County, with 1,678 acres harvested in 2003. This accounted for 0.3 percent of all wine grapes harvested in California. Apples made up the next most abundant harvest, with 835 acres in 2003, or almost 3.3 percent of the state total.

#### Top Crops Harvested Acreage

Crops	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Wine Grapes	817	937	876	917	981	1,165	1,244	1,464	1,678
Apples	810	840	850	855	845	838	835	835	835
Other Hay, Unspecified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	380	350	350	354	348
Bartlett Pears	480	443	431	425	405	385	355	303	285
English Walnuts	220	220	215	n/a	216	216	216	253	249
Sweet Cherries	117	122	129	127	126	116	112	108	104
Peaches, Unspecified	70	100	102	110	110	110	110	97	102
Asian Pears	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	66	66	66	63	63
Plums	60	60	61	59	60	58	58	61	57
Pasture, Range	245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000
Pasture, Irrigated	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,350	1,100	995	995	995

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service

Top Crops as a Percent of Total Harvested Acres, 2003



## Top Crops Production

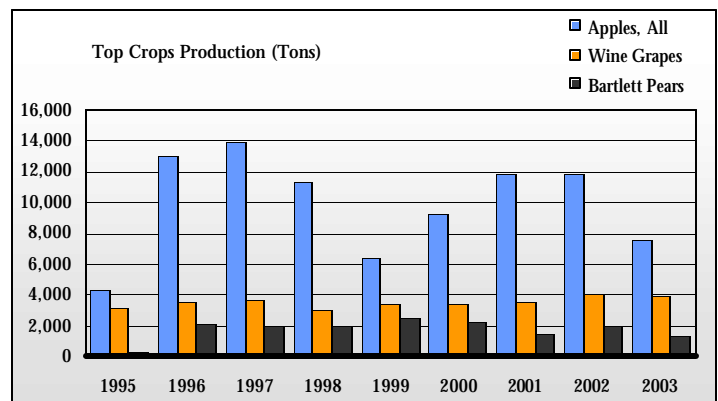
### Overview

Similar indicators affecting a crop's harvest may also affect the amount of production during the year. For example, some crops may be produced, harvested, and marketed in the same season, while others may be harvested and released into the market at a later date. This may be apparent in high variations of production for specific crops, while the harvested acreage remains somewhat stable.

### El Dorado County

Apples had the largest production in El Dorado County by far, with an average of 9,919 tons each year since 1995. In 2003, El Dorado County contributed 2.1 percent of the total reported production of apples in California.

Wine grapes and Bartlett pears had the next highest production rate in the county, with 3,953 and 1,354 tons, respectively, in 2003. The production of wine grapes remained relatively stable since 1995, while Bartlett pears peaked in 1999 with over 2,400 tons produced. Other varying fluctuations may be due to weather, crop resiliency, and market influences contributing to the amount of production each year.



Top Crops Production (Tons)

Crops	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Apples, All	4,313	12,936	13,913	11,269	6,422	9,300	11,857	11,774	7,487
Wine Grapes	3,186	3,532	3,638	2,961	3,345	3,400	3,570	4,060	3,953
Bartlett Pears	273	2,181	1,955	1,991	2,471	2,230	1,460	1,970	1,354
Other Hay	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	560	610	634	673	644
Asian Pears	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	205	264	413	560	504
Peaches, Unspecified	28	240	249	37	55	385	275	267	163
English Walnuts	60	122	110	n/a	132	86	134	139	154
Plums	29	140	146	99	109	116	168	98	88
Sweet Cherries	31	98	180	45	189	209	95	30	32

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service



## Value of Agricultural Production

### Overview

Agricultural production affects many areas of a county's economy, including jobs, income, and the economic output of related industries. When agricultural production declines, so do purchases from local businesses. Decreasing purchases of seed, fuel, irrigation water, commercial nutrients, feed stuff, veterinary drugs and vaccines, fertilizer, equipment, transportation services, and other production inputs have spillover effects on the suppliers of those goods and services.

The crops of greatest value make a significant contribution to local income. Climate conditions and soil availability may give an area a comparative advantage in the production of a particular agricultural commodity.

Included are the ten most significant crops in the area, represented in terms of gross production value. This includes production value during the calendar year, regardless of whether it was sold on the market or used at the place of production. The data that reflects crops by top value includes fresh fruits and vegetables whose values are FOB (Free On Board) prices. This excludes the cost of transportation to a specified destination for distribution, which is paid for by the seller.

### El Dorado County

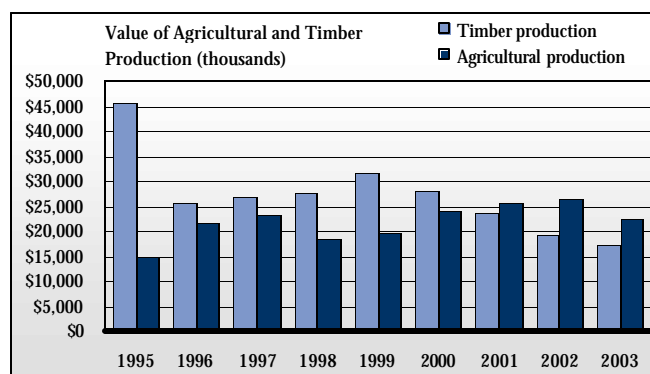
Agricultural production totaled \$40.1 million in El Dorado County in 2003. Timber production accounted for 44 percent of that value, which has been steadily decreasing since 1999.

The production of wine grapes, the most valuable crop in El Dorado County, generated \$4.4 million and made up 20 percent of the county's total agricultural value in 2003. Yet, El Dorado County produced less than half of 1 percent of the total value of that crop in California in the same year. The next most valuable crop in the county was apples, with a value of \$4.1 million in 2003, or 18 percent of the county's production value. Both wine grapes and apples are extremely important to the local economy of the county because their successful harvest contributes to the livelihood of the farming community.

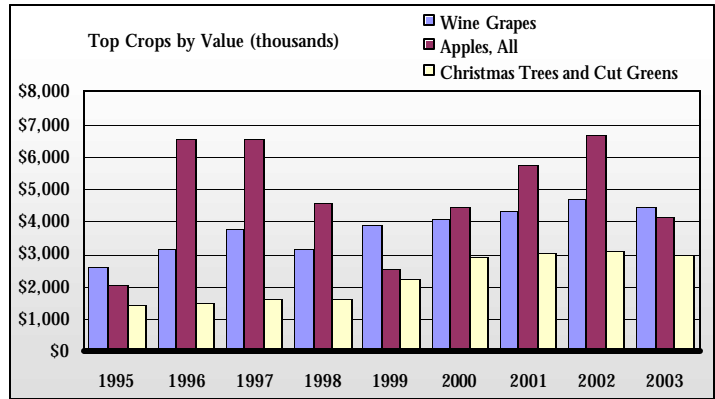
Agricultural and Timber Production (thousands)

Year	Agricultural production	Timber production	Timber as a percent of total production	Total Production
1995	\$ 14,872	\$ 45,800	75.5%	\$ 60,672
1996	\$ 21,567	\$ 25,676	54.3%	\$ 47,243
1997	\$ 23,193	\$ 27,050	53.8%	\$ 50,243
1998	\$ 18,724	\$ 27,640	59.6%	\$ 46,364
1999	\$ 19,677	\$ 31,771	61.8%	\$ 51,448
2000	\$ 24,166	\$ 28,208	53.9%	\$ 52,374
2001	\$ 25,544	\$ 23,665	48.1%	\$ 49,209
2002	\$ 26,544	\$ 19,445	42.3%	\$ 45,989
2003	\$ 22,698	\$ 17,442	43.5%	\$ 40,140

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service



Pasture for rangeland and cattle are also highly valuable in El Dorado County, as well as Christmas trees and nursery products. Please see the following graphs for illustrations of El Dorado County's agricultural production value.



Top Crops by Value, 2003 (thousands \$)

Crop	Value
Wine Grapes	\$ 4,430
Apples, All	\$ 4,126
Christmas Trees & Cut Greens	\$ 2,995
Pasture, Range	\$ 2,940
Cattle & Calves, Unspecified	\$ 2,848
Nursery Flowers, Prop. Materials	\$ 1,465
Livestock, Unspecified	999
Nursery, Woody Ornamentals	\$ 590
Apiary Products, Bees Unspecified	418
Peaches, Unspecified	\$ 375

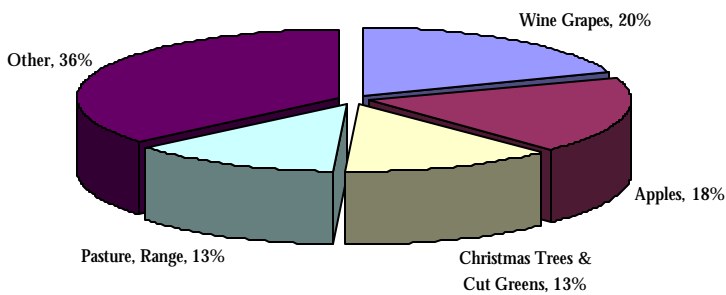
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service

Historical Crops by Value (thousands \$)

Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Wine Grapes	\$ 2,587	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,798	\$ 3,155	\$ 3,880	\$ 4,060	\$ 4,317	\$ 4,680
Apples, All	\$ 2,049	\$ 6,527	\$ 6,567	\$ 4,545	\$ 2,572	\$ 4,450	\$ 5,715	\$ 6,658
Christmas Trees and Cut Greens	\$ 1,407	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,607	\$ 1,634	\$ 2,208	\$ 2,933	\$ 3,019	\$ 3,106

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service

Production of Top Crops as a Percent of Total Production, 2003



## Top Crops Price per Unit

### Overview

Although some crops may yield a high annual total value, certain crops bring in a higher price per unit. Price per unit is determined by crop availability and market demand. Information on price data includes the average price received by growers, excluding fresh market fruits and vegetables.

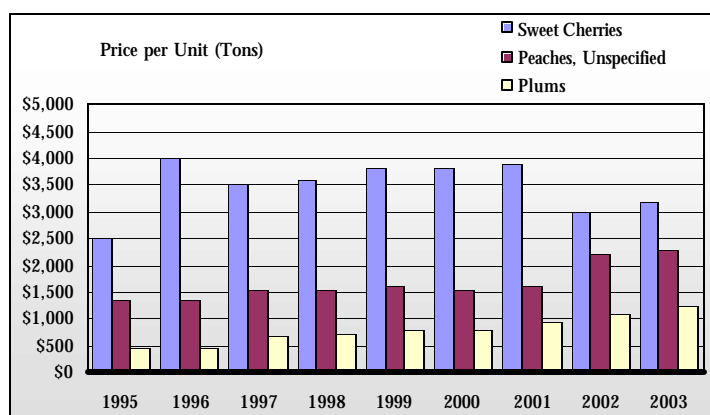
### El Dorado County

Buyers paid \$3,200 per ton for sweet cherries in 2003, compared to an average \$3,022 in California. Although sweet cherries were the highest priced agricultural product in El Dorado County, wine grapes were more widely sold. Various types of peaches are also a prominent crop, as well plums and pears.

Top Crops Price per Unit (Tons)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sweet Cherries	\$ 2,500	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,800	\$ 3,800	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,200
Peaches, Unspecified	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,600	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,300
Plums	\$ 466	\$ 470	\$ 700	\$ 720	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 960	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,235
Wine Grapes	\$ 812	\$ 889	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,066	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,209	\$ 1,153	\$ 1,121
English Walnuts	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,500	n/a	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,060	\$ 922
Asian Pears	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 418	\$ 467	\$ 570	\$ 560	\$ 573
Apples	\$ 475	\$ 505	\$ 472	\$ 403	\$ 400	\$ 479	\$ 482	\$ 565	\$ 551
Bartlett Pears	\$ 110	\$ 255	\$ 338	\$ 302	\$ 303	\$ 213	\$ 178	\$ 190	\$ 184
Other Hay	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 110	\$ 97	\$ 119	\$ 105	\$ 91

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service



## 4. Labor Market

The labor market is a significant indicator of the economic and social condition of a community. It identifies labor trends in the area, defines the supply and demand for employment, and indicates the strengths of the businesses that are supporting that demand. From labor market information, conclusions can be drawn about the economic motivation of the county's population, the availability of jobs, the social climate of the area, and the standards of living.

In analyzing the status of a community's labor force, the following definitions may be helpful:

- Labor force is equal to employment plus unemployment.
- Employment refers to people working at least one hour per week.
- Unemployment refers to people working less than one hour per week, but actively seeking work during that week.
- Unemployment rate is equal to unemployment divided by labor force.

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics uses the twelfth of each month to determine a person's employment status. This date was originally chosen because at one time, there were no holidays in the week that included the twelfth. Although that may not be true now, mid-month time periods are less volatile to changes in the overall business climate.

The average unemployment rate in El Dorado County from 1990 to 2003 was 5.8 percent. Tracking monthly unemployment trends during that time revealed seasonal changes in the level of employment. In El Dorado County there have been, on average, significant declines in unemployment (increases in employment) from February through August. During this period, unemployment dropped, on average, from 6.7 percent to 5.1 percent,

before it began to rise again. This may be largely driven by seasonal tourism and recreation-related jobs in the area. There are approximately 9,900 travel-generated jobs in the area (12.3 of total employment), and it is a common trend for some of these jobs to disappear as the peak travel seasons of spring and summer begin to slow. The unemployment rate is likely stabilized by the large amount of winter recreation in the area. However, to assume that all of the gains during these periods are exclusive to recreation and tourism would be inaccurate. As people begin receiving income, they typically spend it on unrelated goods and services within their communities. As the demand increases for these goods and services, employment levels are expected to rise to meet the demand. In addition, timber and agriculture-related jobs are other factors relevant to employment trends.

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## Labor Force

### Overview

Increases in labor force indicate economic growth in an area, making the percentage of change in labor force from year to year important to prospective business owners looking for new areas in which to develop. In addition to employed workers and unemployed county residents actively seeking work, the labor force includes workers who have been laid off and are waiting to be called back to work. Labor force does not include people who are in prisons, mental hospitals, nursing homes, or those under the age of sixteen.

### El Dorado County

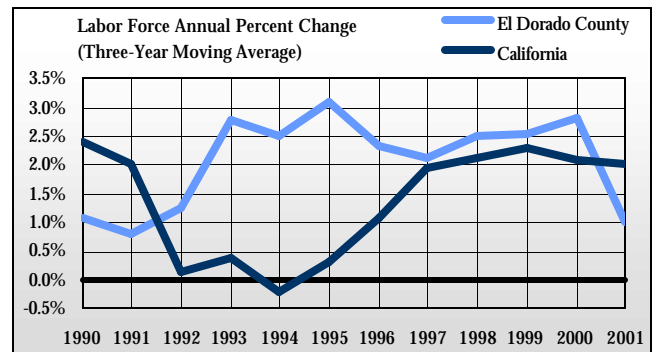
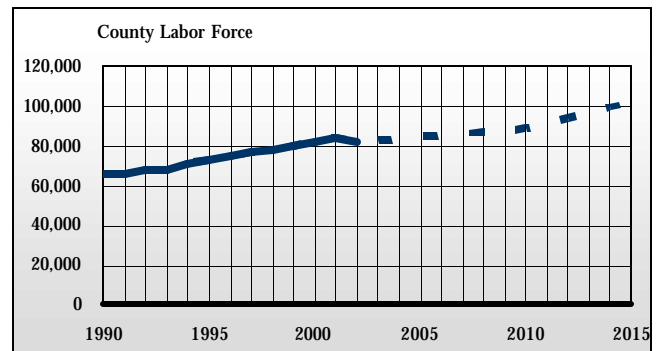
In 2003, 82,600 residents, or 49.8 percent of El Dorado County's population, were members of the labor force, compared to 49 percent in California. The labor force has increased steadily over the last twenty years, with a 0.4 percent growth in 2003. By 2015, the labor force is projected to increase 23.4 percent, growing to 101,900 people. This steady increase indicates a thriving economy and a perpetual increase in available employment and business growth.

The city of South Lake Tahoe boasted the strongest labor force in El Dorado County, with 17,180 members in 2003 and a 29.4 percent growth between 1990 and 2003. During the same time, the city of Placerville saw a 29.6 percent increase in the labor force—the highest in the county. Comparatively, the state of California saw a 20.5 percent increase in the total labor force.

Total Labor Force, Cities and County

Year	Placerville	South Lake Tahoe	El Dorado County	Annual percent change
1990	3,710	13,280	65,200	n/a
1991	3,840	13,700	65,600	0.6%
1992	3,990	14,190	67,500	2.9%
1993	4,000	14,240	67,700	0.3%
1994	4,180	14,910	71,200	5.2%
1995	4,260	15,210	72,700	2.1%
1996	4,340	15,490	74,200	2.1%
1997	4,440	15,870	76,280	2.8%
1998	4,500	16,070	77,400	1.5%
1999	4,610	16,510	79,900	3.2%
2000	4,470	15,990	82,200	2.9%
2001	4,590	16,440	84,100	2.3%
2002	4,780	17,090	82,300	-2.1%
2003	4,810	17,180	82,600	0.4%
2010(p)	n/a	n/a	88,600	2.5%
2015(p)	n/a	n/a	101,900	2.8%

Source: California Employment Development Department



## Total Employment

### Overview

The California Employment Development Department (EDD) defines employment by place of residence, or the estimated number of county residents who are employed, regardless of whether they work in the county. "Civilian employment includes all individuals who worked at least one hour for a wage or salary, were self employed, or were working at least fifteen unpaid hours in a family business or on a family farm during the week including the twelfth of the month. Those who were on vacation, other kinds of leave, or involved in a labor dispute, were also counted as employed."

Total employment indicates the overall health of the economy. A decrease in employment indicates a slowing of the economy in a given area and directly impacts consumer spending and local development. However, an increase in employment indicates a rise in consumer spending and local development. A city with a steadily increasing employment rate is more likely to attract new residents and gain more wealth.

Total Employment by Cities, County

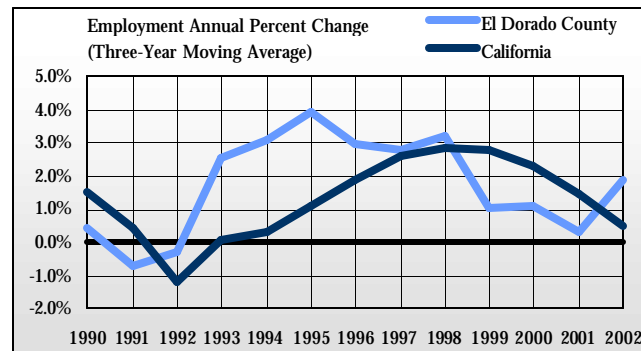
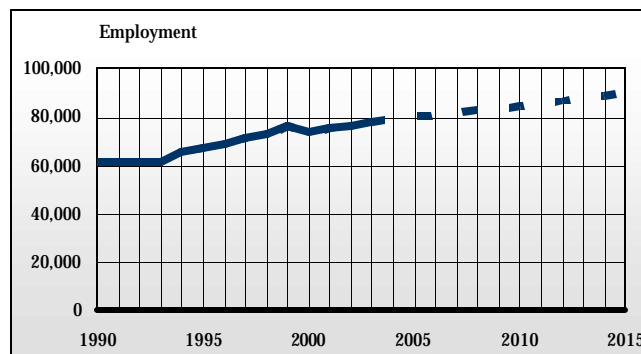
Year	Placerville	South Lake Tahoe	El Dorado County	Annual percent change
1990	3,460	12,460	61,200	n/a
1991	3,460	12,460	61,100	-1.8%
1992	3,490	12,560	61,600	0.8%
1993	3,490	12,540	61,500	0.2%
1994	3,720	13,370	65,600	6.8%
1995	3,800	13,670	67,100	2.3%
1996	3,920	14,090	69,100	3.0%
1997	4,060	14,600	71,600	3.6%
1998	4,130	14,860	72,900	1.8%
1999	4,300	15,490	76,000	4.3%
2000	4,190	15,070	73,900	-2.8%
2001	4,270	15,360	75,300	1.9%
2002	4,350	15,640	76,700	1.9%
2003	4,430	15,940	78,200	2.0%
2010(p)	n/a	n/a	84,600	3.3%
2015(p)	n/a	n/a	89,800	1.2%

Source: California Employment Development Department

### El Dorado County

As of 2003, 78,200 members, or 94.7 percent of El Dorado County's labor force, were employed, a 2.0 percent increase since the preceding year. In comparison, 93.3 percent of California's total labor force was employed in the same year. Employment in the county is expected to continue rising in upcoming years, with projected totals of 84,600 in 2010 and 89,800 by 2015. This steady growth in employment indicates an increase in spending power for the average worker in El Dorado County and ultimately means greater economic strength for the county in the years to come.

In the city of South Lake Tahoe, 15,940 members of the labor force were employed as of 2003, the highest number in any city in El Dorado County. This total is followed by 4,430 employed residents in the city of Placerville.



## Unemployment

### Overview

Unemployment figures for a given month include people who are not working but were able, available, and actively seeking work during the week that included the twelfth of that month. Any person who has been laid off and is waiting to be called back to work, including an individual waiting to report to a new job within thirty days, is also considered unemployed.

Like the labor force, the unemployment rate excludes those who are not actively seeking work, are not between the ages of 16 and 65, or are institutionalized or otherwise unavailable for work.

Many fluctuations occur in the labor force regarding unemployment. When unemployment rates rise, employment may decrease, but the number of people actively seeking work may increase at the same time.

Although unemployment is an important economic factor, taken alone it is not a reliable source on which to base assumptions about the health of an economy.

### El Dorado County

In 2003, 4,400 members of El Dorado County's labor force were unemployed, making up 5.4 percent of the labor force. This number is expected to increase to 5,400 by 2010 and 6,600 by 2015, which would be 6.1 percent and 6.5 percent of the total labor force, respectively. El Dorado County's unemployment rate has been consistently lower than the California average since 1990. For example, when statewide unemployment swelled to 9.4 percent in 1993, El Dorado County's unemployment rate was at 8.5 percent. This number steadily decreased through 2001 before beginning to rise again.

### County Unemployment

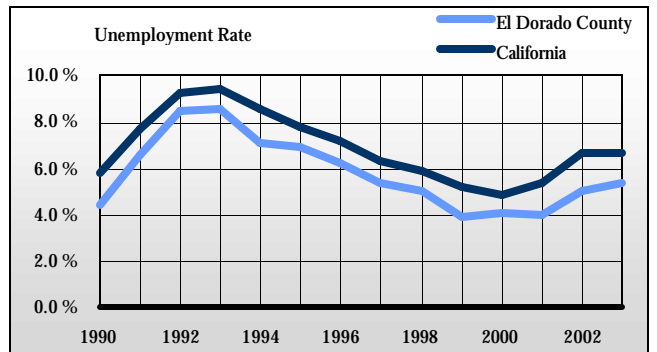
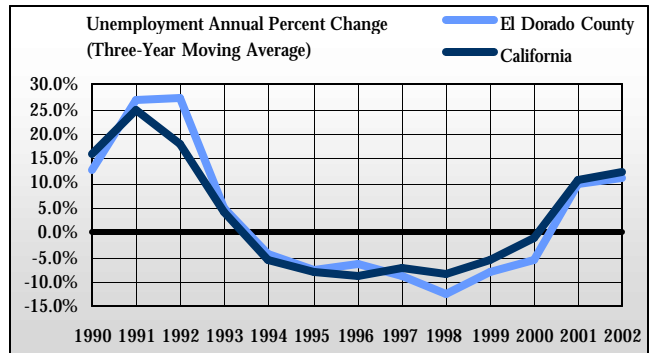
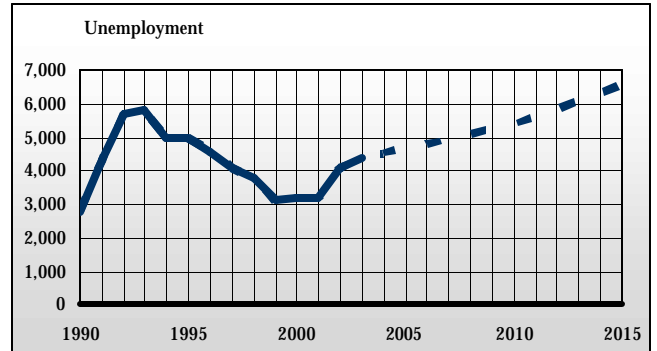
Year	County Unemployment	Annual percent change	Unemployment Rate
1990	2,800	n/a	4.4%
1991	4,300	53.6%	6.6%
1992	5,700	32.6%	8.5%
1993	5,800	1.8%	8.6%
1994	5,000	-13.8%	7.1%
1995	5,000	0.0%	6.9%
1996	4,600	-8.0%	6.2%
1997	4,100	-10.9%	5.4%
1998	3,800	-7.3%	5.0%
1999	3,100	-18.4%	3.9%
2000	3,200	3.2%	4.1%
2001	3,200	0.0%	4.0%
2002	4,100	28.1%	5.0%
2003	4,400	7.3%	5.4%
2010(p)	5,400	22.7%	6.1%
2015(p)	6,600	22.2%	6.5%

Source: California Employment Development Department; 2010 & 2015 projections calculated by the Center for Economic Development

### Total Unemployment by City or Town

Year	Placerville	South Lake Tahoe
1990	240	800
1991	370	1,210
1992	490	1,600
1993	500	1,630
1994	430	1,420
1995	430	1,400
1996	390	1,290
1997	350	1,150
1998	330	1,070
1999	260	860
2000	270	890
2001	270	890
2002	350	1,140
2003	380	1,240

Source: California Employment Development Department





## Average Monthly Labor Statistics

### Overview

Average monthly labor statistics are used to predict seasonal trends in unemployment. Agriculturally dependent areas tend to experience month-to-month fluctuations in unemployment that cannot be seen using the annual average. Variation in average monthly unemployment tends to reflect harvesting and planting seasons. Typically, the period of May through October experiences the lowest unemployment, while January through March experiences the highest. This indicator is especially important in Northern California where agriculture remains the dominant industry.

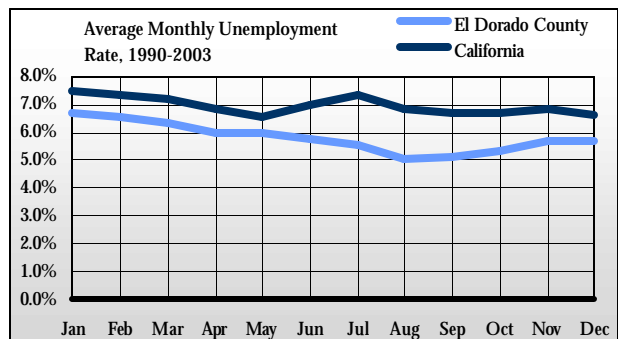
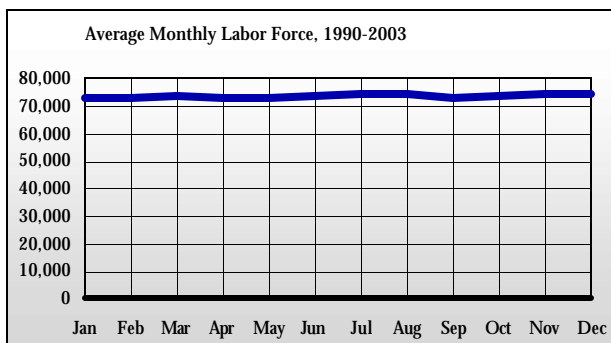
### El Dorado County

Between 1990 and 2003, unemployment was lowest in June through December. The highest unemployment rates occurred in January through March, peaking in January at 6.7 percent and decreasing throughout the year. In all cases, the average monthly unemployment rate for El Dorado County was lower than the statewide average.

Average Monthly Labor Statistics, 1990-2003

Month	Labor force	Empl.	Unempl.	Unempl. Rate
Jan	73,286	68,421	4,893	6.7%
Feb	73,307	68,529	4,743	6.6%
Mar	73,543	68,936	4,614	6.4%
Apr	73,079	68,771	4,314	6.0%
May	73,086	68,793	4,300	6.0%
Jun	73,493	69,307	4,179	5.8%
Jul	74,071	70,036	4,036	5.5%
Aug	74,086	70,371	3,686	5.1%
Sep	73,229	69,521	3,714	5.1%
Oct	73,871	70,007	3,871	5.3%
Nov	74,300	70,136	4,150	5.7%
Dec	74,457	70,307	4,157	5.7%

Source: California Employment Development Department



## 5. Income

Income factors significantly affect the nature of people's consumer choices and local economies, and can reflect the educational attainment and quality of life in a community. Income influences buying and spending power and serves as a gauge for comparison to surrounding areas.

Total personal income for El Dorado County rose by an annual average of 6.8 percent (4.5 percent when adjusted for inflation) between 1990 and 2002. Between 1989 and 1999, the median household income rose a total of 46.9 percent (9.3 percent when adjusted for inflation). During the same time, the poverty rate in El Dorado County fell 7.8 percent, from 7.7 percent to 7.1 percent. This does not necessarily mean that all residents no longer accounted for in the poverty figure for El Dorado County escaped poverty. It is possible that some of these people may have been squeezed out by higher home prices and a higher cost of living, and were forced to move to another county.

Transfer payments made up 11.1 percent of total personal income in 2002, slightly down from 11.2 percent in 1990. However, it is interesting to note that while the share of transfer payments fell, medical payments rose 8.8 percent. This increase can most likely be attributed to the rising costs of health care nationwide.

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## Total Personal Income

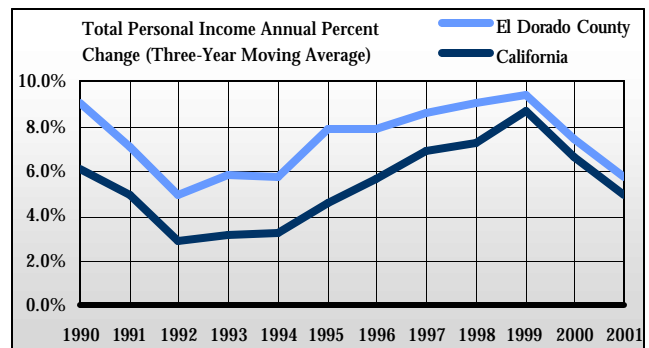
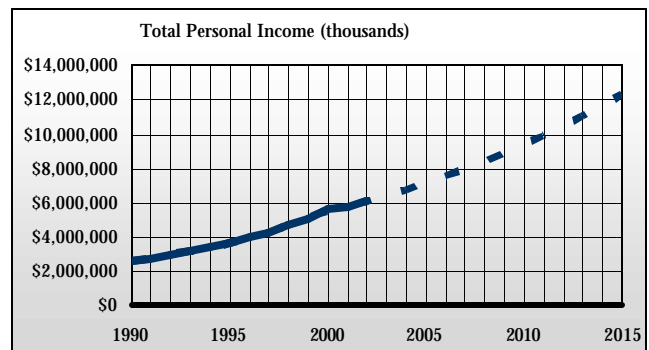
### Overview

Total personal income is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as "the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, the proprietor's income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, minus personal contributions for social insurance."

NOTE: Graphs represent nominal figures.

### El Dorado County

The total personal income in El Dorado County was \$6.1 million in 2002, a 4.2 percent increase from the previous year. When income is adjusted for inflation, increases were approximately halved. Total personal income is expected to increase to \$10.2 by 2010. This projection indicates an economy that is steadily growing, with a buyer market that will continue to gain spending power in the future. As the following figure shows, total personal income in El Dorado County has always been competitive with the statewide average.



