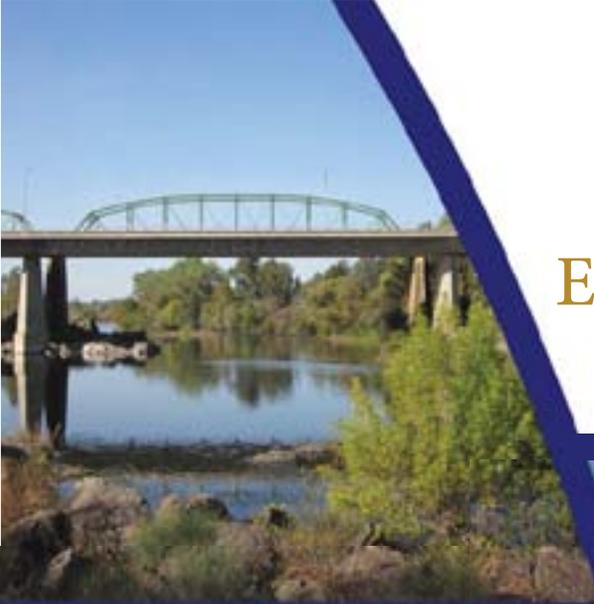


Butte County

Economic and Demographic Profile 2012





Thermalito Diversion Dam in Oroville, California

Sponsor Page 1



Sponsor Page 2



Introduction

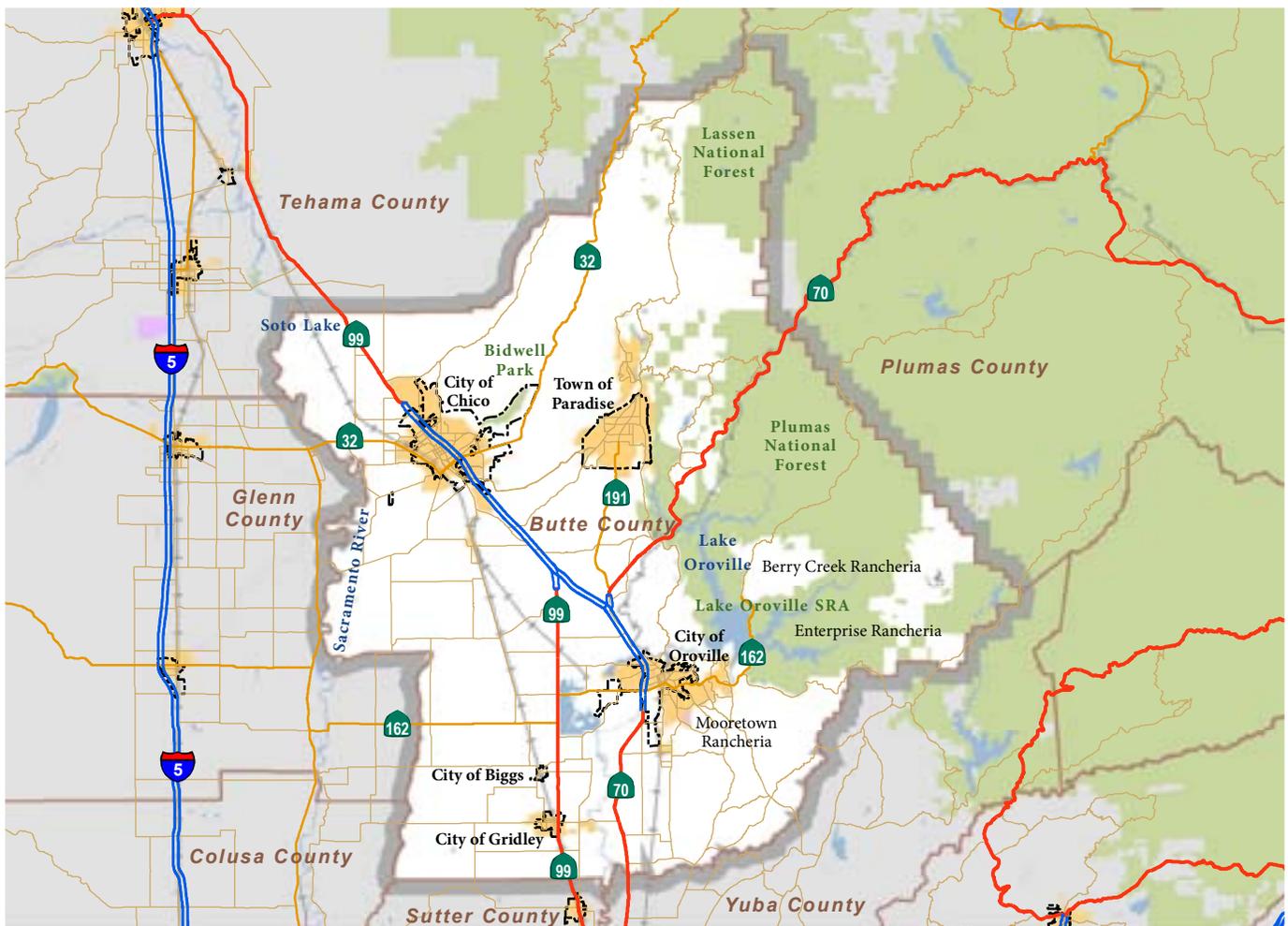
Welcome to the 2012 Butte County Economic and Demographic Profile. The data and information contained in this profile is the latest available as of October 15, 2011, and shows a history of change back to 2000, where data is available.

The document was produced by the Center for Economic Development at California State University, Chico. We specialize in providing the most recent, reliable, relevant information for your communities and businesses. Please visit our Website at www.cedcal.com for more information.

Linkages Between Indicators

Most indicators in this document are, in some way, linked with most of the others. For example, poverty is linked with teenage pregnancy, urban land consumption is linked with agricultural production, and age distribution is linked with components of personal income. These are just a few examples of hundreds of indicator linkages that can be documented. We

encourage the user to think about indicator linkages and how work to improve the status of one indicator can affect both positive and negative change in other indicators. Doing this, we effectively work to improve the quality of our community's environment, economy, and society.



Frequently Asked Questions

How is this document used?

This document is used to easily collect, use, and report the latest demographic, environmental, economic, social, and industry data on Butte County. The data can be used for grant writing, market analysis, community promotion, business planning, community planning, or simply to satisfy general curiosity.

How is this document organized?

The 2012 Economic and Demographic Profile Series was reorganized to reflect trends in five core community aspects: population, environment, economy, society, and industry. Increasingly, community analysts evaluate performance based on one or more of these five core subjects. Therefore, the 2012 Profile Series was designed to make finding data on these subjects easier. The subjects are based on concepts behind sustainable economic development. The basic idea is that growth in one core aspect is not beneficial if it comes at a cost to other aspects. For example, economic growth coupled with environmental decline may not produce a net benefit for the community. Similarly, environmental improvement at a high economic or social cost can result in net benefits declining. Therefore, organization of data into these core categories not only helps analysts find relevant community data more easily, but also and also helps frame the evaluation of the data.

What are statistical indicators?

Indicators are bits of information that highlight what is happening in a larger system. They are small windows that together provide a glimpse of the “big picture.” Indicators provide feedback on the overall health of our community in the same way that body temperature and blood pressure tell us about our personal health. From these indicators, we seek more detailed information or a diagnosis as well as identify coordinated actions. They tell us whether a community is working well and give some initial direction as to where to look to fix problems. They tell us which direction a critical aspect of our community, economy, or environment is going: forward or backward, increasing or decreasing, improving or deteriorating, or staying the same.

How was the data selected this year?

Data selected for presentation this year was based on sponsor requests and feedback, availability of new data from the

U.S. Census Bureau and other data providers of interest to the general public, and the availability of annual data for every county in California. If you are looking for a specific piece of data on the county or any of its communities, please feel free to contact the Center for Economic Development at 530-898-4598 and our research staff will gladly direct you to the most recent and reliable measure.

Why was the Butte County profile produced and not other California Counties?

The profile was made possible through a generous sponsorship by the City of Oroville and its partners. The City of Oroville sponsors the profile so Butte County businesses have access to the latest real economic and demographic data available. Located only 67 miles north of Sacramento, Oroville is the county seat of Butte County, which houses more than 221,000 people, and is the gateway to Lake Oroville and Feather River recreational areas. The City offers a variety of business incentives including an Enterprise Zone, a Recycling Zone, and its own Revolving Loan Fund. For more information on visiting or locating in Oroville, please visit www.cityoforoville.org.

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

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

If you copy and paste images from this document, please be sure to include or cite the source of the data as indicated in the data tables. We also request that you credit the Center for Economic Development at CSU, Chico for providing the research and formatting, and our sponsor, the City of Oroville, for making the graphics possible. Thank you in advance!



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1 Demographics

Demographic indicators describe the volume and characteristics of the human population in the community. Basic demographic characteristics such as age and ethnicity provide a framework from which most other community indicators are based.

The population is growing in Butte County, but slower than in the state. Growth since 2000 is due primarily to net migration: more people moving into the county than leaving. Both in- and out- Migration flows are largely to and from Sacramento, the nearest large metropolitan county, and the neighboring counties of Sutter and Glenn. Most of the county's age groups have seen increasing numbers since 2000, although the numbers of school-age children (5-17) and early elderly (75-84) saw a decrease. Several age categories saw population growth at a faster rate than the state, including small children (0-5), young working-age adults (25-39), and older working-age adults (55-64). The population increase was spread across all major ethnic groups, with the largest numerical increase among Hispanics/Latinos and the largest percent increase among Pacific Islanders, including native Hawaiians.



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1.1 Total Population

What is it?

Total population is the number of people who consider the area their primary residence. It does not include persons who are here temporarily, unless they consider this area their primary residence. The data is estimated annually by the California Department of Finance and reflects population estimates on January 1 of that year. The data is released annually on May 1.

How is it used?

Population represents a general overview of the size of the consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. The data is often required for grant applications and business and community development plans.

How is Butte County doing?

Butte County is currently home to 221,388 People. Population increase has been steady for the last ten years, with an annual average increase of 1703 people (0.8 percent). Between 2001 and 2011, population grew by 9 percent adding 16,797 persons.

Butte County Population, Nonincarcerated

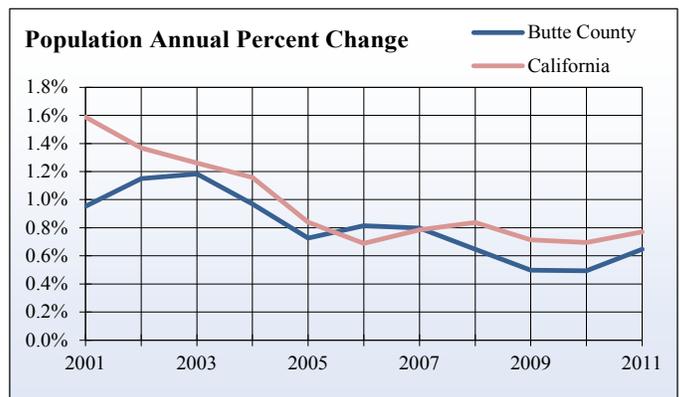
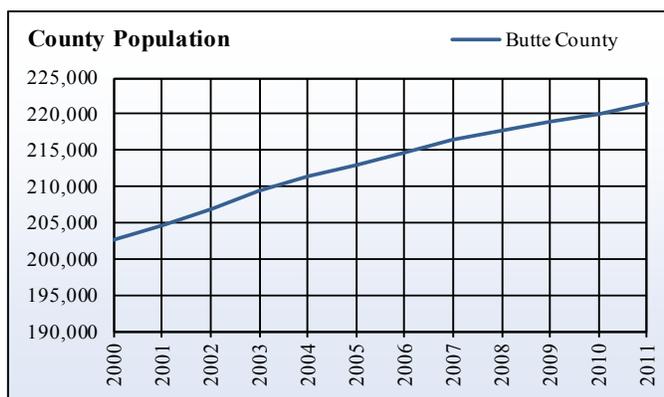
Year	Butte County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2000	202,658	n/a	n/a
2001	204,591	1.0 %	1.6 %
2002	206,942	1.1 %	1.4 %
2003	209,389	1.2 %	1.3 %
2004	211,419	1.0 %	1.2 %
2005	212,955	0.7 %	0.8 %
2006	214,690	0.8 %	0.7 %
2007	216,401	0.8 %	0.8 %
2008	217,801	0.6 %	0.8 %
2009	218,887	0.5 %	0.7 %
2010	219,967	0.5 %	0.7 %
2011	221,388	0.6 %	0.8 %

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

City Population, Butte County

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Biggs	1,792	1,786	1,786	1,783	1,770	1,747	1,722	1,714	1,702	1,705	1,711	1,714
Chico	60,199	64,810	66,481	67,862	70,322	72,459	77,348	82,784	85,034	85,739	86,136	86,900
Gridley	5,401	5,531	5,694	5,796	5,806	5,761	5,989	6,250	6,466	6,532	6,589	6,609
Oroville	12,990	13,053	13,201	13,481	13,631	13,762	13,961	14,998	15,063	15,377	15,529	15,609
Paradise	26,371	26,412	26,510	26,598	26,593	26,403	26,264	26,160	26,086	26,146	26,188	26,316

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



1.2 Components of Population Change

What is it?

The California Department of Finance releases annual estimates on how births, deaths, and net migration influence annual population change at the county level. The number of births and deaths is from the California Department of Public Health. The natural rate of population change is calculated by subtracting births from deaths. The remaining change in population is due to net migration. Net migration is in-migration minus out-migration. In- and out-migration are not independently estimated by the Department of Finance.

How is it used?

If growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the community may be a place where families are growing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then generally age distribution is weighted towards older populations. Migration can occur for several reasons. People may migrate either in or out primarily due to employment opportunities, housing prices, and quality of life, although migration has decreased significantly in recent years due to the lagging national economy.

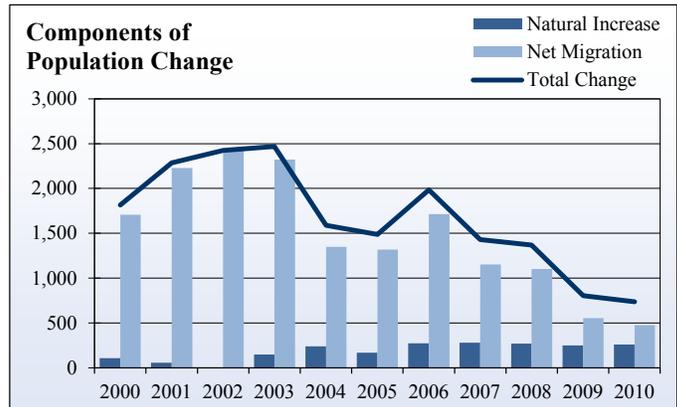
How is Butte County doing?

During 2010, there was a net in-migration of 477 people to Butte County. There were 2,449 births and 2,189 deaths in 2010, resulting in a natural increase of 260 people. Net migration has decreased significantly since the beginning of the recession in 2007 as compared to natural increase.

Components of Population Change, Butte County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2000	2,229	2,123	106	1,708	1,814
2001	2,270	2,213	57	2,227	2,284
2002	2,274	2,273	1	2,423	2,424
2003	2,314	2,167	147	2,322	2,469
2004	2,401	2,161	240	1,349	1,589
2005	2,359	2,192	167	1,319	1,486
2006	2,561	2,288	273	1,713	1,986
2007	2,542	2,264	278	1,153	1,431
2008	2,571	2,303	268	1,102	1,370
2009	2,437	2,187	250	552	802
2010	2,449	2,189	260	477	737

Source: California Department of Public Health and California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



1.3 Migration Patterns

What is it?

This indicator includes migration patterns between this county and those with the highest levels of migratory interaction. It includes the top ten counties in terms of out-migration and in-migration. Collected from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), these numbers are based on income taxes paid by all people in households. Migrants to and from group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, or correctional institutions, are not included.

How is it used?

Migration data can indicate changes in the economic, political, and social structure of an area based on these characteristics in the area from which the migrants originate. For example, migrants coming from large cities bring with them a particular set of characteristics and values that may affect the local political and social climate. They also bring their patterns of consumer spending that create opportunities for businesses to provide the kinds of products and services these individuals are accustomed to receiving at their urban place of origin. Neighboring counties, as well as those with higher population totals, generally show the most migration activity. However, if a non-neighboring county, even one with a smaller total population, is present among the top few counties in terms of migration, there may be a unique interaction that is worth further evaluation.

The portion of population growth driven by in-migration is the product of some economic factor or amenity attracting new residents. The attraction could be an increase in employment opportunities, the recognition of the environmental advantages of the area, or expanding business opportunities. In general, new residents do not move to an area without good reason, and when they do, they fuel economic expansion.

How is Butte County doing?

More people moved between Sacramento County and Sutter County than from any other county. Glenn, Yuba and Tehama Counties also made the top ten in both in- and out-migration.

Top 10 In-Migration by County 2008-09 - Butte, CA

County	Number
Sacramento, CA	549
Sutter, CA	409
Glenn, CA	402
Tehama, CA	315
Yuba, CA	240
Shasta, CA	219
Santa Clara, CA	187
Placer, CA	184
San Diego, CA	163
Alameda, CA	162

Source: Internal Revenue Service, 2009

Top 10 Out-Migration by County 2008-09 - Butte, CA

County	Number
Sacramento, CA	700
Sutter, CA	450
Glenn, CA	430
Yuba, CA	305
Tehama, CA	260
Shasta, CA	230
Placer, CA	213
Santa Clara, CA	186
Contra Costa, CA	171
Los Angeles, CA	158

Source: Internal Revenue Service, 2009



1.4 Age Distribution

What is it?

Population by age is the number of permanent residents of the area categorized by age as of April 1 of the given year. The data is from the Decennial Census of 2000 and 2010. The data includes the incarcerated population.

How is it used?

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target specific age groups. It is used for revenue projections, business plans, and for marketing. Age distribution affects the area's school system, public services, and overall economy. It is also an important measure of diversity within a community. A large older teen and young adult demographic has a greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a large middle-aged group creates more focus on employment opportunities. An area with a large mature or retired population typically has fewer employment concerns, but a greater need for medical and social services. A county with a large number of young children is attractive to day care centers, and other family-related services. Age distribution information is also used in conjunction with components of

population change in order to project population growth in the future.

How is Butte County doing?

The county population grew the most for ages 55 to 64 between 2000 and 2010 by 65 percent. Butte County had negative growth in 5 to 17, 40 to 54, and 75 to 84 year olds in the last ten years.

County Population by Age, Butte County

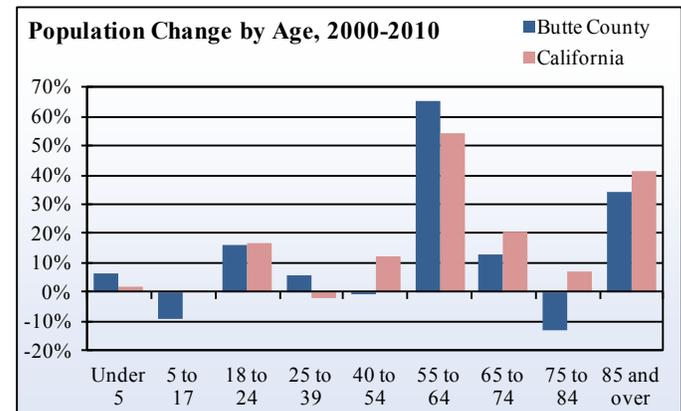
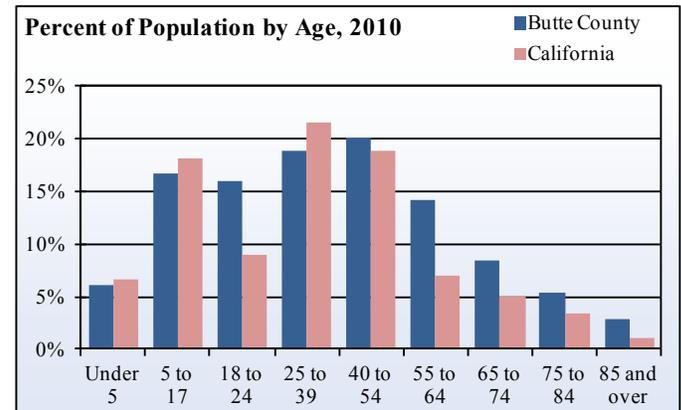
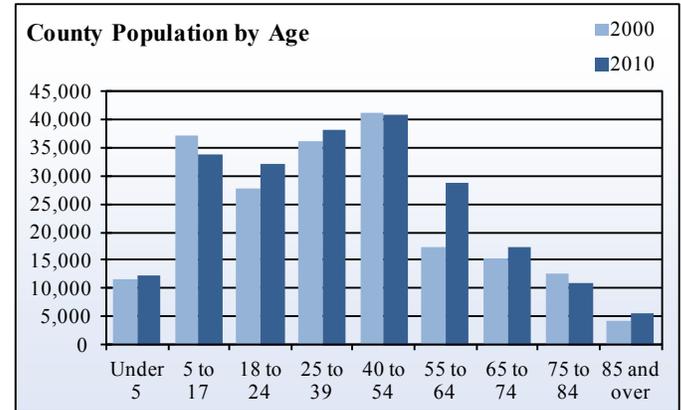
Age Range	2000	2010
Under 5 years	11,637	12,409
5 to 17 years	37,130	33,759
18 to 24 years	27,732	32,250
25 to 39 years	36,107	38,163
40 to 54 years	41,038	40,724
55 to 64 years	17,471	28,878
65 to 74 years	15,207	17,185
75 to 84 years	12,630	10,962
85 years and over	4,219	5,670

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2010

Population by Age Compared to California, Butte

Age Range	Percent of total in 2010		2000 to 2010 10-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	5.6 %	6.8 %	6.6 %	1.8 %
5 to 17 years	15.3 %	18.2 %	- 9.1 %	0.0 %
18 to 24 years	14.7 %	10.5 %	16.3 %	16.5 %
25 to 39 years	17.3 %	21.2 %	5.7 %	- 1.9 %
40 to 54 years	18.5 %	21.1 %	- 0.8 %	12.3 %
55 to 64 years	13.1 %	10.8 %	65.3 %	54.4 %
65 to 74 years	7.8 %	6.1 %	13.0 %	20.5 %
75 to 84 years	5.0 %	3.7 %	- 13.2 %	6.9 %
85 years and over	2.6 %	1.6 %	34.4 %	41.2 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2010



1.5 Population by Race and Ethnicity

What is it?

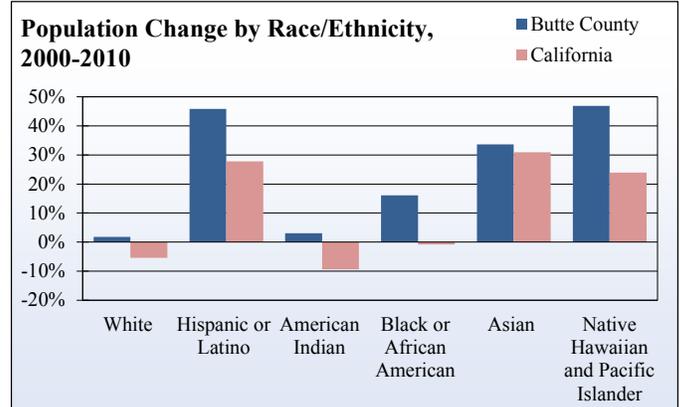
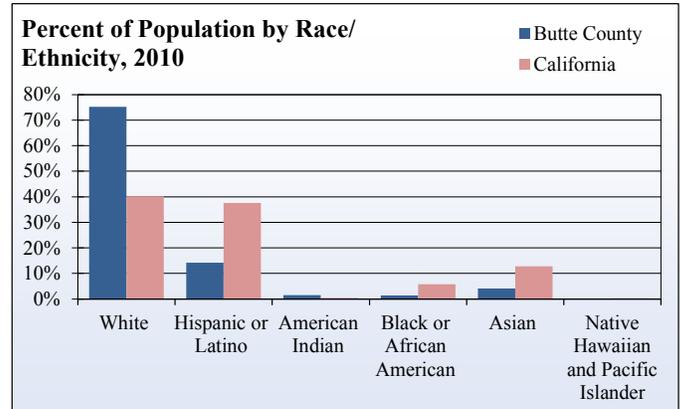
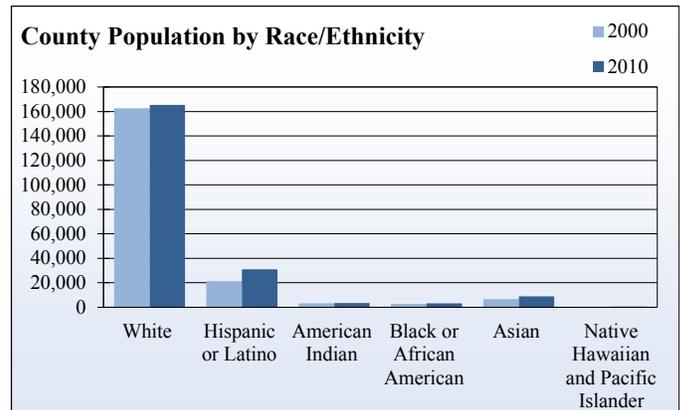
While sometimes difficult to classify, race and ethnicity of a population is self-determined, meaning that individuals identify their own race or ethnicity in the census. There are seven major race/ethnic categories: American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, and other. Alternative names for these classifications are also used to address matters of social sensitivity, although the people classified in each of these categories remains the same. The CED uses these classifications only because these are the names used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data in the table is sorted by size of race/ethnic category in 2010.