### Total Personal Income

Year	Nominal		Adjusted for Inflation (\$2002)	
	Total Personal Income (thousands)	Annual percent change	Total Personal Income (thousands)	Annual percent change
1990	\$ 2,591,889	n/a	\$ 3,567,566	n/a
1991	\$ 2,741,503	4.4%	\$ 3,621,119	1.5%
1992	\$ 2,996,875	6.9%	\$ 3,842,750	6.1%
1993	\$ 3,142,981	3.6%	\$ 3,912,957	1.8%
1994	\$ 3,404,865	6.9%	\$ 4,133,166	5.6%
1995	\$ 3,655,705	7.4%	\$ 4,315,363	4.4%
1996	\$ 3,947,070	8.0%	\$ 4,525,672	4.9%
1997	\$ 4,277,644	8.4%	\$ 4,794,693	5.9%
1998	\$ 4,684,243	9.5%	\$ 5,169,910	7.8%
1999	\$ 5,117,082	9.2%	\$ 5,525,589	6.9%
2000	\$ 5,595,834	9.4%	\$ 5,846,054	5.8%
2001	\$ 5,805,270	3.7%	\$ 5,897,053	0.9%
2002	\$ 6,051,357	4.2%	\$ 6,051,357	2.6%
2010(p)	\$ 9,388,000	5.6%	\$ 7,587,000	2.9%
2015(p)	\$ 12,299,000	5.6%	\$ 8,700,600	2.8%

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

## Components of Total Personal Income

### Overview

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, total personal income includes the following:

- Earnings by place of work is the total income earned from jobs located in a given county. Based on business tax returns, these earnings can be wages, salary disbursements, other labor income, or the proprietor's (the owner's) income within the county regardless of the employee's place of residence.
- Dividends, interest, and rent are various types of returns on investments. These include payments by corporations, located at home and abroad, to U.S. resident stockholders, as well as monetary and/or imputed interest received by individuals, non-profit institutions, estates, and trusts. An individual's income from real property rentals, and royalties received from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources, are also included.
- Personal contributions for social insurance are always below zero, and therefore counted in earnings but not counted as income. These include payments made by employees, by the self-employed, and by other individuals to programs, such as the federal deposit insurance, social security, and Medicare.
- Adjustment by place of residence is made so that total personal income is an indicator that reveals income by place of residence instead of by place of work. This is helpful when examining the amount of people that live and work within the county, not counting commuters. Positive residence adjustments indicate that more people live in the county and work outside the county. Negative residence adjustments indicate that more people work in the county but live outside of it.
- Transfer payments are compensations for work not immediately performed. They can be payments made by government and businesses to individuals and non-profit institutions. Transfer payments include a wide variety of payments that are described in the following section.

Components of Total Personal Income (thousands)

Year	Earnings by place of work	Dividends, interest, and rent	Transfer payments	Personal contributions for social insurance	Adjustment for residence	Total personal income
1990	\$ 1,041,153	\$ 530,400	\$ 293,918	\$ (62,995)	\$ 811,584	\$ 2,614,060
1991	\$ 1,065,327	\$ 550,218	\$ 337,074	\$ (67,601)	\$ 844,141	\$ 2,729,159
1992	\$ 1,146,332	\$ 551,443	\$ 393,435	\$ (72,121)	\$ 897,718	\$ 2,916,807
1993	\$ 1,188,393	\$ 554,005	\$ 417,035	\$ (75,925)	\$ 939,224	\$ 3,022,732
1994	\$ 1,261,775	\$ 594,674	\$ 419,157	\$ (82,344)	\$ 1,037,794	\$ 3,231,056
1995	\$ 1,284,384	\$ 647,739	\$ 443,539	\$ (83,852)	\$ 1,158,686	\$ 3,450,496
1996	\$ 1,359,663	\$ 681,193	\$ 465,349	\$ (84,635)	\$ 1,269,229	\$ 3,690,799
1997	\$ 1,473,733	\$ 753,764	\$ 476,330	\$ (88,714)	\$ 1,391,420	\$ 4,006,533
1998	\$ 1,722,501	\$ 797,098	\$ 498,815	\$ (102,329)	\$ 1,449,921	\$ 4,366,006
1999	\$ 1,903,632	\$ 827,205	\$ 518,342	\$ (112,906)	\$ 1,591,693	\$ 4,727,966
2000	\$ 2,142,279	\$ 870,053	\$ 546,092	\$ (124,534)	\$ 1,606,089	\$ 5,039,979
2001*	\$ 2,484,278	\$ 1,007,520	\$ 612,831	\$ (254,802)	\$ 1,955,443	\$ 5,805,270
2002	\$ 2,638,080	\$ 1,018,223	\$ 668,814	\$ (274,136)	\$ 2,000,376	\$ 6,051,357
2010(p)	\$ 3,795,500	\$ 1,774,100	\$ 1,166,900	\$ (462,700)	\$ 3,114,200	\$ 9,388,000
2015(p)	\$ 4,921,600	\$ 2,157,500	\$ 1,652,500	\$ (681,500)	\$ 4,248,900	\$ 12,299,000

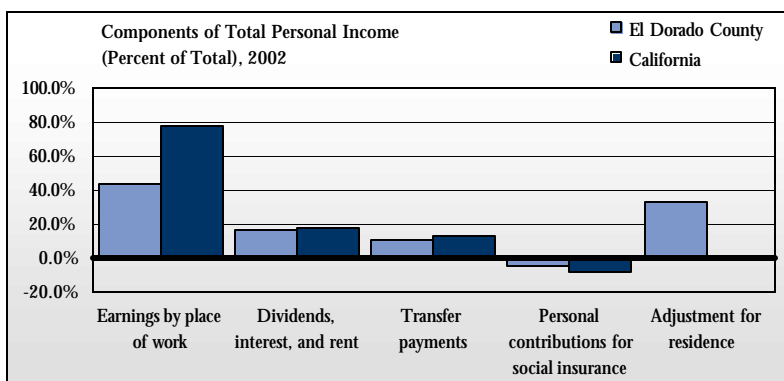
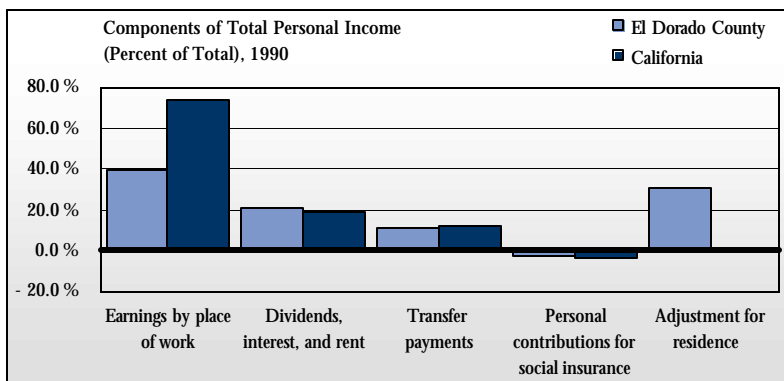
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

NOTE: Parentheses indicate a negative value.

\*Beginning in 2001, data reflects the newly implemented North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Therefore, data may reflect these altered classifications. This system is to replace the previous U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) database for all future annual economic census information.

**El Dorado County**

Approximately 44 percent of the income of El Dorado County residents came from earnings by place of work in 2002, compared to 78 percent in California. Another 17 percent of income in the county came from dividends, interest, and rent, and 11 percent came from transfer payments. There was a 33 percent adjustment for residence in the county in 2002, indicating that residents of El Dorado County commuted outside the county for work. Therefore, about 33 percent of all income was earned outside the county, while a proportion of that income was likely spent within the county.



## Components of Transfer Payments

### Overview

Transfer payments are a component of total personal income. They are payments made by the government or a business to an individual or non-profit institution. The payment cannot be compensation for current work or a service previously performed. Returns on investments, such as dividends, interest, and rent are not considered transfer payments. The nine major components of transfer payments are listed below:

- Retirement and disability insurance benefit payments include the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI), commonly known as social security, and a variety of other programs, such as federal, state, and local government employee retirement benefits.
- Medical payments include Medicare, Medicaid, and the Civilian Health and Medical Plan of the Uniformed Services program (CHAMPUS) payments.
- Income maintenance benefit payments include SSI, TANF, CalWORKs, food stamps, and other income supplements.
- Unemployment insurance benefit payments include state, federal, veteran, and other unemployment compensation.
- Veteran benefit payments include veteran pensions, life insurance, educational assistance, and other payments to veterans and their survivors.
- Federal education and training assistance payments include payments to non-veterans in the form of fellowships, loan interest subsidies, educational grants, and Job Corps payments.
- Other payments to individuals include Indian Affairs payments, compensation to survivors of fallen public safety officers and victims of crime or disaster, compensation for Japanese internment, and other special payments to individuals.
- Payments to non-profit institutions consist of the payments made by the federal government, state governments, local governments, and businesses to non-profit organizations that serve individuals. These payments

Components of Transfer Payments (thousands)

Year	Government Payments to Individuals									
	Ret. & disab. insurance benefit payments	Medical payments	Income maintenance benefit payments	Unemp. insurance benefit payments	Veterans benefit payments	Fed. educ. & training assistance payments	Other payments to individuals	Payments to non profit institutions	Business payments to individuals	
1990	\$ 146,835	\$ 77,345	\$ 29,088	\$ 8,548	\$ 8,465	\$ 1,616	\$ 967	\$ 8,283	\$ 8,998	
1991	\$ 165,420	\$ 90,736	\$ 32,276	\$ 15,623	\$ 8,627	\$ 1,393	\$ 981	\$ 9,788	\$ 6,930	
1992	\$ 182,126	\$ 114,179	\$ 35,351	\$ 26,608	\$ 8,509	\$ 1,482	\$ 1,319	\$ 10,672	\$ 5,528	
1993	\$ 191,604	\$ 127,973	\$ 36,912	\$ 27,903	\$ 8,670	\$ 1,407	\$ 622	\$ 11,910	\$ 4,165	
1994	\$ 186,877	\$ 137,181	\$ 40,204	\$ 17,597	\$ 9,194	\$ 1,693	\$ 631	\$ 13,687	\$ 3,339	
1995	\$ 196,112	\$ 147,142	\$ 42,776	\$ 15,594	\$ 9,375	\$ 2,337	\$ 540	\$ 14,799	\$ 6,141	
1996	\$ 206,477	\$ 159,403	\$ 44,480	\$ 14,944	\$ 10,361	\$ 2,108	\$ 495	\$ 14,479	\$ 8,246	
1997	\$ 216,721	\$ 165,559	\$ 40,336	\$ 13,188	\$ 10,427	\$ 3,398	\$ 490	\$ 15,440	\$ 6,104	
1998	\$ 227,910	\$ 173,608	\$ 40,321	\$ 12,472	\$ 11,946	\$ 2,820	\$ 477	\$ 16,161	\$ 9,595	
1999	\$ 238,953	\$ 182,121	\$ 40,544	\$ 11,759	\$ 12,684	\$ 2,947	\$ 480	\$ 17,854	\$ 12,893	
2000	\$ 256,127	\$ 190,831	\$ 42,573	\$ 11,181	\$ 13,611	\$ 2,352	\$ 759	\$ 18,141	\$ 17,763	
2001	\$ 276,540	\$ 221,665	\$ 43,230	\$ 14,173	\$ 14,665	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,311	\$ 20,086	\$ 18,692	
2002	\$ 295,039	\$ 236,982	\$ 47,541	\$ 30,266	\$ 16,109	\$ 2,023	\$ 1,277	\$ 21,877	\$ 17,700	
2010(p)	\$ 493,500	\$ 469,100	\$ 65,900	\$ 41,900	\$ 23,700	\$ 3,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 39,200	\$ 29,500	
2015(p)	\$ 690,500	\$ 685,100	\$ 80,800	\$ 58,500	\$ 28,900	\$ 4,200	\$ 1,300	\$ 61,100	\$ 42,200	

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

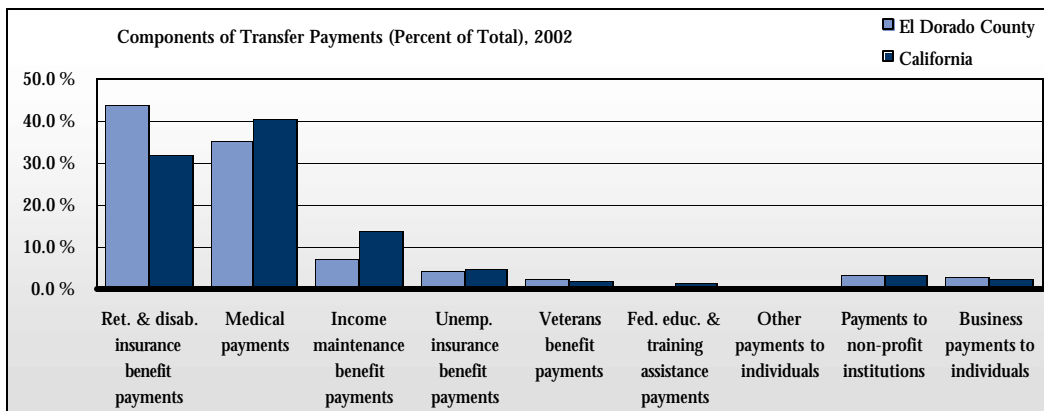
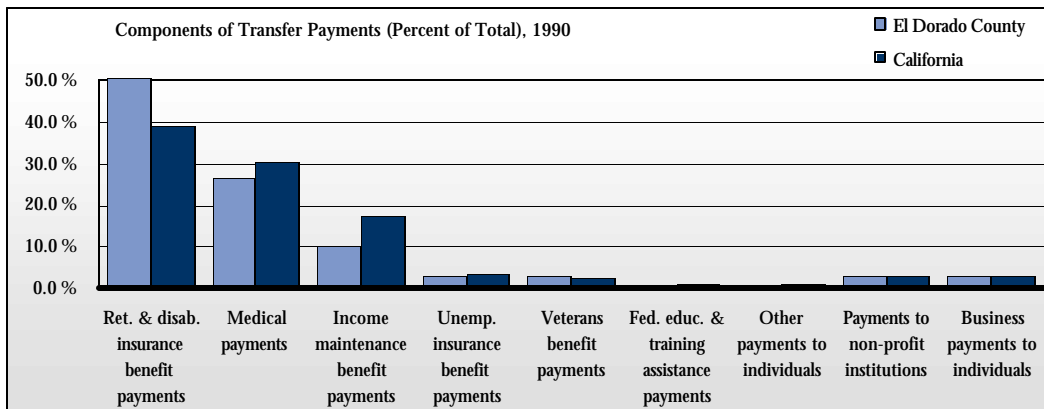
exclude federal government payments for work under research and development contracts.

- Business payments to individuals include any payments to non-employees and consist largely of personal injury liability payments to individuals.

Transfer payments are important when considering federal, state, and local expenditures. They are estimated on the basis of directly reported data and are payments to persons for services that are not obtained in the current period. In order to have an accurate view of a county's economic condition, it is pertinent to know these categorical breakdowns and their definitions.

*El Dorado County*

In El Dorado County, retirement and disability insurance benefit payments accounted for 44.1 percent of total transfer payments in 2002, compared to 32.2 percent in California. Medical payments made up the next largest portion with 35.4 percent of total transfer payments, and saw the highest increase in 2002. All other categories experienced between -0.5 and 1.6 percent changes during the same time. A similar trend occurred throughout the state, with medical payments increasing 10 percent. Total government payments to individuals in El Dorado County accounted for 50 percent of all transfer payments in 2002, similar to 62.2 percent in California.



## Per Capita Income

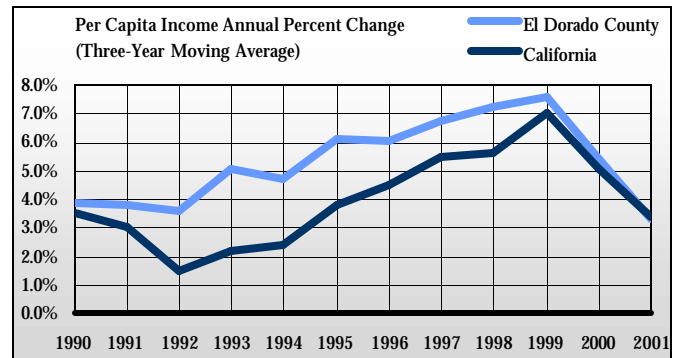
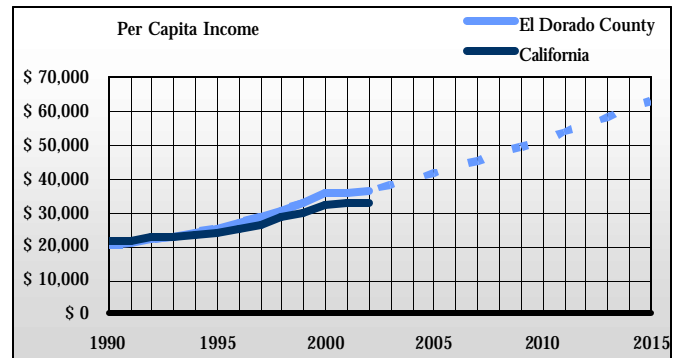
### Overview

Per capita income is defined as total income divided by total population. It is the broadest statistical measure of well-being in the county. Changes in per capita income indicate trends in a county's standard of living, or the availability of resources to an individual, family, or society. Per capita income tends to follow the business cycle, rising in the peaks and falling in the troughs. It can also be used to measure the amount of funding that a county is eligible to receive from grant-making organizations.

NOTE: Graphs represent nominal figures.

### El Dorado County

The per capita income in El Dorado County in 2002 was \$36,561, or 1.6 percent more than the previous year. Per capita income is expected to rise to \$49,102 by 2010. Typically, the per capita income of El Dorado County has matched statewide trends, rising and falling with the California average.



Per Capita Income

Year	Nominal		Adjusted for Inflation	
	Per capita income	Annual percent change	Per capita income	Annual percent change
1990	\$ 20,257	n/a	\$ 27,882	n/a
1991	\$ 20,656	2.0%	\$ 27,284	-2.1%
1992	\$ 22,034	6.7%	\$ 28,253	3.6%
1993	\$ 22,507	2.1%	\$ 28,021	-0.8%
1994	\$ 23,963	6.5%	\$ 29,089	3.8%
1995	\$ 25,286	5.5%	\$ 29,849	2.6%
1996	\$ 26,876	6.3%	\$ 30,816	3.2%
1997	\$ 28,596	6.4%	\$ 32,052	4.0%
1998	\$ 30,755	7.6%	\$ 33,944	5.9%
1999	\$ 33,146	7.8%	\$ 35,792	5.4%
2000	\$ 35,602	7.4%	\$ 37,194	3.9%
2001	\$ 35,997	1.1%	\$ 36,566	-1.7%
2002	\$ 36,561	1.6%	\$ 36,561	0.0%
2010(p)	\$ 51,639	41.2%	\$ 41,700	14.1%
2015(p)	\$ 63,072	22.1%	\$ 44,600	7.0%

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

Per Capita Income by City or Town

City or Town	1989, Adjusted for inflation		
	1989	1989	1999
City of Placerville	\$ 13,783	\$ 18,518	\$ 19,151
City of South Lake Tahoe	\$ 12,580	\$ 16,902	\$ 18,452

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census



## Median Household Income

### Overview

Median household income is the level of income at which half of all families are above and half of all families are below. It is also a popular measure of a region's income level and is often used for researching funding opportunities.

However, median household income is not a major determinant of standard of living. It is possible for a region to have a high standard of living, but a low median household income. This could be due to a favorable environment or lower cost of living expenses, which can increase the quality of life.

NOTE: Graphs represent nominal figures.

### El Dorado County

The total median household income in El Dorado County in 1999 was \$51,484, compared to \$47,493 in California in the same year. The city of Placerville had the highest median household income in the county, at \$36,454, and saw the highest increase between 1989 and 1999. El Dorado County's median household income was higher than the state average in 1999, indicating that its residents have more spending power than the average Californian.

Median Household Income (1999 Dollars)

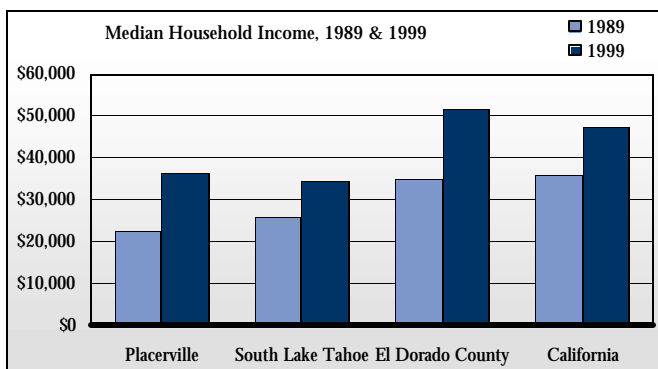
	1989	1999	Percent change
City of Placerville	\$ 30,528	\$ 36,454	19.4%
City of South Lake Tahoe	\$ 34,389	\$ 34,707	0.9%
El Dorado County	\$ 47,102	\$ 51,484	9.3%
California	\$ 48,096	\$ 47,493	-1.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Median Household Income (Nominal)

	1989	1999	Percent change
City of Placerville	\$ 22,722	\$ 36,454	60.4 %
City of South Lake Tahoe	\$ 25,596	\$ 34,707	35.6 %
El Dorado County	\$ 35,058	\$ 51,484	46.9 %
California	\$ 35,798	\$ 47,493	32.7 %

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census



## Poverty Rate

### Overview

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine whether or not a family is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than their threshold, then that family is considered to be impoverished. The poverty thresholds do not change geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation. The official poverty definition includes money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or non-cash benefits, such as public housing, Medi-Cal, or food stamps. Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated individuals under the age of 15, such as foster children.

A high poverty rate in a given area indicates a sagging economy and underdeveloped business in the community. It may also indicate a scarcity of available employment.

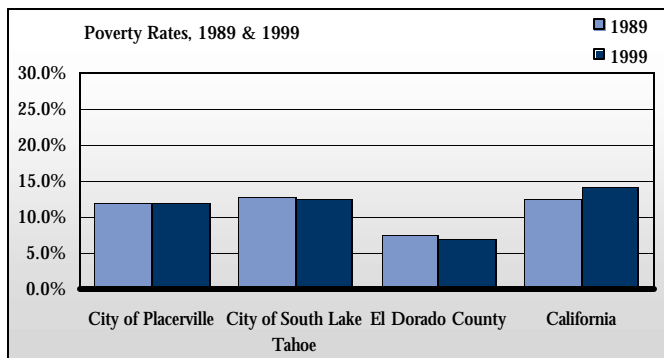
### El Dorado County

The average poverty rate in El Dorado County in 1999 was 7.1 percent, well below the statewide average of 14.2 percent. While the poverty rate throughout California as a whole increased between 1989 and 1999, the rate in El Dorado County actually decreased. This is certainly a positive trend for the county, and indicates a healthy and growing economy.

#### Poverty Rates

City	1989	1999
City of Placerville	11.9%	12.1%
City of South Lake Tahoe	12.8%	12.5%
El Dorado County	7.7%	7.1%
California	12.5%	14.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census



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## 6. Business & Industry

The most effective way to learn about the economy of a certain area is to evaluate the existing businesses and industries within that area. The success of businesses and industries is measured by their growth rate, change, and maturity, and can be an indicator of the structure of the local economy. This may be important to those considering starting a business, those seeking funding through grants, or those seeking employment.

Total taxable sales in El Dorado County increased 6 percent in 2003, compared to a 4 percent increase in California. The city of South Lake Tahoe saw an increase in taxable sales, while the city of Placerville saw a 5 percent decrease. El Dorado County is home to many small businesses, with most of them consisting of one to four employees. The services sector accounted for the largest percentage of businesses, employment, and total earnings in 2002, while retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, construction, and government and public administration were also significant sectors in the county.

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## Taxable Sales

### Overview

Taxable sales include all transactions subject to being taxed. California sales and use taxes are imposed on the retail sale or the use of tangible personal property in California. Total taxable sales do not necessarily indicate the gross sales of businesses because only transactions subject to sales and use tax are included. Excluded are items for resale, sales of non-taxable items such as food and prescription medicines, and taxable sales disclosed by board audits. Changes in taxable sales are a measure of changes in both local government revenue and the economic health of the area.

All sales transactions through retail stores subject to taxes are considered taxable sales. Taxable sales generate a substantial amount of income for local and state governments; however, rather than reflecting the revenue earned in a county, taxable sales act as a gauge for consumer spending and local economic performance. This is a helpful indicator for retail businesses to measure the potential sales volume of a certain area.

**NOTE:** There is a lag time of one year and one quarter in the availability of the following data.

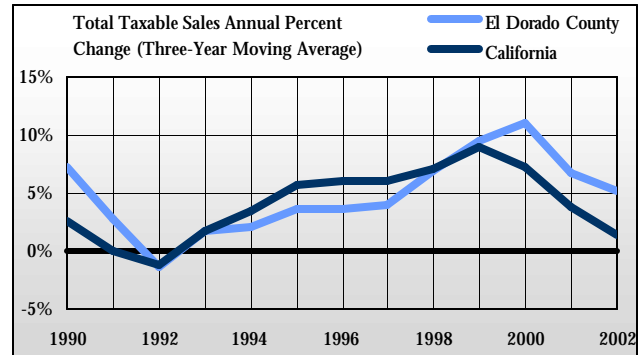
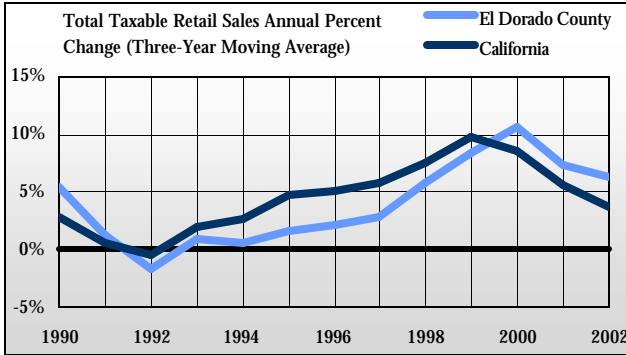
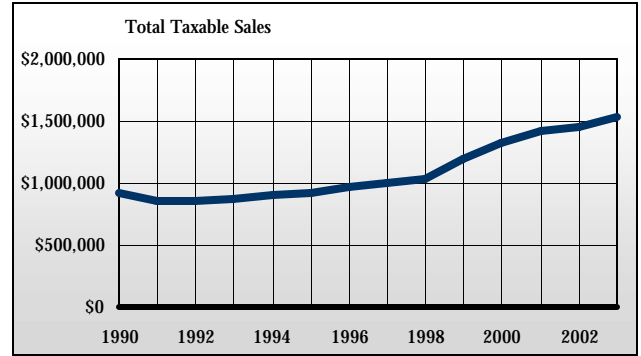
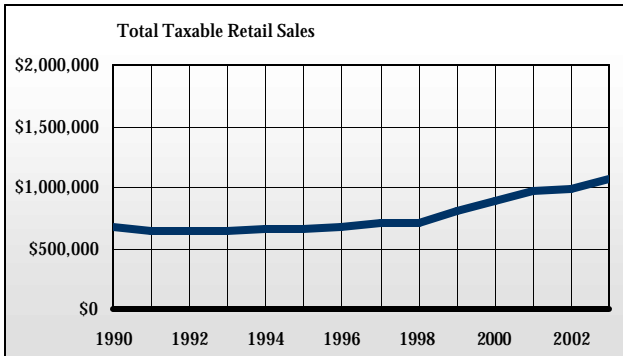
### El Dorado County

In 2002, total taxable sales in El Dorado County were \$1.5 million, and retail sales made up 70 percent of that total. In comparison, retail sales also made up 70 percent of total taxable sales in California. However, between 1990 and 2003, the city of South Lake Tahoe saw a 25 percent increase in total sales, while the city of Placerville saw a 40 percent increase. As the following figures show, El Dorado County's total taxable sales have matched similar statewide trends in the last decade.

County Total Taxable Retail Sales and Total Taxable Sales

Year	Taxable retail sales	Total taxable sales
1990	\$ 681,805	\$ 917,894
1991	\$ 638,619	\$ 860,638
1992	\$ 643,957	\$ 867,884
1993	\$ 648,325	\$ 880,982
1994	\$ 657,974	\$ 908,096
1995	\$ 654,015	\$ 924,762
1996	\$ 679,603	\$ 979,382
1997	\$ 701,638	\$ 1,011,222
1998	\$ 711,083	\$ 1,041,654
1999	\$ 803,857	\$ 1,193,677
2000	\$ 891,966	\$ 1,324,416
2001	\$ 964,304	\$ 1,422,098
2002	\$ 994,293	\$ 1,451,334
2003	\$ 1,071,096	\$ 1,539,071

Source: California Board of Equalization



Taxable Sales by City

Year	Placerville		South Lake Tahoe	
	Taxable retail sales	Total taxable sales	Taxable retail sales	Total taxable sales
1990	\$ 161,939	\$ 194,814	\$ 217,957	\$ 244,819
1991	\$ 156,182	\$ 182,021	\$ 198,746	\$ 228,012
1992	\$ 152,285	\$ 184,547	\$ 204,782	\$ 238,061
1993	\$ 148,739	\$ 183,868	\$ 212,723	\$ 247,889
1994	\$ 143,310	\$ 178,554	\$ 207,319	\$ 242,916
1995	\$ 14,371	\$ 187,661	\$ 205,870	\$ 243,591
1996	\$ 156,717	\$ 194,715	\$ 209,568	\$ 249,201
1997	\$ 146,412	\$ 188,769	\$ 212,961	\$ 254,153
1998	\$ 153,691	\$ 195,982	\$ 216,604	\$ 257,592
1999	\$ 172,304	\$ 221,457	\$ 237,361	\$ 282,051
2000	\$ 190,370	\$ 242,721	\$ 259,199	\$ 307,825
2001	\$ 226,195	\$ 275,229	\$ 259,306	\$ 306,875
2002	\$ 237,145	\$ 285,842	\$ 256,370	\$ 301,633
2003	\$ 229,972	\$ 272,457	\$ 255,993	\$ 305,274

Source: California Board of Equalization

## Business by Employment Size & Industry

### Overview

The ability of businesses to maintain and support the demand for jobs can be measured by looking closely at a county's various industries and the number of people employed by each. This indicator provides information on the types of businesses employing the majority of the labor force, and which are most established in the area.

### El Dorado County

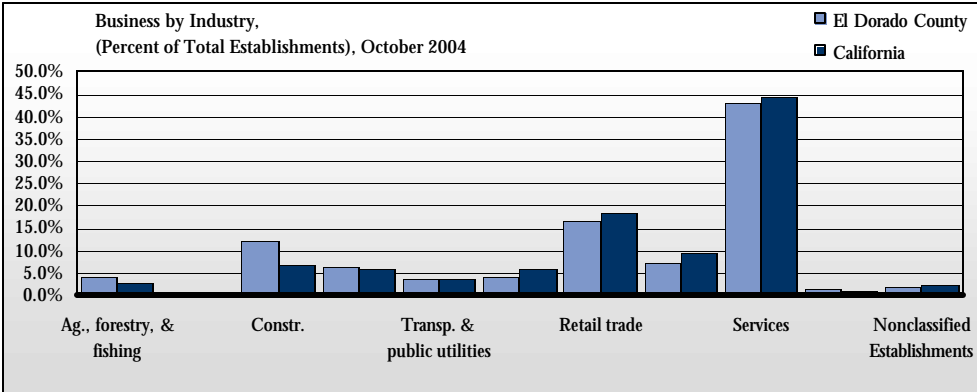
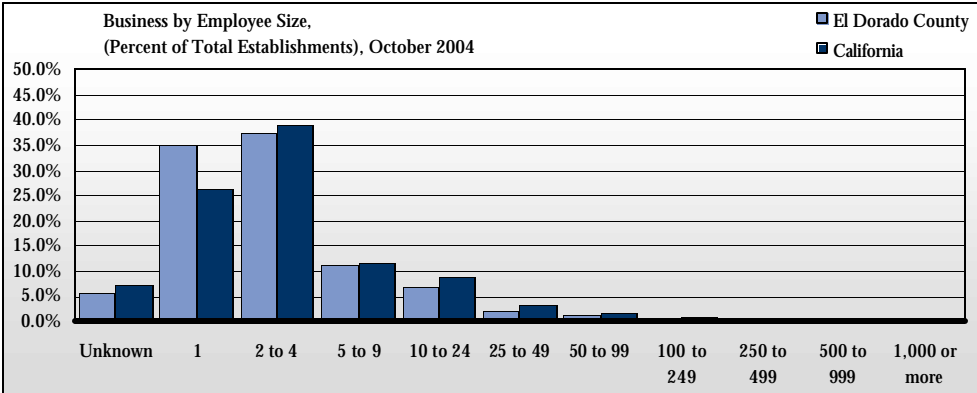
As of October 2004, businesses with two to four employees were the most common in El Dorado County, and made up 37 percent of all establishments. Another 35 percent of the businesses in El Dorado County consisted of only one member, suggesting a strong trend of small local businesses in the county. Statewide, businesses of two to four employees were the most common, making up 39 percent of all businesses in the state.

In 2004, 43 percent of businesses in El Dorado County offered some type of service to their customers, making the service sector the most prominent industry in El Dorado County. Another 16 percent of businesses in the county was made up of retail trade companies and 12 percent was made up of construction companies, compared to 7 percent in California. While the overall makeup of industry sectors was quite similar in El Dorado County to California trends, finance, insurance, and real estate businesses made up 2.2 percent less of total industries in Del Norte County than in the state. All other industries, with the exception of construction, had less than a 2 percent difference in share of total industries.

Business by Employment Size and Industry, October 2004

Number of employees	Ag., forestry, & fishing	Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real est.	Services	Govt. & public admin.	Nonclassified Establishments	Total businesses by number of employees
Unknown	0	1	4	27	28	6	111	20	125	48	148	518
1	192	2	531	207	84	102	332	138	1,612	9	6	3,215
2 to 4	139	7	362	183	148	184	574	350	1,460	23	2	3,432
5 to 9	33	1	122	69	30	56	225	95	384	11	1	1,027
10 to 24	16	1	57	52	16	24	182	39	226	18	0	631
25 to 49	1	1	16	9	10	4	47	11	75	11	1	186
50 to 99	2	0	5	6	6	0	22	6	57	16	0	120
100 to 249	0	0	2	2	4	1	7	2	17	3	0	38
250 to 499	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	8
500 to 999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
1,000 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total businesses by industry	383	13	1,100	556	326	377	1,500	662	3,962	140	158	9,177

Source: Dun & Bradstreet



## Job Growth by Industry Sector

### Overview

Job growth by industry sector measures the economic diversity and stability of the local economy. A healthy economy will have a balance between industries. If too many jobs are concentrated in one sector, a downturn in that sector could easily and rapidly damage the strength of the economy.

Job growth is an important indicator for business and government planning, allowing for a better understanding of which sectors are the major generators of jobs in the area and which sectors are continuing to grow.

The U.S. Department of Commerce counts part-time and full-time jobs equally. Job growth by industry is assessed by place of work regardless of where employees live. Wages, salaries, and proprietor's employment are included. Proprietor's employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of partners in partnerships. Unpaid family workers and volunteers are not included in the analysis.

Jobs by industry is the independent variable on which all projections are based. Estimates were also based on information from Woods and Poole Economics and the

California Department of Commerce. All projections are rounded to the nearest hundredth, (zero indicates less than fifty). Therefore, totals may not equal some components due to independent rounding.

The ten major industries are as follows:

- Agriculture includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and related services. Mining includes companies engaged in the extraction of natural minerals, as well as the operations customarily done at the mine site, such as crushing, screening, washing, and flotation. Mining is too small to be measured independently, so it is counted as a component of agriculture.
- Construction includes businesses engaged in building, modifying, or repairing structures.
- Finance, insurance, and real estate industry includes institutions such as banks, credit unions, brokers, and dealers in securities and commodity contracts, insurance agents and brokers, real estate owners, lessees, agents, and developers.

Employment by Industry

Year	Ag. & mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real est.	Services	Govt. & public admin.	Tourism
1990	1,977	5,828	2,637	1,338	1,348	10,401	4,920	15,607	7,123	n/a
1991	1,991	5,106	2,387	1,347	1,562	10,650	4,593	16,029	7,467	n/a
1992	1,866	4,776	2,547	1,355	1,845	10,868	4,750	16,778	7,755	n/a
1993	1,994	4,680	2,510	1,512	1,676	10,803	4,768	17,128	7,850	n/a
1994	2,169	4,756	2,669	1,600	1,735	11,559	5,623	18,001	7,816	n/a
1995	2,131	5,082	3,163	1,511	1,792	11,931	4,998	18,836	8,142	n/a
1996	2,207	5,489	3,224	1,607	1,364	12,235	4,850	19,747	8,277	n/a
1997	2,274	5,795	3,200	1,647	1,328	12,130	5,577	20,192	8,465	n/a
1998	2,354	6,285	3,021	1,686	1,552	12,934	7,317	25,239	8,486	n/a
1999	2,291	6,898	3,271	1,838	1,567	13,415	7,879	26,508	8,595	n/a
2000	2,282	7,298	3,519	1,821	1,575	14,116	8,532	28,222	8,982	n/a
2001*	1,915	8,443	2,386	1,134	1,315	9,426	9,127	25,519	9,182	9,483
2002	1,982	8,382	2,142	1,197	1,484	9,485	11,477	26,414	9,348	9,779

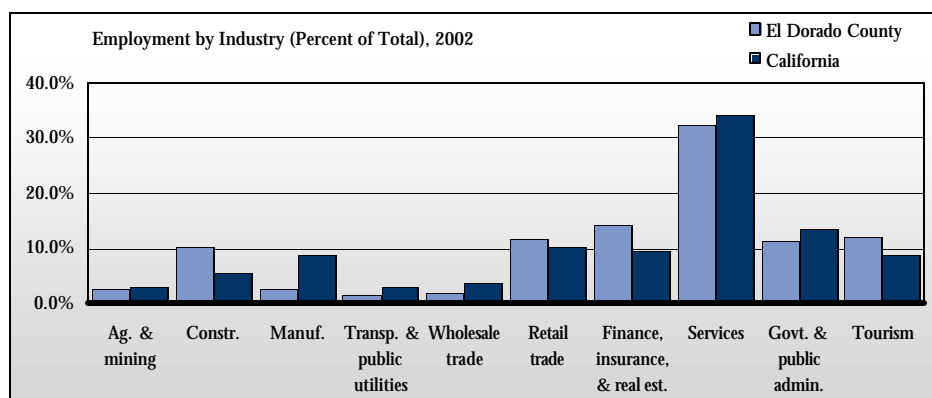
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



- **Government and public administration** includes the executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of federal, state, and local international governments. Businesses owned and operated by a government body are classified in the other nine sectors according to the activity in which they are engaged.
- **Manufacturing** includes businesses engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials into new products. Establishments that assemble parts of manufactured products are also included, as long as the final product is neither a structure nor a fixed improvement.
- **Retail trade** includes businesses engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, as well as those businesses that provide services directly related to the sale of those goods.
- **Services** includes a wide variety of businesses performing services to individuals, businesses, government, and other organizations, including lodging, repair, amusement, health, legal engineering, education, and membership.
- **Transportation and public utilities** includes establishments providing freight or passenger transportation, communications services, electricity, gas, water or sanitary services, and all establishments of the United States Postal Service.
- **Wholesale trade** includes businesses engaged in selling merchandise to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractors, or professional business users, as well as to retailers and other wholesalers.

Some data, which may disclose confidential information, is not included.

\*Beginning in 2001, data reflects the newly implemented North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Therefore, data may reflect these altered classifications. This system is to replace the previous U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) database for all future annual economic census information.



### *El Dorado County*

Between 2001 and 2002, the finance, insurance, and real estate sector in El Dorado County saw the most growth in employment with a 36 percent increase, compared to 31 percent in California. The services sector saw the most growth in the state, at 32 percent, while El Dorado County saw only a 3.5 percent increase in the same year. Wholesale trade saw the second highest increase in the county with 13 percent. All other sectors in the county saw less than 5.6 percent growth in 2002. Manufacturing decreased the most in the county that year with a 10 percent decline in employment, compared to a 21 percent decline in California. Transportation, wholesale trade, and retail trade each decreased over 15 percent throughout California, while those sectors increased in employment in El Dorado County. Construction was the only other industry in El Dorado County to decrease in employment in 2002.

Services accounted for the largest portion of employment in El Dorado County, at 33 percent, in 2002. Finance, insurance, and real estate accounted for 14 percent of employment, while tourism and retail trade made up 12 percent in the same year. Transportation and public utilities and wholesale trade each made up about 2 percent of employment, the least amount in 2002. In comparison, the services sector was the largest employer in California, followed by government and retail trade, while transportation and public utilities made up the least amount of jobs.

## Earnings by Industry

### Overview

Earnings by industry statistics outline the financial success of businesses and allow comparisons between all industries within the county. The total earnings of an industry are calculated by taking the sum of three components: personal income (wage and salary disbursements), supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income. It is useful to analyze the earnings of various industries in comparison to other industries within the same region because it gives business owners an idea of which types of industries are prospering in the area. Comparing the earnings of similar industries across regional boundaries can also be useful because it provides business owners with possible industry goals.

The earnings by industry indicator also provides various information about the competitiveness of industries, each industry's contribution over time, the division of contributions to a region's income, the trends of success and failure of industries, and the area's national and international competitiveness in each industry.

### El Dorado County

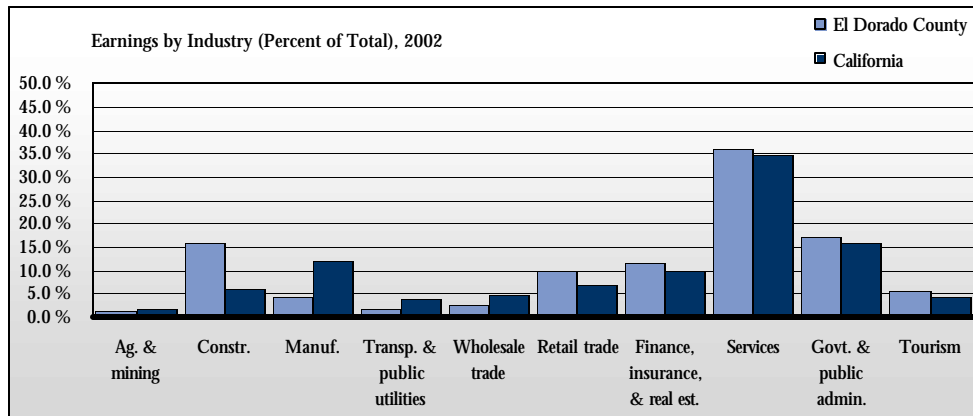
In 2002, the services sector accounted for 36 percent of total earnings in El Dorado County, compared to 35 percent in California. Government and public administration made up 17 percent of total earnings, compared to 15.8 percent in the state. Another significant difference in earnings by sector between El Dorado County and California occurred in construction, which made up over 9 percent more of total earnings in the county than in the state, while manufacturing made up 8 percent less of the total in El Dorado County than in California.

Between 2001 and 2002, the finance, insurance, and real estate sector saw a 29 percent increase in earnings, the highest increase in the county. Wholesale trade and transportation and public utilities experienced the next highest increases, with 15 and 14 percent, respectively, in the same year. In El Dorado County and California, the manufacturing sector decreased most in earnings in 2002. Overall, El Dorado County saw a 6 percent increase in total earnings, while the state saw an increase of less than 1 percent in 2002.

Earnings by Industry (thousands)

Year	Ag. & mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real est.	Services	Govt. & public admin.	Tourism
1990	\$ 13,911	\$ 172,375	\$ 90,002	\$ 41,070	\$ 27,907	\$ 149,263	\$ 45,929	\$ 288,411	\$ 212,285	n/a
1991	\$ 13,064	\$ 166,432	\$ 71,789	\$ 40,319	\$ 30,921	\$ 157,362	\$ 54,209	\$ 299,882	\$ 231,349	n/a
1992	\$ 14,265	\$ 152,619	\$ 90,576	\$ 44,691	\$ 36,972	\$ 169,720	\$ 57,231	\$ 329,239	\$ 251,019	n/a
1993	\$ 16,145	\$ 146,039	\$ 89,976	\$ 54,590	\$ 36,719	\$ 169,909	\$ 71,747	\$ 347,555	\$ 255,713	n/a
1994	\$ 15,313	\$ 153,616	\$ 89,109	\$ 55,816	\$ 41,584	\$ 178,677	\$ 74,069	\$ 394,129	\$ 259,462	n/a
1995	\$ 13,190	\$ 161,876	\$ 95,516	\$ 53,322	\$ 46,104	\$ 185,259	\$ 81,025	\$ 374,365	\$ 273,727	n/a
1996	\$ 16,535	\$ 182,497	\$ 98,006	\$ 58,596	\$ 37,217	\$ 191,508	\$ 84,175	\$ 410,085	\$ 281,044	n/a
1997	\$ 23,514	\$ 203,939	\$ 104,871	\$ 62,613	\$ 41,519	\$ 201,316	\$ 94,379	\$ 445,883	\$ 295,699	n/a
1998	\$ 24,359	\$ 223,215	\$ 99,619	\$ 64,078	\$ 48,692	\$ 222,937	\$ 116,626	\$ 614,402	\$ 308,550	n/a
1999	\$ 26,337	\$ 282,461	\$ 107,479	\$ 65,962	\$ 50,101	\$ 237,711	\$ 139,565	\$ 730,379	\$ 320,582	n/a
2000	\$ 30,925	\$ 315,539	\$ 135,732	\$ 68,740	\$ 55,789	\$ 264,574	\$ 143,749	\$ 822,369	\$ 355,756	n/a
2001*	\$ 34,520	\$ 388,812	\$ 120,073	\$ 37,714	\$ 53,477	\$ 237,371	\$ 220,921	\$ 856,206	\$ 399,581	\$ 135,603
2002	\$ 35,753	\$ 392,890	\$ 102,686	\$ 42,892	\$ 61,293	\$ 244,010	\$ 285,229	\$ 902,322	\$ 426,691	\$ 144,314
2005(p)	\$ 44,100	\$ 416,200	\$ 166,400	\$ 85,300	\$ 82,600	\$ 341,000	\$ 232,100	\$ 1,330,900	\$ 452,900	n/a
2010(p)	\$ 62,000	\$ 550,800	\$ 200,400	\$ 103,800	\$ 118,900	\$ 434,500	\$ 373,200	\$ 2,126,200	\$ 568,400	n/a

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



## Largest Employers

### Overview

The largest employers for the county are included to demonstrate which industries employ the largest number of workers. From this information, it can be assumed which industries are the most competitive (unless there is no competition in the given field), and which jobs are the highest in demand.

### El Dorado County

In 2004, there were four establishments with between 1,000 and 4,999 employees, including DST Innovis, Heavenly Ski Resort, and two hospitals, in El Dorado County. There were two establishments with between 500 and 999 employees, and nine establishments with between 250 and 499 employees. As detailed in section 6.3, the services sector accounted for the largest percentage of employees in the county, while finance, insurance, and real estate employees were also a significant portion of employment. The following table is ranked by the number of employees, and then alphabetized in that order.

El Dorado County Largest Employers, 2004

Employer	Number of employees
DST Innovis	1,000 to 4,999
DST Output	1,000 to 4,999
Heavenly Ski Resort	1,000 to 4,999
Marshall Hospital	1,000 to 4,999
Barton Memorial Hospital	500 to 999
Sierra-At-Tahoe	500 to 999
Camp Richardson Resort	250 to 499
El Dorado County Sheriff	250 to 499
Embassy Suites Hotel	250 to 499
Endwave Corp.	250 to 499
Fortune 800	250 to 499
Lake Tahoe Community College	250 to 499
Mc Clone Construction Co.	250 to 499
More Recycling Center	250 to 499
U-Stor-It Warehouses	250 to 499

Source: infoUSA

## 7. Housing & Real Estate

Housing and real estate reflects the overall population growth in a county. As the population rises, job markets increase and the economy expands. Housing and real estate markets rise accordingly to meet demand.

By evaluating the availability and the price of housing, the economic value of the community and the sustainability of the local real estate markets can be determined. Housing and real estate prices also define the type and amount of spending that consumers display.

Housing indicators in El Dorado County fluctuate every year and remain highly dependent on variations in the population. The total number of housing units in El Dorado County has been increasing at a slightly faster rate than in California. There has been an overall annual increase of 4 percent in new housing unit permits in the county, and an 8 percent average annual increase in the value of new construction between 1990 and 2003, while the county had one of the highest rent prices in Northern California in 2004.

### In this section:

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New Housing Units Authorized by	
Building Permits . . . . .	57
Value of New Construction . . . . .	59
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Median Home Price . . . . .	63

## Total Housing Units

### Overview

As housing reflects changes in the population, monitoring the demand and growth in the housing industry can be a helpful indicator for estimating the potential growth of a county's economy.

Total housing units is defined as the number of single- and multiple-family dwellings located within a given jurisdiction. A housing unit can be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied or intended to be used as a dwelling. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

According to the California Construction Industry Research Board, single-family units include the following:

- Disconnected or detached units that stand apart from other units
- Semi-detached units are attached to another unit on one side only
- Row houses and townhouses in which each unit is separated from an adjacent unit by an unbroken ground-to-roof partition or firewall

Condominiums are considered a single-family unit if they include the following:

- a zero-lot-line or zero-property-line construction (these terms can be used interchangeably referring to a lot that has no side yard but extends to the property line)
- a dividing line that separates two or more lots for the purpose of maintenance, repair, improvements, and reconstruction of the dwelling originally constructed on the lots
- each unit is separated by an air space
- the units are separated by an unbroken ground-to-roof partition or firewall

Multi-family units include the following:

### Duplexes

- Three- to four-unit structures
- Apartment structures (with five or more units)
- Condominiums that don't meet the single-family definitions

NOTE: The California Department of Finance uses the decennial census as a base for estimating total housing units. The estimates are produced by adding new construction with annexations and subtracting demolitions from the census benchmark. Data for 1991 through 1999 have not yet been updated to include the 2000 census, and therefore are not comparable to the most recent data. Data for 2000 through 2004 were revised to reflect the 2000 Census.

County Total Housing Units

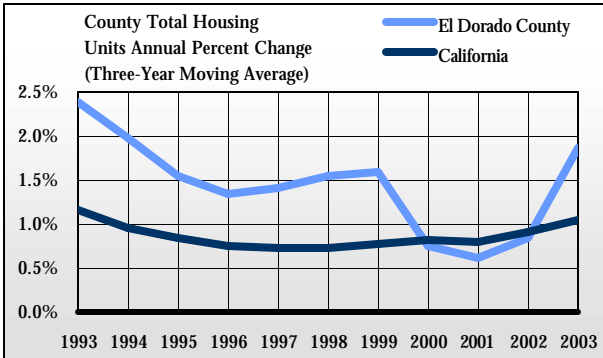
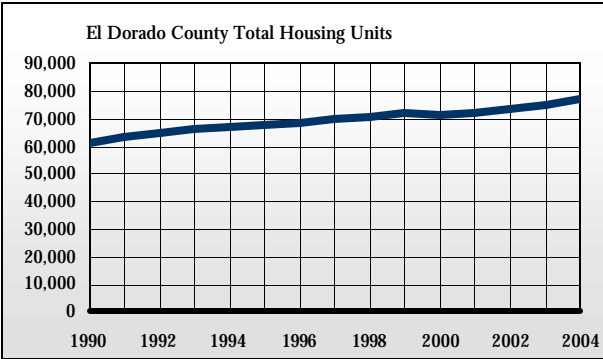
Year	Single family units	Multiple family units	Mobile Homes	Total housing units	Annual percent change
1990	48,288	8,204	4,959	61,451	n/a
1991	49,531	8,440	5,041	63,012	2.5%
1992	50,912	8,685	5,104	64,701	2.7%
1993	52,057	8,694	5,188	65,939	1.9%
1994	52,864	8,697	5,251	66,812	1.3%
1995	53,679	8,760	5,302	67,741	1.4%
1996	54,498	8,796	5,337	68,631	1.3%
1997	55,340	8,970	5,374	69,684	1.5%
1998	56,296	9,212	5,407	70,915	1.8%
1999	57,163	9,371	5,440	71,974	1.5%
2000	58,692	8,213	4,373	71,278	-1.0%
2001	59,488	8,367	4,373	72,228	1.3%
2002	60,974	8,444	4,373	73,791	2.2%
2003	62,510	8,452	4,374	75,336	2.1%
2004	64,227	8,580	4,374	77,181	2.4%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

*El Dorado County*

The total number of housing units in El Dorado County increased at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent between 1990 and 2004, compared to 1.3 percent in California. Single-family units have increased the most in the county, with a 33 percent increase since 1990. About 81 percent of single-family units and 81 percent of mobile homes are outside city limits, while the majority of multi-family units are within the county's incorporated areas.

The city of South Lake Tahoe had 14,145 total housing units in 2004, the largest amount in the county, yet the city of Placerville is the fastest growing city in El Dorado County. Units of all types have increased the most in Placerville, while housing in South Lake Tahoe has remained more consistent.





City of Placerville Total Housing Units

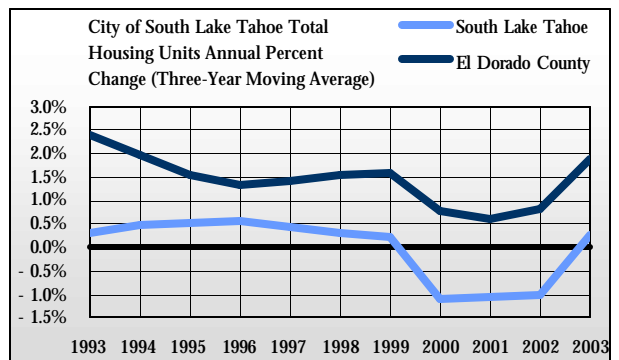
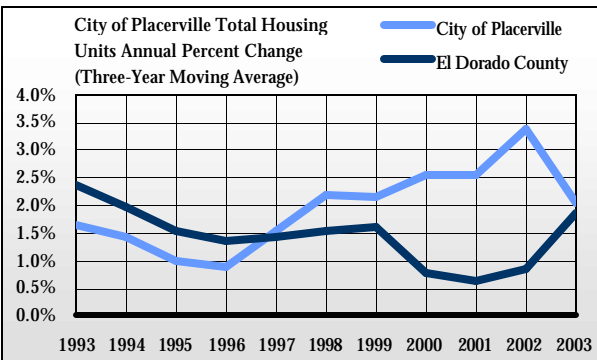
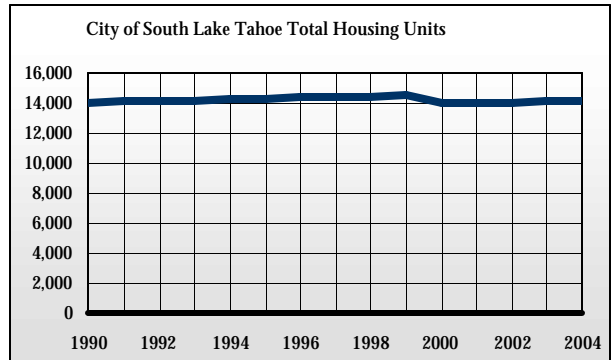
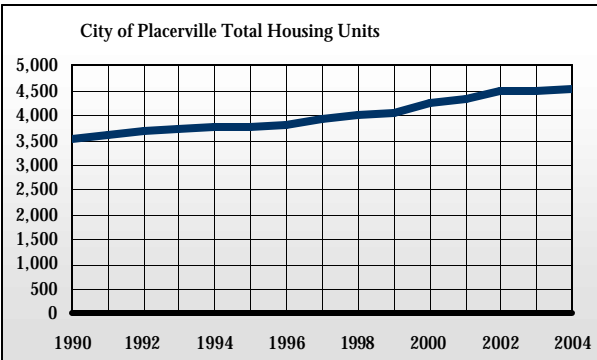
Year	Single family units	Multiple family units	Mobile Homes	Total housing units	Annual percent change
1990	2,361	1,008	161	3,530	n/a
1991	2,409	1,032	163	3,604	2.1%
1992	2,470	1,036	163	3,669	1.8%
1993	2,508	1,036	164	3,708	1.1%
1994	2,558	1,036	164	3,758	1.3%
1995	2,576	1,038	164	3,778	0.5%
1996	2,603	1,040	164	3,807	0.8%
1997	2,641	1,128	164	3,933	3.3%
1998	2,663	1,204	162	4,029	2.4%
1999	2,693	1,204	162	4,059	0.7%
2000	2,896	1,187	159	4,242	4.5%
2001	2,920	1,265	159	4,344	2.4%
2002	2,979	1,346	159	4,484	3.2%
2003	3,000	1,348	160	4,508	0.5%
2004	3,019	1,350	160	4,529	0.5%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

City of South Lake Tahoe Housing Units

Year	Single family units	Multiple family units	Mobile Homes	Total housing units	Annual percent change
1990	8,513	4,827	726	14,066	n/a
1991	8,567	4,806	726	14,099	0.2%
1992	8,611	4,812	724	14,147	0.3%
1993	8,656	4,821	724	14,201	0.4%
1994	8,681	4,824	787	14,292	0.6%
1995	8,722	4,858	787	14,367	0.5%
1996	8,755	4,890	787	14,432	0.5%
1997	8,795	4,894	787	14,476	0.3%
1998	8,819	4,891	787	14,497	0.1%
1999	8,838	4,894	787	14,519	0.2%
2000	9,120	4,217	668	14,005	-3.5%
2001	9,159	4,219	668	14,046	0.3%
2002	9,188	4,217	668	14,073	0.2%
2003	9,227	4,221	668	14,116	0.3%
2004	9,268	4,209	668	14,145	0.2%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



## New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

### Overview

A building permit is required for all new construction, demolition, remodeling, expansion, additions, and repairs made to existing structures. The number of building permits typically indicates future building activity. Even if the permit is not for the construction of a new house, it still reflects growth in the economy and improvements within the community. Sudden drops in permit numbers can be attributed to high land and/or construction costs that can discourage new buyers. An increase in building permits reveals future intent to build housing structures in a particular area.

NOTE: No charts are provided for cities with less than 10,000 people or for cities in which data is not reported.

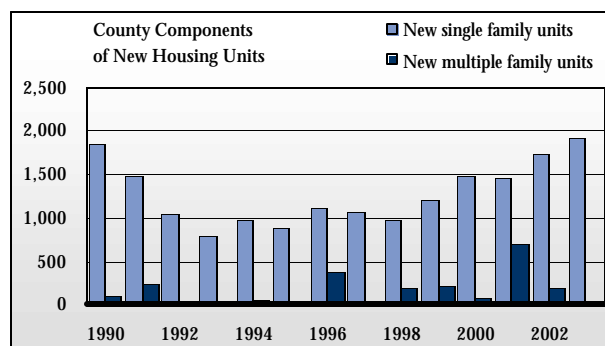
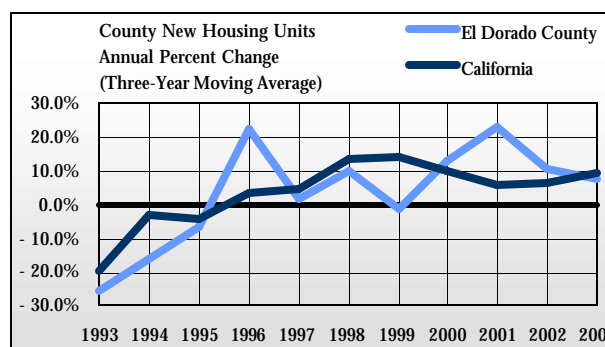
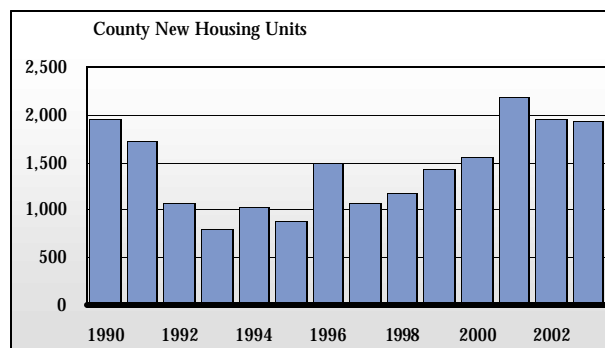
### El Dorado County

An average of 1,446 new housing units has been authorized by building permits each year in El Dorado County between 1990 and 2003. During that same time, there was an average annual increase of 4 percent in new housing permits and a 2 percent increase in population. In comparison, California saw a 3.5 percent increase in housing permits, and a 1.5 percent average annual increase in population during the same time.

County New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

Year	New single family units	New multiple family units	Total new housing units	Annual percent change
1990	1,837	115	1,952	n/a
1991	1,478	238	1,716	-12.1%
1992	1,046	24	1,070	-37.6%
1993	783	25	808	-24.5%
1994	967	57	1,024	26.7%
1995	874	6	880	-14.1%
1996	1,106	380	1,486	68.9%
1997	1,079	0	1,079	-27.4%
1998	977	195	1,172	8.6%
1999	1,212	223	1,435	22.4%
2000	1,475	87	1,562	8.9%
2001	1,470	704	2,174	39.2%
2002	1,741	206	1,947	-10.4%
2003	1,911	28	1,939	-0.4%

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



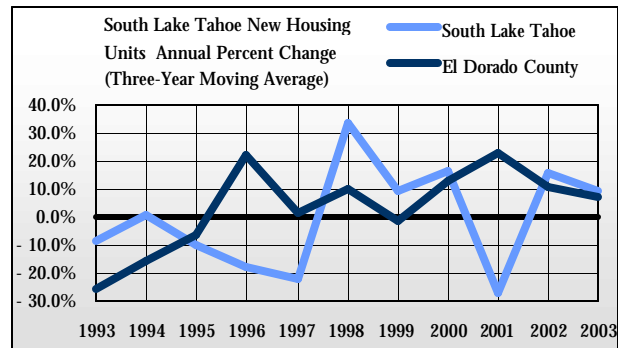
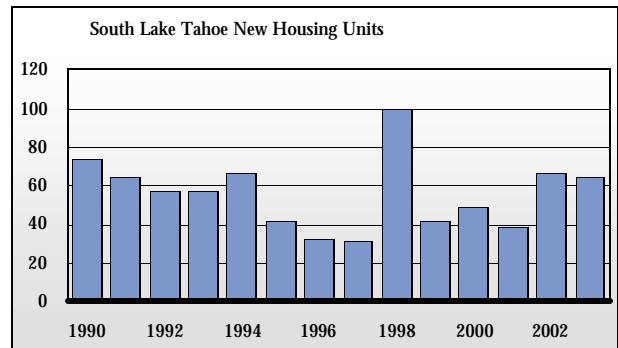
Between 1990 and 2003, there have been an average thirty-six new single-family and eighteen multiple-family unit building permits each year in Placerville. In South Lake Tahoe, there were an average forty-four single-family and twelve multiple-family unit permits during the same period of time. The combination of permits in these two

cities accounted for less than 5 percent of the county total in 2003. This means that most of the construction of new housing units took place in unincorporated areas in El Dorado County that year, while the majority of new multiple-family units are located in either of the two cities.