How is it used?

Population by race statistics are used by advertisers to market products to a particular ethnic group and to determine whether investments in businesses with race specific target markets are likely to be lucrative. For example, investing in a start-up Spanish radio station may be a better investment in a predominantly Hispanic area. Advertising companies use race/ethnicity data in order to make their advertisements appealing to the dominant ethnic groups in a given area. Grant writers use race/ethnicity data to create arguments to acquire funding for programs targeted toward specific groups, or to show population disparities that are favorable in grant priority scoring. Government officials and political candidates also use race/ethnicity data in order to tailor their campaigns to distinct ethnic groups in certain locations.

How is Butte County doing?

Approximately 75 percent of residents in Butte County classified themselves as White in 2010, compared to 40 percent of Californians. Hispanics represented the next largest group, with 14 percent of the population, compared to 38 percent in California. Over the past ten years, the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population has increased the fastest at 47 percent followed by Hispanic or Latino by 46 percent.



Butte County Population by Race/Ethnicity Compared to California

	2000	2010	Percent of Total in 2010		2000 to 2010 10-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White	162,564	165,416	75.2 %	40.1 %	1.8 %	- 5.4 %
Hispanic or Latino	21,339	31,116	14.1 %	37.6 %	45.8 %	27.8 %
American Indian	3,295	3,395	1.5 %	0.4 %	3.0 %	- 9.3 %
Black or African American	2,699	3,133	1.4 %	5.8 %	16.1 %	- 0.8 %
Asian	6,676	8,921	4.1 %	12.8 %	33.6 %	30.9 %
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	273	401	0.2 %	0.3 %	46.9 %	23.9 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2010



2 Environmental Indicators

Environmental indicators describe the quality of the physical places with which humans interact, especially land, air, and water resources. The indicators include measures linked with land consumption for development or air and water pollution.

The physical environment of Butte County is healthier and subject to fewer pressures than average in California, although some environmental pressures are on the rise locally. Harvested farmland acreage has seen a decrease over the past ten years, although this is only partially due to urban land consumption, especially in 2002.

Air quality is generally improving, with gradually decreasing ozone pollution since 2002 and no days in 2009 and 2010 exceeding the state's PM2.5 average. Water availability, measured by groundwater table depth, is holding steady. However, there may be future pressures on these resources due to climate change, which shows increasing temperatures between the 1970s and the 2000s, with 30-year averages increasing by 0.7 degrees in the summer and 1.5 degrees in the winter.

Energy use is holding steady. Residential electricity use is higher than the state average, likely to do greater summer and winter climate extremes than the more populated coastal areas, but use has not increased in the past five years. Commuting has risen with more people entering and leaving the county for work in 2009 than in 2002, but the increases have not been as rapid as in the state. The percent of workers driving more than 30 minutes to work decreased slightly, but rose significantly in the state, and a far greater percent of workers travelled to work less than 20 minutes than in the state in 2010. This is reflected in the fact that a much higher percent of workers walk or ride a bicycle to work than in the state.

Traffic volumes increased significantly in two places between 1999 and 2010: on Highway 99 north of Chico and on Highway 70 through Oroville. This indicates that much of the increasing commute may be between Butte and Tehama Counties, and through Oroville. Fewer workers appear to be travelling greater distances, such as to Sacramento.



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2.1 Land, Area, & Population Density

What is it?

Population density is determined by dividing the total population (nonincarcerated) of the area by its land area in square miles. It indicates the degree to which the county is more urban versus more rural. Urban and rural are relative concepts. For example, people living in Sacramento may consider Chico to be rural, while residents of Orland may refer to Chico as “the city.”

How is it used?

Economic use for land includes the production of raw materials, factories and other production facilities, office space, housing, food production, recreation, and transportation of goods and people. As population density rises, certain activities become more expensive to maintain. Farming can be crowded out by more profitable industrial or residential development. This structural change is likely to be associated with increasing area economic activity, but can also lead to adverse impacts on the quality of life including the mental health (stress) and physical well-being (increased exposure to toxins) of a community.

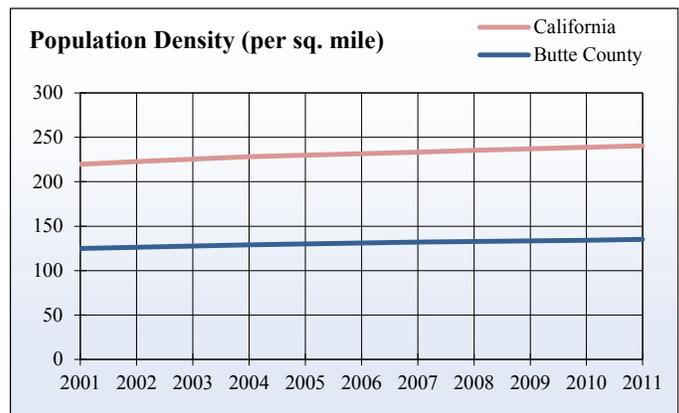
How is Butte County doing?

Butte County’s total land area is 1,640 square miles. Because population has increased while land area has remained constant, the county’s population density has risen steadily over time. As of January 1st 2011, the population density in the county was 135 residents per square mile, placing it well below California’s average population density of 241 residents per square mile. Butte County has experienced an average annual increase in population density of 0.8 percent since 2001.

Land Area and Population Density, Butte County

Year	Land area (sq. miles)	Total population	Population density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2001	1,640	204,591	124.8	219.7
2002	1,640	206,942	126.2	222.7
2003	1,640	209,389	127.7	225.5
2004	1,640	211,419	129.0	228.1
2005	1,640	212,955	129.9	230.0
2006	1,640	214,690	130.9	231.6
2007	1,640	216,401	132.0	233.4
2008	1,640	217,801	132.8	235.3
2009	1,640	218,887	133.5	237.0
2010	1,640	219,967	134.2	238.7
2011	1,640	221,388	135.0	240.5

Source: California Department of Finance



2.2 Urban Land Consumption

What is it?

Every two years, the California Department of Conservation conducts aerial land surveys in agricultural areas to determine the extent to which farmland may or may not be replaced by other uses over time. Generally, the most common land use conversion is from agriculture to urban developed land. Therefore, in this process, the amount of urban land is recalculated every two years. Urban land acreage values were converted into a person per urban acre to measure the efficiency housing population in new urban lands.

How is it used?

Urban land use efficiency in terms of persons per urban acre is a measure of land use sustainability. More compact development allows the housing of more people on fewer acres of land, which means less land is taken from agriculture and other potentially productive land uses.

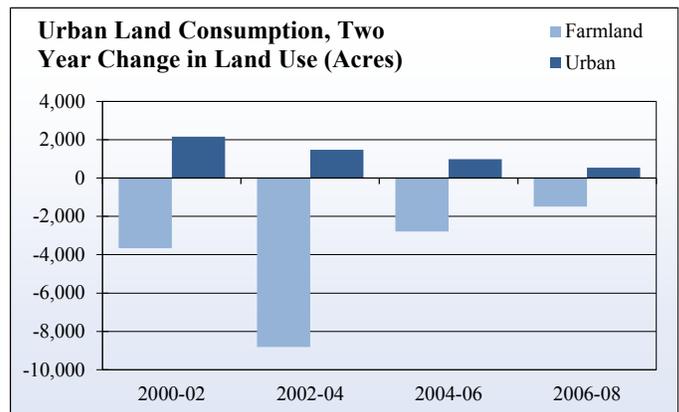
How is Butte County doing?

Since 2000, Butte County has observed growing urban land growth and declining total farm land. Grazing land has dramatically increased from roughly 265,000 acres in 2000 to about 402,000 acres in 2008.

Land Use in Acres, Butte County

Year	Urban and Built-Up Land	Farmland	Grazing Land	Water Area	Other Land
2000	40,185	257,316	264,982	21,643	333,783
2002	42,340	253,655	263,653	21,643	336,618
2004	43,820	244,837	406,401	22,624	355,572
2006	44,804	242,055	407,680	22,818	355,895
2008	45,351	240,561	401,859	22,858	362,623

Source: California Department of Conservation



2.3 Harvested Acreage

What is it?

This indicator reports agricultural land in production every year. Harvested acreage of agricultural land is reported by the County Agricultural Commissioner to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Unfortunately, there is no consistent methodology for estimating harvested acreage from county to county, or from year to year, commissioners are required to base their estimate on a local survey, which makes these figures the most reliable, consistent, and continuous measure available.

How is it used?

Agriculture is often a dominant land use in rural landscapes. In addition to being a major economic engine, agriculture has become a major social factor (a source of community and regional identity) as well as an environmental factor (productive land must be sustainably maintained). The amount of land in agricultural production can be affected by annual water availability and long-term urban land conversion.

How is Butte County doing?

Butte County's harvested acreage has averaged around 460,000 acres over the last ten years with its peak in 2000 at 484,877 and a low of 442,884 in 2005. In 2009, total harvested acreage was 43.8 percent of total land area at 459,231 acres. The composition of crops in Butte County is more than 50 percent represented by pasture range, 22.5 percent rice, followed by 8.4 percent Almonds.

Total Harvested Acreage, Butte County

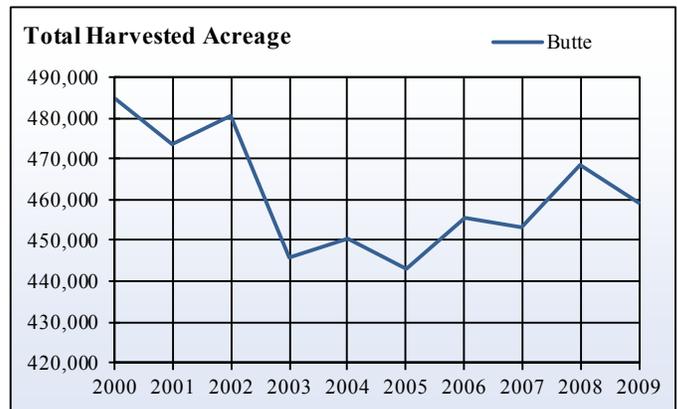
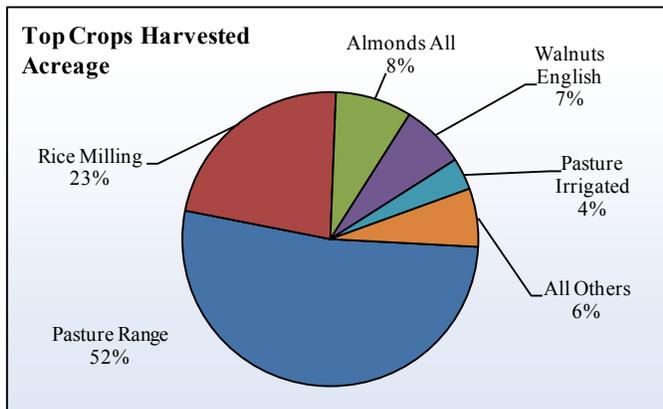
Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2000	484,877	46.2 %
2001	473,617	45.1 %
2002	480,516	45.8 %
2003	445,754	42.5 %
2004	450,273	42.9 %
2005	442,884	42.2 %
2006	455,344	43.4 %
2007	453,373	43.2 %
2008	468,322	44.6 %
2009	459,231	43.8 %

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Top Crops Harvested Acreage, Butte County

Crop	2009	Percent of Total
Pasture Range	240,000	52.3 %
Rice Milling	103,416	22.5 %
Almonds All	38,548	8.4 %
Walnuts English	32,022	7.0 %
Pasture Irrigated	16,000	3.5 %
Plums Dried	10,718	2.3 %
Rice Seed	4,304	0.9 %
Wheat All	3,704	0.8 %
Olives	2,923	0.6 %
Peaches Clingstone	2,224	0.5 %

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



2.4 Climate Data

What is it?

Climate readings are reported for many weather stations throughout the county. CED selected stations in the largest populated places that had consistent readings from 1961 to 2010. Climate data is collected on an ongoing basis and is reported by the Western Regional Climate Center.

How is it used?

It is important to know what types of weather an area may experience to help determine its attractiveness, especially for workers, visitors, or retirees. Climate change data, first presented as a time-series starting in 2011, provides an overview of how temperature and precipitation changes are experienced locally, if at all.

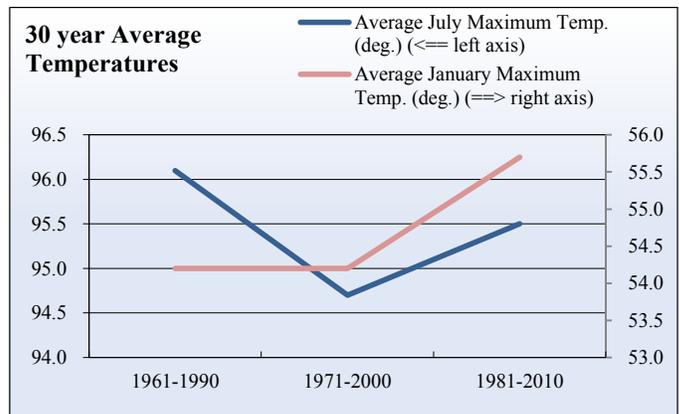
How is Butte County doing?

From 1961-2010, Butte County has seen a 0.6° F decrease in July mean maximum temperature and a 0.9° F decrease in July mean minimum temperature. From 1961-2010, average January mean maximum temperature has increased by 1.5° F and January mean minimum has increased by 2.5° F. Average annual precipitation is less in the most current 30 year period than the 1961-1990 period by 2.4 inches.

Climate Readings, Butte County

	1961-1990	1971-2000	1981-2010
Average July Maximum Temp. (deg.)	96.1	94.7	95.5
Average January Maximum Temp. (deg.)	54.2	54.2	55.7
Average July Minimum Temp. (deg.)	62.7	61.5	61.8
Average January Minimum Temp. (deg.)	35.7	36.3	38.2
Average July Precipitation (in.)	0.1	0.1	0.0
Average January Precipitation (in.)	6.2	5.5	5.7
Average Annual Precipitation (in.)	33.0	28.8	30.6
Average January Snowfall (in.)	0.2	0.2	0.0
Average Annual Snowfall (in.)	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Western Regional Climate Center



2.5 Air Quality

What is it?

Air quality is the general term used to describe various aspects of the air that plant, animal, and human populations are exposed to in their daily lives. There are four main contaminants that decrease air quality: particulates (PM10 and PM 2.5), tropospheric ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOX). Air quality is reported by the California Air Resources Board. The data is reported by site which is grouped into counties and air basins. Air quality standards are set at both state and federal levels. Here, the California 8-hr ozone standard is used as the indicator for air quality and is reported by the California Air Resources Board.

How is it used?

Standards for air pollutant are established to protect human health, avoid damage to sensitive vegetation, and preserve aesthetic values. If a region exceeds one or more standards the four pollutants described above, 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. As industry, agricultural production, and traffic continues to increase across Butte County, air quality may decrease if certain actions or policies are not in place. Air quality affects all populations, especially the young, the elderly, and those with heart or lung problems. Ultimately, a county with high levels of pollutants will also see an increased need for health services. Air quality can be an important factor in determining where people are willing, or able, to live as well.

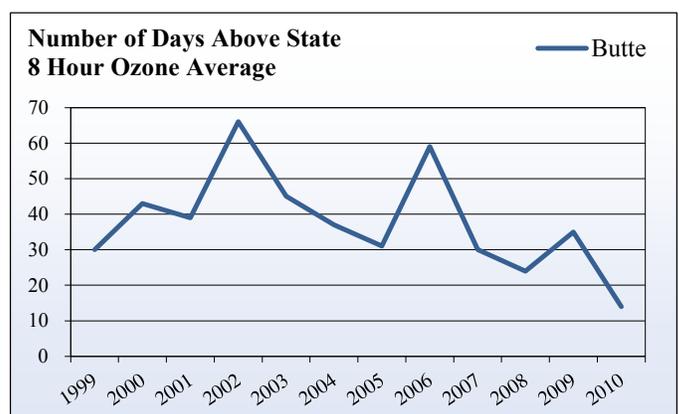
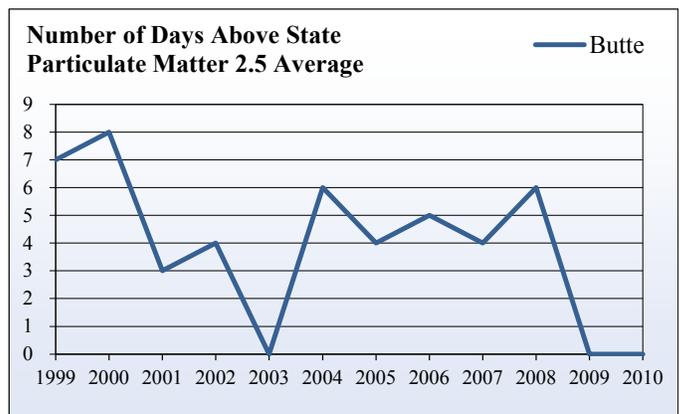
How is Butte County doing?

The air in Butte County does not fully meet the state health standards for clean air. The two pollutants of greatest concern are ozone and particulate matter. The number of days above the state ozone average has been decreasing since a peak in 2002 of 66 days to 14 days in 2010.

Air Quality, Butte County

Year	Days Above	
	State 8 hour Ozone Average	State PM2.5 Average
1999	30	7
2000	43	8
2001	39	3
2002	66	4
2003	45	0
2004	37	6
2005	31	4
2006	59	5
2007	30	4
2008	24	6
2009	35	0
2010	14	0

Source: California Air Resource Board



2.6 Travel Time To Work

What is it?

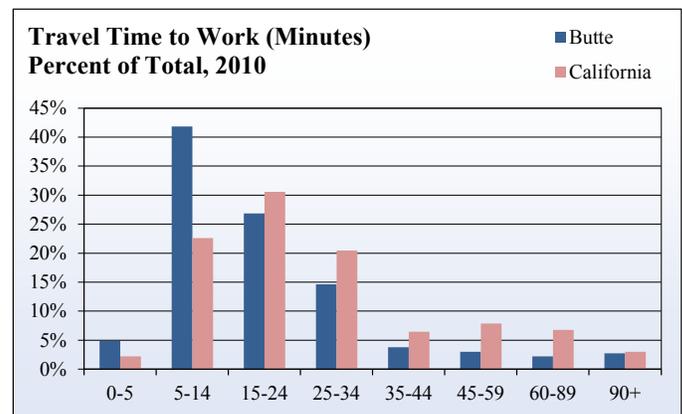
Travel time to work is the amount of time, in minutes, workers estimate it takes them to get to work on a normal workday. Travel time can be influenced by distance to work, traffic levels, and the means of transportation utilized (evaluated in the following indicator). It was measured every ten years by the decennial census until 2005. The American Community Survey now asks about travel time to work and data is reported for one-, three-, or five-year periods depending on the population size of the county.

How is it used?

As the U.S. economy heads toward a broader global market, the dynamics of transportation to and from work change as well. For many, commuting has become a way of life. People spend an increasing number of hours on the road traveling to and from work at the expense of time that otherwise might be spent working, at home, or in recreation. Increasing commute is linked with air pollution because most commuting occurs in private vehicles. The increasing use of the Internet to conduct business has had an impact on the number of people working from their homes or nearby offices, although this may not reduce total commute times because people who telecommute tend to accept employment that is further from their home. Commuting has had a tremendous effect on local economies, increasing the need for alternative forms of transportation, including public transit.

How is Butte County doing?

For many residents in Butte County, commuting to work is a ten to nineteen minute drive in a personal car, truck, or van. For the 2010 average, 30,964 residents in the county, which is 39 percent of total employed residents, commuted to their place of employment in that timeframe. 19.5 percent faced a commute of five to nine minutes. A significant number of county residents had much shorter commutes, with 19,326 people reporting a commute time of less than ten minutes. This number, which is 24 percent of all employed county residents, is higher than the 11 percent of workers with similar commutes throughout California. The area of most growth from 2000 to 2010 average was in 20 to 29 minutes of 22.6 percent.

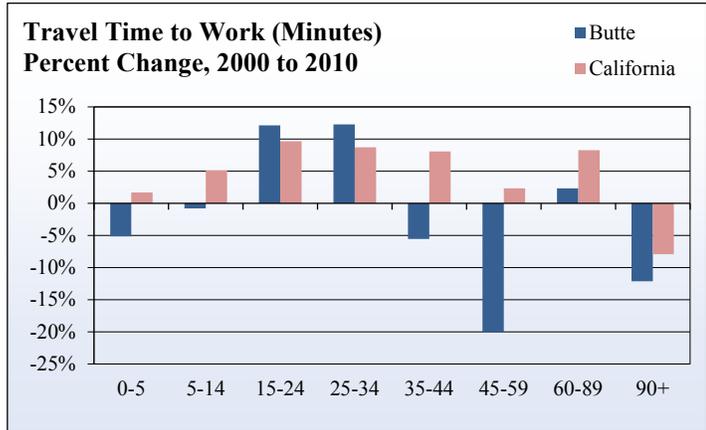


Travel Time to Work, Butte County

Travel Time to Work	2000	2010	Percent of Total in 2010		Change from 2000 to 2010	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	4,093	3,882	4.9 %	2.3 %	- 5.2 %	1.7 %
5 to 9 minutes	14,479	15,444	19.5 %	9.2 %	6.7 %	1.4 %
10 to 19 minutes	30,792	30,964	39.0 %	29.3 %	0.6 %	7.7 %
20 to 29 minutes	10,171	12,469	15.7 %	19.9 %	22.6 %	10.5 %
30 to 39 minutes	8,916	8,485	10.7 %	17.1 %	- 4.8 %	8.3 %
40 to 44 minutes	1,675	1,792	2.3 %	3.8 %	7.0 %	10.8 %
45 to 59 minutes	2,997	2,397	3.0 %	8.2 %	- 20.0 %	2.3 %
60 to 89 minutes	1,708	1,748	2.2 %	6.7 %	2.3 %	8.3 %
90 or more minutes	2,493	2,191	2.8 %	3.5 %	- 12.1 %	- 7.9 %
Total	77,324	79,372	100 %	100 %	- 3.0 %	43.0 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau





2.7 Means of Transportation to Work

What is it?

Means of transportation to work is the type of vehicle or mode used to get from home to work on most work days. As with travel time, it was measured every ten years by the decennial census until 2005. The American Community Survey now asks about means of transportation to work and data is reported for one-, three-, or five-year periods depending on the population size of the county.

How is it used?

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. Change in means of transportation, especially conversion from driving alone to carpooling or public transportation, is an indicator of environmental conservation because the latter modes produce less air pollution.

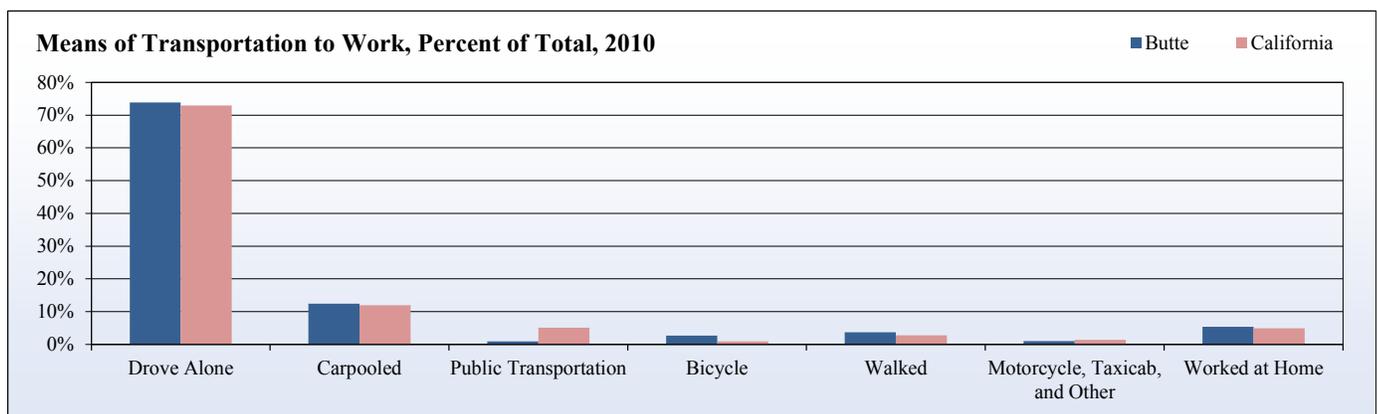
How is Butte County doing?

As of 2007 to 2009 American Community Survey, the vast majority of employed county residents, 73.6 percent drove to work alone compared to 69.8 percent throughout California. This was an increase of 5.4 percent since 2000. In the survey time span, 12.4 percent of county workers carpoled and 6.8 percent used non-motorized means to get to work: 2.7 percent rode a bicycle and 4.1 percent walked. Zero percent of the surveyed employed residents reported using public transportation.

Means of Transportation to Work, Butte County

Means of Transportation	2000	2010	Percent of Total in 2010		Change from 2000 to 2010	
			County	California (2010)	County	California (2010)
Drove Alone	60,001	63,237	73.6 %	69.8 %	5.4 %	12.8 %
Carpooled	10,748	10,622	12.4 %	11.2 %	- 1.2 %	- 10.6 %
Public Transportation	899	815	0.9 %	5.1 %	- 9.3 %	16.3 %
Bicycle	2,064	2,357	2.7 %	1.0 %	14.2 %	42.7 %
Walked	2,754	3,565	4.1 %	2.8 %	29.4 %	12.3 %
Motorcycle, Taxicab, and Other	923	725	0.8 %	1.4 %	- 21.5 %	33.0 %
Worked at Home	3,485	4,613	5.4 %	5.1 %	32.4 %	53.8 %
Total	80,874	85,934	100.0 %	100.0 %	6.3 %	16.1 %

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010



2.8 Commute Patterns

What is it?