City of Placerville New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

Year	New single family units	New multiple family units	Total new housing units	Annual percent change
1990	75	4	79	n/a
1991	39	0	39	-50.6%
1992	39	0	39	0.0%
1993	19	0	19	-51.3%
1994	26	2	28	47.4%
1995	20	0	20	-28.6%
1996	53	76	129	545.0%
1997	31	0	31	-76.0%
1998	29	2	31	0.0%
1999	30	81	111	258.1%
2000	56	81	137	23.4%
2001	38	0	38	-72.3%
2002	21	4	25	-34.2%
2003	25	6	31	24.0%

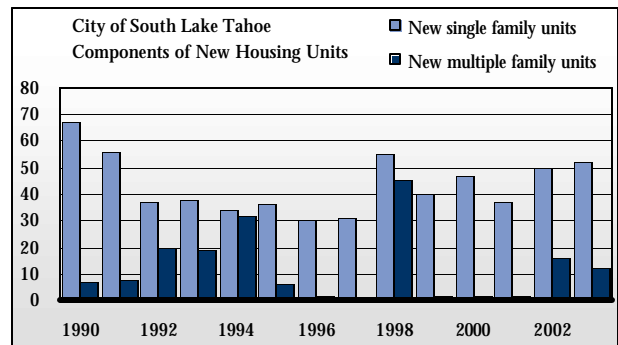
Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



City of South Lake Tahoe New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

Year	New single family units	New multiple family units	Total new housing units	Annual percent change
1990	67	7	74	n/a
1991	56	8	64	-13.5%
1992	37	20	57	-10.9%
1993	38	19	57	0.0%
1994	34	32	66	15.8%
1995	36	6	42	-36.4%
1996	30	2	32	-23.8%
1997	31	0	31	-3.1%
1998	55	45	100	222.6%
1999	40	2	42	-58.0%
2000	47	2	49	16.7%
2001	37	2	39	-20.4%
2002	50	16	66	69.2%
2003	52	12	64	-3.0%

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



## Value of New Construction (Building Permit Valuation in Dollars)

### Overview

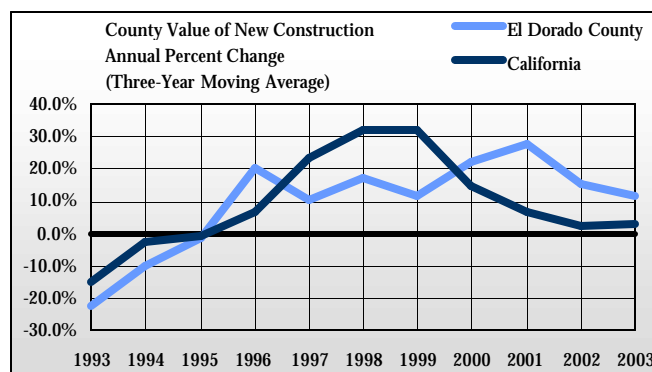
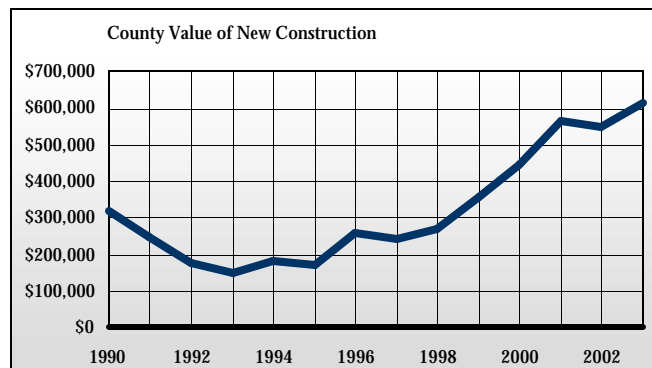
The value of new construction is an estimate of the potential dollar amount that will be spent to build a new structure. When the building permit is issued, a valuation is made based on costs that include labor, materials, and architecture and engineering expertise.

Construction can be residential or nonresidential, public or private. Residential units are single-family and multi-family units, and account for nearly half of all construction. Major components of commercial construction include commercial offices, bank buildings, commercial stores, or other mercantile buildings. Various commercial buildings can be hotels, motels, amusement parks, parking garages, service stations, industrial buildings, and manufacturing plants. Other miscellaneous, nonresidential construction includes churches and religious buildings, hospitals and institutional buildings, schools and educational facilities, residential garages, and public works and utility buildings.

In order to arrive at the total value of new construction, the value of new structures is added to the total value of building alterations.

### El Dorado County

The value of new construction increased 8 percent on average each year between 1990 and 2003 in El Dorado County. California also saw an average annual increase of 8 percent during the same time period. In 2003, single-family units made up 83 percent of all new construction value in the county, while multiple-family units made up another 1 percent. Total commercial and industrial construction accounted for 9 percent of the total value in the county in the same year. The city of South Lake Tahoe had the highest new single-family unit valuation at \$10.8 million, followed by the city of Placerville at \$5.7 million.



## County Value of New Construction (thousands)

Year	Single family units	Multiple family units	Residential alterations	Commercial offices	Commercial stores	Other commercial	Industrial	Other construction	Non-residential alterations	Total valuation
1990	\$ 230,573	\$ 5,978	\$ 19,524	\$ 3,667	\$ 6,369	\$ 34,000	\$ 426	\$ 12,568	\$ 7,187	\$ 320,291
1991	\$ 185,284	\$ 12,797	\$ 23,934	\$ 0	\$ 9,885	\$ 675	\$ 122	\$ 10,986	\$ 5,623	\$ 249,306
1992	\$ 129,089	\$ 2,037	\$ 20,349	\$ 0	\$ 4,557	\$ 1,827	\$ 182	\$ 11,734	\$ 6,496	\$ 176,271
1993	\$ 103,794	\$ 2,497	\$ 17,884	\$ 478	\$ 4,313	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 9,723	\$ 9,322	\$ 148,012
1994	\$ 127,179	\$ 3,877	\$ 16,830	\$ 371	\$ 11,422	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,984	\$ 10,164	\$ 180,827
1995	\$ 121,798	\$ 535	\$ 16,088	\$ 580	\$ 6,080	\$ 0	\$ 490	\$ 10,742	\$ 12,488	\$ 168,801
1996	\$ 167,748	\$ 22,751	\$ 18,426	\$ 4,360	\$ 4,984	\$ 13,194	\$ 444	\$ 15,074	\$ 10,777	\$ 257,758
1997	\$ 173,320	\$ 0	\$ 21,973	\$ 5,525	\$ 3,499	\$ 7,856	\$ 5,771	\$ 18,010	\$ 6,564	\$ 242,518
1998	\$ 190,783	\$ 12,178	\$ 23,537	\$ 901	\$ 5,958	\$ 3,270	\$ 3,283	\$ 17,902	\$ 12,834	\$ 270,646
1999	\$ 263,487	\$ 17,013	\$ 25,356	\$ 11,909	\$ 7,316	\$ 908	\$ 1,287	\$ 19,774	\$ 10,182	\$ 357,233
2000	\$ 347,610	\$ 65,123	\$ 24,350	\$ 18,531	\$ 14,544	\$ 3,563	\$ 464	\$ 18,324	\$ 11,109	\$ 445,007
2001	\$ 350,215	\$ 56,506	\$ 24,300	\$ 3,905	\$ 9,564	\$ 61,941	\$ 0	\$ 27,014	\$ 30,534	\$ 563,978
2002	\$ 437,738	\$ 16,483	\$ 25,826	\$ 5,930	\$ 23,541	\$ 272	\$ 0	\$ 27,052	\$ 13,491	\$ 550,333
2003	\$ 507,969	\$ 3,524	\$ 33,497	\$ 886	\$ 21,500	\$ 322	\$ 1,098	\$ 29,295	\$ 15,528	\$ 613,619

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

## City of Placerville Value of New Construction (thousands)

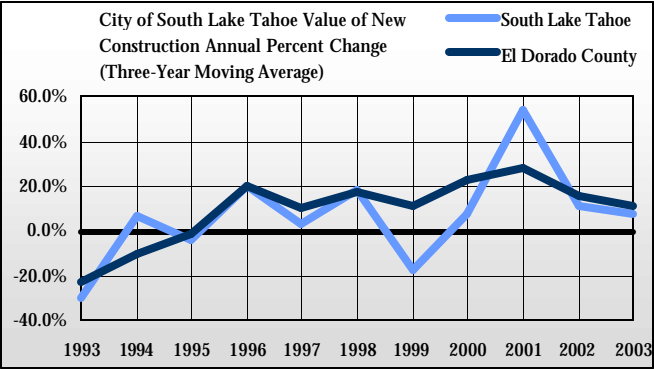
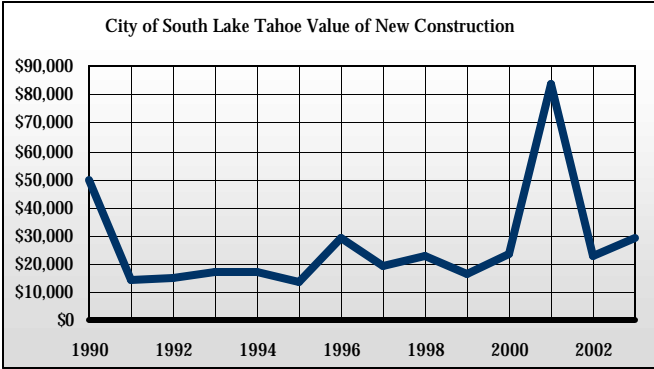
Year	Single family units	Multiple family units	Residential alterations	Commercial offices	Commercial stores	Other commercial	Industrial	Other construction	Non-residential alterations	Total valuation
1990	\$ 9,293	\$ 189	\$ 993	\$ 2,311	\$ 461	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 531	\$ 1,824	\$ 15,602
1991	\$ 4,452	\$ 0	\$ 1,861	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 550	\$ 0	\$ 387	\$ 2,844	\$ 10,094
1992	\$ 4,975	\$ 0	\$ 812	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40	\$ 644	\$ 6,471
1993	\$ 2,824	\$ 0	\$ 531	\$ 94	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 734	\$ 2,163	\$ 6,346
1994	\$ 3,424	\$ 275	\$ 794	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 36	\$ 150	\$ 4,679
1995	\$ 3,245	\$ 0	\$ 385	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 81	\$ 336	\$ 4,047
1996	\$ 6,468	\$ 5,417	\$ 555	\$ 0	\$ 238	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,598	\$ 1,925	\$ 18,201
1997	\$ 3,599	\$ 0	\$ 537	\$ 0	\$ 265	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,138	\$ 332	\$ 5,871
1998	\$ 3,809	\$ 180	\$ 260	\$ 159	\$ 1,548	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,259	\$ 92	\$ 8,307
1999	\$ 4,780	\$ 6,893	\$ 570	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 829	\$ 342	\$ 13,414
2000	\$ 9,133	\$ 5,860	\$ 829	\$ 0	\$ 667	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,385	\$ 141	\$ 18,014
2001	\$ 6,979	\$ 0	\$ 583	\$ 0	\$ 3,665	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,337	\$ 516	\$ 13,080
2002	\$ 4,306	\$ 491	\$ 1,025	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,359	\$ 1,322	\$ 9,502
2003	\$ 5,650	\$ 761	\$ 815	\$ 0	\$ 200	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 459	\$ 234	\$ 8,119

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

City of South Lake Tahoe Value of New Construction (thousands)

Year	Single family units	Multiple family units	Residential alterations	Commercial offices	Commercial stores	Other commercial	Industrial	Other construction	Non-residential alterations	Total valuation
1990	\$ 10,692	\$ 605	\$ 3,045	\$ 318	\$ 0	\$ 34,000	\$ 0	\$ 122	\$ 1,263	\$ 50,045
1991	\$ 8,420	\$ 738	\$ 3,374	\$ 0	\$ 314	\$ 125	\$ 0	\$ 35	\$ 1,175	\$ 14,181
1992	\$ 6,131	\$ 1,674	\$ 2,898	\$ 0	\$ 192	\$ 1,827	\$ 0	\$ 288	\$ 2,444	\$ 15,454
1993	\$ 5,837	\$ 2,106	\$ 5,350	\$ 384	\$ 74	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 174	\$ 3,005	\$ 16,930
1994	\$ 4,913	\$ 2,033	\$ 3,787	\$ 371	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,295	\$ 3,920	\$ 17,319
1995	\$ 4,896	\$ 535	\$ 4,076	\$ 491	\$ 557	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 846	\$ 2,409	\$ 13,810
1996	\$ 4,780	\$ 195	\$ 4,446	\$ 156	\$ 1,432	\$ 13,090	\$ 0	\$ 1,962	\$ 3,210	\$ 29,271
1997	\$ 3,592	\$ 0	\$ 5,059	\$ 0	\$ 760	\$ 7,255	\$ 0	\$ 196	\$ 2,222	\$ 19,084
1998	\$ 8,740	\$ 2,729	\$ 4,837	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,007	\$ 0	\$ 197	\$ 4,406	\$ 22,916
1999	\$ 5,714	\$ 274	\$ 5,451	\$ 454	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,572	\$ 2,127	\$ 16,591
2000	\$ 7,189	\$ 212	\$ 5,769	\$ 935	\$ 6,107	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 399	\$ 3,165	\$ 23,774
2001	\$ 8,103	\$ 259	\$ 4,120	\$ 0	\$ 111	\$ 61,941	\$ 0	\$ 13	\$ 9,583	\$ 84,130
2002	\$ 10,784	\$ 2,228	\$ 3,950	\$ 927	\$ 2,598	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 103	\$ 2,333	\$ 22,924
2003	\$ 11,198	\$ 1,494	\$ 5,910	\$ 0	\$ 5,215	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 286	\$ 5,519	\$ 29,622

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



## Fair Market Rent

### Overview

Fair market rent acts as a parameter for monthly rent values. It is calculated by looking at privately owned dwellings with standard sanitary facilities, and is dependent on the number of bedrooms and the size of the house. The rent is set at the fortieth percentile, which means that 40 percent of the people in a given area pay less than the fair market rent and 60 percent pay more.

Fair market rent indicates housing costs in a county and determines the number of families or individuals qualifying for rent and utility assistance. If a business or family relocates to a particular area, for example, fair market rent figures could be used to evaluate the housing market in that region.

### El Dorado County

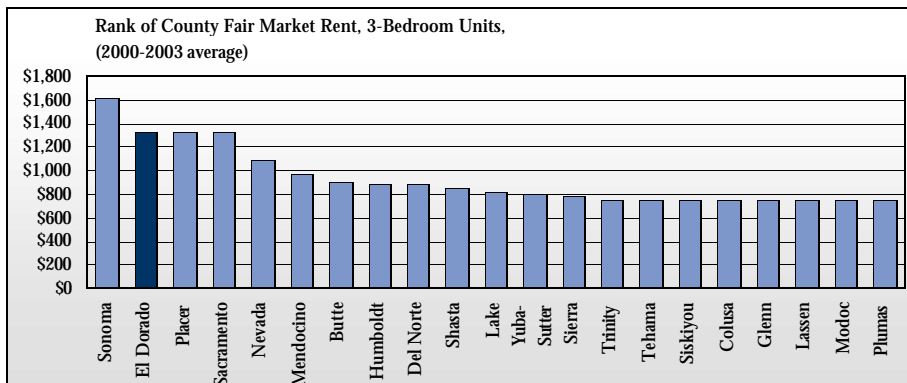
In 2004, rent prices in El Dorado County were about 45 percent more expensive than average rent prices in twenty-two counties in Northern California, and ranked second behind Sonoma County. For example, two-bedroom unit rent prices were about 41 percent more in El Dorado County than the average, while zero-bedroom unit prices were 52 percent more expensive in the county. Overall, rent prices in El Dorado County have been increasing at a much faster rate than the Northern California average, and increased 4 percent between 2003 and 2004 after a 29 percent increase the previous year.

County Fair Market Rent\*

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom	5-Bedroom	6-Bedroom
2000	\$ 447	\$ 504	\$ 631	\$ 875	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,340
2001	\$ 486	\$ 547	\$ 685	\$ 950	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,288
2002	\$ 503	\$ 566	\$ 709	\$ 983	\$ 1,159	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,533
2003	\$ 651	\$ 733	\$ 918	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,726	\$ 1,985
2004	\$ 674	\$ 759	\$ 950	\$ 1,318	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,787	\$ 2,055

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development

\* Sacramento data applies for Placer and El Dorado Counties



## Median Home Price

### Overview

The median home price is the price that is midway between the least expensive and most expensive home sold in an area during a given period of time. Median home prices are affected by and based on supply and demand. The housing market is sensitive to interest rates and thrives when rates are low. Normally, there is a rapid price increase during times of lower interest rates-as seen in 2000.

The median home price acts as a gauge for affordability levels. In some areas an outstripping of supply has resulted in California having one of the lowest affordability levels in the nation. According to the California Association of Realtors, only about 30 percent of the state's families can afford to buy a typical median-priced home, compared with 55 percent in the country as a whole. California has the third lowest rate of homeownership in

Median Home Price and Sales Percent in El Dorado County

Year	Median price	Annual percent change	Living area (sq. foot)	Price per sq. foot	Percent of sales by price range under \$70 - \$99	Percent of sales by price range \$100 - \$199	Percent of sales by price range \$200-\$324	Percent of sales by price range \$325 and over
1990	\$ 227,500	n/a	2,205	\$ 103	0.5%	30.4%	51.0%	18.1%
1991	\$ 240,000	5.5%	2,345	\$ 102	0.8%	32.8%	47.2%	19.2%
1992	\$ 230,000	-4.2%	2,385	\$ 96	0.0%	30.3%	50.8%	18.9%
1993	\$ 216,000	-6.1%	2,095	\$ 103	0.0%	40.7%	49.4%	9.9%
1994	\$ 207,500	-3.9%	2,130	\$ 97	0.0%	39.1%	52.9%	8.0%
1995	\$ 212,000	2.2%	2,240	\$ 95	0.0%	42.2%	47.7%	10.1%
1996	\$ 229,000	8.0%	2,390	\$ 96	0.0%	26.1%	62.3%	11.6%
1997	\$ 245,000	7.0%	2,520	\$ 97	5.4%	16.1%	68.8%	9.7%
1998	\$ 249,700	1.9%	2,390	\$ 104	0.0%	22.9%	62.7%	14.4%
1999	\$ 255,000	2.1%	2,365	\$ 108	1.5%	14.9%	53.7%	29.9%
2000	\$ 333,000	30.6%	2,660	\$ 125	0.0%	14.3%	31.4%	56.3%
2001	\$ 396,300	19.0%	2,990	\$ 133	0.0%	14.8%	14.7%	70.5%

Source: Construction Industry Research Board

Median Home Price and Sales Percent in California

Year	Median price	Annual percent change	Living area (sq. foot)	Price per sq. foot	Percent of sales by price range under \$70 - \$99	Percent of sales by price range \$100 - \$199	Percent of sales by price range \$200-\$324	Percent of sales by price range \$325 and over
1990	\$ 189,900	n/a	1,865	\$ 102	7.3%	46.9%	28.4%	17.4%
1991	\$ 197,500	4.0%	1,900	\$ 104	5.6%	45.3%	31.2%	17.9%
1992	\$ 186,000	-5.8%	1,855	\$ 100	6.0%	49.7%	30.2%	14.1%
1993	\$ 182,000	-2.2%	1,835	\$ 99	6.6%	51.2%	29.3%	12.9%
1994	\$ 187,500	3.0%	1,840	\$ 102	6.7%	48.6%	31.4%	13.3%
1995	\$ 187,900	0.2%	1,845	\$ 102	6.8%	48.5%	30.1%	14.6%
1996	\$ 189,900	1.1%	1,840	\$ 103	8.7%	45.4%	31.2%	14.7%
1997	\$ 199,000	4.8%	1,895	\$ 105	7.4%	43.1%	29.8%	19.7%
1998	\$ 208,500	4.8%	1,950	\$ 107	5.8%	41.0%	29.4%	23.8%
1999	\$ 225,200	8.0%	1,950	\$ 115	4.6%	37.4%	29.9%	28.1%
2000	\$ 243,000	7.9%	2,000	\$ 122	4.2%	32.1%	31.6%	32.1%
2001	\$ 256,000	5.3%	2,035	\$ 126	2.5%	29.3%	33.8%	34.4%

Source: Construction Industry Research Board



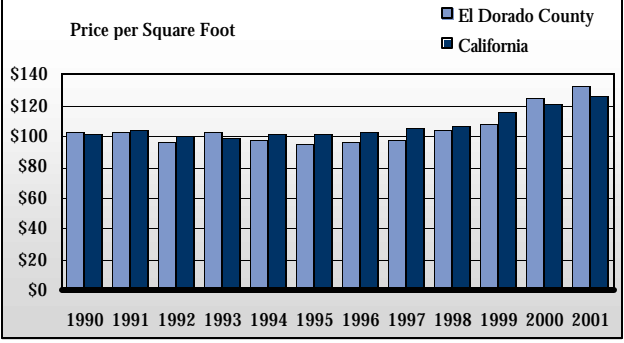
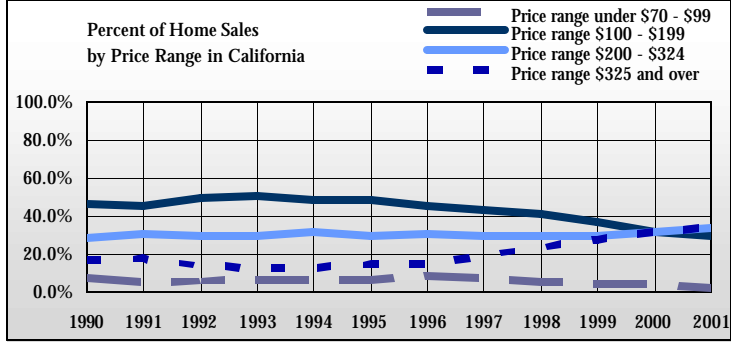
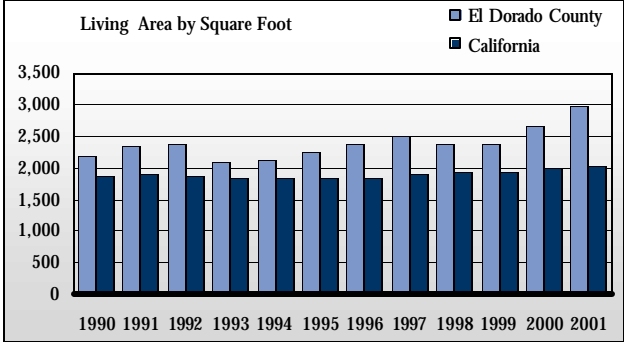
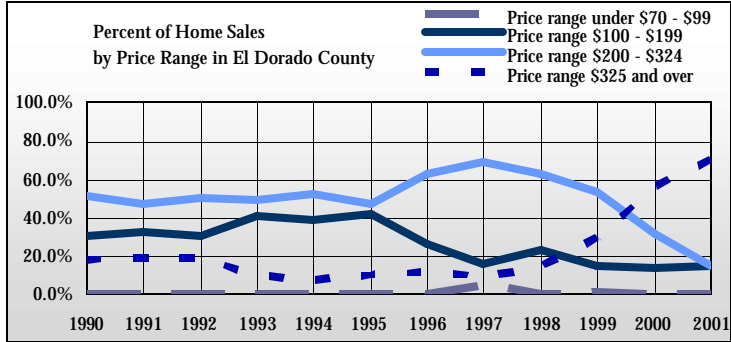
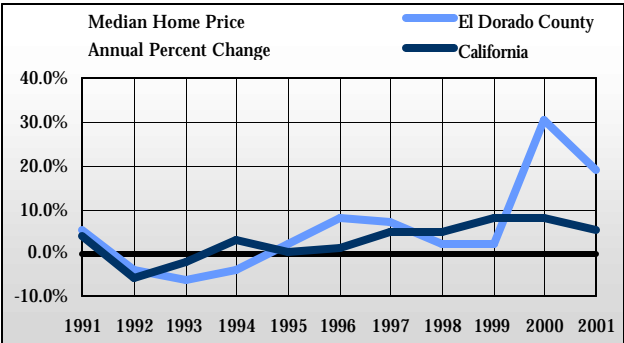
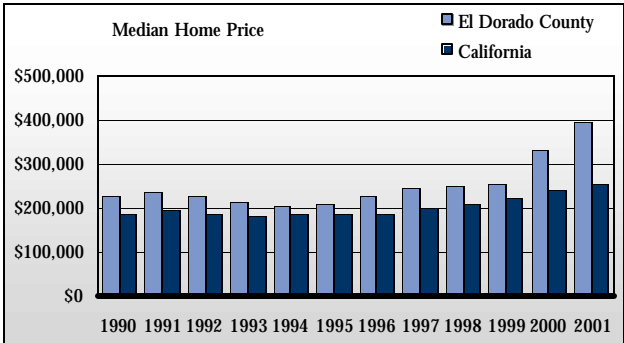
the nation, ahead of only Hawaii and New York.

NOTE: Dollar amounts for percent of sales by price range are per square foot.

*El Dorado County*

In 2001, the median home price in El Dorado County was \$396,300, compared to \$256,000 statewide. Prices by square foot were higher in the county than in the state, and over 70 percent of all homes bought in El Dorado County sold for over \$325,000. About 34 percent of all homes in California sold for the same price or more in 2001.

*The types of houses we live in have changed greatly in the United States in the last generation. People under 40 may be amazed that as recently as 1940, nearly half the houses lacked complete plumbing facilities; in some states, this rate topped 80 percent.*



## 8. Travel & Tourism

People travel away from home for many reasons, including business, pleasure, and other personal purposes. A tourist is considered to be anyone who spends one or more nights out of town for any reason. Many areas of Northern California rely on tourism for a significant part of the economy. This section also presents information on the means of transportation, and the amount of time spent traveling, to and from work every day.

Tourism in El Dorado County has seen an increase in recent years, due to a number of attractions in the area, including many wilderness areas and camping, hiking, and fishing opportunities. As of 2000, El Dorado County ranked second only to Sacramento County in travel expenditures among the twenty-one Northern California counties. Total annual travel expenditures in the county increased 30 percent between 1992 and 2002. In 2002, travel-generated employment increased .6 percent in the county, and total tourism earnings increased 4.6 percent. As El Dorado County and its surrounding areas continue to develop and offer more recreational activities, annual travel expenditures will continue to rise.

### In this section:

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Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditures . . . . .	71
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Means of Transportation . . . . .	74
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## Travel Expenditures

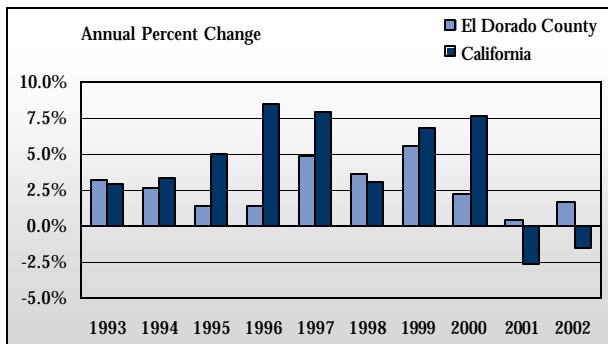
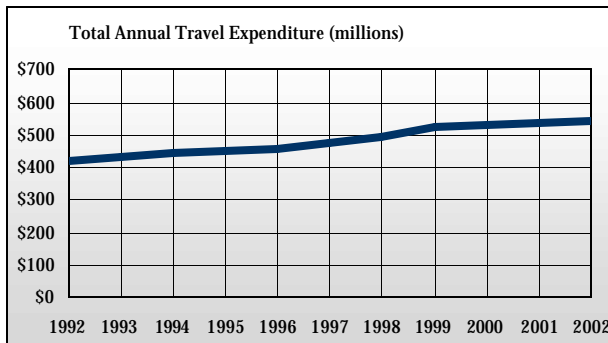
### Overview

The travel industry is made up of businesses and corporations that provide goods, entertainment, and accommodations to the travelers. Historically, California has attracted many visitors due to its moderate climate and abundance of outdoor activities, as well as distinctive urban areas with plenty of shops, eateries, museums, and clubs. The travel industry has a significant impact on the economy in California; for small towns and cities, it accounts for much of the money spent there. Communities with a strong tourism industry attract travelers who generate income and profits for businesses in the area.

Total Annual Travel Expenditure by County and State (\$ Millions)

Year	Expenditure in El Dorado County	Annual percent change	Expenditure in California	Annual percent change
1992	\$ 417.1	n/a	\$ 50,013.3	n/a
1993	\$ 430.5	3.2%	\$ 51,452.3	2.9%
1994	\$ 442.0	2.7%	\$ 53,196.2	3.4%
1995	\$ 448.0	1.4%	\$ 55,861.9	5.0%
1996	\$ 454.4	1.4%	\$ 60,614.5	8.5%
1997	\$ 476.4	4.8%	\$ 65,397.7	7.9%
1998	\$ 493.6	3.6%	\$ 67,447.4	3.1%
1999	\$ 520.9	5.5%	\$ 72,092.3	6.9%
2000	\$ 532.5	2.2%	\$ 77,617.8	7.7%
2001	\$ 534.9	0.5%	\$ 75,574.5	-2.6%
2002	\$ 543.8	1.7%	\$ 74,460.7	-1.5%

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates

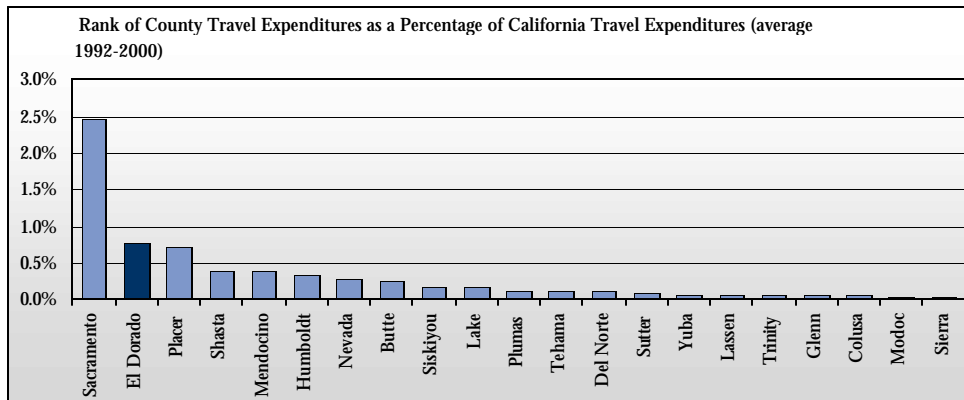


Travel and tourism spending includes all purchases made by a traveler at the point of sale while visiting a county. The expenditures shown in the graph are estimated in current dollars and include the following:

- Accommodations refer to spending by travelers on lodging in hotels, motels, camping sites, and rented vacation homes.
- Eating/drinking refers to purchases made by travelers at restaurants and other businesses that serve food and beverages for immediate consumption.
- Retail sales refer to spending by travelers on gifts and souvenirs, or any items other than food and recreation.
- Transportation refers to spending by travelers for travel arrangements to and from their destinations.
- Recreation refers to spending by travelers for amusement and enjoyment, such as admission to tourist attractions.

**El Dorado County**

Over the past few decades, the travel and tourism industry has been responsible for a steady rise in the amount of money spent in California. Total travel expenditures in California in 2002 reached almost \$74,500 million, a 1.5 percent decrease since the previous year. Travel expenditures in El Dorado County increased by 1.7 percent in the same year, attributing \$543.8 million to the industry. Between 1992 and 2002, El Dorado County was responsible for an annual average of .76 percent of all travel expenditures in California. El Dorado County fell behind Sacramento County, the leader in travel expenditures for Northern California counties and responsible for an annual average of almost 2.5 percent of all travel expenditures in California during the same time period, and in front of Placer County, responsible for an annual average of .73 percent of total travel expenditures in California.

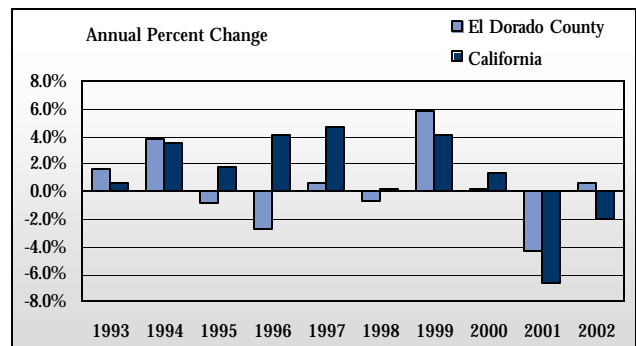
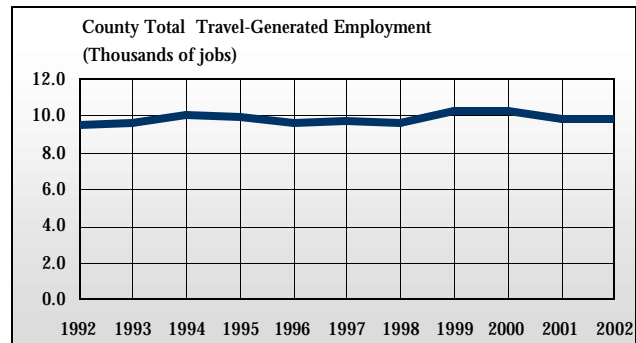


## Travel-Generated Employment

### Overview

Perhaps the most beneficial aspect of the travel and tourism industry is the amount of jobs it can generate for small towns and cities. A county that is reliant on tourism is likely to remain stable in economic downturns and is able to provide a healthy source of jobs for unskilled workers and youth.

Travel-generated employment includes all part-time and full-time positions of wage and salary workers directly related to the accommodations, food services, retail sales, transportation, and recreation of the travel and tourism industry. The most common jobs are held in areas of amusement, recreation, public parks, cultural services, motels, and restaurants. The amount of tourism varies from county to county, depending on the attractions each county offers and whether or not the tourist activities are weather specific. A rise or decline in travel expenditures and employment throughout the year may indicate seasonal activities.



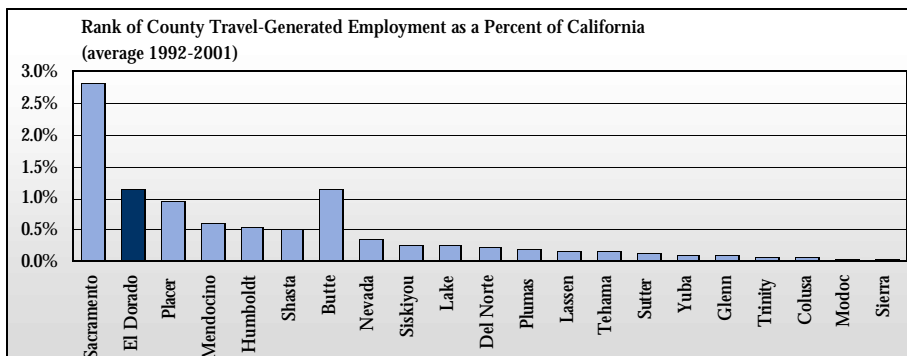
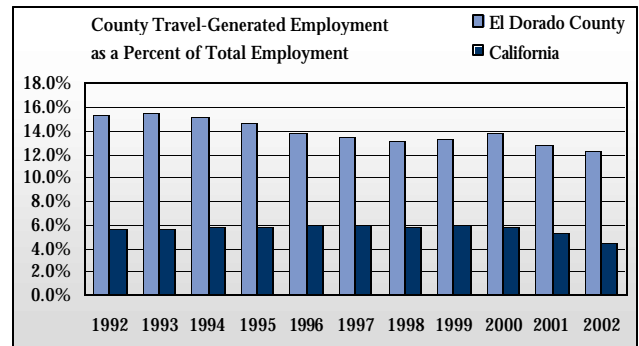
Total Travel-Generated Employment (Thousands of Jobs)

Year	El Dorado County				California			
	Travel-generated employment	Annual percent change	Total employment	Travel-generated employment as a percent of total employment	Travel-generated employment	Annual percent change	Total employment	Travel-generated employment as a percent of total employment
1992	9.48	n/a	61.80	15.3%	779.0	n/a	13,973	5.6%
1993	9.63	1.6%	61.90	15.6%	783.2	0.5%	13,918	5.6%
1994	10.00	3.8%	66.10	15.1%	811.3	3.6%	14,122	5.7%
1995	9.92	-0.8%	67.70	14.7%	825.7	1.8%	14,203	5.8%
1996	9.65	-2.7%	69.60	13.9%	859.6	4.1%	14,392	6.0%
1997	9.71	0.6%	72.14	13.5%	899.2	4.6%	14,943	6.0%
1998	9.64	-0.7%	73.60	13.1%	900.5	0.1%	15,368	5.9%
1999	10.21	5.9%	76.80	13.3%	938.1	4.2%	15,732	6.0%
2000	10.23	0.2%	74.10	13.8%	950.3	1.3%	16,246	5.8%
2001	9.79	-4.3%	76.30	12.8%	886.4	-6.7%	16,435	5.4%
2002	9.85	0.6%	80.08	12.3%	868.1	-2.1%	19,644	4.4%

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates

**El Dorado County**

Travel-generated employment produced 9,850 jobs in El Dorado County in 2002, accounting for 12.3 percent of the total employment in the county. El Dorado County experienced fluctuations in travel-generated employment that were consistent with California; however, travel-generated employment increased .6 percent in 2002 in El Dorado County, but decreased 2.1 percent statewide. Between 1992 and 2002, El Dorado County was responsible for an annual average of 1.14 percent of the total travel-generated employment in the state. El Dorado County falls behind Sacramento County, the leader of travel-generated employment among the twenty-one Northern California, and in front of Placer County, which had an annual average of .96 percent of total travel-generated employment.



## Total Annual Tourism Earnings

### Overview

Total annual tourism earnings are all the earnings of employees and business owners over the course of a year that can be attributed to travel expenditures, including wages and salaries, earned benefits, and proprietor income. Other earnings that do not directly relate to travel are excluded.

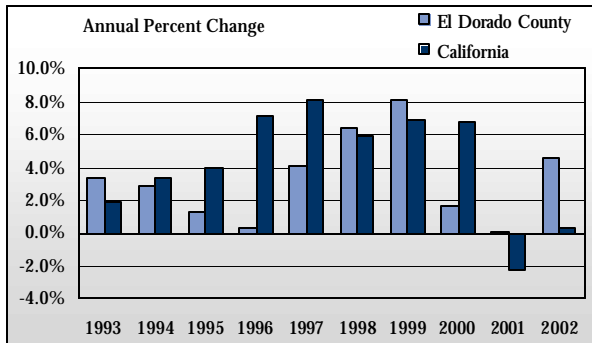
### El Dorado County

El Dorado County's tourism industry generated \$208.1 million in 2002, which is a 4.6 percent increase since the previous year, and \$56.6 million more than the county generated in 1992. Statewide, tourism earnings increased only .3 percent in 2002. Between 1992 and 2002, El Dorado County's tourism earnings made up an annual average of 0.85 percent of all the tourism earnings in California.

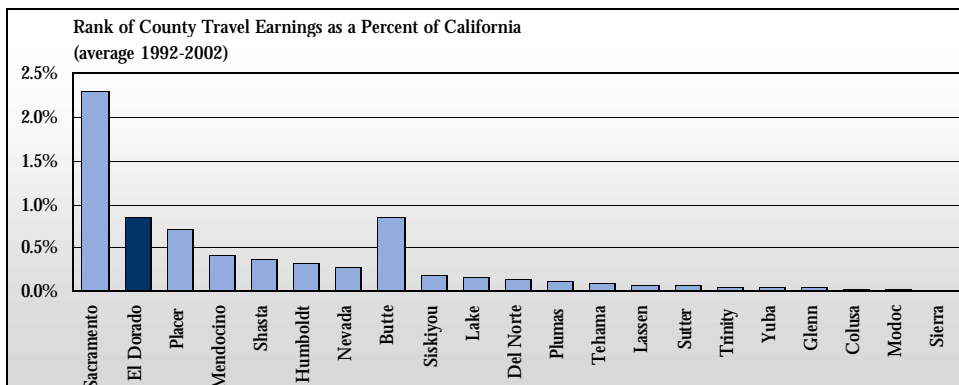
Total Annual Tourism Earnings by County and State (\$ Millions)

Year	Earnings in El Dorado County	Annual percent change	Earnings in California	Annual percent change
1992	\$ 151.5	n/a	\$ 16,434	n/a
1993	\$ 156.5	3.3%	\$ 16,744	1.9%
1994	\$ 160.9	2.8%	\$ 17,306	3.4%
1995	\$ 162.9	1.2%	\$ 17,997	4.0%
1996	\$ 163.5	0.4%	\$ 19,281	7.1%
1997	\$ 170.1	4.0%	\$ 20,833	8.0%
1998	\$ 180.9	6.3%	\$ 22,051	5.8%
1999	\$ 195.6	8.1%	\$ 23,571	6.9%
2000	\$ 198.8	1.6%	\$ 25,146	6.7%
2001	\$ 199.0	0.1%	\$ 24,574	-2.3%
2002	\$ 208.1	4.6%	\$ 24,635	0.3%

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates



NOTE: Data prior to 1997 was not revised by Dean Runyan and Associates to include NAICS revisions at the time of writing. Therefore, data may not be comparable to previous years. Please contact the CED for any available updates in the near future.



## Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditures

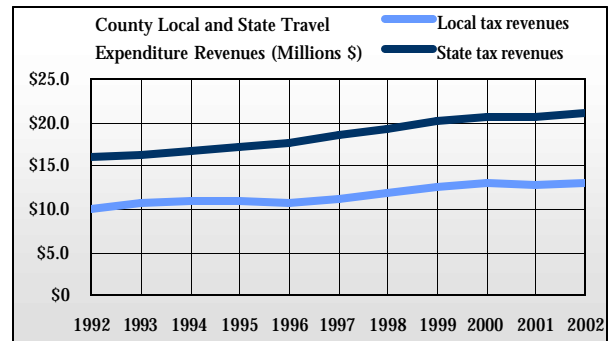
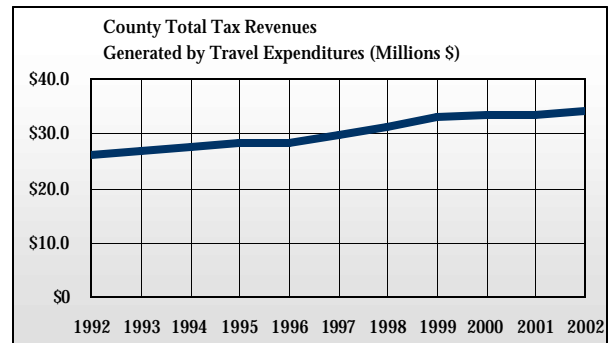
### Overview

Tax revenue is the amount of money received from taxes and collected by a government on its own behalf. There are two types of taxes generated from the travel and tourism industry. For the purposes of this section, these taxes are defined as follows:

- Local taxes can be defined as all tax receipts collected by counties and municipalities from travel-related purchases. Local sales tax is generally the largest component of all local taxes.
- State taxes are tax receipts that can be defined as all state sales taxes resulting from travel expenditures and business taxes incurred by the travel industry.

### El Dorado County

Tourism revenues in El Dorado County have been steadily increasing over the last decade. In 1992, El Dorado County generated \$26 million in tax revenues, including both local and state taxes. By 2002, total tax revenues in El Dorado County increased to \$34.2 million, a 31 percent increase since 1992. This was behind the state of California,



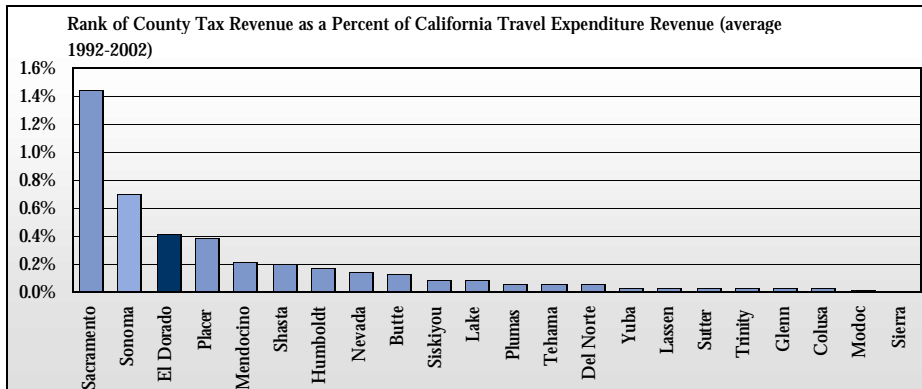
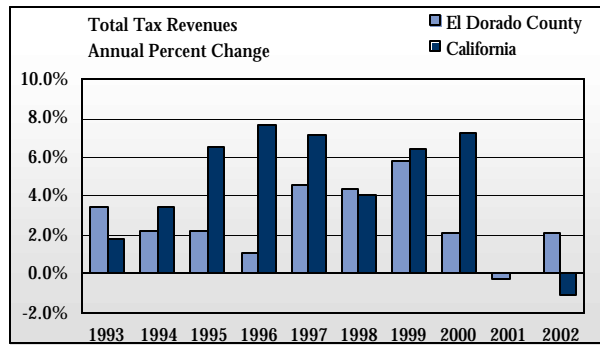
Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditures, County and State (Millions \$)

Year	El Dorado County				California			
	Local tax revenues	State tax revenues	Total tax revenues	Annual percent change	Local tax revenues	State tax revenues	Total tax revenues	Annual percent change
1992	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.00	\$ 26.10	n/a	\$ 1,003.20	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 5,800.00	n/a
1993	\$ 10.60	\$ 16.40	\$ 27.00	3.4%	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 5,900.00	1.7%
1994	\$ 10.90	\$ 16.80	\$ 27.60	2.2%	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 6,100.00	3.4%
1995	\$ 11.00	\$ 17.20	\$ 28.20	2.2%	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 2,200.00	\$ 6,500.00	6.6%
1996	\$ 10.80	\$ 17.70	\$ 28.50	1.1%	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 7,000.00	7.7%
1997	\$ 11.20	\$ 18.60	\$ 29.80	4.6%	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 7,500.00	7.1%
1998	\$ 11.90	\$ 19.30	\$ 31.10	4.4%	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 7,800.00	4.0%
1999	\$ 12.60	\$ 20.30	\$ 32.90	5.8%	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 2,900.00	\$ 8,300.00	6.4%
2000	\$ 13.00	\$ 20.60	\$ 33.60	2.1%	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 8,900.00	7.2%
2001	\$ 12.90	\$ 20.60	\$ 33.50	-0.3%	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 8,900.00	0.0%
2002	\$ 13.10	\$ 21.10	\$ 34.20	2.1%	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 8,800.00	-1.1%

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates



which saw a 52 percent increase. During the same period, El Dorado County's travel-generated local tax revenue increased almost 23 percent, while state tax revenues in the county increased 24 percent. Many attractions in the county offer untaxed goods and services, so the numbers may not reflect the total tourism activity in the county.



## Travel Time to Work

### Overview

As the United States economy heads toward a broader global market, the dynamics of transportation to and from work change as well. Commuting has become a way of life. People spend countless hours on the road traveling to and from work, and lose valuable time that otherwise might be spent working, or at home and in the marketplace. In addition, the increasing use of the Internet to conduct business has had an impact on the amount of people working from their homes or nearby offices, while the expansion of large businesses in metropolitan areas attracts employees from rural areas. Commuting has had a tremendous effect on local economies, increasing the need for public transportation.

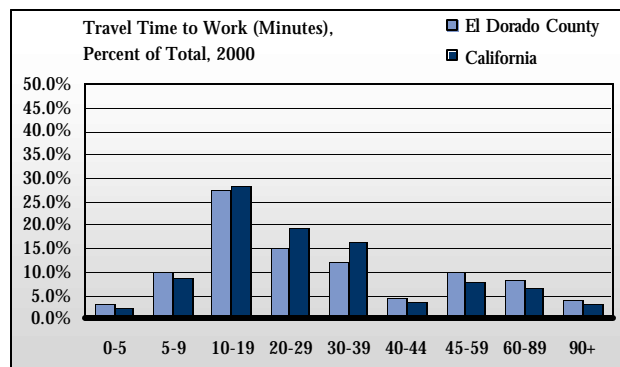
### El Dorado County

For many residents in El Dorado County, commuting to work is a ten to nineteen minute drive in a personal car, truck, or van. As of 2000, 19,619 residents in El Dorado County, which is 27.2 percent of total employed residents, commuted to their place of employment in a ten to nineteen minute drive, while 15.3 percent faced a commute of twenty to twenty-nine minutes. These were also the two most common commute times statewide. A significant number of El Dorado County residents had much easier commutes, with 9,407 people reporting a commute time of less than ten minutes. This number, which is 13.1 percent of all employed El Dorado County residents, is higher than the 11 percent of workers with similar commutes throughout California.

Travel Time to Work

Minutes to work	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Did not work at home	55,290	96.1%	67,904	94.2%
Less than 5 minutes	2,398	4.2%	2,139	3.0%
5 to 9 minutes	7,161	12.4%	7,268	10.1%
10 to 19 minutes	18,158	31.6%	19,619	27.2%
20 to 29 minutes	8,391	14.6%	11,004	15.3%
30 to 39 minutes	6,956	12.1%	8,783	12.2%
40 to 44 minutes	2,326	4.0%	3,108	4.3%
45 to 59 minutes	5,193	9.0%	7,258	10.1%
60 to 89 minutes	3,533	6.1%	5,894	8.2%
90 or more minutes	1,174	2.0%	2,831	3.9%
Worked at home	2,257	3.9%	4,215	5.8%
Total	57,547	100.0%	72,119	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census



*What can we do to minimize the traffic, the threat that vehicles pose to our environment, and/or the wasted hours spent in bumper to bumper traffic? Visit <http://www.sacog.org/rideshare/about.htm> for more information on Transportation Demand Management and Transportation Management Associations.*

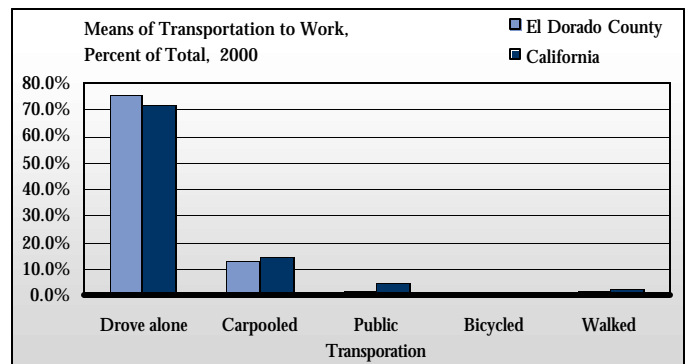
## Means of Transportation

### Overview

Commuting is a necessary and regular part of life for most people in the workforce. The means by which the population travels to and from work can be used to analyze the need and importance of public transportation in a county. Commuting patterns can also help determine when residents in a county will need to use public transportation as well as what types of public transportation will be needed, such as buses, trains, trams, carpooling, automobile services, road maintenance, walking paths, and bike lanes.

### El Dorado County

As of 2000, the vast majority of El Dorado County workers, 89.1 percent, got to work via car, truck, or van. Of those residents, 85.1 percent drove alone, compared to 83.2 percent throughout California in 2000. In the county, 14.9 percent of that group carpoled in the same year.



In 2000, 3.1 percent of El Dorado County's employed residents used non-motorized means to get to work: .3 percent rode a bicycle, 2.2 percent walked, and .6 percent got to work using some other mode of transportation. Only 1.8 percent of the total number of employed residents in El Dorado County used public transportation of some kind.

### Means of Transportation to Work

Means of Transportation	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Car, truck, or van:	51,610	89.7%	64,255	89.1%
Drove alone	43,213	83.7%	54,656	85.1%
Carpooled	8,397	16.3%	9,599	14.9%
Public transportation:	920	1.6%	1,294	1.8%
Bus or trolley bus	801	87.1%	1,147	88.6%
Streetcar or trolley car	8	0.9%	13	1.0%
Subway or elevated	23	2.5%	24	1.9%
Railroad	8	0.9%	5	0.4%
Ferryboat	0	0.0%	8	0.6%
Taxicab	80	8.7%	97	7.5%
Motorcycle	132	0.2%	123	0.2%
Bicycle	213	0.4%	244	0.3%
Walked	1,947	3.4%	1,570	2.2%
Other means	468	0.8%	418	0.6%
Worked at home	2,257	3.9%	4,215	5.8%
Total	57,547	100.0%	72,119	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

*Calculate your commuting costs! To find out the amount of money you spend monthly on commuting, or how you could save using public transportation visit <http://www.commuterpage.com/Userweb/CostCommuting/CostCommuting.htm>*

## Vehicle Registration

### Overview

Registration is an annual fee based on vehicle type and required for all vehicles intended for use on the highway or in town. A biennial smog check is required for all vehicles made in the last thirty years. Models made before that time are exempt.

Registration also includes a Vehicle License Fee (VLF). This fee was established in lieu of a vehicle property tax. It is based according to the purchase price or value of the vehicle. The majority of these fees go directly back to the communities from which they came. The varying priorities of each county determine which projects these fees will fund.

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) use vehicle registration fees to offset costs for road safety, maintenance, and repairs. Registration fees also benefit local projects, such as fingerprint identification for children in the community, the disposal of abandoned vehicles, Service Authority for Freeway Emergencies (SAFE), auto theft deterrence/DUI educational prevention tactics, and air quality monitoring and management programs. The number of vehicles registered in a county reflects the amount of funding the state and local offices can use for such activities.

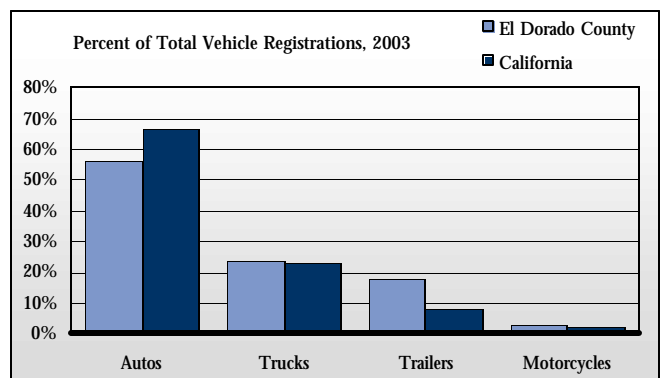
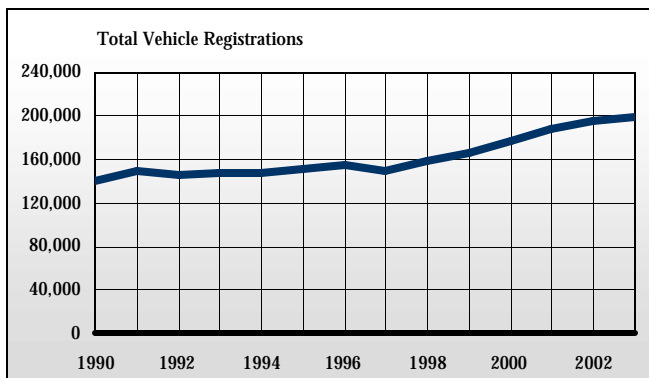
### El Dorado County

The number of total vehicle registrations has increased steadily over the last several years, and reached a total of 197,708 in El Dorado County in 2003. Of these, 110,652 were automobiles, 46,069 were trucks, 35,320 were trailers, and 5,667 were motorcycles. These numbers are expected to continue rising as more people obtain their driver's licenses and begin driving in El Dorado County. Because registration fees in certain cases can cost up to \$100, vehicle registration and vehicle licensing fees are a significant source of income for the county.

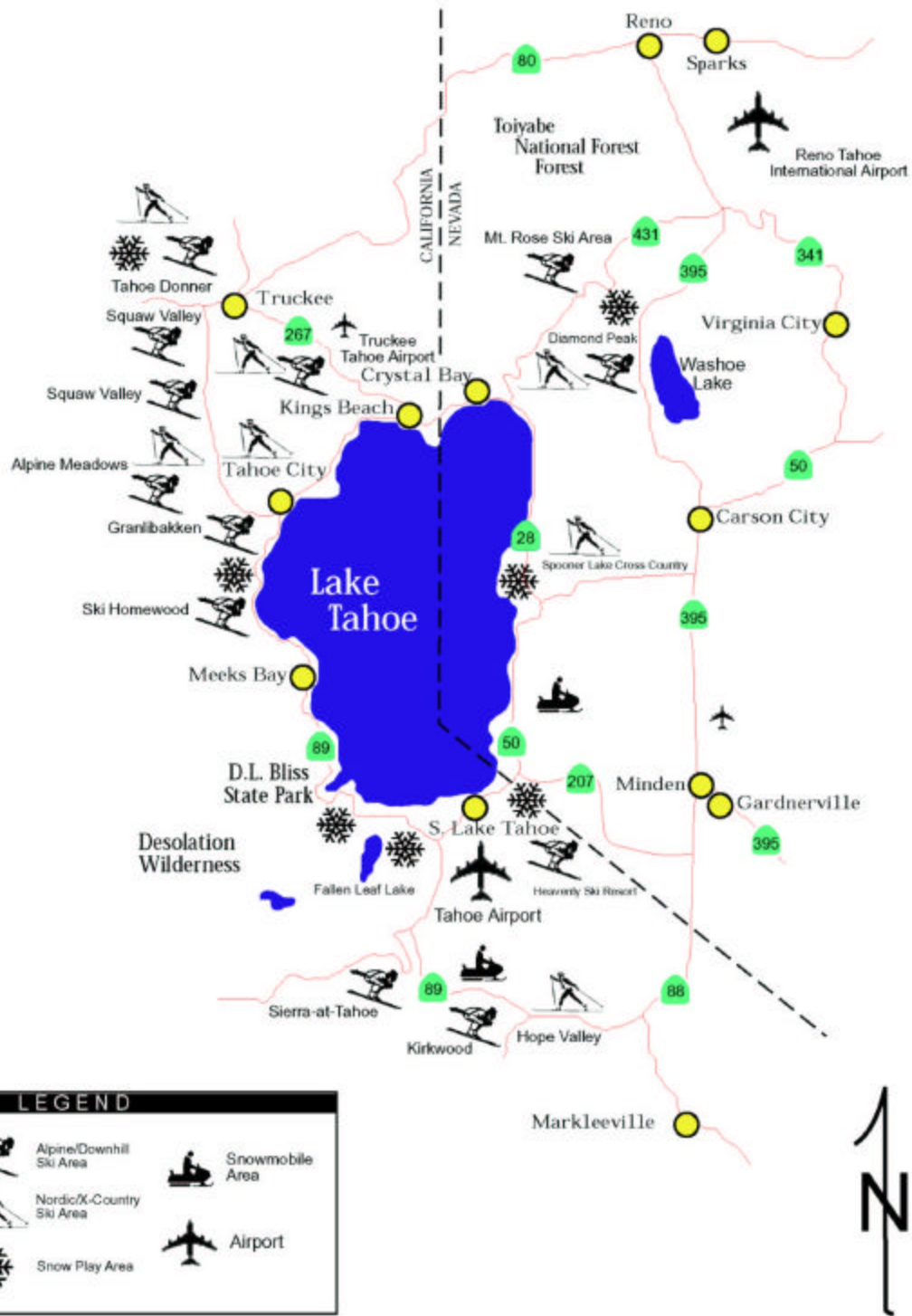
Estimated Fee Paid Vehicle Registrations

Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers	Motorcycles	Total
1990	81,941	37,154	16,496	3,841	139,432
1991	85,323	38,460	20,404	4,253	148,440
1992	83,601	36,674	20,357	4,126	144,758
1993	84,125	36,415	21,678	4,081	146,299
1994	85,135	36,672	20,981	4,071	146,859
1995	87,403	37,181	22,684	4,161	151,069
1996	88,725	37,956	23,207	4,184	154,072
1997	85,369	35,885	23,571	3,296	148,121
1998	93,259	38,606	23,959	3,421	159,235
1999	95,962	39,977	26,161	3,674	165,774
2000	100,916	41,915	30,473	4,161	177,465
2001	105,836	43,438	34,403	4,736	188,413
2002	110,817	46,075	33,075	5,126	195,093
2003	110,652	46,069	35,320	5,667	197,708

Source: California Department of Motor Vehicles



# Lake Tahoe Recreation Region



## 9. Community Health

Health and human service agencies are extremely important in treating and monitoring the needs of the community. Community health indicators can determine and assess the success of programs and services that provide access to physical and mental support for a community.

When considering community health indicators, it is helpful to look not only at traditional medical indicators (births, deaths, etc.) but individual and collective health as well. Individual health may be influenced by a variety of factors, including educational attainment, employment, environmental factors, and even community relations. Health factors in a community provide an overall understanding of the health care knowledge, importance, and availability in a county. By analyzing trends in El Dorado County, the needs of the community become clear.

The community health of El Dorado County has seen improvement in several major categories over the last decade. Teen pregnancy and infant mortality rates both reached their lowest points in the last ten years in 2001, and were also considerably lower than California averages. Also, the number of physicians in El Dorado County has increased steadily since 1990, and as of 2003 the incidence of AIDS in the county per 100,000 residents is lower than the statewide average.

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## Births, Deaths, & Leading Causes of Death

### Overview

Birth and death statistics are essential when putting together public health information. This data is used for planning educational initiatives, problem identification, and targeting public health programs and services. A population's birth rate can also be used to plan maternal and childcare services. For example, an increase over the last five years represents the need for more child care facilities in the upcoming five to ten years.

The number of live births refers to those births given by a resident of the county, while it may have taken place outside of that county. Occurrence is the number of live births that took place in the county, regardless of whether it was a resident that gave birth. The live birth rate is the number of live births per thousand people in the county.

### El Dorado County

There was a total of 1,751 live births in El Dorado County in 2003, and 1,126 of those were to El Dorado County residents. Both of these numbers reflect decreases from the previous year.

In 2002, the number of deaths that occurred in El Dorado County totaled 968, with 1,191 El Dorado County residents' deaths occurring outside of the county. The lower number of deaths occurring in El Dorado County may be a result of fewer health care facilities available to county residents. Similar to the rest of California, heart disease and cancer are the top two causes of death in the county. There was an overall increase of thirty deaths from 2001 to 2002 of El Dorado County residents, including an increase of five deaths related to heart disease and twenty-eight deaths related to cancer during the same period.