Knowing how long people take to get to work and what means of transportation they used (previous two sections) are part of the story to understand the structure of commuting in Butte County, how to utilize it in business marketing, and how to make commuting more efficient and environmentally friendly. The third critical link is to see where commuters are going and from where they are coming. As of 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment and Household Dynamics system is starting to produce a useful time-series to better evaluate changing commute patterns for America's communities. The data includes all jobs reported to the IRS by businesses, with Social Security Numbers matched to the locations of residential tax returns.

How is it used?

Commute data is used to determine sales markets for businesses (especially retail stores), labor market catchment areas, and for retail transportation planning of both highways and mass transportation.

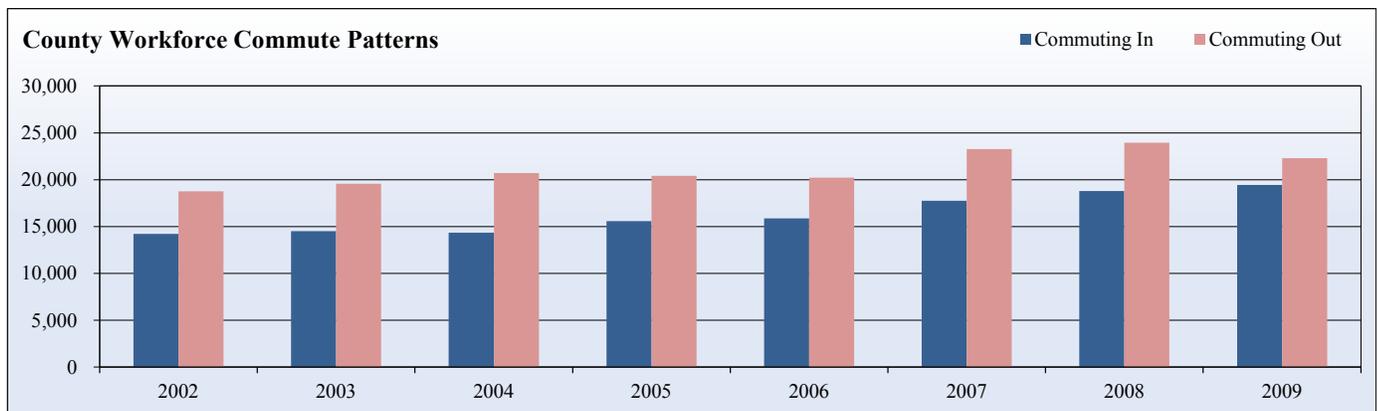
How is Butte County doing?

Butte County's overall workforce migrating in has increased 7.2 percent from 2002-2009. Overall county workforce migration out has also increased 3 percent during the same time period. From 2002-2009 Butte County experienced a 3 percent increase in county jobs whereas the working population increased by 1 percent.

Butte County Workforce Commute Patterns

Year	County Jobs	Employed Local Workforce	Total Local Workforce	Workforce Commuting in	Percent Commuting In	Workforce Commuting Out	Percent Commuting Out
2002	66,917	52,701	71,471	14,216	21.2 %	18,770	26.3 %
2003	66,597	52,073	71,628	14,524	21.8 %	19,555	27.3 %
2004	67,301	52,954	73,670	14,347	21.3 %	20,716	28.1 %
2005	68,332	52,739	73,153	15,593	22.8 %	20,414	27.9 %
2006	69,344	53,473	73,679	15,871	22.9 %	20,206	27.4 %
2007	69,208	51,446	74,713	17,762	25.7 %	23,267	31.1 %
2008	71,499	52,725	76,679	18,774	26.3 %	23,954	31.2 %
2009	69,011	49,576	71,854	19,435	28.2 %	22,278	31.0 %

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



2.9 Traffic Volume

What is it?

Highway traffic occurs for many more reasons than commuting. This indicator shows the change in actual highway traffic due to all reasons for travel. Traffic volumes on California State Highways are estimated annually and measured periodically by the California Department of Transportation. The data is collected to help the state understand where traffic volume is growing and for planning traffic improvements. In addition, county departments of public works will have traffic counts for local roads, although typically these are not collected as often for state highways. The table includes traffic counts going both directions in each side of the given intersection.

How is it used?

Most traffic growth over a ten-year period reflects increases in commute patterns, although other factors include increased shopping trips and commercial traffic. Changes in traffic volume can reflect population increases, although if traffic volume grows at a slower pace than population growth, then more efficiencies in land use and transportation may be occurring, resulting in less environmental impact.

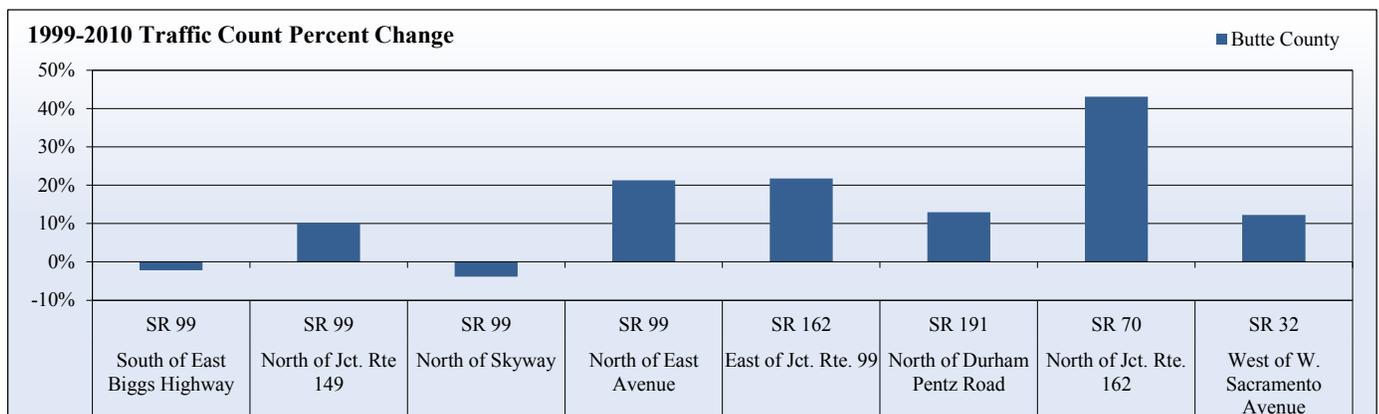
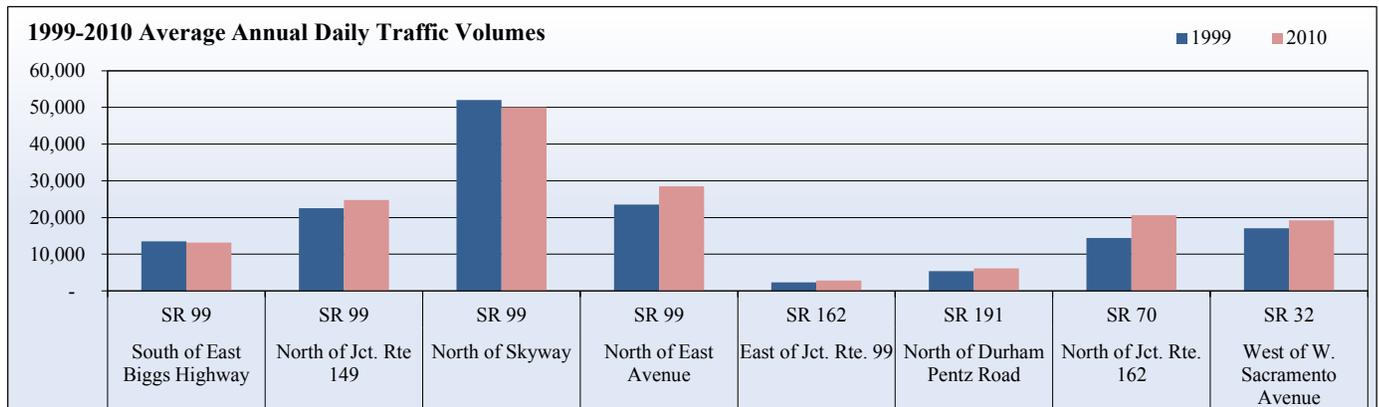
How is Butte County doing?

The intersection of Highway 70 and Highway 162 in Oroville shows the greatest increase in traffic between 1999 and 2010, at 43.1 percent. The Skyway in the direction to Paradise continues to support the highest traffic volumes in the county, although, it has seen the greatest decrease of traffic volume since 1999, falling 3.8 percent.

Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes, Butte County

Highway/ Interstate	Location	1999	2010	Percent Change
SR 99	South of East Biggs Highway	13,500	13,200	- 2.2 %
SR 99	North of Jct. Rte 149	22,500	24,800	10.2 %
SR 99	North of Skyway	52,000	50,000	- 3.8 %
SR 99	North of East Avenue	23,500	28,500	21.3 %
SR 162	East of Jct. Rte. 99	2,300	2,800	21.7 %
SR 191	North of Durham Pentz Road	5,400	6,100	13.0 %
SR 70	North of Jct. Rte. 162	14,400	20,600	43.1 %
SR 32	West of W. Sacramento Avenue	17,100	19,200	12.3 %

Source: California Department of Transportation



2.10 Water Table Depth

What is it?

Reported by the California Department of Water Resources, groundwater depth statistics are based on water well tests that include recordings of water depth. Only wells with readings at least every year between 2000 and 2010 were included.

How is it used?

Water is scarce in most parts of California, creating tremendous pressure to redistribute the state's water resources and to find new sources and ways to store and deliver water more efficiently. In addition, water is only plentiful certain times of the year. Typically, whenever water shortages occur, groundwater is used to supplement surface water storage and delivery. Therefore, water table depth is a measure of sustainable use of water resources. Declining groundwater depth indicates unsustainable water use. Groundwater depth is expected to decline during drought years, and then recover during wet years. The long-term trend is key to evaluating this measure.

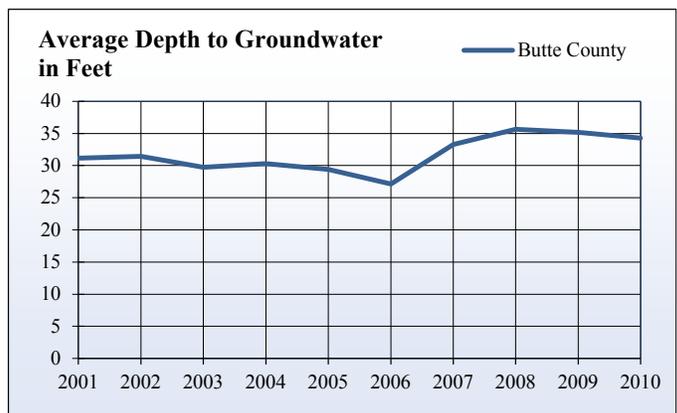
How is Butte County doing?

Butte County has experienced an overall increase in average depth to groundwater from 2001 to 2010. Average groundwater levels in the early part of the last decade hovered around 30 feet until rising to 27 feet below the surface in 2006. However, the average drill depth down to find groundwater in the years between 2007 and 2010 increased to 35 feet.

Butte County Water Table Depth

Year	Average Depth to Groundwater (ft)	Depth Change
2001	31.17	n/a
2002	31.44	0.9%
2003	29.73	- 5.4%
2004	30.28	1.9%
2005	29.40	- 2.9%
2006	27.14	- 7.7%
2007	33.28	22.6%
2008	35.64	7.1%
2009	35.18	- 1.3%
2010	34.26	- 2.6%

Source: California Department of Water Resources



2.11 Electricity Use

What is it?

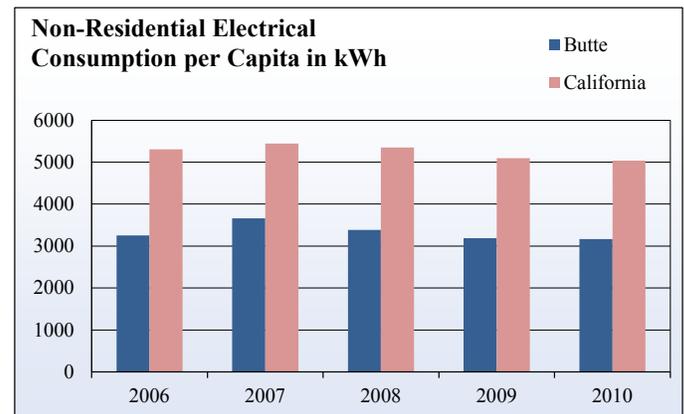
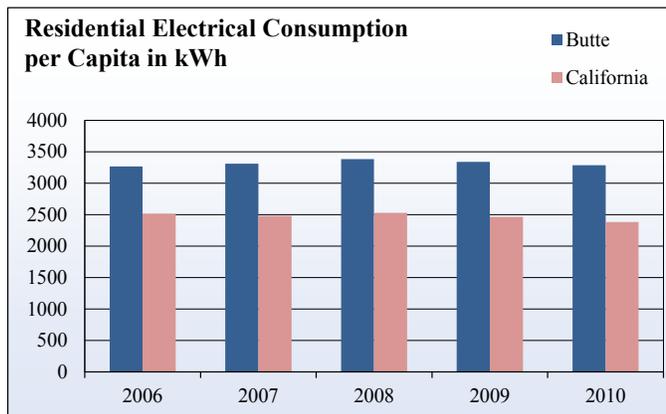
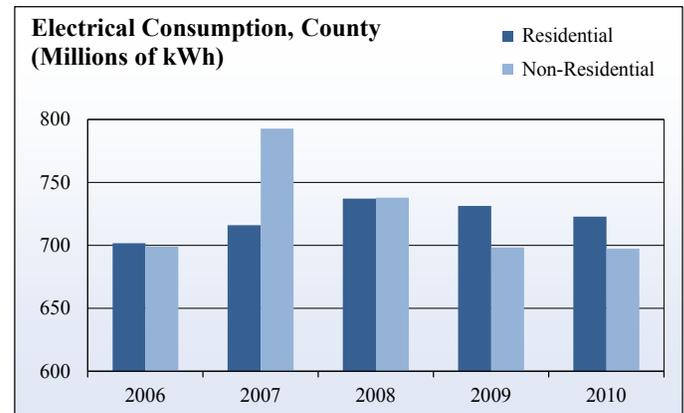
The California Energy Commission estimates annual electricity use by county based on electricity delivered to local providers and data submitted by larger providers like Pacific Gas and Electric and Southern California Edison. Here, electricity consumption is calculated on a per-person basis. This includes both residential and commercial electricity consumption.

How is it used?

Energy consumption per capita can indicate greater efficiencies in energy consumption over time. The measure includes both residential and commercial consumption, so it also serves as a measure of industrial sustainability—some areas have a disproportionate share of industries with high electricity use. That affects this indicator. New industries can be built around the improvement of energy efficiency which can improve both short-run and long-run economic health by reducing energy costs and creating jobs, as opposed to paying higher electricity bills to nonlocal providers.

How is Butte County doing?

Residential per capita electricity consumption in Butte County has consistently been higher than in the state. In 2010 Butte residents consumed 3,285 kWh of electricity per capita compared to California average of 2,383 kWh. Electricity consumption per capita in Butte has increased only one percent since 2006.



Butte County Electrical Consumption

Year	Residential Sector		Non-Residential Sector		Both Sectors
	Consumption in Millions of kWh	Consumption per Capita in kWh	Consumption in Millions of kWh	Consumption per Capita in kWh	Total Consumption In Millions of kWh
2006	701.57	3,267.82	698.93	3,255.54	1,400.50
2007	715.87	3,308.08	792.72	3,663.21	1,508.59
2008	737.05	3,384.07	737.88	3,387.87	1,474.94
2009	731.19	3,340.50	698.38	3,190.59	1,429.57
2010	722.74	3,285.67	697.19	3,169.52	1,419.93

Source: California Energy Commission



2.12 Natural Gas Use

What is it?

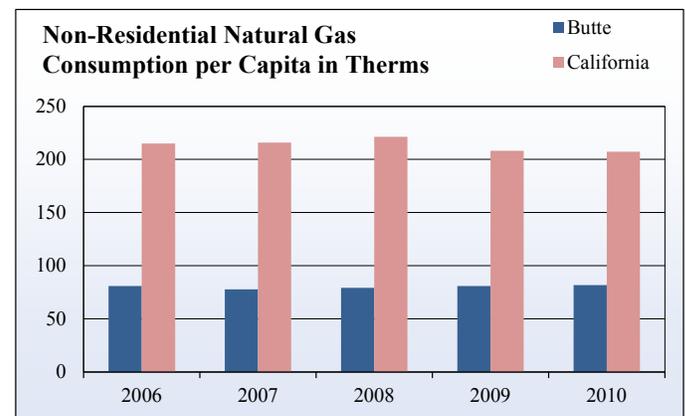
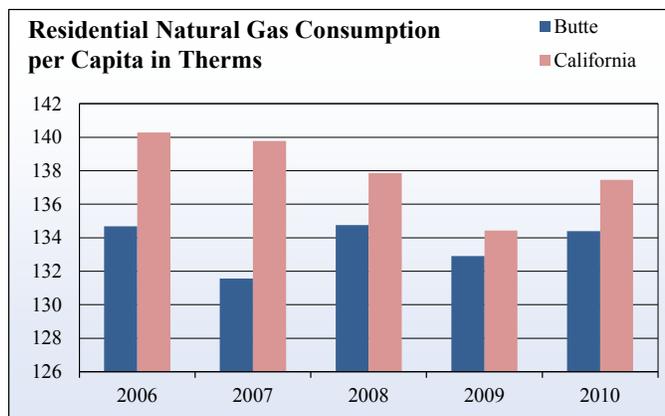
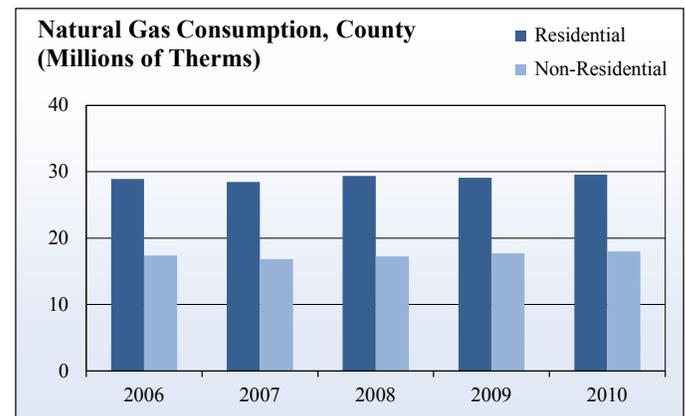
Natural gas use is calculated by the California Energy Commission based on end use data. Natural gas use indicates both the level of growth in natural gas energy demand and the efficiency of use as populations have increased.

How is it used?

Although natural gas is a cleaner alternative fuel an increase in consumption can cause environmental impacts. Another important indicator derived from the total consumption is the amount consumed per capita or the rate of efficiency of natural gas use. Since natural gas is a scarce resource, any improvements in efficiency are progress. Less natural gas use can also indicate that better alternative fuels may be increasing such as solar or wind.

How is Butte County doing?

In 2010, Butte County residential natural gas consumption increased to 29.56 million therms with a yearly consumption rate per person of 134.39 therms. Non-residential consumption per capita decreased from 2006 to 2009 until 2010 when it surpassed 2006 levels. Butte County has been consistently lower than the state average in both residential and non-residential for every year from 2006 to 2010. The majority of natural gas consumption in Butte County is from the residential sector, which accounts for over 60 percent of total consumption.



Butte County Natural Gas Consumption

Year	Residential Sector		Non-Residential Sector		Both Sectors
	Consumption in Millions of Therms	Consumption per Capita in Therms	Consumption in Millions of Therms	Consumption per Capita in Therms	Total Consumption In Millions of Therms
2006	28.91	134.68	17.40	81.06	46.32
2007	28.47	131.57	16.85	77.89	45.33
2008	29.35	134.76	17.23	79.13	46.59
2009	29.09	132.92	17.71	80.91	46.80
2010	29.56	134.39	17.98	81.76	47.55

Source: California Energy Commission



3 Economic Indicators

Economic indicators describe available financial capital and financial growth in the community. Adequate finances are required for people to afford to buy not only the necessities of life, but also some the luxuries that make life rewarding.

Thus far, Butte County has handled the past recession and slow recovery relatively well, although signs of economic weakness are present. There remains a large disparity between the economic situation in the county compared to California, with the local economy supported by high concentrations of employment at farms, retail trade, and health care.

The available workforce in Butte County is growing, and even grew during the recession, led by growth in the unemployed population during the recessionary period. Employment grew through 2007, then declined by about 5 percent through 2010. This pattern made the unemployment rate skyrocket to 14 percent in 2010, compared to a historical average of 6-8 percent. There is a small bit of seasonality to the county’s employment -- agriculture and summer recreation are present in the county, but other, more annually stable sectors have enough employment to make the seasonal aspect of agriculture small. Small employers dominate the economic landscape, although the percent of establishments with 1-4 employees was slightly less than California in 2009. Butte County had larger portions of employers with 5-49 employees. The number of establishments increased in all employee ranges between 2000 and 2009.

On the income side of the economy, personal income did not decline during the recessionary period like it did in the state, and were supported by more stable work earnings. Since 2001, the county’s work earnings and commuter income increased faster than in the state. Still, a far lower percentage of county income remains from work earnings or returns on investment (dividends, interest, and rent), with much larger portions coming from retirement/disability benefits, medical benefits, income maintenance payments, and other government benefits. This is the typical pattern for a low-income county, and Butte County’s per capita income, which is 30 percent less than in the state, shows that. Poverty levels in the county are higher than those in the state, and unlike the state, have generally increased going all the way back to 2004. Yet, the cost of rental housing, while increasing, remains far below the state average, making life more affordable for low-income families.



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3.1 Labor Force

What is it?

The labor force is the number of people living in the area who are willing and able to work. It is the sum of employment (persons currently working) and unemployment (persons actively seeking work). Therefore, changes in both employment and unemployment affect the labor force. The labor force is estimated monthly by the California Employment Development Department. Annual data is the average of the twelve months of the year.

How is it used?

An increasing labor force indicates a growing economy only if it is the result of increasing employment. If the labor force is growing due primarily to increasing unemployment, then population growth may be occurring in excess of the ability of the economy to provide jobs for new workforce entrants.

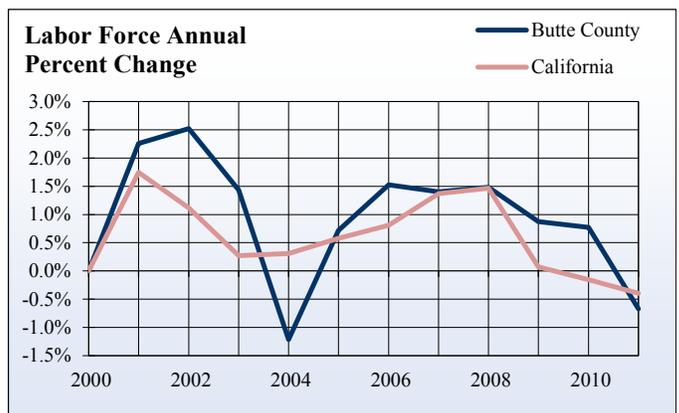
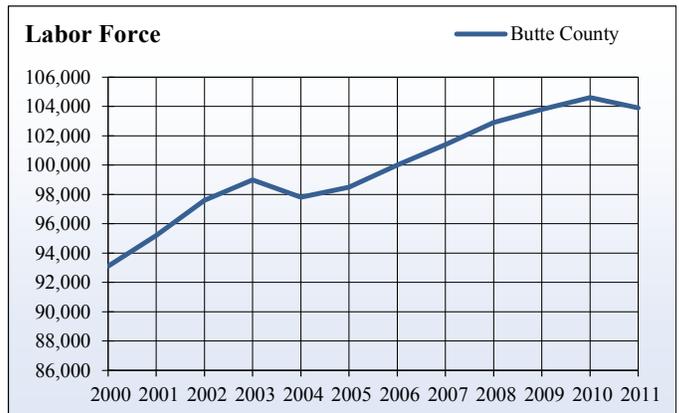
How is Butte County doing?

In 2010, 104,600 residents, or 47.5 percent of Butte County's population were members of the labor force compared to 48 percent for California. The labor force in the county experienced an increase of 800 persons in 2010. Between the years 2000 and 2010, Butte experienced a 12 percent increase in total labor.

Total Labor Force, Butte County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2000	93,100	16,857,600	n/a	n/a
2001	95,200	17,152,100	2.3 %	1.7 %
2002	97,600	17,343,600	2.5 %	1.1 %
2003	99,000	17,390,700	1.4 %	0.3 %
2004	97,800	17,444,400	- 1.2 %	0.3 %
2005	98,500	17,544,800	0.7 %	0.6 %
2006	100,000	17,686,700	1.5 %	0.8 %
2007	101,400	17,928,700	1.4 %	1.4 %
2008	102,900	18,191,000	1.5 %	1.5 %
2009	103,800	18,204,200	0.9 %	0.1 %
2010	104,600	18,176,200	0.8 %	- 0.2 %

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



3.2 Employment

What is it?

Employment includes all individuals who worked at least one hour for a wage or salary, or were self-employed, or were working at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business or on a family farm, during the week including the 12th of the month. The annual average is the mean average of the twelve months in the calendar year. Those who were on vacation, on other kinds of leave, or involved in a labor dispute were also counted as employed.