Number of Live Births, El Dorado County

Year	Residence		
	Number	Rate	Occurrence
1990	1,993	15.5%	1,566
1991	1,956	14.7%	1,504
1992	1,773	12.8%	1,333
1993	1,789	12.5%	1,359
1994	1,792	12.2%	1,346
1995	1,726	12.0%	1,353
1996	1,664	11.5%	1,329
1997	1,666	11.3%	1,271
1998	1,677	11.2%	1,311
1999	1,637	10.7%	1,229
2000	1,628	10.4%	1,169
2001	1,698	10.6%	1,192
2002	1,765	10.8%	1,164
2003	1,751	10.6%	1,126

Source: California Department of Health Services

Number of Live Births, California

Year	Residence		
	Number	Rate	Occurrence
1990	611,666	20.4%	612,834
1991	609,228	19.9%	610,393
1992	600,838	19.2%	602,037
1993	584,483	18.4%	585,344
1994	567,034	17.6%	567,892
1995	551,226	17.2%	552,083
1996	538,628	16.5%	539,487
1997	524,174	15.9%	525,246
1998	521,265	15.6%	522,653
1999	518,073	15.2%	519,248
2000	531,285	15.7%	532,611
2001	527,371	15.3%	528,609
2002	529,245	15.1%	530,204
2003	540,827	15.2%	541,835

Source: California Department of Health Services

Number of Deaths, El Dorado County

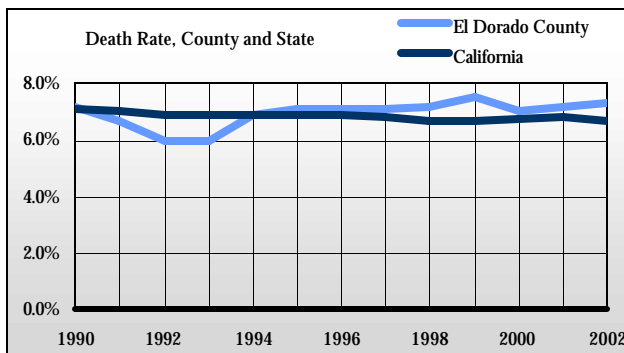
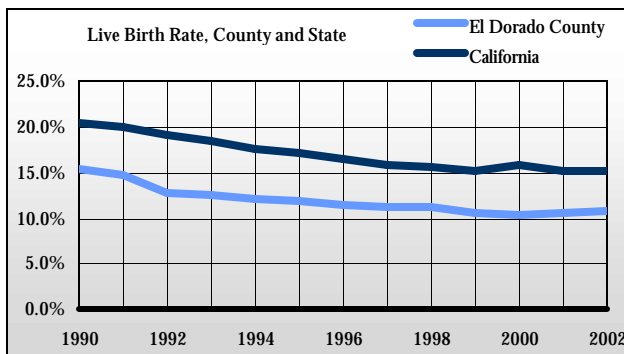
Year	Residence		
	Number	Rate	Occurrence
1990	929	7.2%	824
1991	901	6.7%	774
1992	827	6.0%	733
1993	856	6.0%	739
1994	1,004	6.9%	861
1995	1,026	7.1%	873
1996	1,024	7.1%	862
1997	1,053	7.1%	895
1998	1,078	7.2%	926
1999	1,149	7.5%	960
2000	1,101	7.0%	947
2001	1,161	7.2%	916
2002	1,191	7.3%	968

Source: California Department of Health Services

Number of Deaths, California

Year	Residence		
	Number	Rate	Occurrence
1990	213,766	7.1%	214,919
1991	214,220	7.0%	216,006
1992	214,586	6.9%	216,379
1993	220,271	6.9%	222,330
1994	222,854	6.9%	224,733
1995	222,626	6.9%	224,604
1996	222,308	6.9%	224,084
1997	223,438	6.8%	225,243
1998	225,450	6.7%	227,897
1999	227,965	6.7%	230,054
2000	228,281	6.8%	230,505
2001	232,790	6.8%	234,683
2002	233,246	6.7%	235,180

Source: California Department of Health Services





Leading Causes of Death, El Dorado County

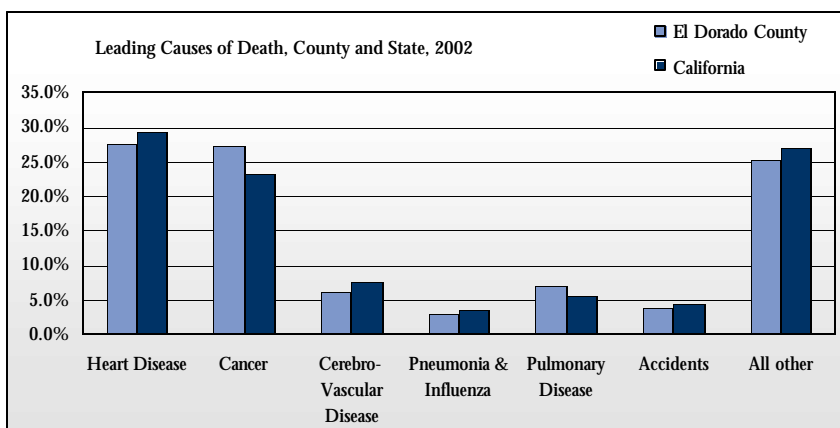
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All causes	1,004	1,026	1,024	1,053	1,078	1,149	1,101	1,161	1,191
Heart Disease	279	298	286	268	283	343	275	324	329
Cancer	259	283	253	275	291	302	300	295	323
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	67	63	66	97	69	76	69	66	72
Pneumonia & Influenza	48	58	42	61	60	40	29	38	35
Pulmonary Disease	55	51	59	41	72	51	67	71	84
Accidents	55	45	67	61	33	47	54	65	47
Cirrhosis	n/a	n/a	16	17	15	21	18	13	17
Diabetes	23	20	16	23	23	28	28	23	19
Suicide	19	31	33	26	23	21	19	25	22
Homicide	7	5	n/a	2	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alzheimers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	22	33	32
All other causes	182	160	179	182	204	203	220	208	211

Source: California, Department of Health Services

Leading Causes of Death, California

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All causes	222,854	222,626	222,308	223,438	225,450	227,965	228,281	232,790	233,246
Heart Disease	68,312	67,990	67,676	68,273	68,946	69,900	68,533	69,004	68,387
Cancer	51,247	51,217	50,904	51,818	51,186	52,880	53,005	53,810	53,926
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	15,703	16,176	16,481	16,649	16,385	18,079	18,090	18,078	17,551
Pneumonia & Influenza	10,237	10,548	11,134	12,286	13,316	8,014	8,355	8,167	8,098
Pulmonary Disease	11,017	10,765	11,373	11,737	12,261	13,187	12,754	13,056	12,643
Accidents	9,233	9,372	9,217	8,762	8,620	8,940	8,814	9,274	9,882
Cirrhosis	n/a	n/a	3,501	3,502	3,460	3,546	3,673	3,759	3,725
Diabetes	4,918	5,096	5,380	5,611	5,796	6,004	6,203	6,457	6,783
Suicide	3,821	3,823	3,408	3,424	3,215	3,047	3,113	3,256	3,210
Homicide	3,690	3,623	n/a	2,780	2,265	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alzheimers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,934	4,398	4,897	5,405
All other causes	37,937	37,566	39,027	38,596	40,000	40,434	41,343	43,032	43,636

Source: California, Department of Health Services



## AIDS Cases

### Overview

The epidemic of HIV and AIDS has attracted much attention both within and outside the medical and scientific communities. Much of this attention comes from the many social issues related to this disease, such as sexuality, drug use, and poverty. Although an overwhelming amount of scientific evidence points to HIV as the cause of AIDS, the disease process is still not completely understood.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has become a worldwide epidemic since it was first reported in the United States in 1981. Over 800,000 AIDS cases have been reported in the United States since 1981, and many more people may be infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). HIV is the virus that causes AIDS and may be passed from one person to another when infected blood, semen, or vaginal secretions come in contact with an uninfected person's broken skin or

stage, people have fewer than 200 CD4+ T cells, whereas healthy adults not infected normally have CD4+ T cell counts of 1,000. The definition also includes twenty-six clinical conditions that affect people with advanced HIV. Most of these conditions are opportunistic infections that rarely cause harm in healthy individuals. To people with AIDS, these infections can be fatal. People infected with AIDS are also prone to developing various cancers that can be very difficult to treat. Young children with AIDS are susceptible to the same opportunistic infections as well as some severe forms of bacterial infections.

AIDS can be contracted by people of any race, gender, or sexual preference. The epidemic, however, is growing most rapidly among minority populations and is the leading killer of African-American males, according to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID).

Often people with AIDS cannot hold steady employment or perform household chores due to conditions brought on by the illness. In some cases, people may experience phases of intense life-threatening illness followed by phases of normal function.

AIDS Cases & Cumulative Incidence (1981 - November 30, 2004)

	AIDS cases	Deaths		Incidence (per 100,000)
		Number	Percent	
El Dorado County	167	101	60.5%	39
California	135,707	79,024	58.2%	157

Source: California Department of Health

mucous membranes. In addition, infected pregnant women can pass HIV to their baby during pregnancy or delivery, as well as through breastfeeding. People with HIV have what is called HIV infection. Some of these people will develop AIDS as a result of their HIV infection.

HIV destroys a certain kind of blood cell (CD4+ T cells) which is crucial to the normal function of the human immune system. Loss of these cells in people with HIV is an extremely powerful indicator of the development of AIDS. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), AIDS includes all people infected with the HIV virus in its most advanced stage. At this advanced

### El Dorado County

From 1981 to 2004, there have been a total of 167 AIDS cases reported in El Dorado County, and 101 (60.5 percent) of these cases have terminated in death to the patient. In California, 135,707 AIDS cases have been reported since 1981, and 79,024 (58.2 percent) have resulted in death. These numbers translate to a ratio of thirty-nine cases per every 100,000 people among El Dorado County residents, and 157 cases per 100,000 people among Californians.

## Teenage Pregnancy

### Overview

Teen pregnancy is a major national and state concern because teen mothers and their babies face increased risks to their health. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, teen mothers are more likely than mothers over age twenty to give birth prematurely (before thirty-seven completed weeks of pregnancy). Although teenage birth rates slowed to the lowest point ever in 2003, teenage pregnancy remains an important concern throughout the United States. In 2002, the 7,315 girls under age 15 who gave birth were more than twice as likely to deliver prematurely than women ages 30-45 (21 percent versus 9 percent). Many factors contribute to the increased risk of health problems of babies born to teenage mothers. Teens often have poor eating habits, neglect taking their vitamins, and many smoke, drink alcohol, or even take drugs. Evidence also shows that many teens are less likely than older women to be of adequate pre-pregnancy weight and/or to gain an adequate amount of weight during pregnancy leading to an increased chance of having a low-birth weight baby.

Early and regular healthcare during pregnancy is vital to both the mother and child; however, many teens either do not have access to necessary services or simply choose to not utilize them. In 2002, 6.6 percent of mothers, ages 15-19 years, received late or no prenatal care, compared to 3.6 percent for all ages.

Teenage mothers are more likely to drop out of high school than those who wait until later years to have their own children. Lacking necessary education skills, teenage mothers potentially have a harder time finding and keeping good-paying jobs. As a result, a child born to an unmarried teenage high school dropout is ten times as likely as other children to be living in poverty at ages 8-12. In addition, a child born to a teenage mother is fifty percent more likely to repeat a grade in school, and is more likely to perform poorly on standardized tests and drop out before finishing high school.

NOTE: "a" denotes rates that are not calculated for fewer than five births.

Teen Birth Rates by Age of Mother

Year	El Dorado County		California	
	10-14	15-19	10-14	15-19
1990	a	44.5	1.4	69.9
1991	a	45	1.5	72.7
1992	0	31.9	1.5	71.1
1993	0	37.6	1.5	70.6
1994	a	32.1	1.5	69.9
1995	a	35.8	1.5	67.2
1996	0	29.1	1.3	61.6
1997	a	29	1.1	56.7
1998	a	26.8	1.4	69.9
1999	a	a	0.9	50.2
2000	a	21.8	0.7	48.1
2001	0	24.5	0.6	45.1
2002	a	23.1	0.5	41.6

Source: California Department of Health Services

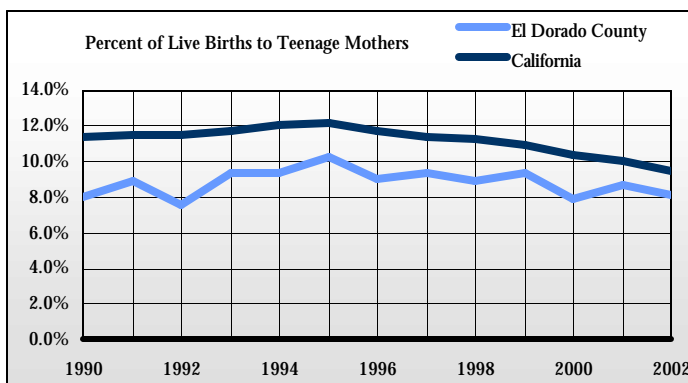
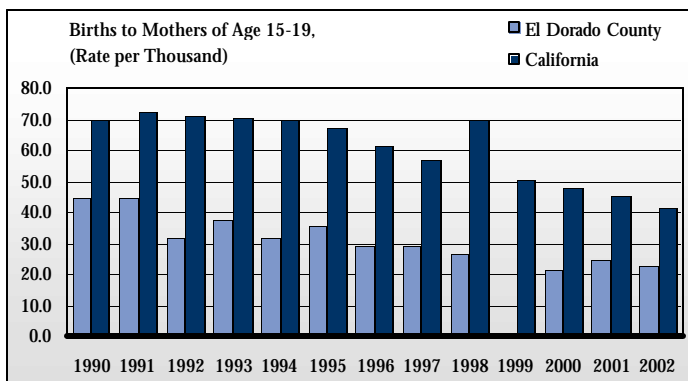
Total Teen Births

Year	El Dorado County		California	
	Total teen births	Percent of live births	Total teen births	Percent of live births
1990	159	8.0%	69,560	11.4%
1991	174	8.9%	70,322	11.5%
1992	135	7.6%	69,272	11.5%
1993	167	9.3%	68,519	11.7%
1994	167	9.3%	68,198	12.0%
1995	176	10.2%	66,644	12.1%
1996	150	9.0%	63,118	11.7%
1997	155	9.3%	59,851	11.4%
1998	149	8.9%	58,141	11.2%
1999	153	9.3%	56,577	10.9%
2000	129	7.9%	55,373	10.4%
2001	148	8.7%	52,966	10.0%
2002	144	8.2%	50,201	9.5%

Source: California Department of Health Services

**El Dorado County**

Teen pregnancies in El Dorado County represented 10.2 percent of all pregnancies in 1995, but have since been decreasing even though the population has grown. Also, teen pregnancy rates in El Dorado County have always been lower than the overall incidence throughout California. Only 8.2 percent of all births in the county were from teen mothers in 2002, lower than the California average of 9.5 percent. Of these, the vast majority of teen mothers were between the ages of 15-19.



## Low Birth Weight Infants

### Overview

Low birth weight is the primary cause of infant mortality. Birth weight is also an important element in childhood development. There are many factors that lead to low birth weights, such as smoking tobacco during pregnancy, using alcohol or other non-prescribed substances, poor nutrition, lack of or late prenatal care, and premature birth. Low birth weight babies are at a higher risk to be born with underdeveloped organs. This can lead to lung problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding of the brain, vision loss, and/or serious intestinal problems. Low birth weight babies are more than twenty times more likely to die in their first year of life than babies born at a normal weight. The National Center for Health Statistics and the Department of Health Services agree that low birth weight is defined as "a live birth weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces."

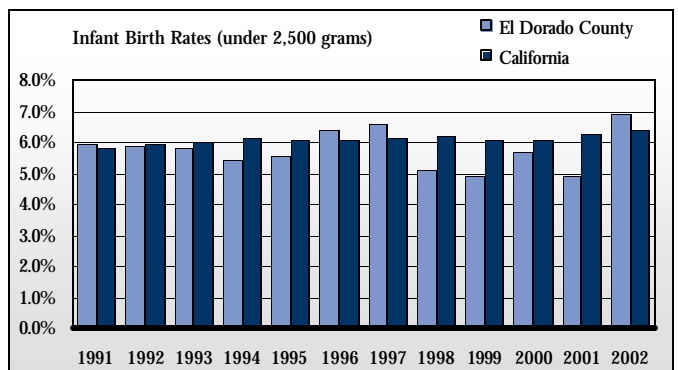
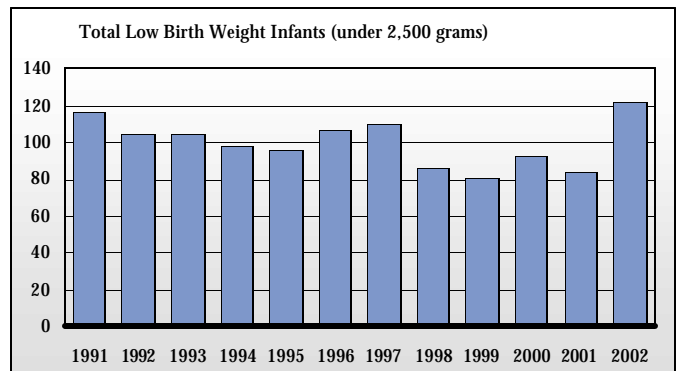
Low Birth Weight Infants (under 2,500 grams)

Year	El Dorado County		California	
	Number	Percent of total live births	Number	Percent of total live births
1991	116	5.9%	35,359	5.8%
1992	104	5.9%	35,608	5.9%
1993	104	5.8%	35,116	6.0%
1994	98	5.5%	34,876	6.2%
1995	96	5.6%	33,588	6.1%
1996	107	6.4%	32,649	6.1%
1997	110	6.6%	32,232	6.1%
1998	86	5.1%	32,438	6.2%
1999	81	4.9%	31,686	6.1%
2000	93	5.7%	32,853	6.1%
2001	84	4.9%	33,196	6.3%
2002	122	6.9%	33,859	6.4%

Source: State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records

### El Dorado County

The total number of low birth weights was 122 in El Dorado County in 2002, which was 6.9 percent of the total number of births in the same year. This percentage is significantly increased from 4.9 percent in 2001, and is 0.5 percent more than the rate of low-weight births across California.



## Infant Mortality

### Overview

Infant mortality is used to compare the health and well-being of populations across and within countries. The infant mortality rate, the rate at which babies less than one year of age die, has continued to steadily decline over the past several decades, from 26 per 1,000 live births in 1960, to 6.9 per 1,000 live births in 2000. The United States ranked twenty-eight in the world for infant mortality in 1998. (CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 2000.) In the United States, the state of California was ranked twenty-two among the fifty states in 2003, dropping from a ranking of thirty-three in 1990 (CDC, NCHS, 2003). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, California's strengths include a low prevalence of smoking at 16.4 percent of the population, a low infant mortality rate at 5.4 deaths per 1,000 live births, and a low rate of cancer deaths at 191.9 deaths 100,000 population.

California's challenges include a high violent crime rate with 617 offenses per 100,000 population, a high incidence of infectious disease with 29.8 cases per 100,000 population, and a high uninsured population at 18.2 percent. The state is ranked twenty-six for the combined measures of risk factors and ranked twenty for the combined measures of outcomes, possibly indicating that, without changes, the relative health of California will slightly decline in the future if the risk factors are not improved.

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

Number of Infant Deaths

Year	El Dorado County		California	
	Number	Percent of live births*	Number	Percent of live births*
1991	7	3.6%	4,596	7.5%
1992	14	7.9%	4,174	6.9%
1993	8	4.5%	3,970	6.8%
1994	16	8.9%	3,948	7.0%
1995	6	3.5%	3,478	6.3%
1996	10	6.0%	3,186	5.9%
1997	3	1.8%	3,091	5.9%
1998	6	3.6%	2,994	5.7%
1999	8	4.9%	2,787	5.4%
2000	3	1.8%	2,884	5.4%
2001	9	5.3%	2,815	5.3%
2002	12	6.8%	2,875	5.4%

Source: California Department of Health Services

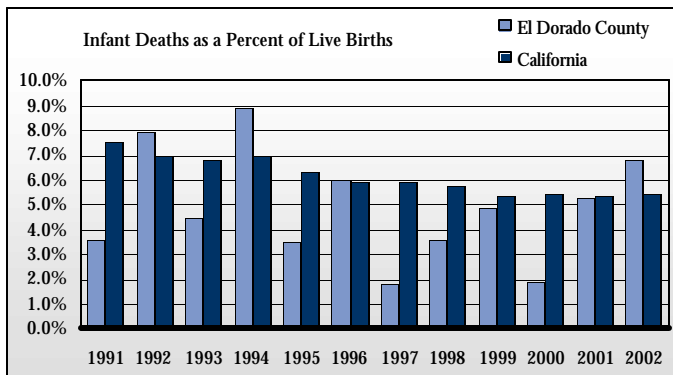
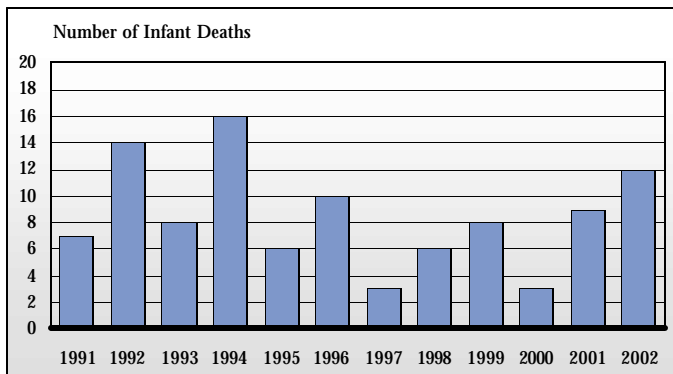
Infant mortality rates are the sum of infant and neonatal deaths, which are described below:

- Neonatal death is a death occurring within the first twenty-eight days of life.
- Infant death is a death occurring during the first year of life.

\*Percent of infant deaths out of every 1,000 live births.

**El Dorado County**

There were a total of twelve infant deaths in El Dorado County in 2002, an increase of three deaths from the previous year. This figure represents 6.8 percent of the live births for the same year, 1.4 percent higher than the California average. In 2002, El Dorado County saw the highest number of infant deaths since 1994.



## Medical Service Providers

### Overview

The number of practitioners providing services within an area indicates the available health care resources in a community. Access to health care and preventative services, such as immunizations and health screenings, are important to an individual's health. Those lacking preventative services are at a higher risk for some diseases, especially those that are preventable by vaccine.

### El Dorado County

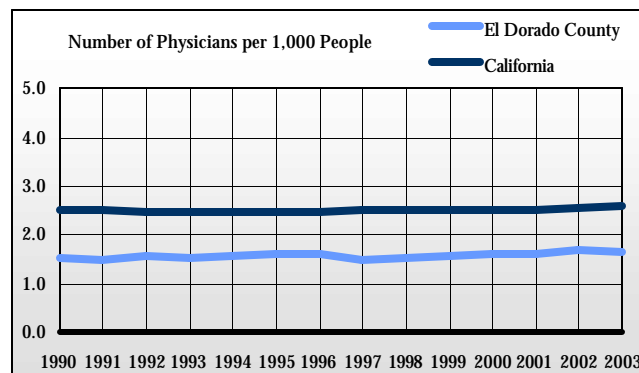
#### Physicians

The Medical Board of California regulates the majority of medical issues and concerns in California, and is responsible for reporting the number of physicians in specific areas in their annual report. As of 2003, there were 276 physicians actively practicing in El Dorado County, an increase of two physicians from the previous year. As the number of physicians in California and El Dorado County continues to rise, community health and preventative care services will continue to improve. Also, an influx of physicians in a particular area raises that area's economic and educational status. Nearly eighty-eight physicians have set up practices in El Dorado County since 1990.

#### Number of Physicians

Fiscal Year	Number of physicians	Total physicians in CA
1990	188	74,437
1991	193	76,043
1992	214	76,367
1993	215	76,411
1994	220	77,311
1995	234	78,169
1996	232	79,048
1997	224	80,341
1998	234	81,762
1999	242	82,872
2000	251	84,675
2001	261	86,934
2002	274	89,025
2003	276	91,049

Source: Medical Board of California



#### Dentists

The state of California's Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for recording the number of licensed dentists for each county. As of November 30, 2004, there were 150 licensed dentists located within El Dorado County.

*The number of physicians in California has increased more rapidly than the state's population in the last two decades! According to the Office of Statewide Planning and Health Development (OSPHD), in 1995, California had 77,732 practicing physicians and a ratio of one physician for every 364 persons, compared with one in 457 persons twenty years earlier. Although there are no universally accepted standards on what the ratio of patients per doctor needs to be, there is a general agreement that California has a sufficient number of physicians.*



## Alcohol & Drug Program Clients

### Overview

Data on the number of participants in an area's available substance addiction and abuse programs can be useful in determining the need of public funds for such services, as well as establishing the importance of further study regarding the promotion of healthy individuals within a community.

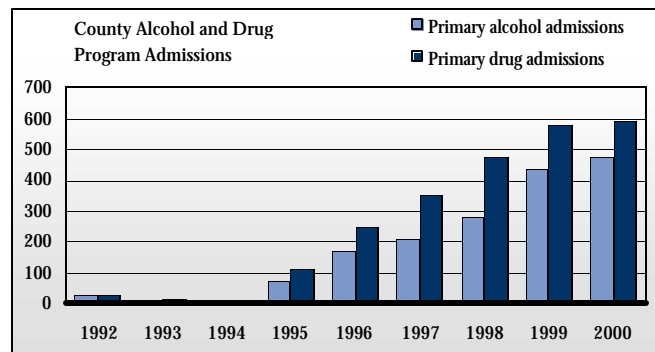
The data collected here was provided by RAND California and based on California Alcohol and Drug Data Systems. The department develops, administers, and financially assists treatment and prevention programs throughout the state and also offers certification of residential and non-residential programs.

Most of the information reported is submitted by treatment providers who receive state or federal funds. Licensed narcotic treatment programs, which may or may not receive public funds, and drug Medi-Cal providers, are required to submit information. Analysis and compilation of the data is performed, excluding client names and any identifying personal information.

Drug program admissions are due to primary problems with one or more of the following: heroin, barbiturates, methamphetamines, amphetamines, stimulants, cocaine/crack, marijuana/hashish, PCP, hallucinogens, tranquilizers (benzodiazepine), other tranquilizers, non-prescription methadone, inhalants, and other opiates and synthetics. It does not include other sedatives or hypnotics, over-the-counter drugs, or secondary problems.

### El Dorado County

A total of 1,079 El Dorado County residents were admitted into some kind of substance abuse program in 2000. Of the total, 594 were admitted to alcohol programs and 594 were admitted into drug abuse programs.



County Alcohol and Drug Program Admissions

	Primary alcohol admissions	Primary drug admissions	Total admissions
1992	25	29	54
1993	6	14	20
1994	9	9	18
1995	72	114	189
1996	172	250	422
1997	209	355	564
1998	280	472	757
1999	437	579	1,020
2000	473	594	1,079

Source: RAND California

City of Placerville Alcohol and Drug Program Admissions

	Primary alcohol admissions	Primary drug admissions	Total admissions
1992	n/a	8	8
1993	n/a	4	4
1994	2	2	4
1995	21	28	49
1996	35	67	102
1997	31	82	113
1998	69	130	200
1999	98	172	270
2000	111	169	285

Source: RAND California

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City of South Lake Tahoe Alcohol and Drug Program  
Admissions

	Primary alcohol admissions	Primary drug admissions	Total admissions
1992	14	9	23
1993	4	2	6
1994	n/a	3	3
1995	20	6	27
1996	71	71	142
1997	104	124	228
1998	119	152	273
1999	169	174	345
2000	185	188	373

Source: RAND California

## Persons Living with a Disability

### Overview

In order to understand the special needs of a community, it helps to look at the number of people in a community who live with a disability, and the types of facilities that are available to them. Six of the major disabilities are listed below.

- **Sensory disabilities** are conditions that affect the sensory organs, such as blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment.
- **Physical disabilities** are conditions that substantially limit one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying.
- **Mental disabilities** are conditions that affect thinking processes, such as learning, remembering, or concentrating.

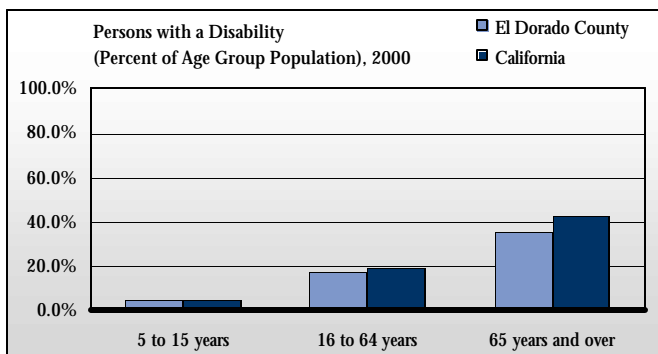
- **Self-care disabilities** are conditions in which basic everyday routines are not met, such as bathing and dressing oneself, or getting around inside the home without assistance.
- **Going outside the home disabilities** are conditions in which people are confined to their home and cannot leave it without assistance.
- **Employment disability** is the inability to work at a job or business.

The totals in the following figures include the disabilities listed above. Only persons 16-64 years of age were asked about employment disabilities. Only persons 65 years of age and older were asked about a going outside the home disability.

### El Dorado County

As of 2000, the total number of people living in El Dorado County with reported disabilities was 25,535, a number which represents 17.3 percent of the total population in the county. Of these, 1,273 were 5 to 15 years of age, 17,378 were between the ages of 16 and 64, and 6,884 were 65 and over. Of disabled residents between the ages of 16 and 64, 11,371 had some kind of employment disability.

Statewide, 5,923,361 Californians reported some kind of disability in 2000, which is 19.4 percent of the state's total population.



Persons with a Disability, 2000

Age	El Dorado County			California		
	Employment disability	Total with a disability	Percent of age group population	Employment disability	Total with disability	Percent of age group population
5 to 15 years	n/a	1,273	4.7%	n/a	277,503	4.8%
16 to 64 years	11,371	17,378	17.3%	2,770,128	4,180,265	19.4%
65 years and over	n/a	6,884	35.7%	n/a	1,465,593	42.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,371</b>	<b>25,535</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>2,770,128</b>	<b>5,923,361</b>	<b>66.4%</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

## 10. Welfare

The amount of assistance available to families and individuals in need and the total demand for such services illustrate the overall health of a community. By assessing the available services and the amount of existing need, it becomes apparent what additional services and/or assistance might improve the quality of life in a specific area.

Welfare assistance in El Dorado County and throughout Northern California has shown consistent trends in the last decade. The number of TANF/CalWORKs recipients and households receiving food stamps has been steadily decreasing, after a peak in FY94 and FY95. Meanwhile, Medi-Cal expenditures were at their highest in 2003 and increased 10 percent since the preceding year, compared to an 8 percent increase in California. In the same year, the number of Medi-Cal eligibles in El Dorado County increased 7 percent, and the percent of Hispanic eligibles increased the most, at 17 percent.

### In this section:

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## TANF/CalWORKs Caseload & Expenditures

### Overview

CalWORKs (California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids) is California's implementation of the federal welfare program, known as Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF). Information about these programs is useful in determining which areas need the most assistance and which areas have the greatest number of people utilizing assistance programs. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families by granting states the federal funds and wide flexibility to develop and implement their own welfare programs. TANF is a block grant program that helps move recipients into work and turns welfare into a program of temporary assistance. Under the welfare reform legislation of 1996, TANF replaced the old welfare programs known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program, and the Emergency Assistance (EA) program. The law ended federal entitlement to assistance and created TANF as a block grant that provides federal funds each year to states and tribes. These funds cover benefits, administrative expenses, and services targeted to needy families. The reauthorization of the TANF program is currently pending, and TANF has been operating under a series of continuing resolutions and extensions. The House has passed an extension until September 30, 2004; however, Senate approval and the president's signature are still required.

CalWORKs is a welfare program that gives cash aid and services to eligible needy California families. The program serves all fifty-eight counties in the state and is locally operated by county welfare departments. If a family has little or no cash and needs housing, food, utilities, clothing, or medical care, they may be eligible to receive immediate short-term help. Families that apply and qualify for ongoing assistance receive money each month to help pay for housing, food, and other necessary expenses. Families eligible for cash aid are those with needy children who are

TANF/CalWORKs Caseload

Year	Average number of cases	Average number of recipients
90-91	1,760	5,041
91-92	1,847	5,204
92-93	1,854	5,211
93-94	1,965	5,631
94-95	2,131	5,906
95-96	2,087	5,753
96-97	1,885	5,274
97-98	1,575	4,232
98-99	1,237	3,178
99-00	1,022	2,491
00-01	922	2,224
01-02	1,044	2,375
02-03	881	2,103

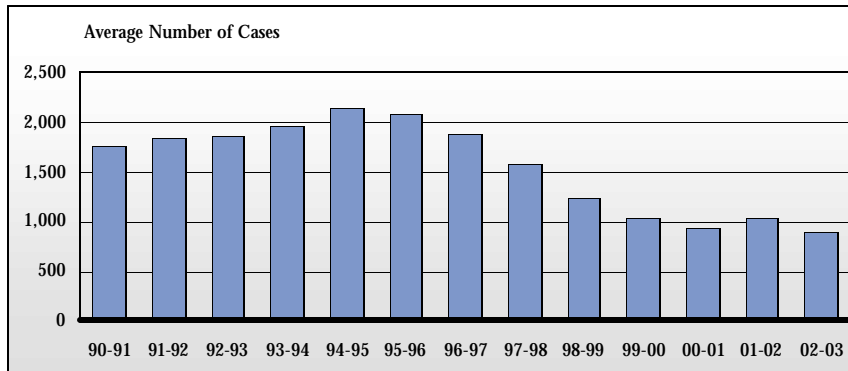
Source: California Department of Social Services

deprived because of a disability, absence or death of a parent, or unemployment of the principal earner. The assistance is intended to encourage work, enable families to become self-sufficient, and provide financial support for children who lack the proper support and care.