How is it used?

Employment is the primary indicator of the economic situation of workers living in the area. Increasing employment means more jobs for workers, and workers have an easier time finding work.

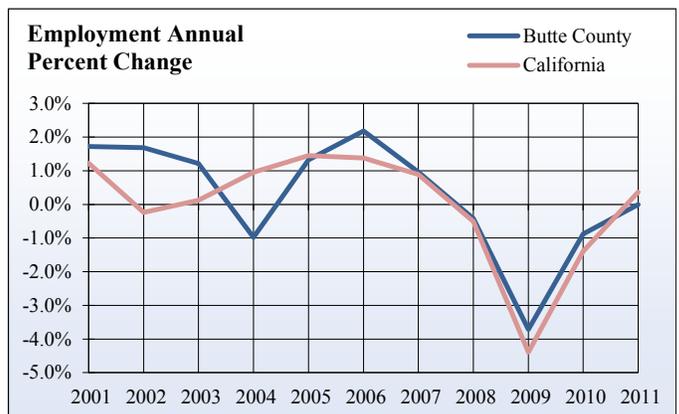
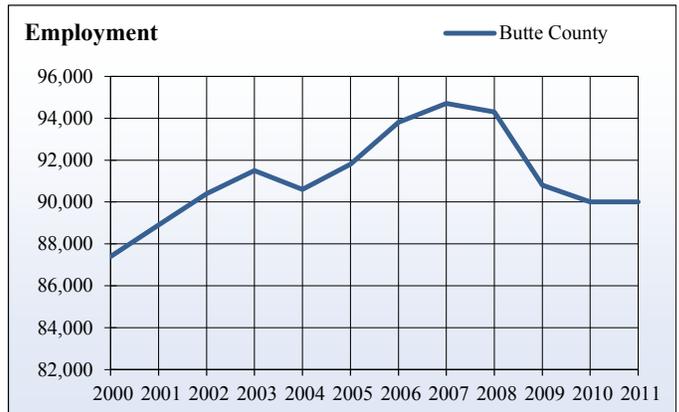
How is Butte County doing?

Butte had experienced 3 percent employment growth from 2000 through 2010. During the two years after 2008, total employment had fallen by 4,300, a decline of 5 percent. However, employment growth in the Butte has consistently outperformed state growth during this same time period.

Total Employment, Butte County

Year	Employed		1-year change	
	County	State	County	State
2000	87,400	16,024,300	n/a	n/a
2001	88,900	16,220,000	1.7 %	1.2 %
2002	90,400	16,180,800	1.7 %	- 0.2 %
2003	91,500	16,200,100	1.2 %	0.1 %
2004	90,600	16,354,800	- 1.0 %	1.0 %
2005	91,800	16,592,200	1.3 %	1.5 %
2006	93,800	16,821,300	2.2 %	1.4 %
2007	94,700	16,970,200	1.0 %	0.9 %
2008	94,300	16,883,400	- 0.4 %	- 0.5 %
2009	90,800	16,141,500	- 3.7 %	- 4.4 %
2010	90,000	15,916,300	- 0.9 %	- 1.4 %

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



3.3 Unemployment

What is it?

Unemployment is the estimated number of people who are actively seeking work and are not working at least one hour per week for pay and who are not self-employed. The data is estimated at the place of residence and reported by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) primarily from data collected by the U.S. Current Population Survey (CPS).

Unfortunately, through the CPS, the government has a difficult time determining exactly how many people meet the technical definition of “unemployed” at the county level, as opposed to those with unreported jobs or those who are not seriously looking for work. That makes this indicator an inexact measure of whether or not people have a difficult time finding a job.

How is it used?

The unemployment rate is often used as a primary measure of economic health. Sustained high unemployment rates typically indicate the presence of structural economic and/or social issues within the community, although what is considered “high” may vary from one community to the next. The unemployment rate can also indicate a change in potentially-qualified workers available in the community. As unemployment falls, employers have a more difficult time attracting qualified employees at the same rates of pay.

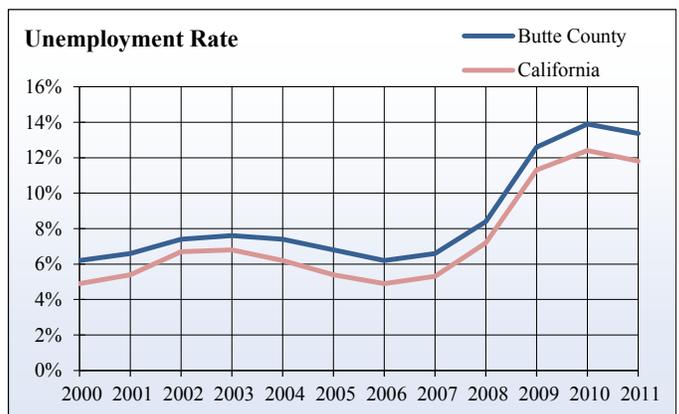
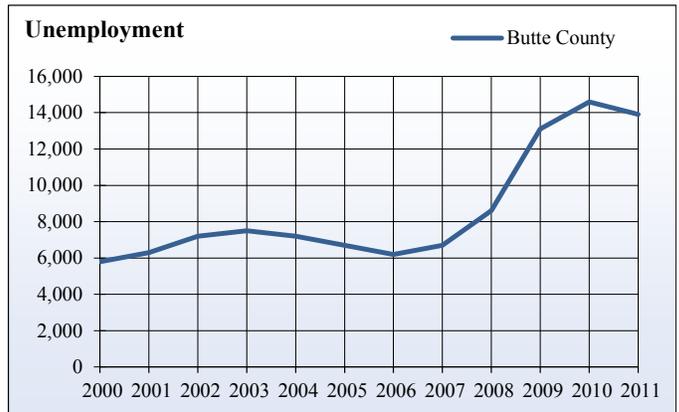
How is Butte County doing?

The unemployment rate for Butte County follows the state trend, but is slightly higher than the state. Butte unemployment rate reached a ten-year high of 13.9 percent in 2010. The county unemployment rate increased similar to the state rate during the current economic crisis beginning in late 2007.

Total Unemployment, Butte County

Year	County	Unemployment Rate		1-year change	
	Unemployed	County	State	County	State
2000	5,800	6.2 %	4.9 %	n/a	n/a
2001	6,300	6.6 %	5.4 %	8.6 %	11.9 %
2002	7,200	7.4 %	6.7 %	14.3 %	24.8 %
2003	7,500	7.6 %	6.8 %	4.2 %	2.4 %
2004	7,200	7.4 %	6.2 %	- 4.0 %	- 8.5 %
2005	6,700	6.8 %	5.4 %	- 6.9 %	- 12.6 %
2006	6,200	6.2 %	4.9 %	- 7.5 %	- 9.2 %
2007	6,700	6.6 %	5.3 %	8.1 %	10.8 %
2008	8,600	8.4 %	7.2 %	28.4 %	36.4 %
2009	13,100	12.6 %	11.3 %	52.3 %	57.7 %
2010	14,600	13.9 %	12.4 %	11.5 %	9.6 %

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



3.4 Seasonal Employment

What is it?

The California Employment Development Department estimates labor market data (labor force, employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate) for each month. The department uses the week including the twelfth of each month to calculate a person’s employment status. Mid-month time periods are less sensitive to changes in the overall business climate and are more representative of average conditions. For specific definitions of each measure, please see the previous three indicators in this section.

How is it used?

Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment. Areas dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation tend to experience fluctuations in employment over the course of the year that cannot be observed in the annual average. The employment difference in the low and high months can be used to evaluate the degree to which an economy is dependent upon seasonal employment. Many seasonal employees locate temporarily (at winter ski resorts or some types of farms) and leave during the off-season, but some remain year-round and are unemployed during this period.

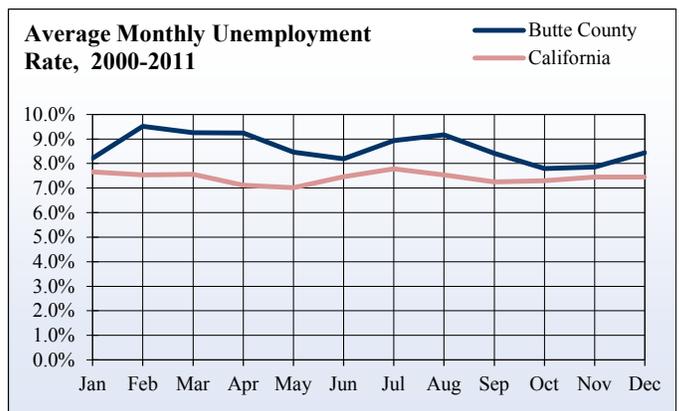
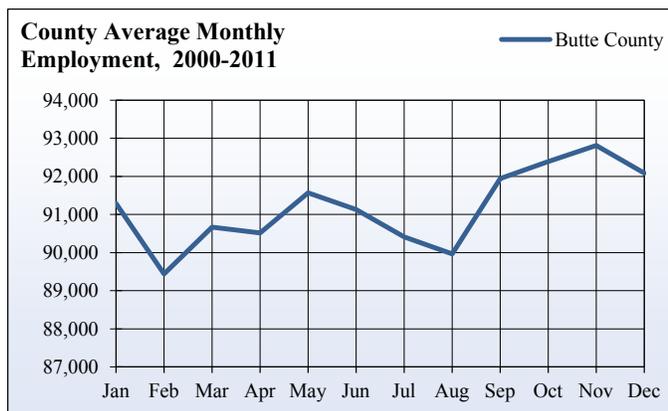
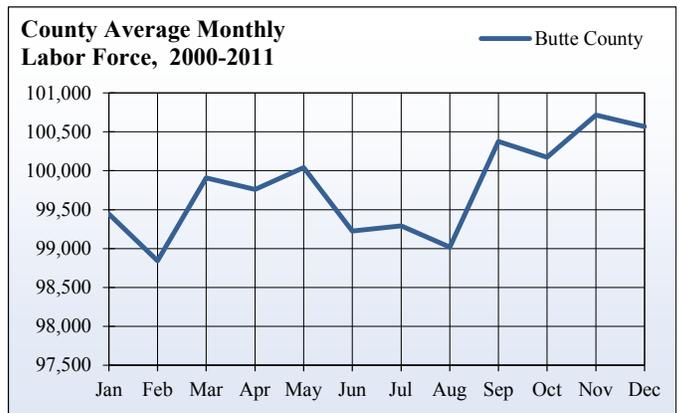
How is Butte County doing?

Between 2000 and 2011, unemployment was lowest August, September, and October. The highest unemployment rates occurred January through April peaking in February at 9.5 percent and generally decreasing throughout the year.

Butte County Average Monthly Labor Statistics 2000-2011

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	99,445	91,291	8,173	8.2%
Feb	98,842	89,442	9,408	9.5%
Mar	99,908	90,667	9,242	9.3%
Apr	99,758	90,517	9,225	9.2%
May	100,042	91,567	8,467	8.5%
Jun	99,225	91,125	8,125	8.2%
Jul	99,292	90,408	8,875	8.9%
Aug	99,017	89,967	9,075	9.2%
Sep	100,375	91,942	8,450	8.4%
Oct	100,175	92,383	7,808	7.8%
Nov	100,717	92,808	7,917	7.9%
Dec	100,567	92,083	8,492	8.4%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



3.5 Jobs By Industry

What is it?

Published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), this measure of jobs is by place of work; that is, where the job is being performed regardless of where its worker lives. The BEA uses business tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service to calculate jobs by industry. Therefore, each person who worked for a company for pay or profit over the course of a year is counted. That means if a person changed jobs once over the course of a year, they are counted twice—once for each company at which they worked. The same holds true for part-time and seasonal employees who hold more than one job over the course of a year. Self-employed proprietors and members of business partnerships are counted as well. A person with a full-time job who owns or co-owns a business on the side is counted for each job. Unpaid family workers and volunteers, however, are not included.

How is it used?

Job growth by industry sector is a measure of the economic diversity and stability of the local economy. A healthy economy will create a balance between industries. If too many jobs are concentrated in one sector, a downturn in that sector could easily and rapidly weaken 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. This can provide insight into which industries have the greatest potential for growth in the near future.

How is Butte County doing?

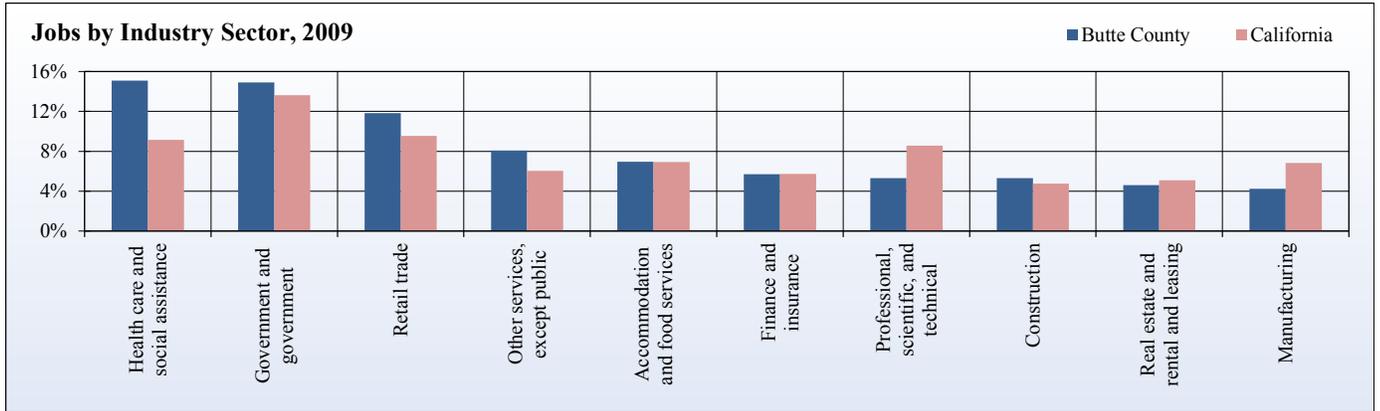
The mining, finance, insurance, and education sectors had the largest growth in employment between 2001 and 2008 in the county with a 35.3 percent, 33.2 percent, and 51.2 percent increase respectively. Real estate had approximately 28 percent growth in the county in the same time period while management of companies and enterprises decreased nearly 26 percent. From 2007 to 2008 figures mining had the most employment growth in the services sector with a 21 percent increase. The largest decrease occurred with the management of companies and enterprises sector with a 19 percent decrease in the same year.

Butte County Jobs by Industry, 2009

Industry	Butte County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	3,165	3.1 %	1.1 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	1,365	1.3 %	1.0 %
Mining	209	0.2 %	0.3 %
Utilities	(D)	n/a	0.3 %
Construction	5,465	5.3 %	4.7 %
Manufacturing	4,346	4.2 %	6.8 %
Wholesale trade	2,319	2.3 %	3.7 %
Retail trade	12,155	11.8 %	9.5 %
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	n/a	2.9 %
Information	1,413	1.4 %	2.6 %
Finance and insurance	5,857	5.7 %	5.7 %
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,737	4.6 %	5.1 %
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,472	5.3 %	8.6 %
Management of companies and enterprises	368	0.4 %	1.0 %
Administrative and waste services	3,985	3.9 %	6.0 %
Educational services	1,016	1.0 %	2.1 %
Health care and social assistance	15,531	15.1 %	9.2 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,167	2.1 %	2.7 %
Accommodation and food services	7,158	7.0 %	6.9 %
Other services, except public administration	8,312	8.1 %	6.0 %
Government and government enterprises	15,351	14.9 %	13.6 %
Value of withheld "(D)"	2,503	2.4 %	3.2 %
Total Jobs	102,894	100.0 %	100.0 %

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





3.6 Employers By Employment Size and Industry

What is it?

Each year, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Census Bureau tabulates the number of employers with employees on which taxes are paid. Estimates are based on counts of employees covered by unemployment insurance. Establishments without payroll are not included. Most businesses are non-employers, although most jobs are employee positions.

How is it used?

The stability of a local economy is dependent upon a diverse mix of businesses, both in terms of size and industry sector. A diverse employer mix allows an economy to weather economic downturns more easily than one that is dependent on a few types of businesses. For example, during the 2001 recession, the Bay Area was heavily dependent upon computer technology employers when the dot-com crisis hit. The national economy experienced a small recession during a few months in 2001 but the Bay Area suffered from a much deeper economic downturn that lasted several years.

How is Butte County doing?

In 2009 employers with one to four employees were the most common in the county, and made up 54 percent of all reported establishments. 20 percent of the reported employers in the county consisted of only five to nine employees, suggesting a strong trend of small local employers in the county. By comparison, statewide employers with one to four employees made up 56 percent of all employers. In 2009 retail and trade establishments made up 15.6 percent of establishments in the county (compared to 12.6 percent in the state), and healthcare and social establishments made up 15.2 percent (compared to 11.6 percent in the state).

Butte County - Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, 2000

Industry	Number of Employees									
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	24	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	364	84	45	29	3	2	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	91	34	38	26	14	10	1	1	0	0
Wholesale Trade	96	38	25	17	7	1	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	325	194	127	64	24	14	1	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	44	15	15	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
Information	29	14	8	9	4	7	0	0	0	0
Finance and Insurance	147	35	40	12	3	2	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	149	30	16	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	268	64	35	9	1	1	0	1	0	0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	10	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	109	32	29	20	5	2	4	0	0	0
Educational Services	15	5	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	341	161	85	39	18	10	1	2	1	1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	23	10	8	11	6	1	1	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	111	62	70	89	23	3	0	0	0	0
Other Services (except Public Administration)	291	107	41	14	1	2	0	1	0	0
Public Administration	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	94	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Establishments	2,536	905	606	367	113	56	8	5	1	

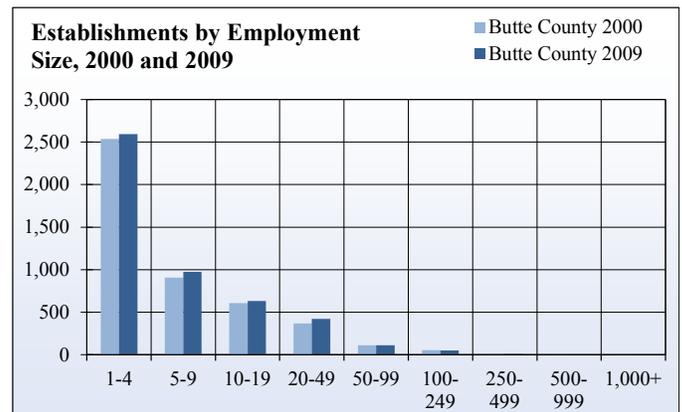
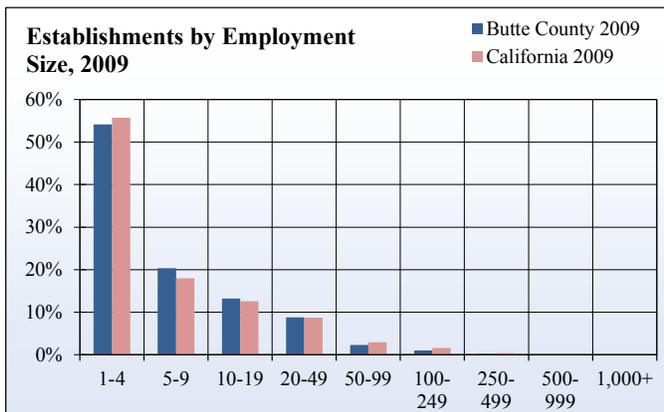
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns



Butte County - Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, 2009

Industry	Number of Employees									
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	19	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	383	74	42	29	2	1	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	86	33	28	21	12	8	1	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	87	48	26	18	4	2	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	329	191	117	74	20	13	3	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	60	20	18	8	2	2	0	0	0	0
Information	37	12	6	13	6	4	0	0	0	0
Finance and Insurance	168	61	44	16	4	1	1	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	181	41	15	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	292	83	29	14	4	0	1	0	0	0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	11	7	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	134	32	33	16	6	4	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	21	11	12	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	337	177	113	60	26	9	1	0	0	3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	26	7	8	11	4	2	1	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	124	75	90	115	12	2	0	1	0	0
Other Services (except Public Administration)	277	94	40	15	1	1	0	1	0	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Establishments	2,594	974	632	420	111	50	8	2	0	3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns



3.7 Total Personal Income

What is it?

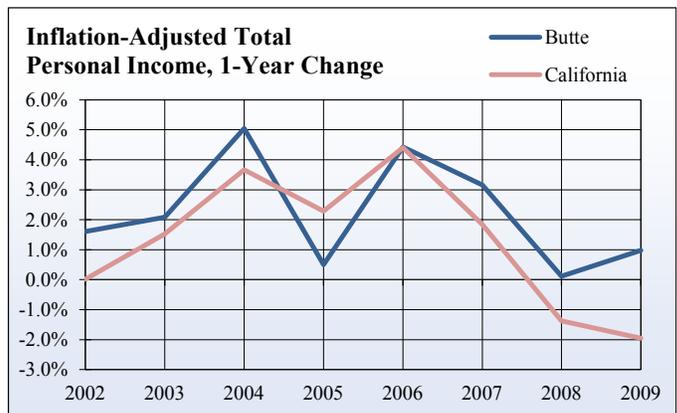
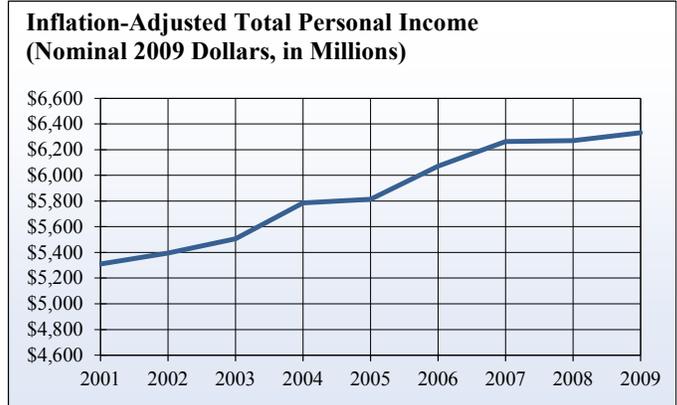
Total personal income is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. It is the sum of all income collected by individuals, including but not limited to earned income, government payments, and returns on investment. It does not include personal contributions for social insurance (such as payments to Social Security or Medicare). The data is tabulated from individual and corporate tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service, and so it is only available after all tax returns have been processed, which usually takes more than a year.

How is it used?

Total personal income is the basis for several other income indicators in this section. Growing personal income indicates a growing economy, as long as the growth is greater than the annual average inflation rate. The annual average inflation rate from 2000 to 2010 was 2.4 percent. The growth may be due to increasing incomes, increasing population, or some combination. See the demographics section (section one) and the indicator for per capita personal income later in this section to see which factor is more prominent.

How is Butte County doing?

The nominal total personal income in Butte was \$7.18 billion in 2009, a 0.6 percent increase from the previous year. When adjusted for inflation, the total personal income falls to \$6.33 billion, which represented an increase of one percent increase from the previous year.



Total Personal Income, Butte County

Year	Butte County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2001	\$ 4,977	n/a	\$ 5,309	n/a	n/a
2002	\$ 5,137	3.2 %	\$ 5,394	1.6 %	0.0 %
2003	\$ 5,364	4.4 %	\$ 5,507	2.1 %	1.5 %
2004	\$ 5,785	7.8 %	\$ 5,785	5.0 %	3.7 %
2005	\$ 6,011	3.9 %	\$ 5,814	0.5 %	2.3 %
2006	\$ 6,479	7.8 %	\$ 6,071	4.4 %	4.4 %
2007	\$ 6,874	6.1 %	\$ 6,263	3.2 %	1.8 %
2008	\$ 7,147	4.0 %	\$ 6,270	0.1 %	- 1.4 %
2009	\$ 7,189	0.6 %	\$ 6,331	1.0 %	- 2.0 %

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



3.8 Components of Personal Income

What is it?

Personal income is earned from many sources including employment, retirement, returns on investment, or transfer payments such as supplemental security, medical, and unemployment. The U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis reports annual income broken down by component for counties.

How is it used?

Personal income is earned from many sources including employment, retirement, returns on investment, or transfer payments such as supplemental security, medical, and unemployment. The U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis reports annual income broken down by component for counties.

How is Butte County doing?

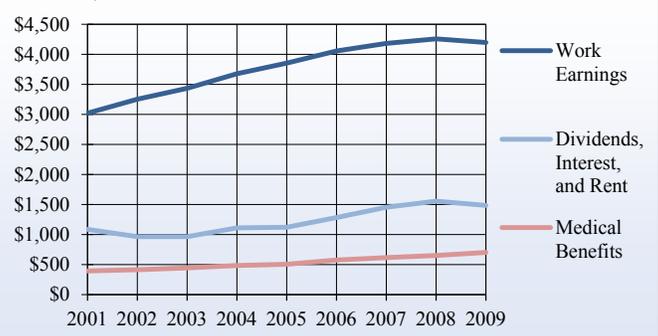
Approximately 58 percent of Butte County resident’s personal income came from earnings by place of work in 2009. Another 20 percent of income in the county came from dividends, interest, and rent, and 8.7 percent came from retirement and disability benefits. There was a 2.3 percent increase in commuter income for Butte County, indicating that the majority of butte commuters come to the county for work. Although unemployment benefits represented only 1.4 percent of total personal income in 2009 it has increased on average 20 percent per year since 2001.