CalWORKs payments are issued in the form of a check. The amount of a family's monthly assistance payment depends on a number of factors, including the number of people who are eligible and the special needs of any of those family members. The income of the family is considered in calculating the amount of cash aid the family receives.

*El Dorado County*

In El Dorado County, the number of TANF/CalWORKS recipients has been steadily decreasing since a peak in FY94. Between FY02 and FY03, the number of TANF/CalWORKS cases in the county decreased 16 percent, compared to a 13 percent decrease in California. In the same year, the number of recipients decreased 11 percent, compared to a 17 percent decrease in California. Overall, the annual average decrease in the county between FY90 and FY02 was about 5 percent, similar to trends throughout California.



## Food Stamps Caseload & Expenditures

### Overview

The food stamp program is a federally funded program aimed at ending hunger and improving nutrition and health. The program is available to people whose income falls below a certain level, but who are actively seeking employment or are currently employed.

The food stamp program is administered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The department pays all of the costs of the food stamps issued and half of the administrative costs of the program. The state and county share the other half of the administrative costs. Through this system a county can improve the nutrition of its population without suffering a major drain on its economy. Food stamps cannot be used to buy pet food, soaps, paper products, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, vitamins, or any food prepared in the store or ready-to-eat.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports, based on a national U.S. Census Bureau survey of households representative of the U.S. population, that 11.1 percent of all U.S. households were food insecure in 2002 because of lack of resources. Of the 12.1 million households that were food insecure, 3.8 million suffered from food insecurity so severe that USDA's very conservative measure classified them as hungry.

Since 1999, food insecurity has increased by 3.9 million individuals: 2.8 million adults and more than one million children. In 2002, 34.9 million people lived in households experiencing food insecurity, compared to 33.6 million in 2001 and 31 million in 1999.

In 2004, California ranked second in the nation with 1,932,892 food stamp participants behind Texas with 2,327,410 food stamp participants.

Food Stamps, Recipients, and Expenditures

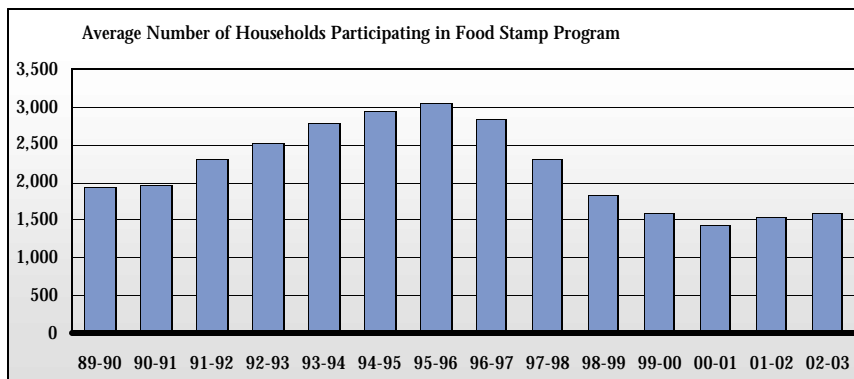
Year	Average number of households	Average number of persons	Total expenditures
89-90	1,945	5,176	\$ 2,669,143
90-91	1,966	5,292	\$ 3,059,384
91-92	2,299	6,142	\$ 4,140,368
92-93	2,516	6,672	\$ 4,786,581
93-94	2,791	7,314	\$ 5,444,985
94-95	2,950	7,629	\$ 5,931,421
95-96	3,046	7,500	\$ 6,318,619
96-97	2,820	6,922	\$ 5,858,217
97-98	2,293	5,630	\$ 4,950,498
98-99	1,830	4,432	\$ 3,749,311
99-00	1,585	3,695	\$ 3,163,832
00-01	1,444	3,288	\$ 2,914,634
01-02	1,532	3,452	\$ 3,225,318
02-03	1,587	3,516	\$ 3,535,809

Source: California Department of Social Services

*El Dorado County*

The average number of food stamp recipients in El Dorado County has been steadily decreasing since a peak in FY95. Between FY01 and FY02, the number of households receiving food stamps increased 4 percent, while the number of persons increased 2 percent. In comparison, the number of persons receiving food stamps in California decreased 2 percent in the same year.

While total expenditures in the county decreased significantly each year between FY96 and FY00, they increased again in recent years, with 10 percent growth in FY02, compared to a similar 4 percent increase in California. Overall, expenditures in the county have increased at an annual average rate of 3 percent since FY89, compared to 6 percent in the state since the same year.





## Medi-Cal Caseload & Expenditures

### Overview

Information on Medi-Cal programs is helpful in determining the need for medical assistance in a particular community. Many Medi-Cal recipients are also either CalWORKs or food stamp recipients, creating an overlap in program enrollment.

The Medi-Cal program covers people who are disadvantaged physically or financially. Some examples of Medi-Cal eligibles are people aged 65 or older, those who are blind or disabled, those who receive a check through the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplemental Payments program, children and parents who receive financial assistance through the CalWORKs program, and women who are pregnant or diagnosed with cervical or

breast cancer. Information is also collected by the California Department of Health regarding Medi-Cal eligibles by race/ethnicity, which can provide a further overview of the county's population in regards to income level and assistance need.

NOTE: As there are numerous groups related to those of Asian decent, the CED compiled the following designations for the purpose of efficiency. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Amerasian, Asian Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Guamanian, Hawaiian native, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Samoan, and Vietnamese.

Medi-Cal Eligibles, Users

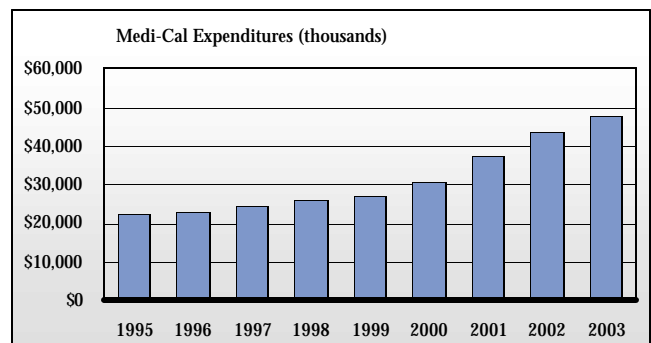
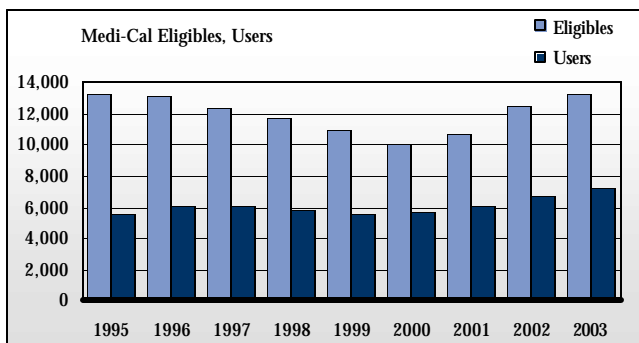
Year	Eligibles	Percent of county pop.	Users	Percent of county pop.	Percent of eligibles
1995	13,228	9.3%	5,557	3.9%	42.0%
1996	13,173	9.1%	6,043	4.2%	45.9%
1997	12,406	8.6%	6,098	4.2%	49.2%
1998	11,774	7.9%	5,776	3.9%	49.1%
1999	10,951	7.2%	5,559	3.7%	50.8%
2000	10,018	0.6%	5,660	3.7%	620.2%
2001	10,749	6.7%	6,103	3.8%	56.8%
2002	12,450	7.6%	6,713	4.1%	53.9%
2003	13,263	8.0%	7,282	4.4%	54.9%

Source: California Department of Health Services

Medi-Cal Expenditures

Year	Total expenditures	Average cost per unit/per day	Cost per user	Cost per eligible
1995	\$ 22,253,946	\$ 26.21	\$ 333.71	\$ 140.19
1996	\$ 22,939,272	\$ 24.01	\$ 316.36	\$ 145.12
1997	\$ 24,707,733	\$ 25.30	\$ 337.63	\$ 165.96
1998	\$ 25,890,705	\$ 27.21	\$ 373.53	\$ 183.24
1999	\$ 26,870,814	\$ 30.47	\$ 402.81	\$ 204.48
2000	\$ 30,887,215	\$ 30.42	\$ 454.74	\$ 256.94
2001	\$ 37,287,783	\$ 36.00	\$ 509.13	\$ 289.10
2002	\$ 43,769,379	\$ 38.85	\$ 543.34	\$ 292.97
2003	\$ 47,932,215	\$ 34.80	\$ 548.55	\$ 301.17

Source: California Department of Health Services



**El Dorado County**

In 2003, approximately 8 percent of the population in El Dorado County was eligible for Medi-Cal programs. Despite this, only about 4 percent of the county population made use of those programs. In comparison, 9 percent of the population throughout California was eligible, and 6 percent of the total population made use of Medi-Cal programs in the same year. The number of eligibles in California saw a low of about 2,500,000 people in 2000, before beginning to rise again. In El Dorado County, that number has remained steadier, although it has risen in recent years.

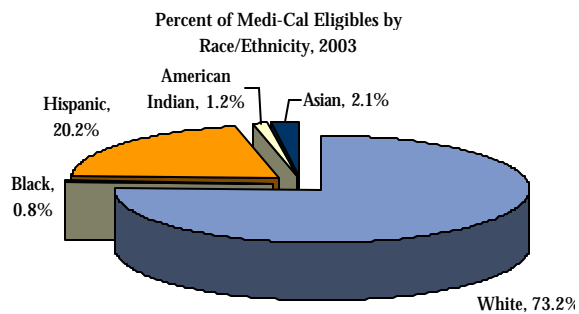
Between 1995 and 2003, Medi-Cal expenditures in El Dorado County steadily increased, and grew 10 percent in 2003—down from a 21 percent increase in 2001. At the same time, the cost per user increased only 1 percent in 2003 in the county. In California, total expenditures increased 8 percent, while the cost per user decreased 1 percent in the same year.

The pie chart below shows that in 2003, about 72 percent of those eligible for Medi-Cal in El Dorado County were white, followed by 20 percent Hispanic, and 2 percent Asian. Despite these figures, the ratio of total race/ethnic populations eligible for Medi-Cal illustrates a different trend. While the largest race/ethnic group in the county was white in 2003, only 7 percent of those persons were eligible for Medi-Cal, while 16 percent of the Hispanic population was eligible. This was followed by 10 percent of the black population, 8 percent of American Indians, and 6 percent of the Asian population in the county were eligible. These figures are helpful in considering the race/ethnic makeup of the county in terms of Medi-Cal eligibility. Please see section 1.4 for more details on population trends in the county.

Medi-Cal Eligibles by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
White	9,720	9,153	8,357	7,675	8,439	9,214	9,709
Black	85	85	72	71	88	101	103
Hispanic	1,488	1,541	1,401	1,322	1,849	2,281	2,674
American Indian/Alaskan Native	82	67	68	61	106	155	157
Asian/Pacific Islander	94	163	126	137	248	323	273
Other	684	685	663	665	543	530	589

Source: California Department of Health Services

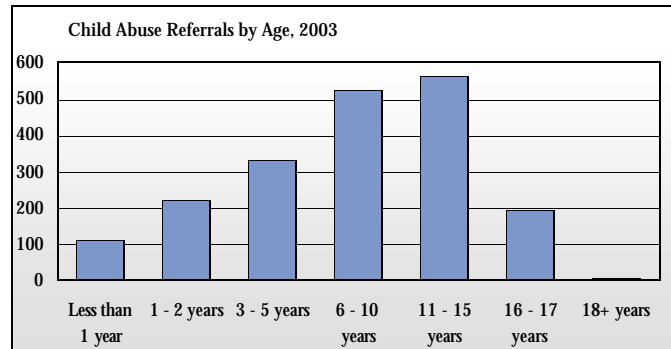


## Child Abuse Referrals & Allegations

### Overview

Child abuse is determined by improper treatment or the neglect of a child by a caretaker. Mistreatment of the child is defined as the actions, or lack of actions, that present a safety risk to the child. The four main types of mistreatment include physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. In child abuse cases, the age of the child is a key factor in determining the needs and risks of the child. Child abuse and neglect are often the result of multiple forces that interact with each other. The following factors can contribute to the causes of child abuse: substance abuse, lack of supportive services for families, economic stress and poverty, lack of knowledge regarding child care and child development, domestic violence, and fragmented families. Studies have shown that child abuse is more likely to occur when all or any of the following exist: lack of parenting knowledge, parents are socially isolated, parents with unmet emotional needs, drug or alcohol problems in the home, parents were abused as children, and/or violence or force is used as a solution.

The number of child abuse referrals in a particular area can indicate the need for Child Protection Services (CPS) in that area. CPS is a division of Child Welfare Services and is responsible for investigating child abuse alle-



gations and determining their validity. A CPS caseworker will evaluate the circumstances of a particular abuse case and make a categorical conclusion based on the evidence he/she discovers. The three assessment categories are as follows:

- **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove that some kind of abuse has taken place, and the child is taken out of parental or caretaker custody.
- **Inconclusive:** there has not been sufficient evidence for or against the occurrence of abuse, and the case is left open but no action is taken.
- **Unfounded:** evidence has proven that no abuse has taken place, and the child remains in parental or caretaker custody.

**NOTE:** In the following data, a child is counted only once per year in the county for the category of the highest severity. Percent calculations do not include the allegation missing/other. The number zero under the allegation category missing/other acts as a placeholder. Those numbers representing between one and four allegations are denoted as n/a to protect confidentiality.

County Child Abuse Referrals by Age, 2003

Age-Class	Assessment				Total
	Substantiated	Inconclusive	Unfounded	only	
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 1 year	38	15	11	48	112
1 - 2 years	63	23	33	103	222
3 - 5 years	88	44	59	142	333
6 - 10 years	108	69	102	248	527
11 - 15 years	96	62	101	305	564
16 - 17 years	25	20	31	115	191
18+ years	0	0	1	7	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,957</b>

Source: CWS/CMS Q1 2003 Extrzt

### El Dorado County

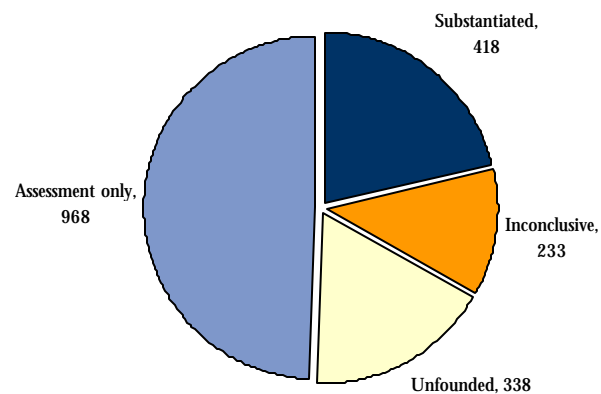
Of the 1,957 child abuse referrals made in El Dorado County in 2003, 418 were substantiated cases. The most common type of abuse in these cases was general neglect with 148 cases, substantial risk with 105 cases, and emotional caretaker absence/incapacity with sixty-eight cases. Substantial risk is defined as an environment that had severe overall effects on a child's emotional and physical well-being. In addition to the 418 substantiated abuse cases in El Dorado County in 2003, there were 233 inconclusive cases and 338 unfounded cases.

County Child Abuse Referrals by Allegation, 2003

Allegation	Assessment				Total
	Substantiated	Inconclusive	Unfounded	only	
Sexual abuse	6	4	25	190	225
Physical abuse	54	46	124	179	403
Severe neglect	17	1	5	8	31
General neglect	148	114	119	372	753
Exploitation	0	0	1	2	3
Emotional abuse	20	16	13	52	101
Caretaker absence/incapacity	68	13	21	41	143
At risk, sibling abused	0	3	5	2	10
Substantial risk	105	36	25	122	288
Missing/other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,957</b>

Source: CWS/CMS Q1 2003 Extrzet

Total Child Abuse Referrals, 2003



## Foster Care Entries

### Overview

Foster care is an out-of-home care system designed to protect children who cannot safely remain in the care of their families. Child abuse and/or neglect are the main causes of child removal from the home, making the child a dependent of the court. The foster care program is aimed at placing these children (who have been removed from their family) in an environment where they will receive proper care and attention. Foster care entries can be of many different types, including kinship, foster, foster family agencies, group homes, shelters, and guardian care.

According to the state of California's Little Hoover Commission's report *Now in Our Hands: Caring for California's Abused & Neglected Children*, policy-makers, since 1999, have recognized the need to improve foster care and have responded by implementing increased investments in prevention and early intervention services. These improvements include placement of 270 public health nurses in county welfare and probation offices statewide to improve access to health care services, installment of a toll-free help line to provide children in foster care and their families with information and assistance, and establishment

of five regional training centers to provide training to new and continuing child welfare workers. However, despite these significant efforts, many children in foster care are not receiving the services they need. State and federal laws mandate that while children are in foster care they are entitled to a full range of education, health, dental, mental health, and substance abuse treatment services. Despite these laws, many individuals involved in foster care situations testify that many children are delayed or denied access to the care they need.

In a letter written to the commission from the Department of Health Services, it is reported that children in foster care should receive a medical assessment within one month of eligibility; however, only 65 percent of these children actually do receive the assessment within the first two months. Another 10 percent will wait for three months, while even still another 14 percent of foster care children will wait more than three months for medical assessments. Half of all children in foster care never receive mental health or dental care services.

County Foster Care Entries by Age

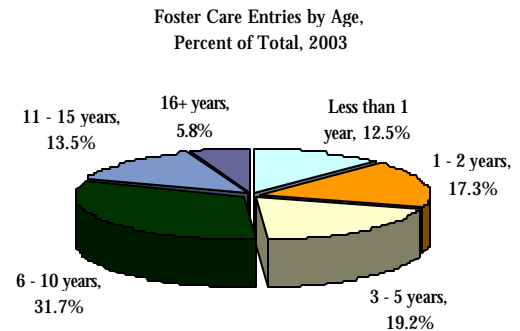
Year	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 10 years	11 - 15 years	16+ years	Missing	Total	Annual percent change
1990	11	8	12	8	20	9	0	68	n/a
1991	n/a	7	14	22	14	12	0	73	7.4%
1992	5	8	10	7	24	9	0	63	-13.7%
1993	12	5	9	34	27	0	0	89	41.3%
1994	10	9	13	18	16	n/a	0	70	-21.3%
1995	10	13	27	26	20	0	0	99	41.4%
1996	6	20	21	31	27	6	n/a	112	13.1%
1997	15	30	23	36	25	7	0	136	21.4%
1998	6	11	15	27	32	7	n/a	101	-25.7%
1999	11	12	18	21	21	0	0	85	-15.8%
2000	7	13	8	12	16	6	0	62	-27.1%
2001	11	12	14	20	21	0	0	82	32.3%
2002	12	9	8	12	15	5	0	61	-25.6%
2003	13	18	20	33	14	6	0	104	70.5%

Source: CWS/CMS Q1 2003 Extrct

It is common for children placed in foster care to remain in the system, with multiple placements, until age 18. Depending on the success of the initial placements, the time spent in the welfare foster system can have lasting effects on the child's adult life following emancipation. For example, statistics show that children with over five placements suffer more hardships than a child who had less than five placements. A small but disturbing number of males enter the state prison system after they leave the child welfare system, while those women that become mothers while in foster care are four times as likely to receive welfare or state aid compared to other young females in their age group. It has been identified by the California Youth Connection that many emancipating foster youth are not made aware of their eligibility for benefits that could support their housing, child care, and employment needs. Furthermore, roughly two-thirds of foster youth have college ambitions, but many emancipating youths do not attend because information on higher education and financial aid opportunities is not consistently provided in a timely manner.

Other outcomes of multiple placements and prolonged participation in the foster care system may include mood, behavior, psychotic, anxiety, and adjustment disorders. Though the occurrence of these disorders is not solely due to the foster care system, the percentage of children in foster care with these conditions far exceeds those children not in foster care.

NOTE: In the following data, a child is counted only once per year in the county for the category of the highest severity. Percent calculations do not include the allegation missing/other. The number zero under the allegation category missing/other acts as a placeholder. Those numbers representing between one and four allegations are denoted as n/a to protect confidentiality.



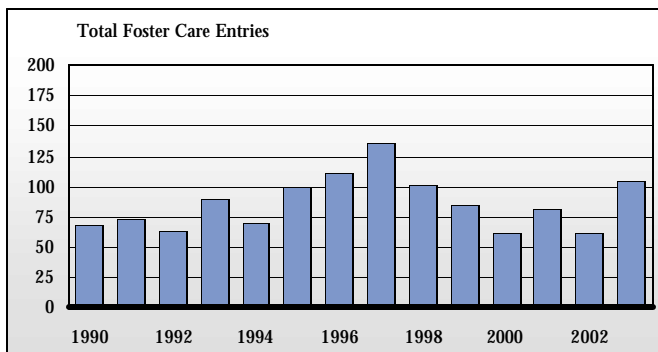
**El Dorado County**

A total of 104 children entered foster care in El Dorado County in 2003, a 70.5 percent increase from the previous year and the highest in the county in the last five years. The age of these children varied greatly, ranging from less than one-year old to 11-15 years of age. Only six children who entered foster care in 2003 were age 16 or above.

County Foster Care Entries by Placement Type and Entry Year

Year	Kinship	Foster	FFA	Group	Shelter	Guardian	Missing	Total	Annual Percent Change
1990	12	43	6	5	n/a	n/a	0	68	n/a
1991	17	38	16	n/a	0	n/a	0	73	7.4%
1992	10	23	22	5	0	n/a	n/a	63	-13.7%
1993	26	36	24	n/a	0	n/a	0	89	41.3%
1994	17	26	22	n/a	0	n/a	0	70	-21.3%
1995	44	15	34	0	0	n/a	n/a	99	41.4%
1996	42	48	20	n/a	0	n/a	0	112	13.1%
1997	52	35	42	0	n/a	5	n/a	136	21.4%
1998	15	27	32	5	n/a	5	16	101	-25.7%
1999	14	25	37	5	0	n/a	n/a	85	-15.8%
2000	11	19	22	n/a	0	5	n/a	62	-27.1%
2001	11	26	30	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	82	32.3%
2002	6	17	26	8	0	n/a	n/a	61	-25.6%
2003	5	45	47	7	0	0	0	104	70.5%

Source: CWS/CMS Q1 2003 Extrct



## 11. Education

The quality of an area's educational institutions can be a critical factor in a person's decision on where to live and raise a family. Education is considered one of the most fundamental socioeconomic indicators of a successful life, and a county with substantial, respectable schools is very attractive to parents.

School enrollment for El Dorado County residents has increased by an average rate of 1.6 percent since 1990, although there was a 1 percent decrease in enrollment in the 2002-2003 school year. Dropout rates in El Dorado County and across California are at their lowest in ten years, down to 1.2 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. SAT scores have remained relatively constant with an increase of twenty points since 1990.

### Language and Immigration Trends

California has always been a desired destination for many immigrants. The trends that have become apparent in immigration correspond with the trends seen in the California school systems. These trends also reflect the level of English proficiency that immigrant children are exhibiting. Currently, the number of students enrolled in grades K-12 who are not proficient in the English language is nearing 25 percent. The growth rate of students with limited English skills exceeds the increase in enrollment, and the amount of students who never become proficient in English by the end of high school is alarmingly high.

The majority of the students who enter the school system with limited English proficiency skills are learning English as their second language (ESL). They are not immigrants themselves, but their parents are immigrants, who are often lacking strong, if any, English skills. The most impacted areas are the high-density areas, such as Los Angeles and Sacramento, although all of California is experiencing this phenomenon. The primary language for over 75 percent of the ESL students is Spanish, followed by various Asian languages.

The lack of English proficiency in the United States contributes to problems that will affect these students later in life, such as lower incomes, fewer options for employment, and a depressed labor market. The future of these children depends greatly on the instruction they receive in school.

At this time, ESL students are so severely lacking English proficiency skills that it is difficult for them to succeed in regular school instructional programs. This is largely due to the lack of credentialed teachers working with them, a lack of a specialized curriculum used to provide instruction to them, the poverty levels of ESL families, and the social pressures that these students feel. The goal of California schools is to prevent students from exiting the school system without basic mastery of the English language. The right programs and opportunities should enable the students to achieve exceptional success in the future.

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### Education Starts at Home

While the state and county educational systems are primarily responsible for the education students receive, educational resources provided at home by the parents are also important.

Conditions in the home begin impacting children at an early age and continue influencing them throughout their lives. By examining the educational opportunities at home, it becomes clear which resources a child may be lacking during the developmental stages of educational skills. The two major factors that can determine the success of early childhood education are the amount of education the parents possess and the income level of the family. Parents with a higher education, especially mothers raising children at home, usually produce children who pursue higher educations. If the parents have a strong educational background, they are more likely to take an active role in encouraging learning. The income level can influence the resources available to the child, such as availability of computers as well as parental interaction. Other factors that may determine the success of early childhood development are preschool attendance and English proficiency skills of both the parents and children.

Often, the amount of education a person achieves has a strong influence on occupations, earnings, poverty, and health care.

## School Enrollment

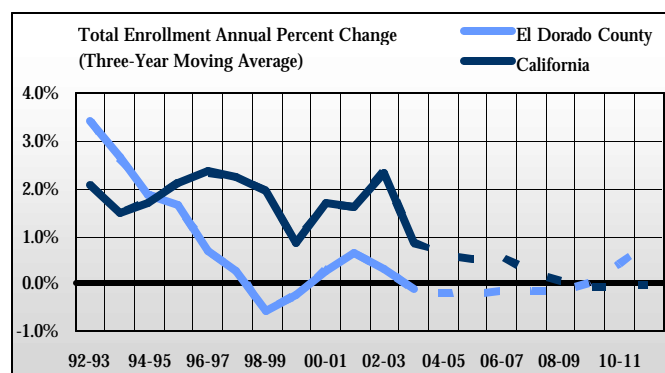
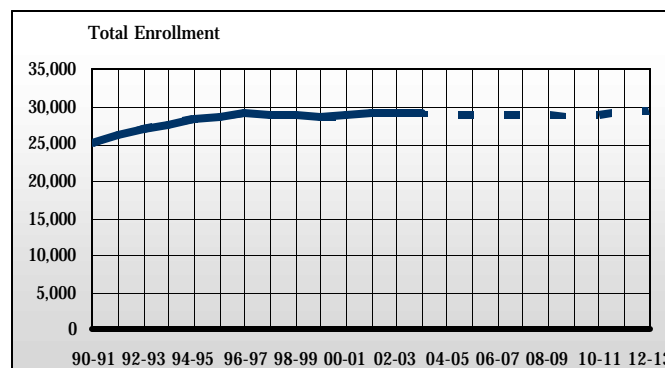
### Overview

School enrollment data is essential to determine the amount of government funding that schools receive. Funding is based primarily on enrollment and average daily attendance. Enrollment trends over a historical period of time provide insight into a school's financial stability.

Total enrollment as reported by the California Department of Education is shown for the 1990-1991 school year through the 2001-2002 school year. The data was compiled from the California Basic Education Data System (CBEDS). On October 4 of each year, CBEDS records the number of students enrolled in public schools that day. Beginning in 1998, California Youth Authority Schools (CYA) were also included in enrollment figures. CYA schools provide institutional training and parole supervision for juvenile and young adult offenders.

School year	Total enrollment	Annual percent change
1990-91	25,031	n/a
1991-92	26,277	5.0 %
1992-93	27,069	3.0 %
1993-94	27,683	2.3 %
1994-95	28,422	2.7 %
1995-96	28,632	0.7 %
1996-97	29,084	1.6 %
1997-98	29,006	- 0.3 %
1998-99	28,864	- 0.5 %
1999-00	28,602	- 0.9 %
2000-01	28,795	0.7 %
2001-02	29,104	1.1 %
2002-03	29,147	0.1 %
2003-04	29,072	- 0.3 %
2007-08(p)	28,894	- 0.2 %

Source: California Department of Education  
 Projection: California Department of Finance



### El Dorado County

In the 2003-2004 school year, 29,072 students were enrolled in El Dorado County schools. This number represents a .3 percent decrease from the 2002-2003 year, and enrollment is expected to decrease to 28,894 by 2007. Total enrollment in El Dorado County has increased by almost 4,041 students since the 1990-1991 school year, which is indicative of both a population increase and continued improvement throughout the county's educational system.

## High School Dropout Rate

### Overview

High school dropout rates measure how many students complete the state-mandated curriculum requirements. In order for a student to be officially designated as a dropout, he/she must have been previously enrolled in any grade level, 7-12, and left school without re-enrolling in another public or private educational institution or school program for forty-five consecutive days. Once a person reaches the age of 21 and has not received a high school diploma or its equivalent, he is no longer included in the data collection.

The calculations also include students who have moved out of the district, state, or country and are not enrolled in an educational program leading to a high school diploma or its equivalent in their new place of residence.

The annual dropout rate is calculated using dropout and enrollment counts from the same year. The number of dropouts in grades 9-12 is divided by the total enrollment in those grades.

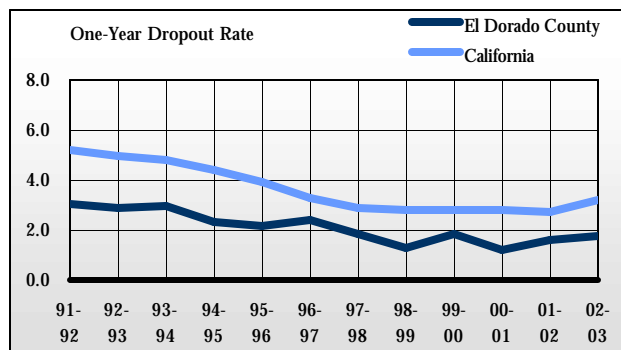
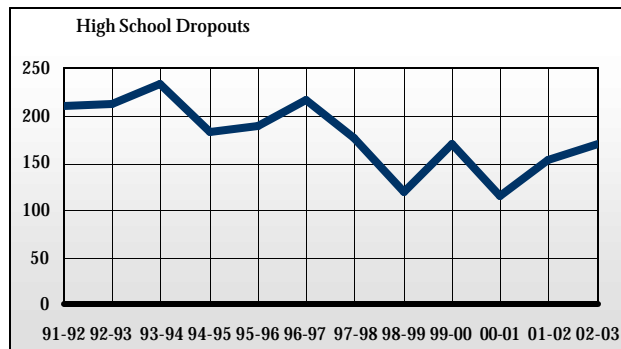
### El Dorado County

There were 170 students designated as high school dropouts in El Dorado County in 2002, a rate of 1.8 percent. This number is lower than the California annual average dropout rate of 3.2 percent. Dropout rates in El Dorado County in 2002 were at their highest in the last three years.

High School Dropouts

School year	El Dorado County		California	
	Number of dropouts	One yr. dropout rate	One yr. dropout rate	rate
1991-92	210	3.1	5.2	
1992-93	212	2.9	5	
1993-94	233	3	4.8	
1994-95	184	2.3	4.4	
1995-96	189	2.2	3.9	
1996-97	217	2.4	3.3	
1997-98	176	1.9	2.9	
1998-99	119	1.3	2.8	
1999-00	171	1.9	2.8	
2000-01	115	1.2	2.8	
2001-02	154	1.6	2.7	
2002-03	170	1.8	3.2	

Source: California Department of Education



## Average SAT Scores

### Overview

As a measure of verbal and mathematical abilities, Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores provide important information about how well schools are preparing students for college. These scores should not be used as a single form of measure to evaluate or rate students, educators, schools, or districts; however, they do provide insight into the education system of a given county or region.