Change Components of Total Personal Income, Butte

	Percent of total in 2009		2001 to 2009 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	58.3 %	73.1 %	4.2 %	2.8 %
Contributions to SSI, etc.	- 6.5 %	- 7.8 %	4.8 %	3.3 %
Commuter Income	2.3 %	- 0.0 %	3.2 %	- 17.1 %
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	20.6 %	19.6 %	4.0 %	4.8 %
Retirement/Disability Benefits	8.5 %	4.5 %	5.2 %	5.7 %
Medical Benefits	9.7 %	6.4 %	7.6 %	7.8 %
Income Maintenance Benefits	3.0 %	1.8 %	5.6 %	5.4 %
Unemployment Benefits	1.4 %	1.2 %	20.3 %	23.6 %
Other Government Benefits	2.1 %	1.0 %	10.0 %	10.1 %
Non-Government Benefits	0.4 %	0.3 %	- 3.3 %	- 3.3 %
Total Personal Income	100.0 %	100.0 %	4.7 %	3.7 %

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

Top Three Components of Total Personal Income, 2001 to 2009 in Millions of Dollars

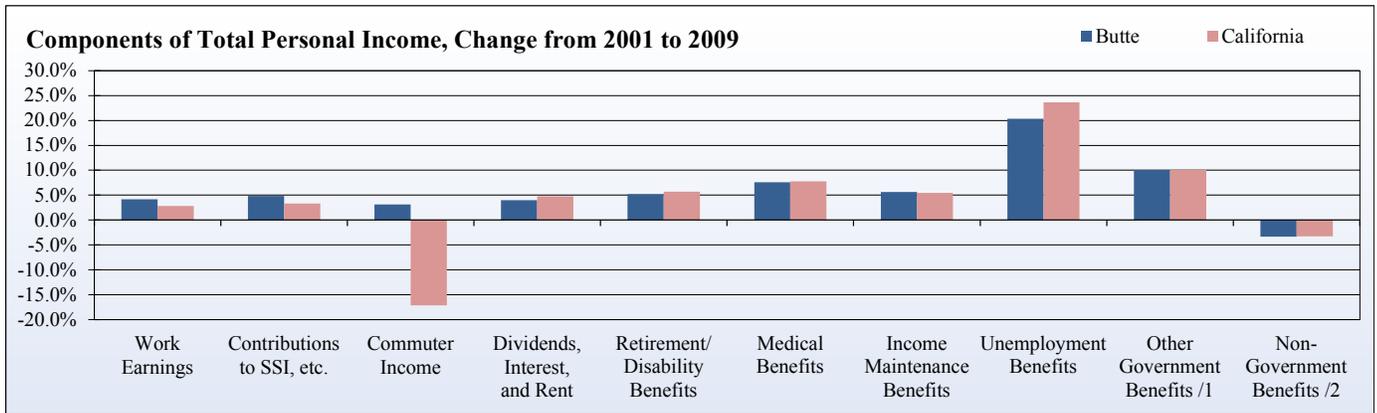
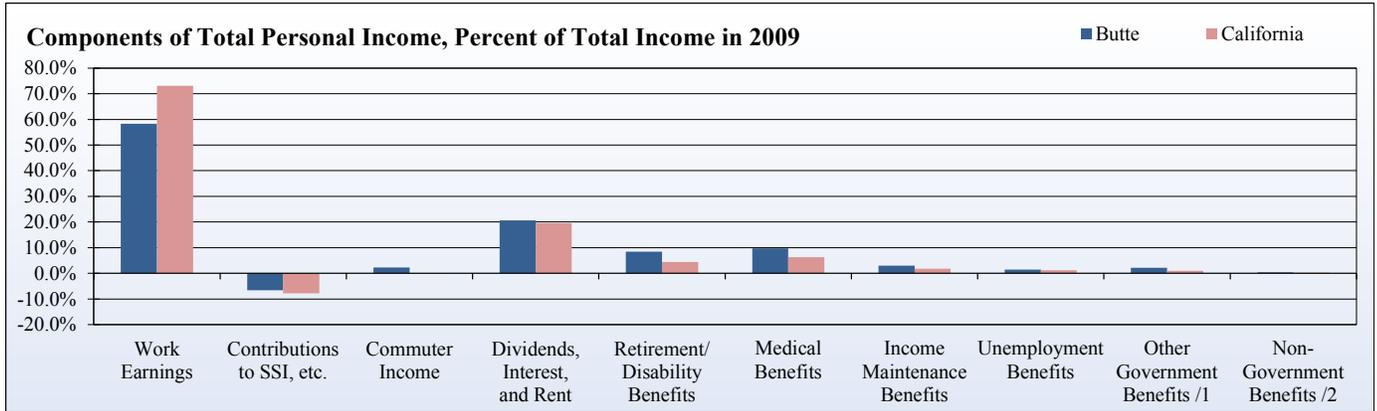


Butte County Components of Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Work Earnings	3,017	3,254	3,433	3,674	3,852	4,055	4,183	4,259	4,194
Contributions to SSI, etc.	- 323	- 350	- 368	- 405	- 436	- 446	- 452	- 465	- 470
Commuter Income	131	133	143	152	159	170	178	178	168
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	1,083	963	964	1,111	1,120	1,283	1,455	1,554	1,484
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	408	428	445	466	493	517	542	567	612
Medical Benefits	391	411	441	482	502	575	616	650	701
Income Maintenance Benefits	141	148	158	169	174	180	193	201	219
Unemployment Benefits	23	45	46	34	31	31	38	50	102
Other Government Benefits /1	72	81	83	89	96	99	98	127	154
Non-Government Benefits /2	34	25	19	12	19	16	22	27	26
Total Personal Income	4,977	5,137	5,364	5,785	6,011	6,479	6,874	7,147	7,189

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





3.9 Per Capita Income

What is it?

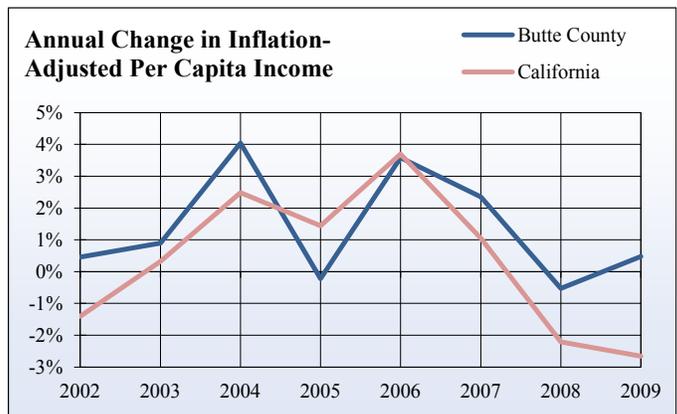
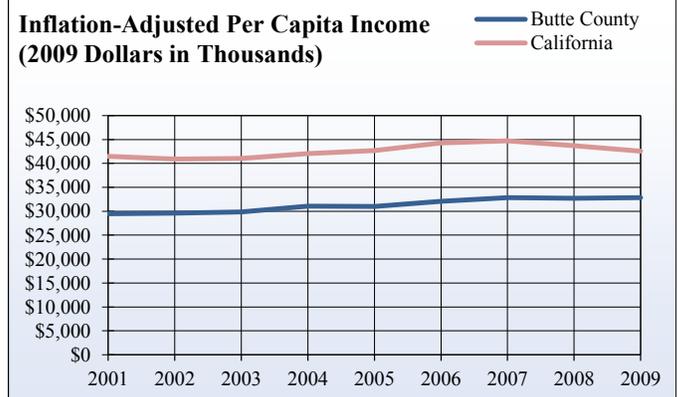
Per capita income is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis by dividing its estimate of total personal income by the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of total population.

How is it used?

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

How is Butte County doing?

Per Capita Income in Butte County was \$32,845 in 2009 which was \$9,722 less than the state average. Since 2001 Butte County has experienced consistently lower per capita incomes than the state. However, as state growth in per capita income has become stagnant and relatively flat over the last eight years, Butte County per capita income has grown and is closing the gap.



Per Capita Income, Butte County

Year	Butte County Current-dollar Per Capita Income	Butte County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2009)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Butte County	California	Butte County	California
2001	\$ 24,328	n/a	\$ 29,466	\$ 41,501	n/a	n/a
2002	\$ 24,825	2.0 %	\$ 29,599	\$ 40,916	0.5 %	- 1.4 %
2003	\$ 25,618	3.2 %	\$ 29,864	\$ 41,049	0.9 %	0.3 %
2004	\$ 27,361	6.8 %	\$ 31,069	\$ 42,069	4.0 %	2.5 %
2005	\$ 28,226	3.2 %	\$ 31,001	\$ 42,673	- 0.2 %	1.4 %
2006	\$ 30,179	6.9 %	\$ 32,110	\$ 44,252	3.6 %	3.7 %
2007	\$ 31,767	5.3 %	\$ 32,863	\$ 44,718	2.3 %	1.1 %
2008	\$ 32,812	3.3 %	\$ 32,690	\$ 43,729	- 0.5 %	- 2.2 %
2009	\$ 32,845	0.1 %	\$ 32,845	\$ 42,567	0.5 %	- 2.7 %

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



3.10 Earnings By Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

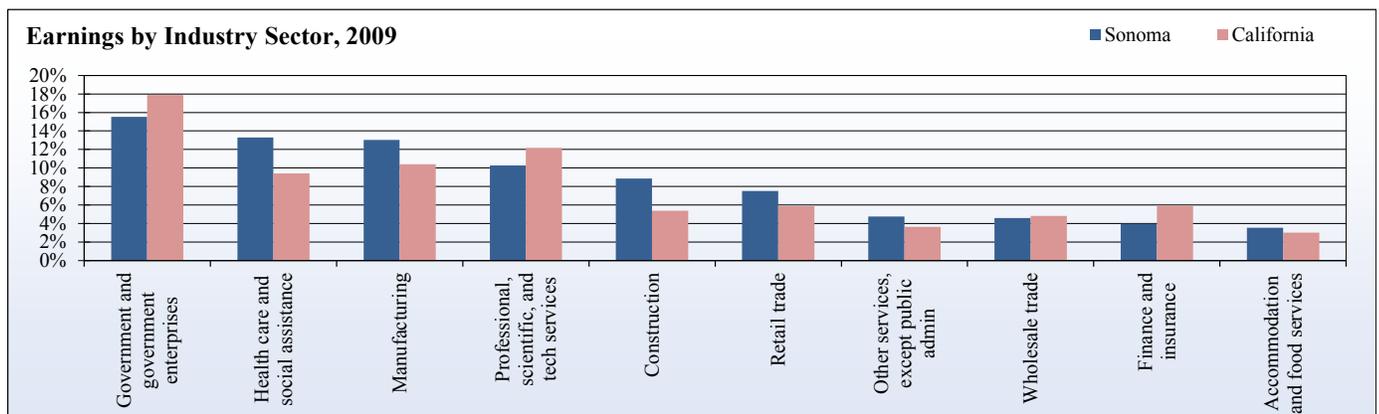
How is Butte County doing?

The highest earning industry in Butte County, by a large margin, was government and government enterprises at 891.3 million dollars (21.3 percent of earnings). The second highest industry was healthcare and social assistance at 778.9 million (18.6 percent of earnings). County workers earn a far greater percentage of income from government and healthcare than the state. County workers earn far less than the state in manufacturing and professional, scientific, and tech services

Butte County Earnings by Industry, 2009 (Millions)

Industry Sector	Butte County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	\$ 206.8	4.9 %	1.1 %
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$ 49.3	1.2 %	0.5 %
Mining	\$ 2.5	0.1 %	0.4 %
Utilities	(D)	n/a	0.9 %
Construction	\$ 268.2	6.4 %	5.4 %
Manufacturing	\$ 189.7	4.5 %	10.4 %
Wholesale trade	\$ 114.2	2.7 %	4.8 %
Retail trade	\$ 360.3	8.6 %	5.9 %
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	n/a	2.8 %
Information	\$ 58.4	1.4 %	4.9 %
Finance and insurance	\$ 261.5	6.2 %	5.9 %
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$ 102.9	2.5 %	2.6 %
Professional, scientific, and tech services	\$ 231.6	5.5 %	12.2 %
Management of companies & enterprises	\$ 47.6	1.1 %	2.2 %
Administrative and waste services	\$ 100.0	2.4 %	3.7 %
Educational services	\$ 19.6	0.5 %	1.4 %
Health care and social assistance	\$ 778.9	18.6 %	9.4 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$ 26.8	0.6 %	1.7 %
Accommodation and food services	\$ 124.9	3.0 %	3.0 %
Other services, except public admin	\$ 246.4	5.9 %	3.6 %
Government and government enterprises	\$ 891.3	21.3 %	17.9 %
Value of withheld "(D)" employment	\$ 113.1	2.7 %	0.0 %
Total Earnings by Place of Work	\$4,194.1	100 %	100 %

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



3.11 Median Household Income

What is it?

Median household income is the income level at which half of the area's households earn more and the other half earn less. It can be conceptualized as the income midpoint and is estimated annually for counties by the U.S. Census Bureau.

How is it used?

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

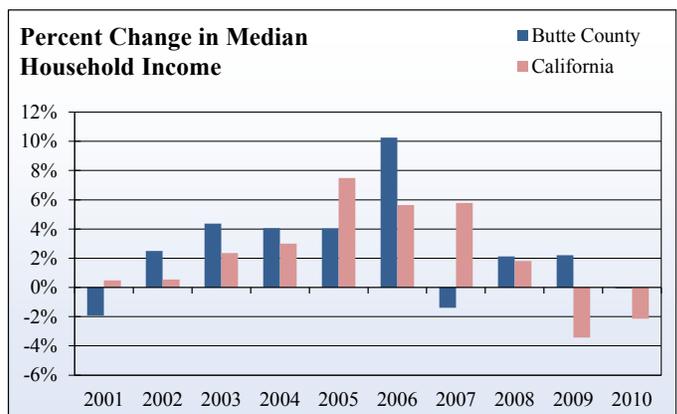
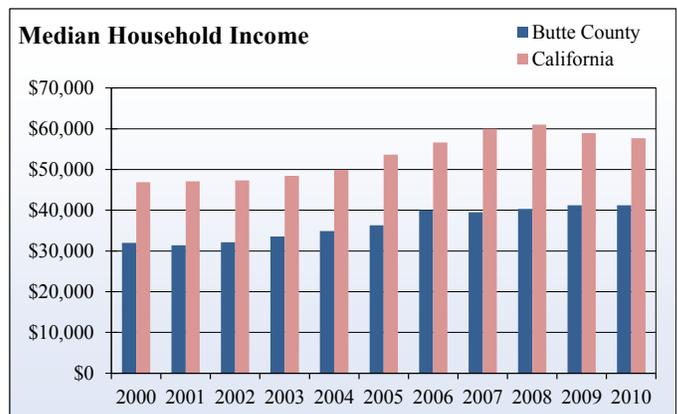
How is Butte County doing?

In Butte County, median household income has increased every year since 2001 except for in 2007. Median household income peaked at \$41,196 in 2009. From 2001-2009 median household income in the county grew faster than the state six out of the nine years. The year of the most growth was in 2006 of 10.25 percent.

Butte County Median Household Income (Nominal)

Year	County	California
2000	\$ 31,963	\$ 46,836
2001	\$ 31,342	\$ 47,064
2002	\$ 32,124	\$ 47,323
2003	\$ 33,528	\$ 48,440
2004	\$ 34,891	\$ 49,894
2005	\$ 36,303	\$ 53,627
2006	\$ 40,023	\$ 56,646
2007	\$ 39,466	\$ 59,928
2008	\$ 40,308	\$ 61,017
2009	\$ 41,196	\$ 58,925

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



3.12 Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

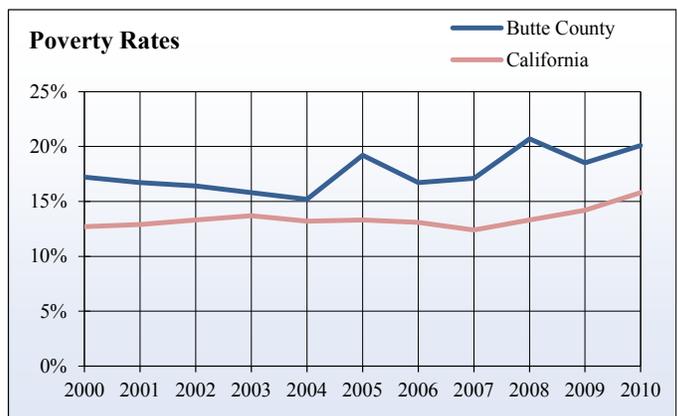
How is Butte County doing?

The percentage of persons in Butte County below the poverty line is persistently and significantly higher than California by an average of 63.4 percent. The county's poverty rate of 18.5 percent in 2009 was more than 4.3 percentage points higher than the state's that year of 14.2 percent.

Poverty Rates, Butte County

Year	County	California
2000	17.2 %	12.7 %
2001	16.7 %	12.9 %
2002	16.4 %	13.3 %
2003	15.8 %	13.7 %
2004	15.2 %	13.2 %
2005	19.2 %	13.3 %
2006	16.7 %	13.1 %
2007	17.1 %	12.4 %
2008	20.7 %	13.3 %
2009	18.5 %	14.2 %

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



3.13 Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

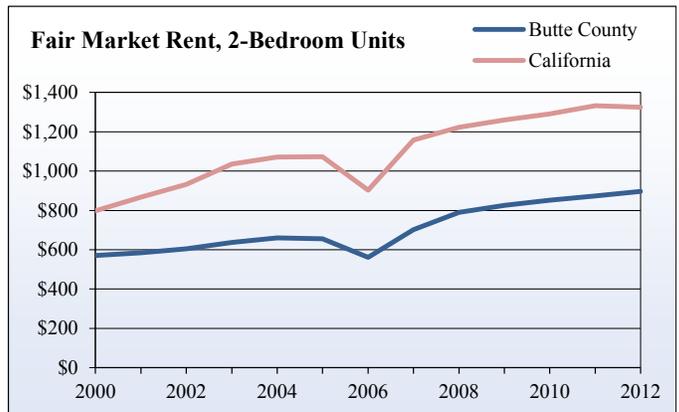
How is Butte County doing?

From 2011-2012, Butte County fair market rent prices are expected to rise by approximately 2.5 percent. Between 2001 and 2011, fair market rent prices had increased 58.8 percent in the county.

Fair Market Rent, Butte County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2000	\$ 334	\$ 429	\$ 571	\$ 783	\$ 936
2001	\$ 341	\$ 439	\$ 584	\$ 800	\$ 957
2002	\$ 353	\$ 454	\$ 604	\$ 828	\$ 990
2003	\$ 372	\$ 479	\$ 637	\$ 874	\$ 1,045
2004	\$ 385	\$ 496	\$ 660	\$ 905	\$ 1,082
2005	\$ 457	\$ 544	\$ 656	\$ 925	\$ 1,104
2006	\$ 678	\$ 473	\$ 562	\$ 956	\$ 1,141
2007	\$ 489	\$ 582	\$ 702	\$ 990	\$ 1,181
2008	\$ 551	\$ 655	\$ 790	\$ 1,114	\$ 1,330
2009	\$ 576	\$ 685	\$ 826	\$ 1,165	\$ 1,390
2010	\$ 594	\$ 706	\$ 852	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,434
2011	\$ 609	\$ 725	\$ 874	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,471
2012	\$ 625	\$ 743	\$ 896	\$ 1,263	\$ 1,508

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





4 Social Indicators

Social indicators describe the capacity for community systems to achieve adequate human health, education, safety, social participation. Functioning social systems increase human capacity for growth and improvement, including the capacity to earn more income and improve the physical environment. These are often called “quality-of-life” measures because they include many of the non-economic community attributes many people seek.

Butte County suffers from several social disparities compared with the state, especially in health and welfare. Yet, there are several bright spots, including recent improvements in teen pregnancy, infant mortality, and welfare careloads.

Butte County has higher rates of death from pulmonary disease, accidents, and Alzheimer’s than the state, although it has lower rates of cancer, diabetes, and pneumonia deaths. Teen pregnancy is higher than in California, but have been falling since 2002 and were almost on par with the state by 2009. Infant mortality is persistently higher than in the state, but also has been declining in general since 2002. Low birth weight is less of an issue in Butte County than the state, although births with late prenatal care have been much higher than the state last decade, but have fallen sharply since 2007. Birth weight and late prenatal care have increasingly been linked to child health, so this is a really good sign.

Lower county incomes produce the need for more social assistance in Butte County. TANF/CalWORKs and Medi-Cal caseloads in the county are all higher per capita than in the state. There are some mixed signals on the trend: TANF/CalWORKs caseloads have fallen dramatically since 2002 and were nearly on par with the state by 2010; however, school free and reduced meal plan enrollment rose between 2000 and 2010, exceeding the state’s average enrollment in 2007.

Educational performance in the county is mixed, Dropout rates are lower than the state average, but graduates eligible for UC or CSU admission is much lower than in the state and is declining rapidly. Average SAT scores are above average, although fewer Butte County students take the test, which skews those averages to some degree. The number of English learners enrolled in county schools declined sharply after the 2007-08 school year.

Crime rates are lower than in California, but violent crime has been on the rise since 2002, nearly gaining parity with the state by 2009. However, civic participation is much higher than the state, measured using voter participation rates.



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4.1 Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

Each death in the county is reported with certain characteristic information, including age and race/ethnicity of decedent, place of residence at time of death, and cause of death, among other characteristics. The tables show the number of deaths in Butte County and in California in order of California's top ten most common causes of death in California between 2000 and 2009. The data is collected and reported by the California Department of Public Health.

How is it used?

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

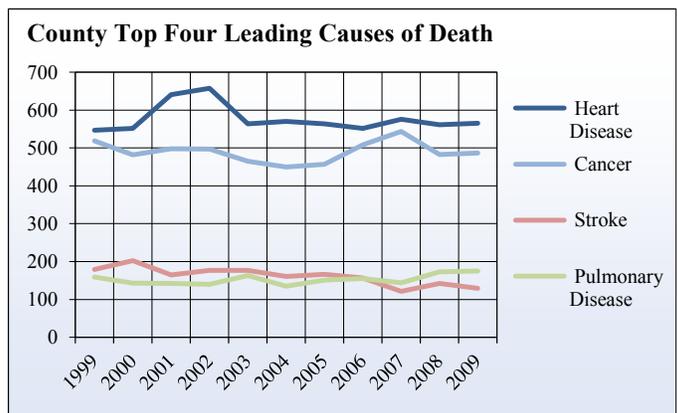
How is Butte County doing?

The leading cause of death in Butte County was Heart Disease in 2009, which is also the leading cause of death in the state. The second leading cause of death for both Butte and California was Cancer in 2009. In the last ten years, the number of deaths caused by heart disease and cancer has fluctuated between 50 and 80 percent. The number of deaths caused by stroke and pulmonary disease has not fluctuated significantly. Total percentage of deaths caused by cancer and diabetes in Butte County are lower than the in the state however pulmonary disease is greater by 2.3 percent.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2009

	Butte County	California
Heart Disease	25.5 %	25.4 %
Cancer	21.9 %	24.1 %
Stroke	5.8 %	5.8 %
Pulmonary Disease	7.9 %	5.6 %
Accidents	5.0 %	4.6 %
Alzheimers	5.3 %	4.3 %
Diabetes	1.8 %	3.0 %
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.1 %	2.7 %
Cirrhosis	1.7 %	1.8 %
Suicide	1.8 %	1.6 %
All other causes	21.1 %	21.2 %

Source: California Department of Public Health

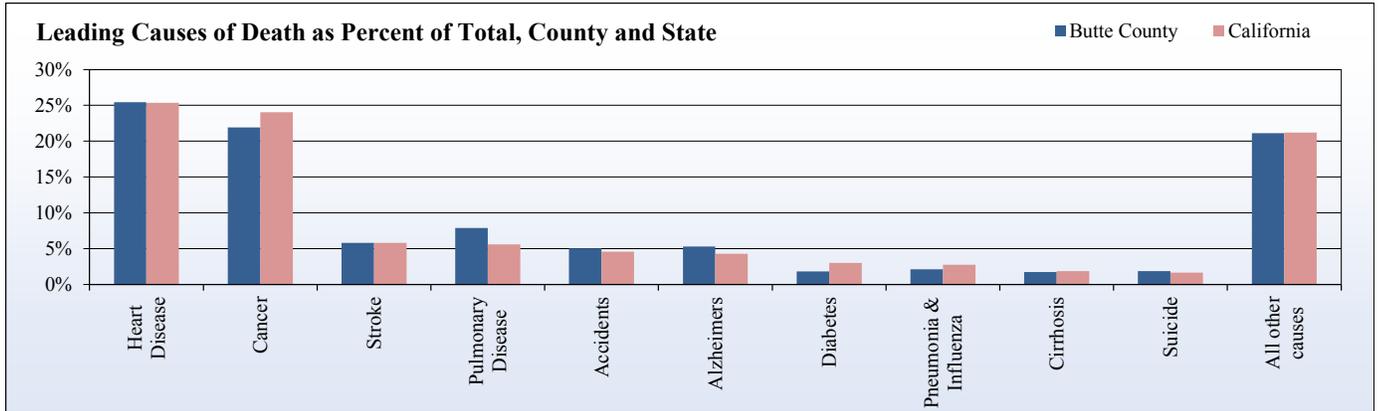


Leading Causes of Death, Butte County

Cause of Death	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Causes	2,124	2,134	2,240	2,253	2,200	2,178	2,145	2,331	2,266	2,288	2,220
Heart Disease	547	552	641	658	564	570	564	552	576	561	565
Cancer	519	482	498	497	465	450	457	508	544	483	487
Stroke	179	202	165	177	177	161	166	157	121	142	129
Pulmonary Disease	159	143	142	140	163	135	151	155	144	173	175
Accidents	91	77	95	123	121	109	112	134	151	138	112
Alzheimers	78	31	34	49	71	91	94	86	73	128	117
Diabetes	45	40	48	54	51	51	36	52	40	51	40
Pneumonia & Influenza	29	66	63	68	70	52	57	66	41	44	47
Cirrhosis	29	30	36	47	28	42	30	28	30	27	38
Suicide	30	40	31	31	40	38	33	48	32	40	41
All other causes	418	471	487	409	450	479	445	545	514	501	469

Source: California Department of Public Health





4.2 Teenage Pregnancy

What is it?

Teen births are reported as births to mothers under the age of twenty. It is a subset of the birth data published by the California Department of Public Health.

How is it used?

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

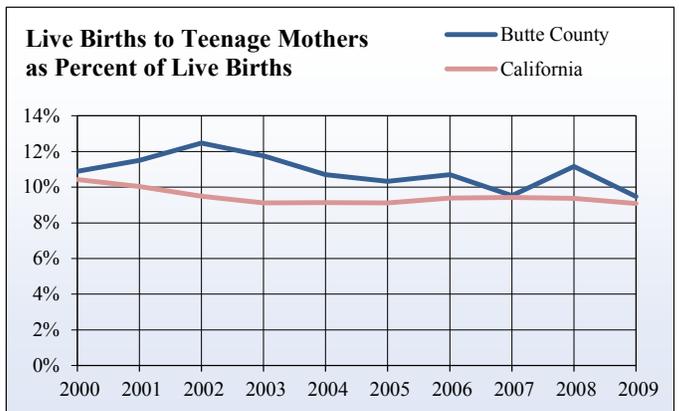
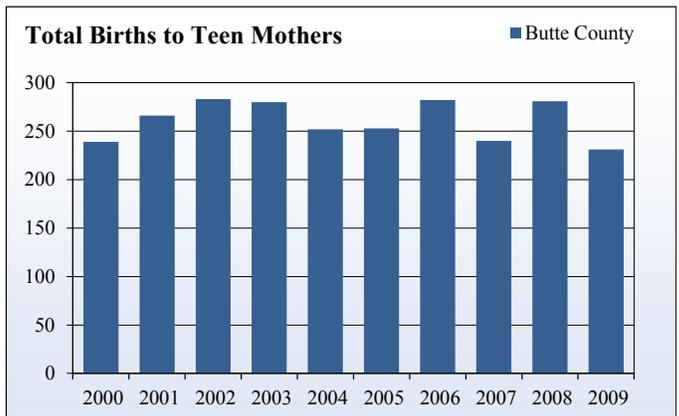
How is Butte County doing?

Teenage pregnancy within Butte County has exhibited a progressively downward trend over the past ten years. Unfortunately, the percentage of live births by teen mothers in Butte County has consistently been higher than California's average for the past decade. In Butte County, there were 231 teen births in 2009, a decrease of 50 births from the previous year.

Total Teen Births, Butte County

Year	Number	Percent of live births	
		Butte County	California
2000	239	10.9 %	10.4 %
2001	266	11.5 %	10.0 %
2002	283	12.5 %	9.5 %
2003	280	11.8 %	9.1 %
2004	252	10.7 %	9.1 %
2005	253	10.3 %	9.1 %
2006	282	10.7 %	9.4 %
2007	240	9.5 %	9.4 %
2008	281	11.2 %	9.4 %
2009	231	9.5 %	9.1 %

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.3 Infant Mortality

What is it?

Infant mortality rates are calculated as deaths of infants less than one year old divided by total births. It is reported by the California Department of Public Health.

How is it used?

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

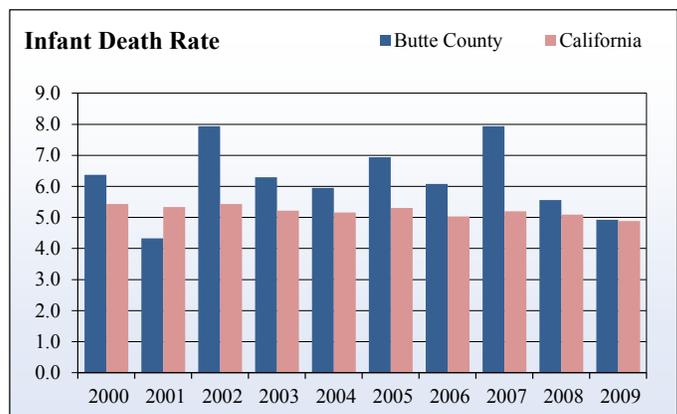
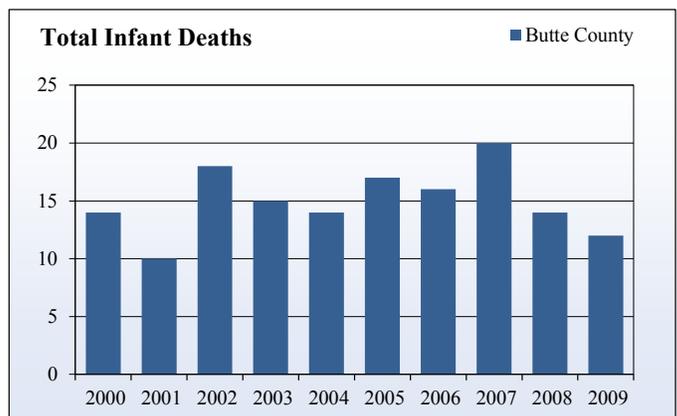
How is Butte County doing?

There were a total of twelve infant deaths in Butte County in 2009, a decrease of two deaths from the previous year. This figure represents 4.9 percent of the live births for the same year which is also the same percentage for California.

Number of Infant Deaths, Butte County

Year	Number	Percent of live births	
		Butte County	California
2000	14	6.4	5.4
2001	10	4.3	5.3
2002	18	7.9	5.4
2003	15	6.3	5.2
2004	14	5.9	5.2
2005	17	6.9	5.3
2006	16	6.1	5.0
2007	20	7.9	5.2
2008	14	5.6	5.1
2009	12	4.9	4.9

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.4 Low Birth Weight Infants

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

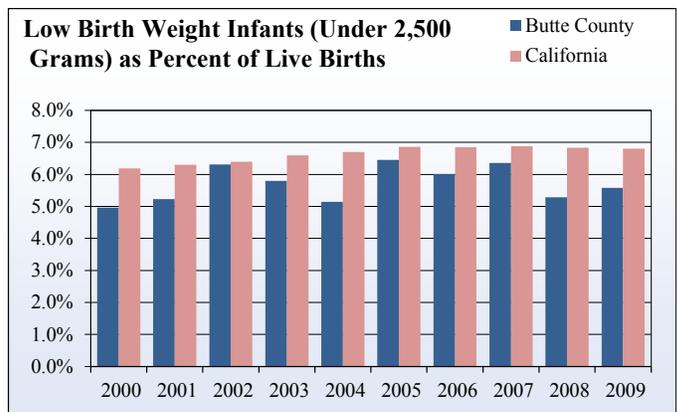
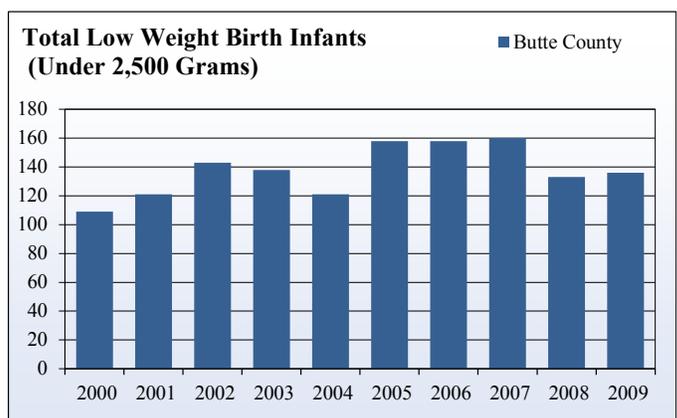
How is Butte County doing?

There were 136 total low birth weight births in Butte County in 2009, which represents 5.6 percent of the total number of births in the same year. Low birth weight births were down from 6 percent in 2006, and yet 1.2 percent less than the rate of low birth weight births across California in 2009.

Low Birth Weight Infants, Butte County

Year	Number	Percent of live births	
		Butte County	California
2000	109	5.0 %	6.2 %
2001	121	5.2 %	6.3 %
2002	143	6.3 %	6.4 %
2003	138	5.8 %	6.6 %
2004	121	5.1 %	6.7 %
2005	158	6.4 %	6.9 %
2006	158	6.0 %	6.9 %
2007	160	6.4 %	6.9 %
2008	133	5.3 %	6.8 %
2009	136	5.6 %	6.8 %

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.5 Late Prenatal Care

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

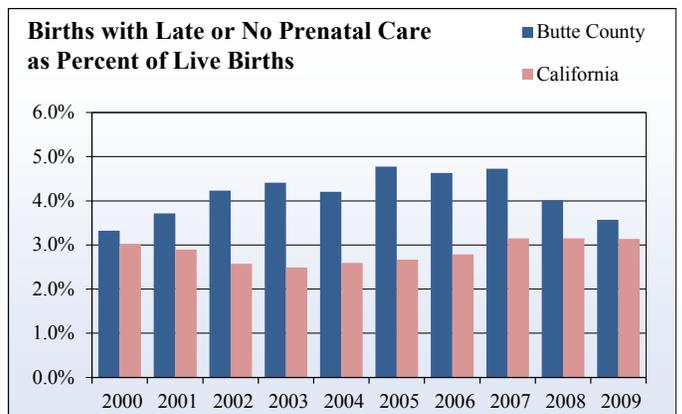
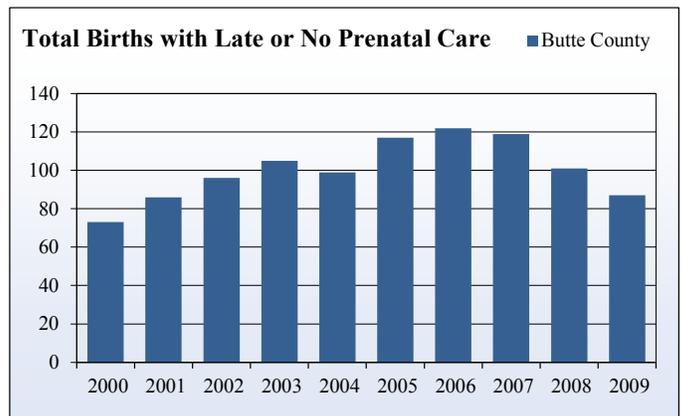
How is Butte County doing?

In 2009 the percent of live births with late prenatal care in Butte was 3.6 percent of total live births compared to 3.1 percent in the state. Late prenatal care in California has decreased significantly within the first half of the decade but has increased back above 2000 levels in 2009. Rates in the county have fluctuated from 3.3 percent in 2000 to 4.7 percent in 2007 to 3.6 percent in 2009. County rates have exceeded that of the states between every year since 2000.

Births With Late or No Prenatal Care, Butte County

Year	Number	Percent of live births	
		Butte County	California
2000	73	3.3 %	3.0 %
2001	86	3.7 %	2.9 %
2002	96	4.2 %	2.6 %
2003	105	4.4 %	2.5 %
2004	99	4.2 %	2.6 %
2005	117	4.8 %	2.7 %
2006	122	4.6 %	2.8 %
2007	119	4.7 %	3.2 %
2008	101	4.0 %	3.2 %
2009	87	3.6 %	3.1 %

Source: California Department of Public Health



4.6 TANF-CalWORKS Caseload

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Higher incidence of CalWORKS enrollment may indicate a lack of job opportunities for lesser skilled workers, or additional health or social issues that keep people from holding on to adequate employment.

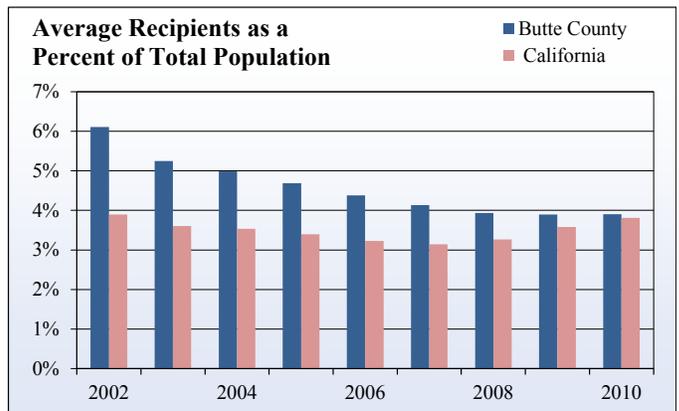
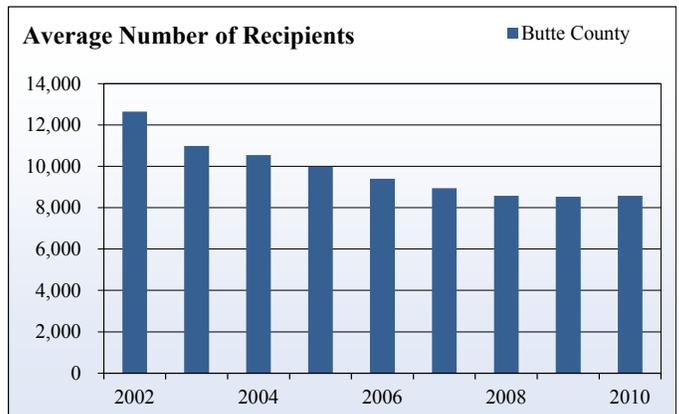
How is Butte County doing?

In Butte, the number of TANF/CalWORKS cases and recipients has been decreasing since 2002. TANF/CalWORKS aid reached a peak in 2002 of 12,641 recipients and has decreased to 8,583 recipients in 2010. Despite this decrease the percentage of total population receiving this aid has been greater than that of the states.

TANF/CalWORKS Caseload, Butte County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Recipients per Capita, County	Recipients per Capita, State
2002	12,641	6.1 %	3.9 %
2003	10,989	5.2 %	3.6 %
2004	10,543	5.0 %	3.5 %
2005	9,986	4.7 %	3.4 %
2006	9,402	4.4 %	3.2 %
2007	8,937	4.1 %	3.1 %
2008	8,574	3.9 %	3.3 %
2009	8,530	3.9 %	3.6 %
2010	8,583	3.9 %	3.8 %

Source: California Department of Social Services



4.7 Medi-Cal Caseload

What is it?

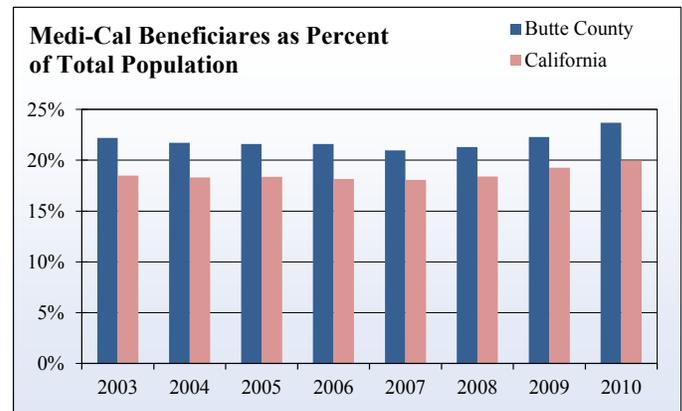
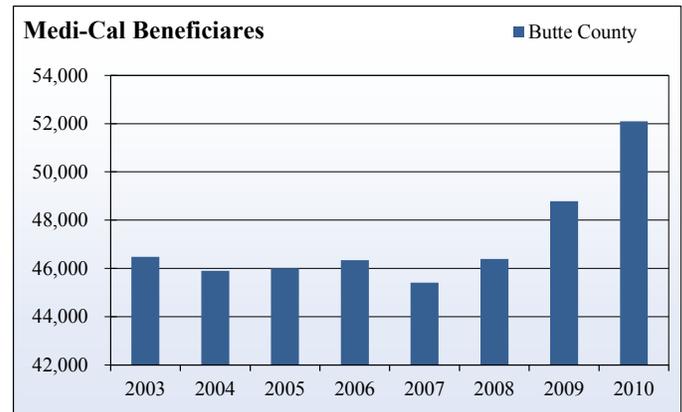
Medi-Cal is California’s program that replaces the federal Medicaid program in the state. It was created before Medicaid and, therefore, California legislators successfully requested that the federal government exclude this state from their program. It covers people who are disadvantaged physically or 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.

How is it used?

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

How is Butte County doing?

In 2010, 23.7 percent of the population in Butte County was eligible for Medi-Cal benefits (52,094 people). In comparison, 20 percent of the population throughout California was eligible for benefits. Since 2007 the percentage of eligible beneficiaries has increased by 14.7 percent whereas there was little to no change from 2003-2006.



Medi-Cal Users, Butte County

Year	Beneficiaries	Percentage of Region Population	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2003	46,477	22.2 %	6,478,049	18.5 %
2004	45,899	21.7 %	6,489,774	18.3 %
2005	45,997	21.6 %	6,560,346	18.4 %
2006	46,346	21.6 %	6,534,983	18.2 %
2007	45,410	21.0 %	6,553,258	18.1 %
2008	46,395	21.3 %	6,721,003	18.4 %
2009	48,780	22.3 %	7,094,877	19.3 %
2010	52,094	23.7 %	7,397,966	20.0 %

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services



4.8 School Free and Reduced Meal Program

What is it?

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

How is it used?

The data can be used to emphasize the amount of families in need of assistance within an area. It can also be used as a means to demand more support for reduced lunches if the demand is increasing. From another perspective it can also be used to justify support from the community to continue the assistance program. The data can also be used as a proxy for change in child poverty rates; the Census Bureau's new American Community Survey now provides annual child poverty estimates at the neighborhood level, although the reliability of these estimates can be low.

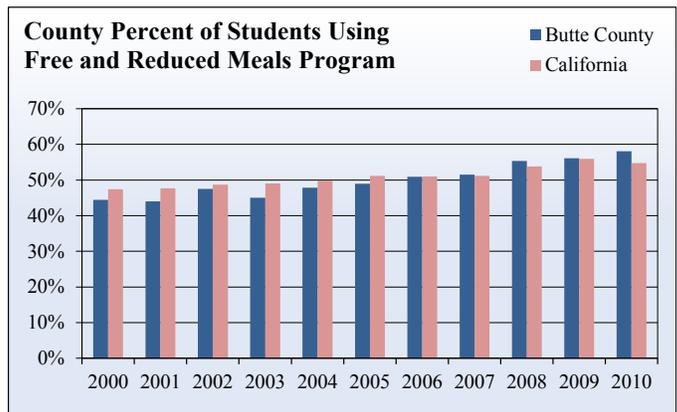
How is Butte County doing?

The percent of students enrolled in the free and reduced price meal program experienced a slight increase from 56.1-percent in 2009 to 58.1 percent in 2010. Program enrollment went from a low of 14,796 in 2002 to 17,292 in 2010, a 14.7 percent increase.

School Free and Reduced Meals, Butte County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2000	15,073	33,935	44.4 %	47.4 %
2001	15,030	34,153	44.0 %	47.7 %
2002	14,796	31,156	47.5 %	48.7 %
2003	15,185	33,743	45.0 %	49.0 %
2004	15,959	33,377	47.8 %	49.9 %
2005	16,054	32,816	48.9 %	51.1 %
2006	16,504	32,436	50.9 %	51.0 %
2007	16,478	31,983	51.5 %	51.2 %
2008	17,480	31,587	55.3 %	53.8 %
2009	17,182	30,630	56.1 %	55.9 %
2010	17,292	29,788	58.1 %	54.7 %

Source: California Department of Education



4.9 Educational Attainment

What is it?

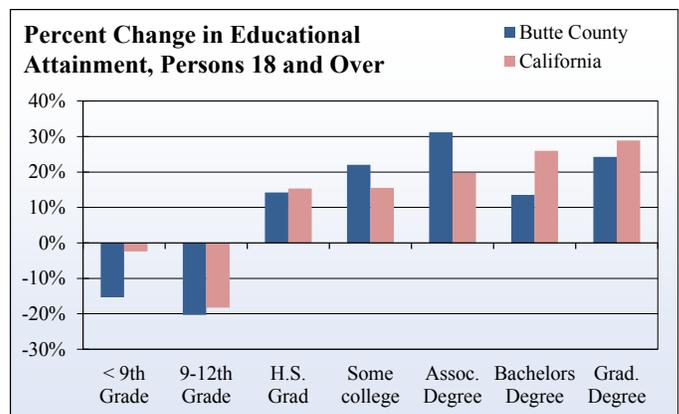
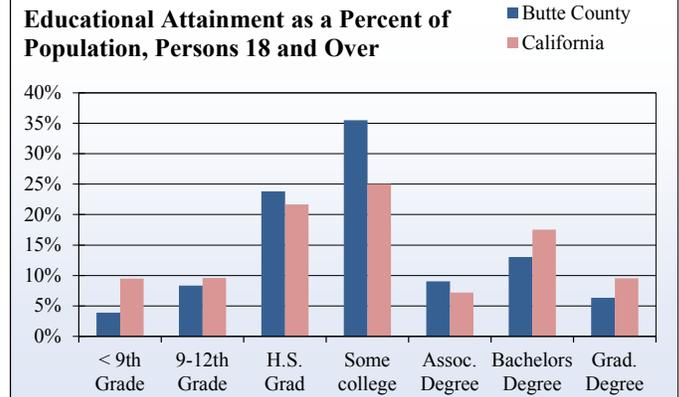
Educational attainment is the highest level of education attained by individuals living in the region. The American Community Survey collects data on educational attainment produces estimates annually for counties with more than 65,000 people, for three-year periods in counties larger than 20,000, and for five-year periods in all other counties.

How is it used?

An educated workforce is an important factor for economic development. Educational attainment is linked with the skill level of the workforce. Greater portions of the population with higher educational attainment are linked to higher incomes and lower unemployment. Generally, people with college degrees have an easier time finding jobs. In addition, higher education is linked with higher incomes.

How is Butte County doing?

Butte County had a greater percentage of the population age 18 and over with a high school diploma and some college than that of the state. In 2009, only 13 percent had a bachelor's degree, compared to 17.5 percent statewide and 6.4 percent had a graduate or professional degree compared to 9.6 percent in the state. Reassuring of progress those with less than a high school diploma has decreased by 18 percent from 2000-2010 in Butte County, whereas those with some college and or have obtained degrees has increased 21.5 percent during the same period.



Butte County Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over

Educational Attainment	2000	2010	Percent of total in 2010		Change from 2000 to 2010	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	8,010	6,781	3.9 %	9.5 %	- 15.3 %	- 2.4 %
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18,257	14,557	8.3 %	9.6 %	- 20.3 %	- 18.2 %
High school graduate or equivalent	36,399	41,584	23.8 %	21.7 %	14.2 %	15.3 %
Some college, no degree	50,823	62,030	35.5 %	25.0 %	22.1 %	15.5 %
Associate's degree	12,020	15,767	9.0 %	7.2 %	31.2 %	19.7 %
Bachelor's degree	20,073	22,785	13.0 %	17.5 %	13.5 %	26.0 %
Graduate or professional degree	8,942	11,108	6.4 %	9.6 %	24.2 %	28.9 %
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	154,524	174,612	100.0 %	100.0 %	13.0 %	12.1 %

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010, 2007-2009 & 2005-2009 ACS



4.10 High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

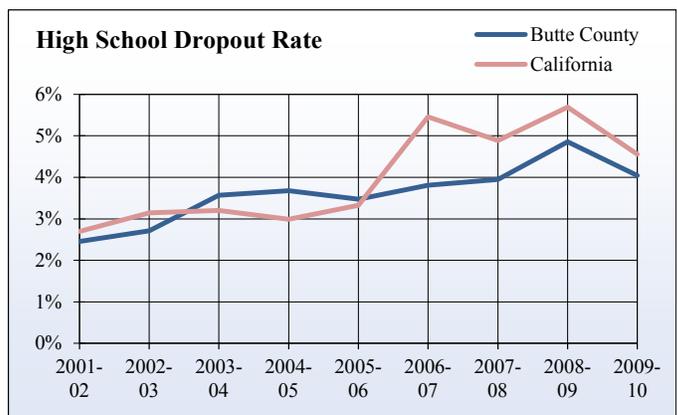
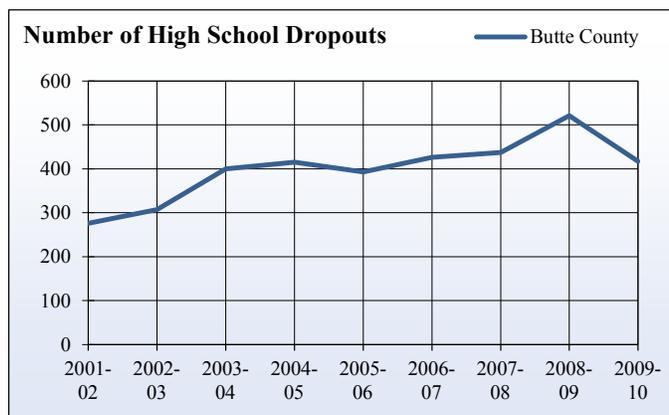
How is Butte County doing?