The SAT is designed to measure verbal and mathematical reasoning abilities that are related to successful performance in college, according to the California Department of Education. Academic, demographic, and socioeconomic factors affect the results of the test scores. The largest factor affecting average SAT scores is the number of students taking the test; as the number of test takers increases, scores tend to fall.

Students are required to take the test only if they plan on attending a college that requires it for admission. This is the primary reason the SAT is not an accurate measure of the effectiveness of school curriculum or teaching. If a small percentage of students from a school take the test, then the average score could reflect selective testing; a school may encourage only those students who are identified as high achievers to participate. For this reason, the percentage of students who took the exam is provided.

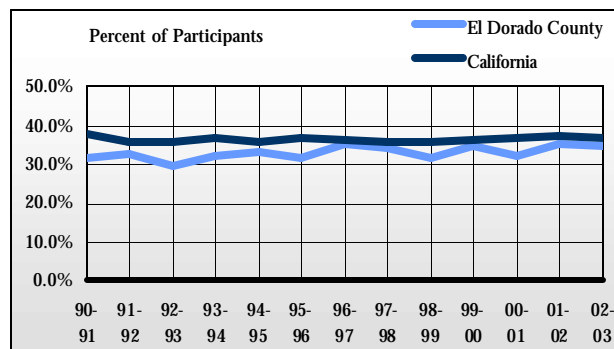
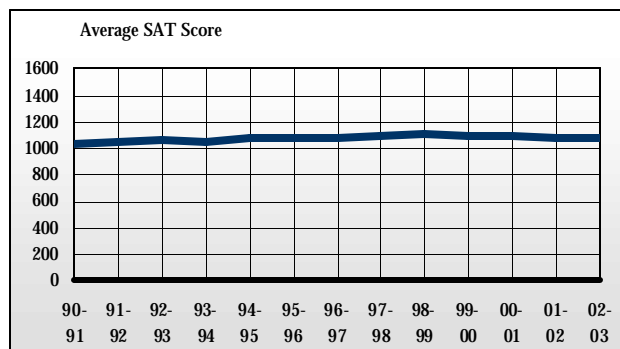
There is a maximum score of 800 on both the verbal as well as the mathematical sections of the SAT. The verbal and mathematical sections are scored and reported separately. The total SAT score is the verbal combined with mathematical section score. The highest possible score a student can receive is 1600.

NOTE: Average SAT scores provide data only for graduating seniors. The scores from students who take the SAT as juniors are included with their graduating class.

Average SAT Scores

Year	El Dorado County		California	
	Percent of students who took the SAT	Avg. SAT score	Percent of students who took the SAT	Avg. SAT score
1990-91	31.6%	1038	37.9%	994
1991-92	32.7%	1045	36.0%	996
1992-93	29.8%	1056	35.8%	994
1993-94	31.9%	1053	37.0%	991
1994-95	33.0%	1070	36.0%	997
1995-96	31.6%	1076	36.7%	1001
1996-97	35.4%	1081	36.2%	1004
1997-98	34.1%	1090	35.9%	1007
1998-99	31.4%	1106	35.9%	1007
1999-00	34.6%	1094	36.5%	1009
2000-01	32.1%	1091	36.7%	1008
2001-02	35.4%	1078	37.3%	1006
2002-03	34.7%	1074	36.7%	1012

Source: California Department of Education



## Academic Performance Index (API)

### Overview

The purpose of the Academic Performance Index is to measure the academic performance and progress of schools. It is a reliable measure of academic performance and progress because it uses a test that every student is required to take every year beginning in second grade and continuing through eleventh grade. The base year for a school's API result is 2003. These results will be used to monitor academic growth.

The API's main purposes are to rank academic performance, establish growth targets, and monitor progress toward meeting the established goals. The API was established by the Public Schools Accountability Act (PSAA) and signed into law in April 1999. Its aim is to help schools improve the academic achievement of all students.

In 2003, the API was recognized as a measure of Adequate Yearly Progress under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Through this act, school districts, county boards of education, and the state will receive API reports.

The 2003 base API incorporates the results of school performance in California's Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) program, the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE), and the California Alternate Performance Assessment (CAPA).

The API is calculated on a scale from 200-1000, using individual student performance on:

1) The CAT/6 Survey assesses the achievement of basic academic skills in key subjects that are commonly taught in public schools throughout the United States. The CAT/6 Survey allows us to compare the performance of California students to the performance of students throughout the nation.

2) The California Standards Test (CSTs) are the cornerstone of the STAR Program given in English and are designed to tell us how well students are doing with respect to the California academic standards. These academic standards describe what students should know and be able to do at each grade level.

3) The CAPA test is available to students with significant cognitive disabilities who are unable to take the CSTs and CAT/6 Survey even with accommodations or modifications. This test assesses how well students have achieved a subset of California academic standards in English-language arts and mathematics.

4) State law, enacted in 1999, authorized the development of the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE), which students in California public schools would have to pass to earn a high school diploma. Beginning with the 2005-06 school year, all California public school students are required to pass the CAHSEE and meet all other state and local requirements to earn a high school diploma. The purpose of the CAHSEE is to improve student achievement in high school and to help ensure that students who graduate from high school can demonstrate grade level competency in reading, writing, and mathematics.

The State Board of Education adopted a performance target of 800 for the 1999 API. This target will serve as an interim statewide target until state performance standards are adopted. The annual growth rate target for schools is equal to 5 percent of the distance between a school's API and the interim state performance target of 800. Schools that receive an API less than 800 have a minimum target of a one-point increase. Schools that meet or exceed the interim target must maintain an API of 800.

NOTE: The California Department of Education did not calculate API scores for schools with less than 100 students with valid Stanford 9\* test scores, or county administered, alternative, continuation, independent, or community day schools.

\*What is tested by the Stanford 9?

**READING:** Assesses comprehension of three types of reading material: textural (nonfiction, general information); recreational (fiction); and functional (material encountered in everyday life, such as advertisements). Test questions tap various comprehension skills from the basic literal level up to the inferential and critical levels of reading comprehension.

**MATHEMATICS:** Assesses the ability to compute as well as apply math concepts to problem-solving situations. Skills in interpreting a graph or a chart and in the application of principles of geometry, measurement, and probability also are assessed.

**LANGUAGE:** Assesses punctuation and capitalization skills and the ability to apply grammatical concepts correctly. Test questions also assess language expression, or the ability to manipulate words, phrases, and clauses, and the ability to recognize correct, effective sentence structure and writing style.

All test questions are in a multiple-choice format.

\*Who took the test?

Across the state, 536,254 students in grades 3-12 took the test during the months of March and April, up from 506,000 students last year. Limited English proficient students and special education students with individual education plans that do not require them to take the test were exempt from the test.

NOTE: "A" means the school scored at or above the interim statewide performance target of 800 in 2001.

## Academic Performance Index (API)

School	API 2000	API 2001	API 2002	API 2003	API 2004 target
<b>Black Oak Mine Unified</b>					
Creekside Elementary	n/a	n/a	758	771	772
Georgetown Elementary	744	763	738	753	755
Northside Elementary	780	801	774	802	A
Golden Sierra High	700	688	693	700	705
Otter Creek Elementary	878	896	916	953	A
<b>Buckeye Union Elementary</b>					
Blue Oak Elementary	819	822	819	817	A
Brooks (William) Elementary	886	857	849	867	A
Buckeye Elementary	786	784	777	803	A
Silva Valley Elementary	861	859	862	879	A
Camorado Springs Intermediate	807	814	798	811	A
Rolling Hills Middle	850	855	833	864	A
<b>Camino Union Elementary</b>					
Camino Elementary	706	721	748	772	773
<b>El Dorado Union High</b>					
El Dorado High	733	748	695	745	748
Oak Ridge High	779	807	781	812	A
Ponderosa High	758	769	764	792	793
Union Mine High	764	722	729	768	770
<b>Gold Oak Union Elementary</b>					
Gold Oak Elementary	797	782	793	806	A
Pleasant Valley Middle	841	832	814	818	A
<b>Gold Trail Union Elementary</b>					
Sutter's Mill Primary	804	804	738	835	A
Gold Trail Elementary	787	797	785	819	A
<b>Indian Diggings Elementary</b>					
Indian Diggings Elementary	641	705	694	777	778
<b>Lake Tahoe Unified</b>					
Al Tahoe Elementary	613	636	654	683	689
Bijou Community (Elem)	528	558	562	607	617
Meyers Elementary	738	763	754	784	785
Sierra House Elementary	729	792	759	799	800
Tahoe Valley Elementary	n/a	n/a	674	717	721
South Tahoe Middle	657	701	687	707	712
South Tahoe High	656	639	607	648	656

## Academic Performance Index (API), cont'd

School	API 2000	API 2001	API 2002	API 2003	API 2004 target
<b>Latrobe Elementary</b>					
Miller's Hill Elementary	859	897	860	906	A
Latrobe Elementary	757	843	835	821	A
<b>Mother Lode Union Elementary</b>					
Brown (Charles F.) Elementary	775	771	777	774	775
Indian Creek Elementary	824	845	840	866	A
Green (Herbert C.) Elementary	752	758	778	808	A
<b>Pioneer Union Elementary</b>					
Pioneer Elementary	733	754	766	818	A
Mountain Creek Middle	759	729	731	774	775
Grizzly Pines Elementary	579	692	748	742	745
Learning With A Purpose	818	804	605	452	469
<b>Placerville Union Elementary</b>					
Schnell (Louisiana) Elementary (Char)	758	775	750	780	781
Sierra Accelerated (Elem)	760	767	757	n/a	759
Markham (Edwin) Middle	764	732	731	730	734
<b>Pollock Pines Elementary</b>					
Emigrant Trail Elementary	720	761	780	769	771
Sierra Ridge Middle	694	720	695	717	721
Pinewood Elementary	815	841	816	816	A
<b>Rescue Union Elementary</b>					
Green Valley Elementary	759	792	790	819	A
Jackson Elementary	881	870	865	871	A
Lake Forest Elementary	881	862	870	889	A
Rescue Elementary	740	752	764	779	780
Marina Village Intermediate	818	804	801	815	A

Source: California Department of Education

## Statewide Rank

### *Overview*

The statewide rank is used to demonstrate where each school stands compared to schools throughout the state. The statewide rank compares all schools in the state to each other and then ranks them according to their API scores.

When calculating the statewide rank, schools are ranked separately within each school type: elementary, middle, and high schools. In each of the three categories, schools' API scores are first sorted from lowest to highest and then divided into ten equal groups. The scale for rankings is one through ten, with one being the lowest. Schools receiving a rank of one are in the bottom 10 percent of the state and the schools receiving a score of ten are in the top 10 percent of the state.

## Similar Schools Rank

The purpose of the similar schools rank is to provide schools with information that will give them a reference point for judging their academic achievement against other schools facing similar challenges. Schools are able to study the strategies that similar schools with higher rankings are implementing to help improve their own performance.

Several school demographic characteristics form the basis for determining the similar schools comparisons, including student mobility, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, the percentage of fully credentialed teachers, the percentage of teachers holding emergency credentials, the percentage of students learning English as their second language, average class size per grade level, and schools operating on multi-track, year-round educational programs.

Many steps are used to calculate the similar schools rank. Schools were divided into grade level categories (elementary, middle, and high school), assigned a School Characteristic Index, and divided into groups of 100 with similar indices. Once schools were divided into their similar schools groupings, they were ranked within each group by comparing their API scores. The following is a list that describes each rank:

(Each rank applies to elementary, middle, or high schools with similar characteristics.)

9 or 10	Well above average
7 or 8	Above average
5 or 6	About average
3 or 4	Below average
1 or 2	Well below average



## Statewide and Similar Schools Rank

School	2003 statewide rank	2003 similar schools rank
<b>Black Oak Mine Unified</b>		
Creekside Elementary	7	1
Georgetown Elementary	6	3
Northside Elementary	8	4
Golden Sierra High	7	4
Otter Creek Elementary	10	n/a
<b>Buckeye Union Elementary</b>		
Blue Oak Elementary	8	2
Brooks (William) Elementary	10	5
Buckeye Elementary	8	4
Silva Valley Elementary	B	B
Camerado Springs Intermediate	9	6
Rolling Hills Middle	10	8
<b>Camino Union Elementary</b>		
Camino Elementary	7	5
<b>El Dorado Union High</b>		
El Dorado High	9	9
Oak Ridge High	10	6
Ponderosa High	10	7
Union Mine High	9	9
<b>Gold Oak Union Elementary</b>		
Gold Oak Elementary	8	6
Pleasant Valley Middle	9	10
<b>Gold Trail Union Elementary</b>		
Sutter's Mill Primary	9	10
Gold Trail Elementary	9	7
<b>Indian Diggings Elementary</b>		
Indian Diggings Elementary	7	n/a
<b>Lake Tahoe Unified</b>		
Al Tahoe Elementary	4	1
Bijou Community (Elem)	1	1
Meyers Elementary	7	1
Sierra House Elementary	8	4
Tahoe Valley Elementary	5	6
South Tahoe Middle	6	6
South Tahoe High	5	3

## Statewide and Similar Schools Rank, cont'd

School	2003 statewide rank	2003 similar schools rank
<b>Latrobe Elementary</b>		
Miller's Hill Elementary	10	10
Latrobe Elementary	8	n/a
<b>Mother Lode Union Elementary</b>		
Brown (Charles F.) Elementary	7	5
Indian Creek Elementary	9	10
Green (Herbert C.) Elementary	9	10
<b>Pioneer Union Elementary</b>		
Pioneer Elementary	8	8
Mountain Creek Middle	8	3
Grizzly Pines Elementary	6	n/a
Learning With A Purpose	1	n/a
<b>Placerville Union Elementary</b>		
Schnell (Louisiana) Elementary (Char)	7	5
Sierra Accelerated (Elem)	7	2
Markham (Edwin) Middle	7	6
<b>Pollock Pines Elementary</b>		
Emigrant Trail Elementary	7	7
Sierra Ridge Middle	7	2
Pinewood Elementary	8	n/a
<b>Rescue Union Elementary</b>		
Green Valley Elementary	8	5
Jackson Elementary	10	2
Lake Forest Elementary	10	6
Rescue Elementary	7	2
Marina Village Intermediate	9	6

Source: California Department of Education

## 12. Crime

Crime statistics can be a direct reflection of the overall stability of a community. The number of crimes committed in an area can suggest what resources a particular county might be lacking. While it is reported that more than 25 million Americans are victims of crime each year, the Bureau of Justice Statistics states that violent crime rates have declined since 1994 (51,200) to the lowest rate ever recorded by the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2003 (22,300).

### In this section:

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## Reported Crime & Crime Rates

### Overview

Crime rate data can be used to determine whether the amount of crime in a given area is increasing or decreasing, and also to show how crime rates from various areas compare to each other. Safety is an important factor for people deciding where to move; an area with a high crime rate is often a much less attractive place to live than one with a low crime rate. While it is often difficult to predict when or where a crime will be committed, individuals and communities can help with prevention by taking note of patterns and trends collected by legitimate agencies. According to the Bureau of Justice, for the year 2003, overall violent crimes in the United States were more likely to occur during the day than at night; some crimes exhibited different patterns. Fifty-three percent of incidents of violent crime occurred between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Almost two-thirds of rapes/sexual assaults occurred at night between 6p.m. and 6 a.m. Also in 2003, approximately one-quarter of incidents of violent crime occurred at or near the victim's home. Common locales for violent crimes were on streets other than those near the victim's home (17 percent), at school (14 percent), or at a commercial establishment (7 percent). Urban residents had the highest violent victimization rates, followed by suburban

resident rates. Rural residents had the lowest rates. The crime rate in Northern California is typically lower than in Southern California, due in part to lower population density in the northern counties.

Property crime makes up about three-quarters of all crime in the United States. Overall, in about 83 percent of all burglaries, the offender gained entry into the victim's residence or other building on the property. Approximately 74 percent of all attempted motor vehicle thefts were completed. Property crime, regardless of the type, occurred more often to those living in rented property. In 2003, the western portion of the United States experienced the highest rates of property crime overall in the nation.

NOTE: The crime rate is the number of crimes committed per 100,000 people, and includes both violent and property crimes.

NOTE: CCI stands for the California Crime Index.

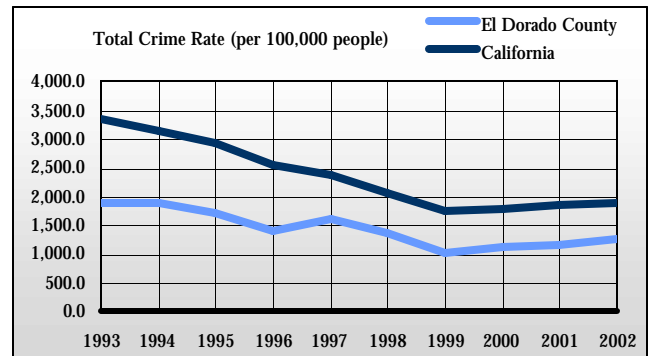
### Reported Crimes

Year	Property Crimes			Violent Crimes				Total
	Burglary	Motor-vehicle theft	Total	Homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	
1993	1,857	346	2,203	5	35	60	411	511
1994	1,920	330	2,250	7	26	58	426	517
1995	1,567	384	1,951	4	33	62	436	535
1996	1,163	307	1,470	2	35	56	464	557
1997	1,402	396	1,798	4	47	39	482	572
1998	1,150	284	1,434	7	45	50	496	598
1999	820	209	1,029	3	38	41	468	550
2000	807	293	1,100	3	37	29	633	702
2001	1,059	271	1,330	5	43	42	473	563
2002	1,212	371	1,583	4	41	50	429	524

Source: California Department of Justice

**El Dorado County**

There were 1,583 property crimes and 524 violent crimes in El Dorado County in 2002. The crime rate in the county in 2002 was 1,275.4, which reflects an increase of 120.4 crimes per 100,000 people since the preceding year. Despite this increase, however, there has been a declining trend in El Dorado County's crime rate over the last two years. An example of this is the decrease of forty-four aggravated assaults in 2002.



County Crime Rate (per 100,000 people)

Year	Property crime rate	Violent crime rate	Total
1993	1,543.8	358.1	1,901.9
1994	1,536.9	353.1	1,890.0
1995	1,353.0	371.0	1,724.0
1996	1,015.9	384.9	1,400.8
1997	1,219.8	388.1	1,607.9
1998	954.7	398.1	1,352.9
1999	675.2	360.9	1,036.1
2000	694.9	443.5	1,138.3
2001	811.5	343.5	1,155.0
2002	958.2	317.2	1,275.4

Source: California Department of Justice

California Crime Rate (per 100,000 people)

Year	Property crime rate	Violent crime rate	Total
1993	2,308.9	1,058.8	3,367.8
1994	2,155.3	992.4	3,147.7
1995	1,977.8	951.2	2,929.0
1996	1,710.7	848.2	2,558.9
1997	1,600.3	781.0	2,381.4
1998	1,386.1	686.0	2,072.1
1999	1,152.6	610.7	1,763.3
2000	1,169.7	610.5	1,780.1
2001	1,240.0	605.6	1,845.6
2002	1,300.9	589.2	1,890.1

Source: California Department of Justice

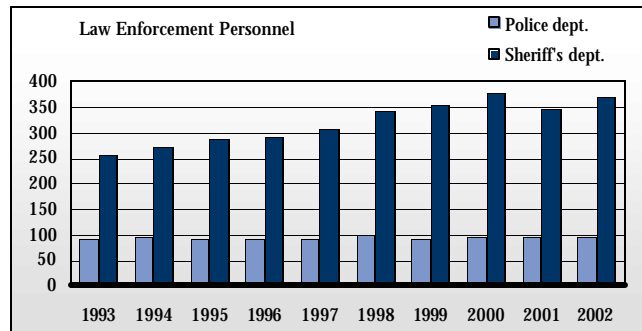
## Criminal Justice Personnel

### Overview

Criminal justice personnel information helps identify the types of criminal justice employment within a county. It is important to know which types of law enforcement exist in a given area and their extent, as this can reflect how safe an area may be or how active the court system is. This information can also be useful to those seeking employment in criminal justice positions.

### El Dorado County

The total number of criminal justice personnel in El Dorado County increased from 442 in 2001 to 469 in 2002. There was a decrease of 117 to fifty-six in prosecution personnel during that same time period. In the state of California, the total number of personnel increased from 108,208 in 2001 to 115,552 in 2002, according to the California Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center.



### Criminal Justice Personnel

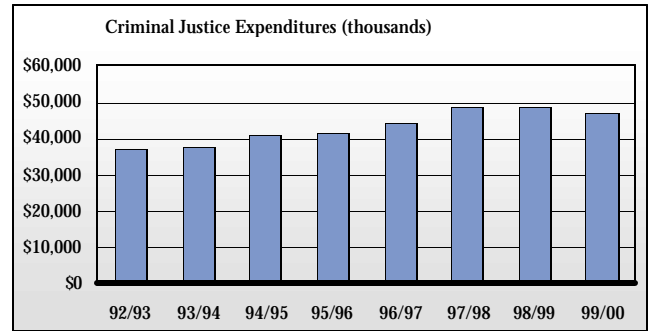
	Law Enforcement			Prosecution				Public Defense		Trial Courts			
	Police dept.	Sheriff's dept.	Total	Attorneys	Investigators	Clerical	Other	Total	Attorneys	Total	Judges	Auxiliary	Total
1993	92	257	349	14	6	10	11	41	9	15	6	1	7
1994	94	271	365	18	8	24	43	93	9	14	6	1	7
1995	93	289	382	19	8	25	42	94	9	15	6	2	8
1996	93	292	385	21	13	25	49	108	9	14	6	2	8
1997	90	309	399	20	13	24	51	108	9	14	6	2	8
1998	100	343	443	20	13	24	51	108	10	16	6	2	8
1999	92	354	446	20	13	24	55	112	10	16	6	2	8
2000	96	376	472	21	10	25	59	115	10	17	6	2	8
2001	95	347	442	22	13	25	57	117	10	17	6	2	8
2002	97	372	469	18	10	18	10	56	11	18	6	3	9

Source: California Department of Justice

## Crime Expenditures

### Overview

The amount of expenditures used toward criminal justice programs in a county indicates the amount of taxpayer money allocated to crime each year. Criminal justice expenditures include the amount of money spent by a county in a fiscal year. These expenses include employee salaries and benefits, as well as services and supplies. Capital expenditures (expenditures made to acquire, add to, or improve property, plant, and equipment) and construction and maintenance of structures are not included in the data.



### El Dorado County

In FY99, \$46,872 was spent in criminal justice expenditures in El Dorado County, and those expenditures have increased over \$9,000 since FY92.

Criminal Justice Expenditures (thousands)

Year	Law		Custody/		Prosecution	Public defense	Grand total
	Enforcement Expenditures	Judicial Expenditures	Supervision Expenditures				
92/93	\$ 16,625	\$ 5,555	\$ 9,217	\$ 4,894	\$ 960	\$ 37,251	
93/94	\$ 16,523	\$ 6,005	\$ 8,992	\$ 5,283	\$ 955	\$ 37,758	
94/95	\$ 18,728	\$ 6,023	\$ 9,302	\$ 5,545	\$ 1,014	\$ 40,612	
95/96	\$ 18,017	\$ 6,636	\$ 10,218	\$ 5,645	\$ 1,016	\$ 41,532	
96/97	\$ 19,238	\$ 6,844	\$ 10,674	\$ 6,346	\$ 1,052	\$ 44,154	
97/98	\$ 18,390	\$ 11,031	\$ 11,522	\$ 6,601	\$ 1,104	\$ 48,648	
98/99	\$ 22,827	\$ 5,970	\$ 11,844	\$ 6,843	\$ 1,148	\$ 48,632	
99/00	\$ 22,714	\$ 4,068	\$ 11,452	\$ 7,372	\$ 1,266	\$ 46,872	

Source: California Department of Justice

## Probation Caseload

### Overview

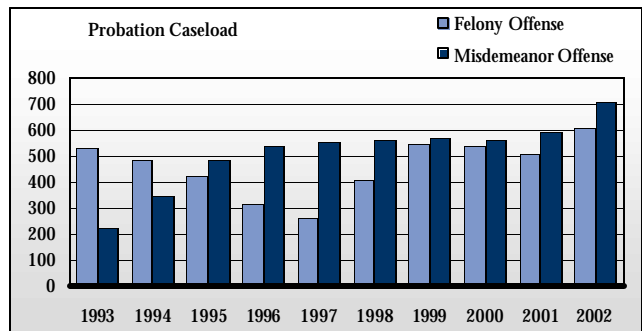
Information on probation caseloads in a county can indicate activity within the criminal justice system and a community. Individuals on felony probation may be exempt from certain jobs and others may contribute to areas including community service and rehabilitation programs.

Probation allows people who have been convicted of a minor crime to serve time outside criminal justice facilities, performing various duties such as trash collection, park cleanup, and landscape maintenance of the surrounding community.

The data here includes adults on active probation as of December 31 of each year. As of 1998, caseload labels were changed from superior courts and lower courts to felony offense and misdemeanor offense due to court consolidations. Counties that have consolidated their courts report only felony offenses.

### El Dorado County

There were a total of 1,319 probation cases in El Dorado County in 2002, with 613 cases related to felony offenses (an increase of 107 from the previous year) and 706 related to misdemeanors (an increase of 109 from the previous year). Since 1995, the number of misdemeanor cases has been higher than the number of probation cases for felony offenses.



Probation Caseload

	Felony Offense	Misdemeanor Offense	Total
1993	534	229	763
1994	486	349	835
1995	428	488	916
1996	318	537	855
1997	262	555	817
1998	409	561	970
1999	552	568	1,120
2000	541	562	1,103
2001	506	597	1,103
2002	613	706	1,319

Source: California Department of Justice

## Incarcerated Population

### Overview

Data on the average number of adults populating local jails provides another way of determining the amount of crime in an area and how much of the area's resources are used to provide detention. The amount of persons detained at a given time may indicate community service duties or court time allocated.

Types of local detention facilities included in the data are Types II through IV. Type I data was not included in the figures because so few of these facilities exist in Northern California. However, a definition of a Type I facility is included below for your information.

- **Type I Facility** is a local detention facility used for the detention of persons for not more than ninety-six hours, excluding holidays, after booking. Such a facility may also detain persons on court order, either for their own safe-keeping or sentenced to a city jail as an inmate worker, and may house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail, provided such placement in the facility is made on a voluntary basis on the part of the inmate.
- **Type II Facility** is a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, after arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment.
- **Type III Facility** is a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.
- **Type IV Facility** is a local detention facility designated for the housing of inmates eligible, under Penal Code Section 1208, for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

NOTE: While this section separates the number of incarcerated people from the total population in El Dorado County, both are combined in Section 1, Total Population. For example, in 2002, the total population in El Dorado County was 468,600, including incarcerated persons.

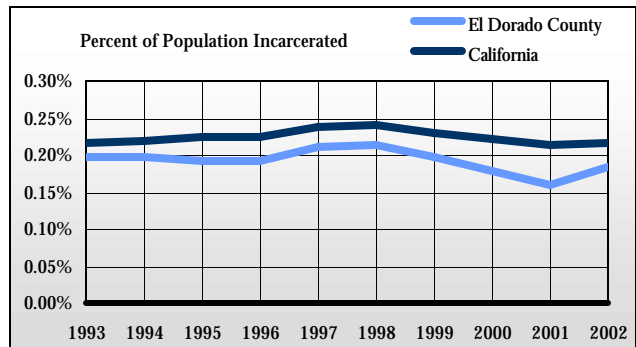
### El Dorado County

As of 2002, 302 people were incarcerated in El Dorado County. Of those sentenced, 132 were males, and twenty-four were females. Of those not sentenced, 131 were males, and fifteen were females. Collectively, the incarcerated population in El Dorado County made up .18 percent of the county's total population in 2002.

Average Daily Jail Population (Type II, III & IV Facilities)

	Sentenced		Non-Sentenced		Total incarcerated population	Percent of population incarcerated
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1993	108	12	137	19	276	0.20%
1994	116	15	128	20	279	0.20%
1995	158	19	89	12	279	0.19%
1996	188	17	69	7	281	0.19%
1997	184	23	94	12	314	0.21%
1998	164	21	123	15	324	0.21%
1999	146	21	120	15	302	0.20%
2000	135	26	109	12	282	0.18%
2001	104	21	117	14	256	0.16%
2002	132	24	131	15	302	0.18%

Source: California Department of Justice





# 13. Voter Information

## Voter Registration & Political Party Membership

### Overview

The choice to vote or not vote can directly reflect community involvement in choosing leaders and making choices on prevalent issues in the political arena. The amount of participation largely affects local economic status.

Party affiliation within the community can also be directly correlated with the political and social actions of the population and economy, and their effect on the community.

Voting is the means by which the citizens of the United States affect democracy. It is through the power of the vote that the average citizen is able to choose how the country will be run and by whom.

Each presidential election year, voter turnout is at its highest. Typically, voter turnout in other years is low in comparison to other countries. Not all people who are registered to vote actually participate in voting.

NOTE: In the following table, those persons registered to vote are shown as a percent of the total eligible. Political party membership is shown as the percent of total registered voters.

Voter Registration as of October 18, 2004

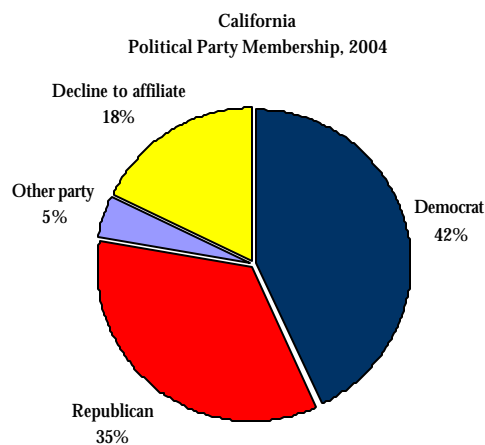
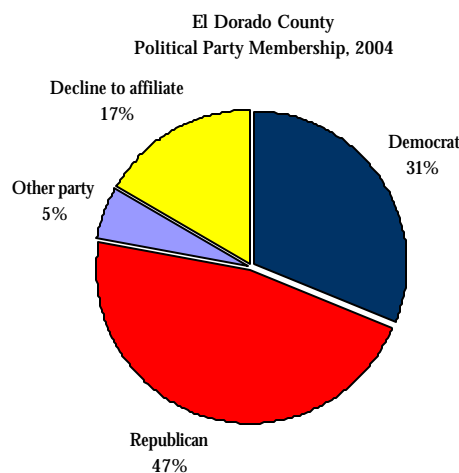
Political affiliation	Number of people	Percent of total eligibles
Eligible to register	119,947	n/a
Registered to vote	105,687	88.1 %
Democrat	32,886	31.1 %
Republican	49,411	46.8 %
American Independent	2,722	2.6 %
Green	1,191	1.1 %
Libertarian	737	0.7 %
Natural Law	82	0.1 %
Reform	300	0.3 %
Miscellaneous	751	0.7 %
Decline to affiliate	17,607	16.7 %

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Division

### El Dorado County

As of October 18, 2004, 88 percent of the 12,860 El Dorado County residents eligible to vote were registered to do so. In comparison, 75 percent of eligibles were registered in California.

In El Dorado County, 31 percent of eligible voters were registered Democrat, and 47 percent were registered Republican. In California, 45 percent of eligible voters were registered Democrat, and 35 percent were registered Republican. For a complete listing of El Dorado County registered voters by political affiliation, please see the chart below.





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