In Butte County, dropout rates had generally increased since 2000 from 276 from 2001-2002 to 521 from 2008-2009. Dropout rates in Butte County exceeded those of the state for the years 2003 to 2006 and were less for the years of 2006 to 2009.

High School Dropouts, Butte County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
1993-1994	574	6.6 %	4.9 %
1994-1995	439	4.9 %	4.4 %
1995-1996	485	5.2 %	3.9 %
1996-1997	399	4.0 %	3.3 %
1997-1998	410	4.0 %	2.9 %
1998-1999	384	3.5 %	2.8 %
1999-2000	423	3.8 %	2.8 %
2000-2001	324	2.9 %	2.8 %
2001-2002	276	2.5 %	2.7 %
2002-2003	307	2.7 %	3.1 %
2003-2004	400	3.6 %	3.2 %
2004-2005	415	3.7 %	3.0 %
2005-2006	393	3.5 %	3.3 %
2006-2007	426	3.8 %	5.5 %
2007-2008	437	3.9 %	4.9 %
2008-2009	521	4.9 %	5.7 %
2009-2010	417	4.0 %	4.6 %

Source: California Department of Education



4.11 Graduates Eligible For UC and CSU Systems

What is it?

This indicator is the count of high school graduates who have completed coursework required by either the California State University or the University of California postsecondary education systems. Historic data was reported by schools to the California Department of Education in their annual California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS) reports. This system has now been replaced with the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS). It is not yet known if the change to the new system will create a break in time-series data. Further eligibility based on SAT or other college entrance exams are not included here.

How is it used?

A college education is critical for most students looking for higher-wage employment. Also, this is an indicator of the support provided to K-12 students from a combination of the local school system, parents, and the community.

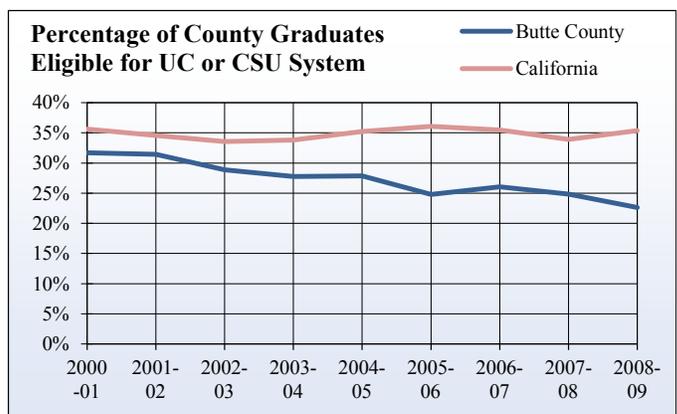
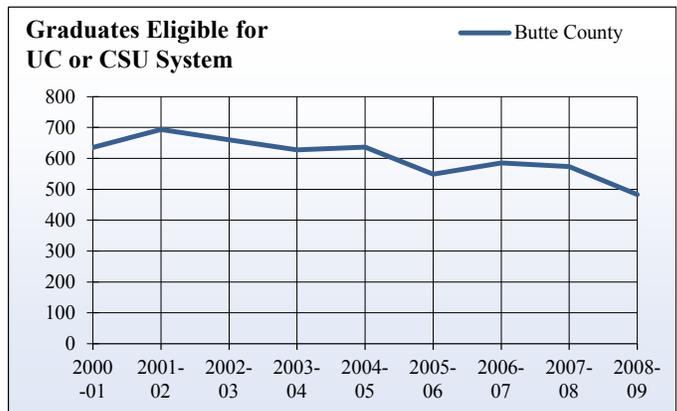
How is Butte County doing?

Between 2000 and 2008, the county has had a considerably lower percentage of its graduates that completed coursework for CSU/UC eligibility than the California average. Those eligible for CSU/UC enrollment in Butte County has decreased significantly from 2000-2009 reaching a peak of 31.7 percent in 2000-2001 to a decade low of 22.6 percent in 2008-2009.

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System - Butte County

Year	Region Graduates		CA Graduates
	Count	Percentage	Percentage
2000-01	635	31.7 %	35.6 %
2001-02	693	31.4 %	34.6 %
2002-03	660	28.9 %	33.6 %
2003-04	627	27.7 %	33.8 %
2004-05	636	27.9 %	35.2 %
2005-06	549	24.8 %	36.1 %
2006-07	585	26.0 %	35.5 %
2007-08	573	24.9 %	33.9 %
2008-09	483	22.6 %	35.3 %

Source: California Department of Education



4.12 Average SAT Scores

What is it?

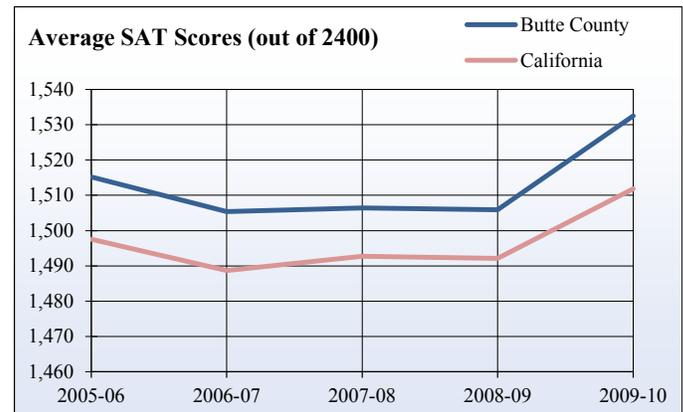
The SAT is designed to measure verbal and mathematical reasoning abilities that are related to successful performance in college, according to the California Department of Education. Academic, demographic, and socioeconomic factors are thought to affect the results of the test scores. Students are required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

How is it used?

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

How is Butte County doing?

Average SAT scores in Butte County have been significantly greater than the California average. During the 2009-2010 school year, the average score was 1532 compared to 1512 in the state as a whole. However, a significantly lower percentage of county students take the test, 21.6 percent in the county compared to 33.4 percent in the state during 2009-10.



Average SAT Scores (out of 2400) - Butte County

School Year	Region		California	
	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2005-06	24.2 %	1515	36.7 %	1498
2006-07	24.7 %	1505	36.9 %	1489
2007-08	23.7 %	1506	35.9 %	1493
2008-09	23.2 %	1506	34.7 %	1492
2009-10	21.6 %	1532	33.4 %	1512

Source: California Department of Education



4.13 English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

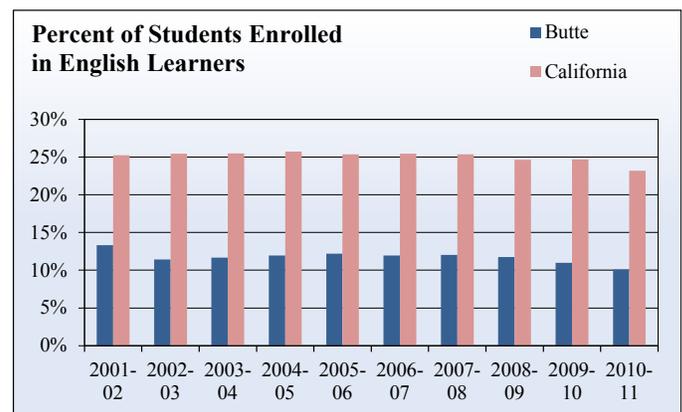
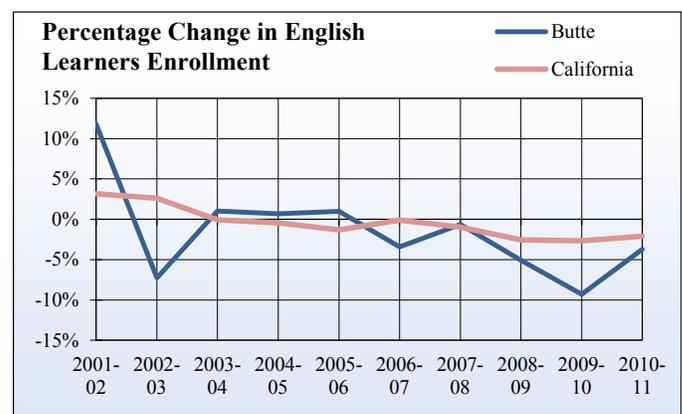
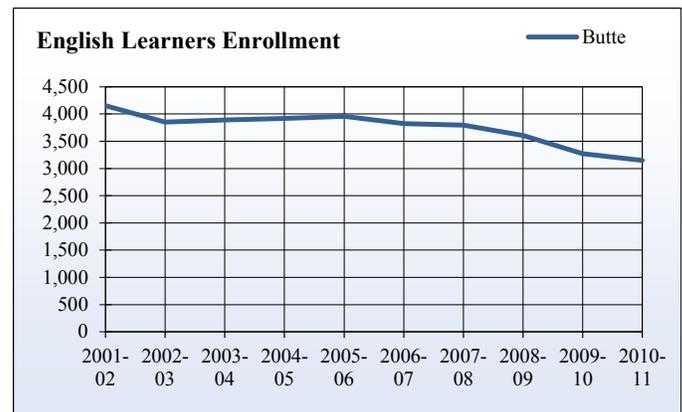
This is the count of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs. These programs were once referred to as “English as a second language” (ESL). The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment by school district.

How is it used?

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

How is Butte County doing?

The total English learner enrollment has decreased steadily over the past decade. The decrease has seemed to pick up pace from the 2005-2006 year of 3,957 to 2010-2011 at 2,697. Butte County experienced a peak of 4,154 enrolled from 2001-2002.



English Learners Enrollment - Butte County

Year	Enrolled English Learner Students	Percentage Change in E.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L. Students in California
1999-2000	3,638	n/a	33,935	10.7 %	24.8 %
2000-2001	3,716	2.1 %	34,153	10.9 %	24.8 %
2001-2002	4,154	11.8 %	31,156	13.3 %	25.2 %
2002-2003	3,852	- 7.3 %	33,743	11.4 %	25.5 %
2003-2004	3,891	1.0 %	33,377	11.7 %	25.5 %
2004-2005	3,918	0.7 %	32,816	11.9 %	25.7 %
2005-2006	3,957	1.0 %	32,436	12.2 %	25.3 %
2006-2007	3,822	- 3.4 %	31,983	12.0 %	25.5 %
2007-2008	3,797	- 0.7 %	31,587	12.0 %	25.4 %
2008-2009	3,604	- 5.1 %	30,630	11.8 %	24.6 %
2009-2010	3,269	- 9.3 %	29,788	11.0 %	24.7 %
2010-2011	3,147	- 3.7 %	31,226	10.1 %	23.2 %

Source: California Department of Education



4.14 Crime Rates

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

How is Butte County doing?

Property Crime rates have been generally falling in Butte County since 2004 yet violent crimes have been slightly increasing. Violent crime rates in the County have been consistently lower than California every year since 2000. Since 2004 property crime rates in Butte County have decreased 28 percent, compared to a 16 percent decrease in California. The most recent violent crime rate in the Butte County was 4.2 crimes per 1,000 people.

Property Crimes, - Butte County

Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle		Larceny Over \$400	Total
		Theft			
2000	1,754	795		833	3,382
2001	1,779	958		999	3,736
2002	1,606	1,405		826	3,837
2003	2,331	1,275		978	4,584
2004	2,452	1,420		1,115	4,987
2005	2,235	1,344		988	4,567
2006	2,085	1,010		1,038	4,133
2007	1,840	875		1,002	3,717
2008	1,860	787		1,055	3,702
2009	1,733	840		1,006	3,579

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes - Butte County

Year	Homicide	Forcible		Aggravated Assault	Total
		Rape	Robbery		
2000	8	77	139	475	699
2001	11	81	132	405	629
2002	5	64	136	337	542
2003	9	97	121	466	693
2004	6	92	129	525	752
2005	10	98	166	478	752
2006	11	113	144	519	787
2007	9	127	176	665	977
2008	7	92	169	568	836
2009	10	87	187	648	932

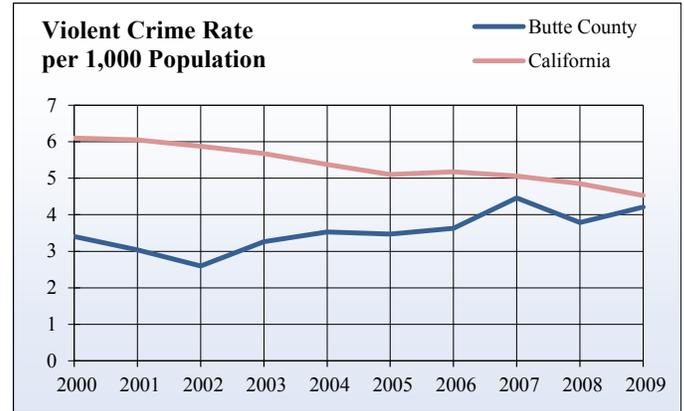
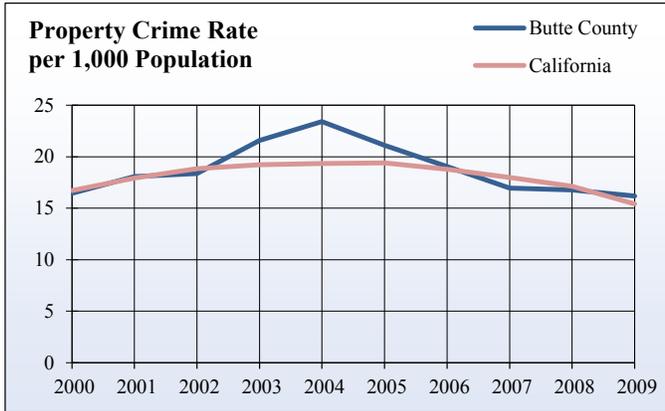
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Crime Rate per 1,000 Population - Butte County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California
2000	16.5	16.7	3.4	6.1	19.9	22.8
2001	18.1	17.9	3.0	6.0	21.1	24.0
2002	18.4	18.8	2.6	5.9	21.0	24.7
2003	21.6	19.2	3.3	5.7	24.8	24.9
2004	23.4	19.4	3.5	5.4	26.9	24.7
2005	21.1	19.4	3.5	5.1	24.6	24.5
2006	19.0	18.8	3.6	5.2	22.7	24.0
2007	17.0	18.0	4.5	5.1	21.4	23.0
2008	16.8	17.1	3.8	4.8	20.6	22.0
2009	16.2	15.4	4.2	4.5	20.4	19.9

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center





4.15 Voter Registration and Participation

What is it?

Voter information includes voter registration and political party affiliation. It is reported by the California Secretary of State.

How is it used?

People typically choose a political party representing social and economic values close to their own. Therefore, political party membership may allow a business or organization to evaluate whether the community may or may not support particular proposals for development or regulation. The choice of a party generally reflects certain attitudes towards government including relative tolerance for higher taxes, land preservation, and allocation of local government funds. In 2010, California voters approved an open primary system where any voter can choose any candidate in the primary election, regardless of party registration. It remains to be seen how this will affect evaluation of voter registration data.

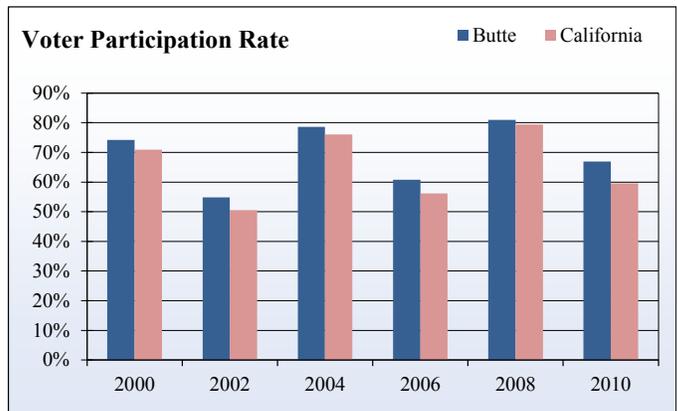
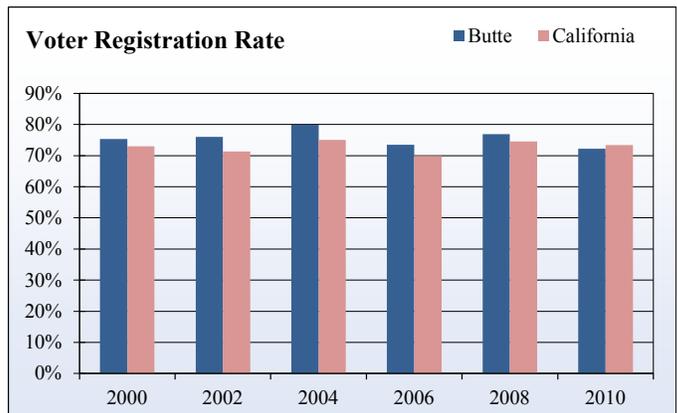
How is Butte County doing?

As of 2010, of the 160,298 Butte County residents eligible to register to vote, 72.2 percent were registered and 66.9 percent actually voted. In comparison, 73.4 percent of eligible were registered in California and 43.7 percent participated.

Voter Participation in General Elections - Butte County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2000	150,823	113,576	84,248	75.3 %	74.2 %
2002	149,948	113,988	62,511	76.0 %	54.8 %
2004	154,305	123,318	96,967	79.9 %	78.6 %
2006	157,429	115,659	70,298	73.5 %	60.8 %
2008	159,670	122,841	99,392	76.9 %	80.9 %
2010	160,298	115,737	77,434	72.2 %	66.9 %

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions





5 Industry Indicators

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

As indicated in the economic indicators section, Butte County has weathered the most recent recession and slow recovery relatively well. All of Northern California's major industries show at least some indication of strength in the county, either with continued high concentrations or less decline than average in the state.

Of Northern California's major industries, Butte County has higher concentrations of economic activity in agriculture, construction, retail, and government. However of those four, only agriculture looks like it is growing. The other three are not only declining with the recession, but declining faster than the state average. Energy and utilities, historically, has been on par with the state, but has experienced recent growth since 2005 and has now exceeded state average jobs and earnings. Manufacturing and travel/recreation are historically below the state's average, although manufacturing has not declined as much and travel spending continued to grow at least through 2008 and earnings have not declined more than in the state since then.

Butte County is a place with an abundance of natural and man-made beauty. The forested mountains and canyons; Lake Oroville; California State University, Chico; and the Sacramento Valley's agricultural landscape combine to create an environmental and cultural mosaic reminiscent of a rural area, but with a market population exceeding 220,000 people. Butte County boast a combination of resources and attributes rarely found elsewhere.



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5.1 Agricultural Including Forestry and Fishing

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Agriculture is typically a base industry, that is, it is responsible for bringing in revenues from outside the county to support the local economy. Values for agricultural production are important to monitor because they indicate how much agriculture is contributing year-to-year. Agriculture tends to be a volatile industry, subject to annual fluctuations based on weather, crop prices, and other factors, and so the sustainability of the agricultural sector depends on stability over a longer period of time.

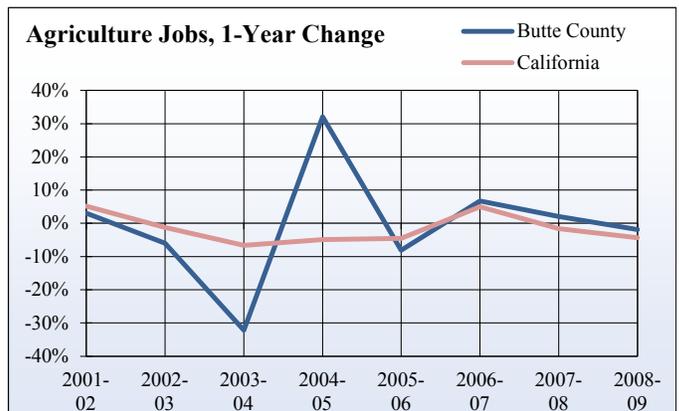
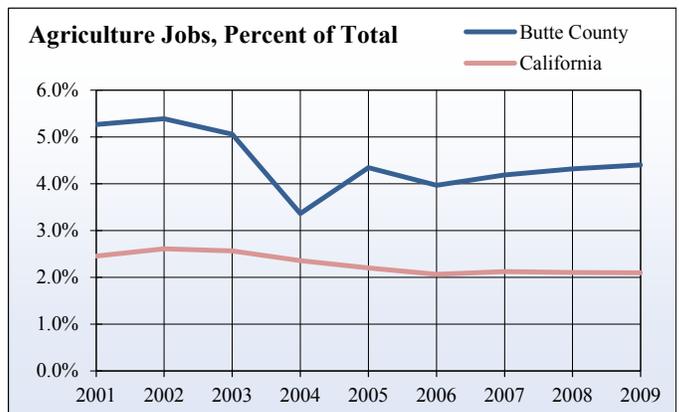
How is Butte County doing?

Total jobs for all sectors have been steadily declining in Butte County, similarly agriculture sector jobs have decreased 2.6 percent from 2008 to 2009. Earned income in Butte County has also been declining most notably from 2007 to 2009 by 6.4 percent. The total value for agriculture production in 2009 was \$520.7 million compared to \$563.9 million in 2008. The most valuable crops in Butte County in 2009 were Rice Milling, English Walnuts, and Almonds with values \$184.2 million, \$116.7 million, \$90.8 million respectively. Proprietary Farm Income for Butte County increased 70 percent from 2008-2009 to \$111.6 million. Corporate Farm Income increased 13 percent between 2008 and 2009 to \$26 million. Overall crops have been increasing in value since 2000 other sources of agricultural income have remained relatively constant.

Agriculture Jobs, Butte County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	5,315	n/a	n/a	5.3 %	2.5 %
2002	5,476	3.0 %	5.1 %	5.4 %	2.6 %
2003	5,145	- 6.0 %	- 1.2 %	5.1 %	2.6 %
2004	3,491	- 32.1 %	- 6.7 %	3.4 %	2.4 %
2005	4,612	32.1 %	- 4.9 %	4.3 %	2.2 %
2006	4,238	- 8.1 %	- 4.5 %	4.0 %	2.1 %
2007	4,523	6.7 %	5.0 %	4.2 %	2.1 %
2008	4,616	2.1 %	- 1.6 %	4.3 %	2.1 %
2009	4,530	- 1.9 %	- 4.4 %	4.4 %	2.1 %

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



Agriculture Earnings (Thousands), Butte County

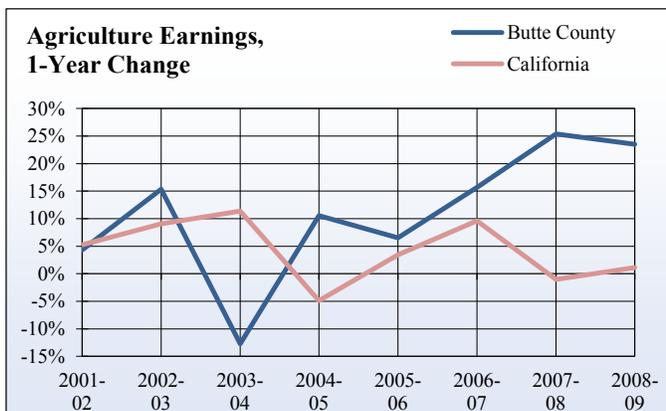
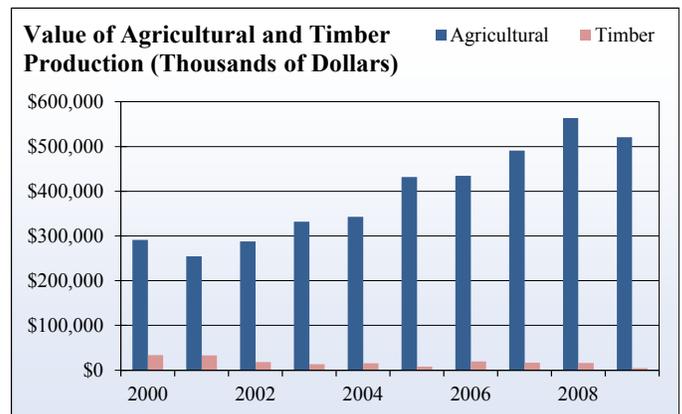
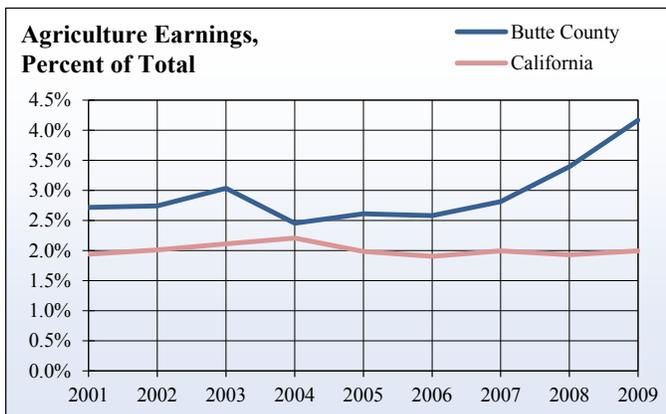
Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	\$ 135,164	n/a	n/a	2.7 %	1.9 %
2002	\$ 140,967	4.3 %	5.3 %	2.7 %	2.0 %
2003	\$ 162,641	15.4 %	9.0 %	3.0 %	2.1 %
2004	\$ 141,906	- 12.7 %	11.4 %	2.5 %	2.2 %
2005	\$ 156,859	10.5 %	- 4.9 %	2.6 %	2.0 %
2006	\$ 167,114	6.5 %	3.4 %	2.6 %	1.9 %
2007	\$ 193,288	15.7 %	9.6 %	2.8 %	2.0 %
2008	\$ 242,386	25.4 %	- 1.0 %	3.4 %	1.9 %
2009	\$ 299,441	23.5 %	1.1 %	4.2 %	2.0 %

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

Butte County Agricultural and Timber Production (Thousands)

Year	Agricultural Production	Timber Production	Timber as a Percent of Total Production	Total Production
2000	\$ 291,345	\$ 33,484	10.3 %	\$ 324,829
2001	\$ 254,625	\$ 32,878	11.4 %	\$ 287,503
2002	\$ 287,497	\$ 18,056	5.9 %	\$ 305,553
2003	\$ 332,146	\$ 13,264	3.8 %	\$ 345,410
2004	\$ 342,542	\$ 15,032	4.2 %	\$ 357,574
2005	\$ 432,028	\$ 7,662	1.7 %	\$ 439,690
2006	\$ 434,550	\$ 19,653	4.3 %	\$ 454,203
2007	\$ 490,784	\$ 16,550	3.3 %	\$ 507,334
2008	\$ 563,930	\$ 15,998	2.8 %	\$ 579,928
2009	\$ 520,722	\$ 4,429	0.8 %	\$ 525,151

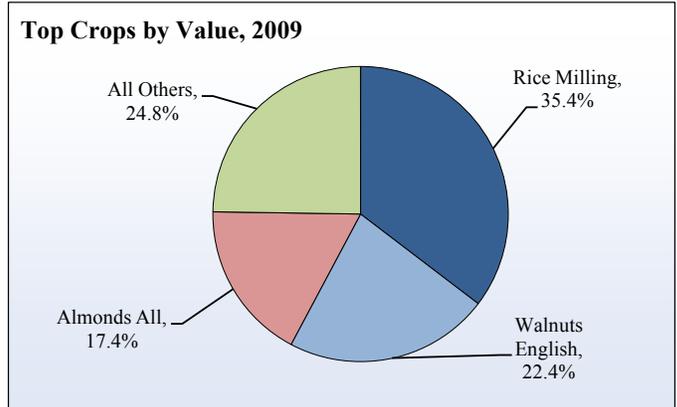
Source: California Ag Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



Top Crops by Value, 2009 - Butte County

Crop	Value
Rice Milling	\$ 184,214,800
Walnuts English	\$ 116,721,000
Almonds All	\$ 90,817,600
Plums Dried	\$ 36,924,700
Nursery Products Misc.	\$ 26,750,800
Rice Seed	\$ 12,208,300
Peaches Clingstone	\$ 10,590,600
Cattle & Calves Unspecified	\$ 7,647,800
Apiary Products Pollin. Fees	\$ 6,484,100
Kiwifruit	\$ 5,473,600
All Other Crops	\$ 22,888,400
Total Value of Agriculture	\$ 520,721,700

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



Source of Farm Income (Thousands of Dollars) - Butte

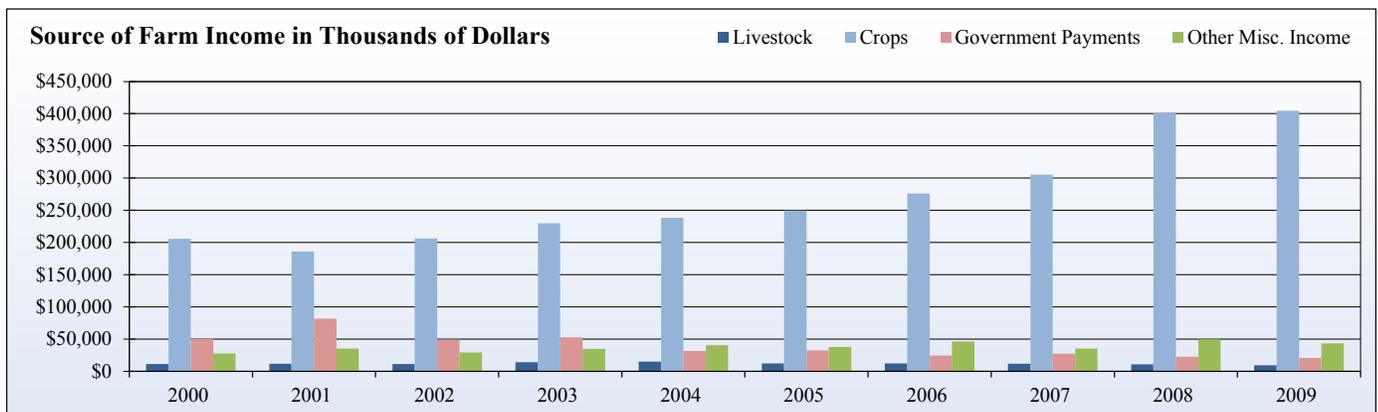
	Cash Receipts		Government Payments	Other Misc. Income
	Livestock	Crops		
2000	\$ 11,380	\$ 205,537	\$ 50,250	\$ 27,893
2001	\$ 11,743	\$ 185,753	\$ 81,380	\$ 35,276
2002	\$ 11,287	\$ 206,324	\$ 48,895	\$ 29,268
2003	\$ 14,006	\$ 229,817	\$ 52,818	\$ 34,887
2004	\$ 14,946	\$ 238,099	\$ 31,607	\$ 40,611
2005	\$ 12,204	\$ 249,761	\$ 32,308	\$ 37,397
2006	\$ 12,184	\$ 276,018	\$ 24,478	\$ 46,252
2007	\$ 11,790	\$ 305,370	\$ 27,442	\$ 35,484
2008	\$ 10,823	\$ 401,544	\$ 22,605	\$ 49,371
2009	\$ 9,335	\$ 404,351	\$ 20,756	\$ 43,523

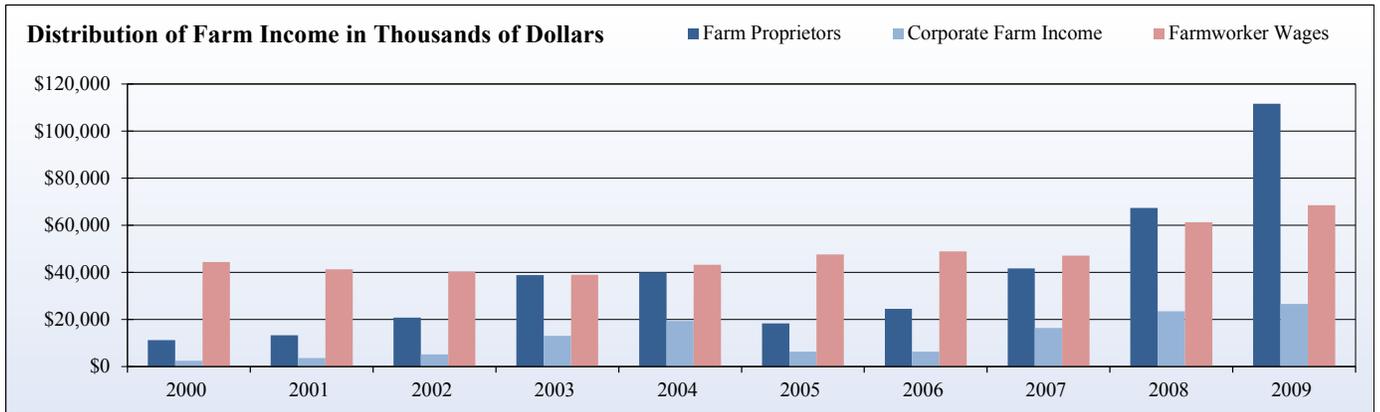
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Distribution of Farm Income (Thousands of Dollars) - Butte

	Farm Proprietors	Corporate Farm Income	Farmworker Wages
2000	\$ 11,178	\$ 2,436	\$ 44,439
2001	\$ 13,222	\$ 3,620	\$ 41,338
2002	\$ 20,760	\$ 5,172	\$ 40,280
2003	\$ 38,863	\$ 13,015	\$ 38,907
2004	\$ 39,962	\$ 19,316	\$ 43,220
2005	\$ 18,354	\$ 6,351	\$ 47,557
2006	\$ 24,459	\$ 6,318	\$ 48,929
2007	\$ 41,673	\$ 16,344	\$ 47,072
2008	\$ 67,323	\$ 23,501	\$ 61,291
2009	\$ 111,614	\$ 26,580	\$ 68,559

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





5.2 Energy and Utilities

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

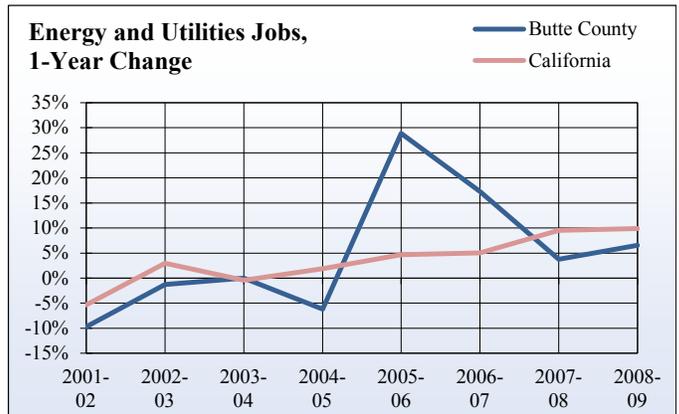
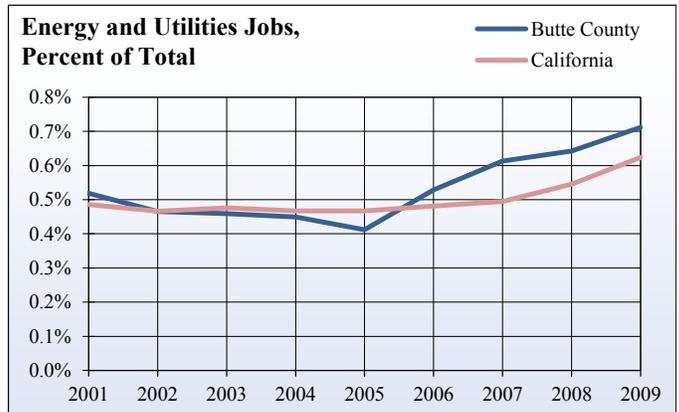
How is Butte County doing?

Butte County has two sources of electrical generation, hydroelectric which represents 97.5 percent and generation by waste products representing the remaining 1.8 percent. Earnings from utilities in Butte County has increased every year except 2005. Growth in earnings was substantially greater from 2006 to 2008, however slightly decreased in 2009.

Energy and Utilities Jobs, Butte County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	524	n/a	n/a	0.5 %	0.5 %
2002	473	- 9.7 %	- 5.3 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
2003	467	- 1.3 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
2004	467	0.0 %	- 0.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %
2005	438	- 6.2 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	0.5 %
2006	565	28.9 %	4.7 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
2007	662	17.3 %	5.0 %	0.6 %	0.5 %
2008	687	3.8 %	9.5 %	0.6 %	0.5 %
2009	732	6.6 %	9.9 %	0.7 %	0.6 %

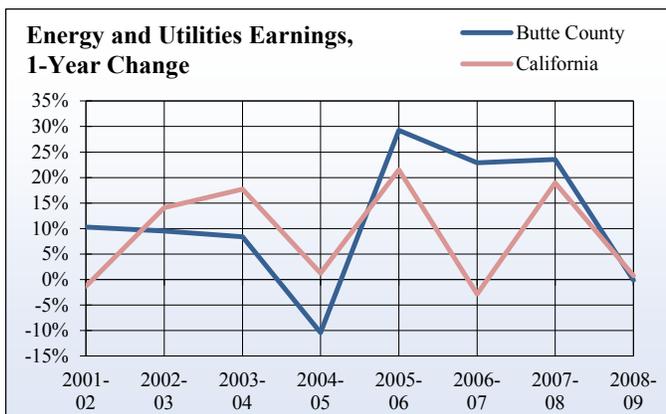
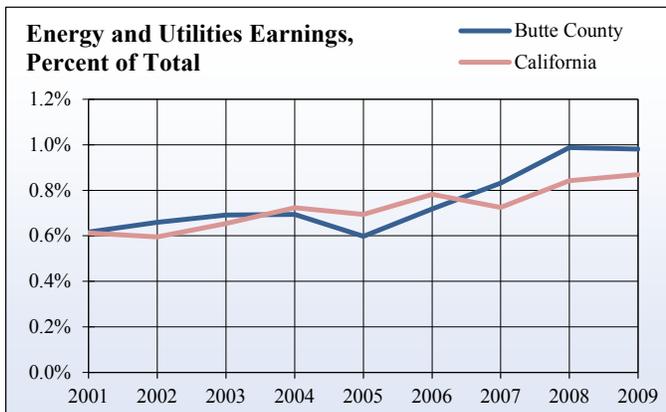
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Energy and Utilities Earnings (Thousands), Butte

Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	\$ 30,685	n/a	n/a	0.62 %	0.61 %
2002	\$ 33,841	10.3 %	- 1.3 %	0.66 %	0.60 %
2003	\$ 37,060	9.5 %	14.1 %	0.69 %	0.65 %
2004	\$ 40,157	8.4 %	17.7 %	0.69 %	0.72 %
2005	\$ 35,970	- 10.4 %	1.3 %	0.60 %	0.69 %
2006	\$ 46,491	29.2 %	21.6 %	0.72 %	0.78 %
2007	\$ 57,142	22.9 %	- 2.9 %	0.83 %	0.73 %
2008	\$ 70,584	23.5 %	19.0 %	0.99 %	0.84 %
2009	\$ 70,494	- 0.1 %	0.8 %	0.98 %	0.87 %

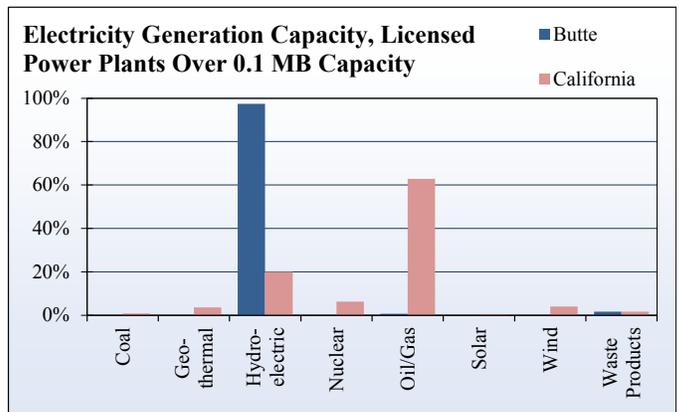
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Electricity Generation Capacity, Butte

Facility Type	Total Capacity (Megawatts)	Percent of Capacity	
		County	California
Coal	0.0	0.0 %	0.8 %
Geothermal	0.0	0.0 %	3.7 %
Hydroelectric	1,038.9	97.5 %	20.0 %
Nuclear	0.0	0.0 %	6.4 %
Oil/Gas	8.4	0.8 %	62.8 %
Solar	0.0	0.0 %	0.6 %
Wind	0.0	0.0 %	4.0 %
Waste Products	18.8	1.8 %	1.6 %

Source: The California Energy Commission



5.3 Construction

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth. Increasing production often requires new or reconstructed facilities. Construction is also an important industry providing jobs, although the industry statewide has seen a major decrease in activity due to the economic downturn.

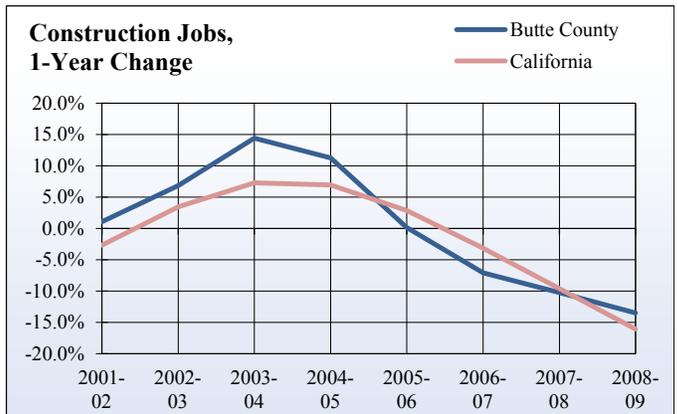
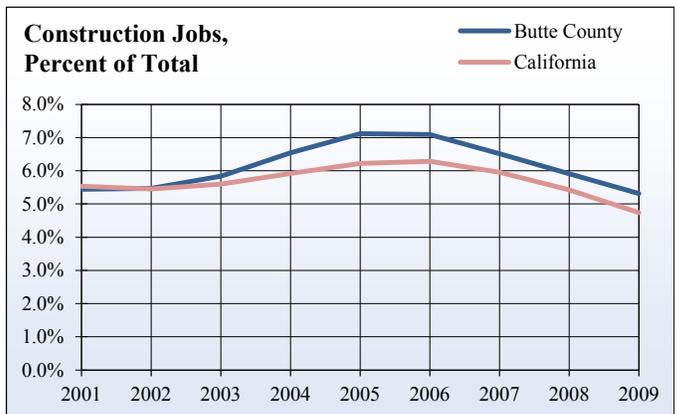
How is Butte County doing?

Total Construction jobs in Butte County have increased from 2001 to 2006 but have consistently decreased thereafter. Jobs lost in the construction industry from 2006 to 2009 are 1,572. Earned income in construction was \$268.2 million dollars in 2009 representing 6.7 percent of total earnings by industry. In 2010 Butte County constructed a total of 507 new housing units, up from 362 in 2009. In Butte County the value of new construction was \$135.9 million in 2010 a 20 percent increase from the previous year.

Construction Jobs, Butte County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	5,501	n/a	n/a	5.4 %	5.5 %
2002	5,560	1.1 %	- 2.6 %	5.5 %	5.5 %
2003	5,940	6.8 %	3.4 %	5.8 %	5.6 %
2004	6,798	14.4 %	7.3 %	6.5 %	5.9 %
2005	7,564	11.3 %	7.0 %	7.1 %	6.2 %
2006	7,575	0.1 %	2.9 %	7.1 %	6.3 %
2007	7,038	- 7.1 %	- 3.2 %	6.5 %	6.0 %
2008	6,318	- 10.2 %	- 9.6 %	5.9 %	5.4 %
2009	5,465	- 13.5 %	- 16.1 %	5.3 %	4.7 %

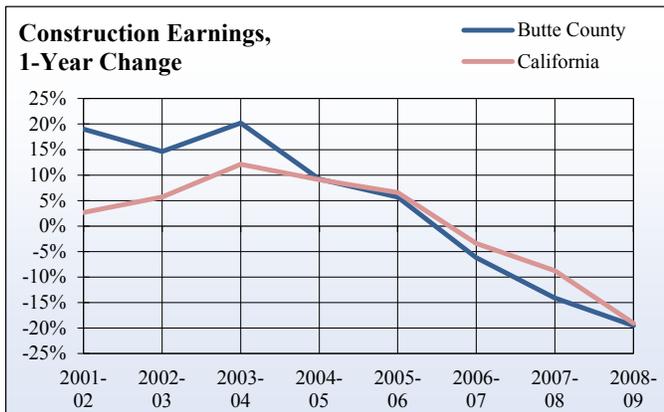
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Construction Earnings (Thousands), Butte County

Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	\$ 218,547	n/a	n/a	4.4 %	5.2 %
2002	\$ 260,161	19.0 %	2.6 %	5.1 %	5.3 %
2003	\$ 298,187	14.6 %	5.7 %	5.6 %	5.4 %
2004	\$ 358,411	20.2 %	12.1 %	6.2 %	5.7 %
2005	\$ 391,361	9.2 %	9.1 %	6.5 %	5.8 %
2006	\$ 413,597	5.7 %	6.6 %	6.4 %	5.8 %
2007	\$ 387,919	- 6.2 %	- 3.4 %	5.6 %	5.3 %
2008	\$ 333,319	- 14.1 %	- 8.8 %	4.7 %	4.8 %
2009	\$ 268,238	- 19.5 %	- 19.1 %	3.7 %	3.9 %

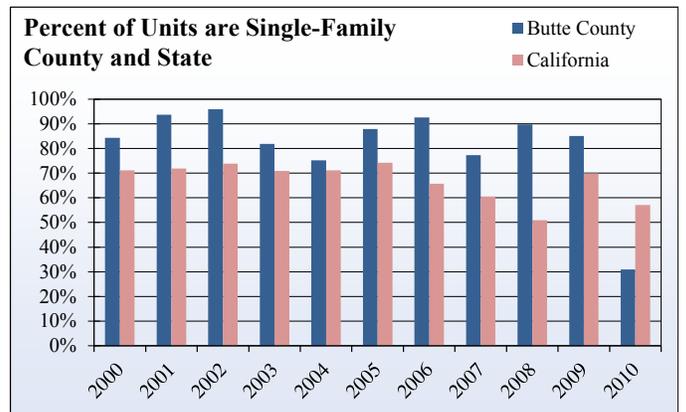
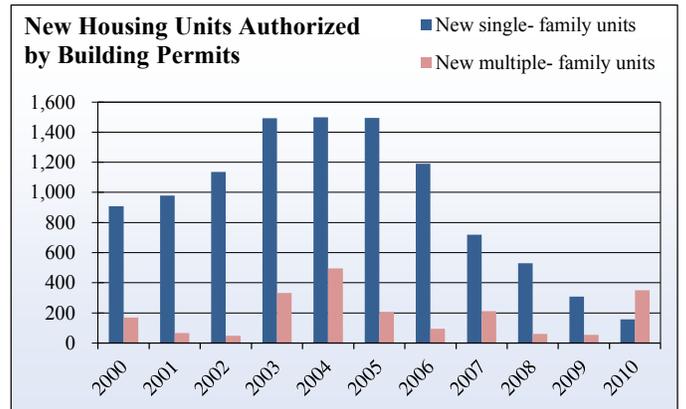
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits for Butte County

Year	New single-family units	New multiple-family units	Total new housing units	Percent of units are single-family	
				County	California
2000	909	169	1,078	84.3 %	71.1 %
2001	978	66	1,044	93.7 %	71.9 %
2002	1,136	49	1,185	95.9 %	73.8 %
2003	1,493	332	1,825	81.8 %	70.9 %
2004	1,498	495	1,993	75.2 %	71.1 %
2005	1,494	206	1,700	87.9 %	74.2 %
2006	1,191	95	1,286	92.6 %	65.8 %
2007	720	212	932	77.3 %	60.5 %
2008	529	60	589	89.8 %	50.9 %
2009	308	54	362	85.1 %	69.9 %
2010	157	350	507	31.0 %	57.0 %
Total 2000-2010	10,413	2,088	12,501	83.3 %	69.2 %

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

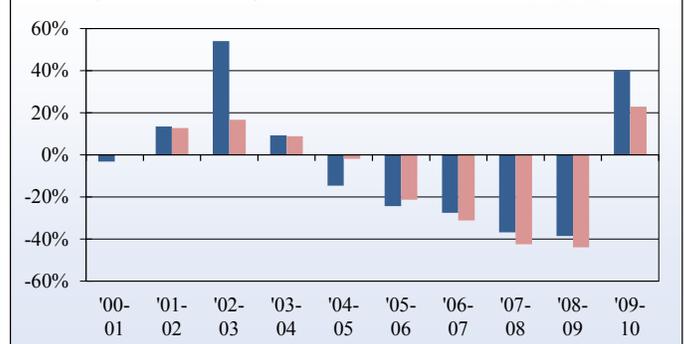


Annual Percent Change of New Housing Units

Year	Annual Percent Change	
	County	California
2000-01	-3.2 %	0.1 %
2001-02	13.5 %	12.8 %
2002-03	54.0 %	16.6 %
2003-04	9.2 %	8.8 %
2004-05	-14.7 %	-2.0 %
2005-06	-24.4 %	-21.3 %
2006-07	-27.5 %	-31.2 %
2007-08	-36.8 %	-42.5 %
2008-09	-38.5 %	-43.9 %
2009-10	40.1 %	22.9 %

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Annual Percent Change of Single-Family Units, County vs. State



Total New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, Cities in Butte County

City/Town	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Chico	508	499	510	949	841	606	530	368	227	181	417
Gridley	74	17	5	9	13	152	112	25	12	2	1
Oroville	37	17	43	76	228	83	30	105	34	2	3
Paradise	74	67	76	91	125	70	46	47	27	9	5
Unincorporated Area	385	444	551	700	786	789	568	387	289	168	81
Total	1,078	1,044	1,185	1,825	1,993	1,700	1,286	932	589	362	507

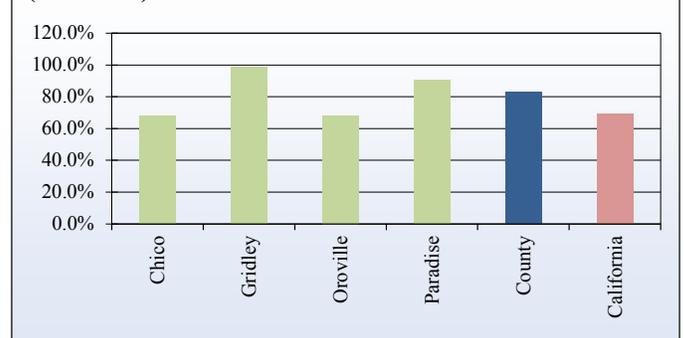
Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Percent of New Single-Family Housing Units (2000-2010), Butte County

City/Town	New single-family units	New multiple-family units	Total new housing units	Percent of units are single-family
Chico	3,829	1,807	5,636	67.9%
Gridley	417	5	422	98.8%
Oroville	448	210	658	68.1%
Paradise	0	62	62	0.0%
Unincorporated Area	5,144	4	5,148	99.9%

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

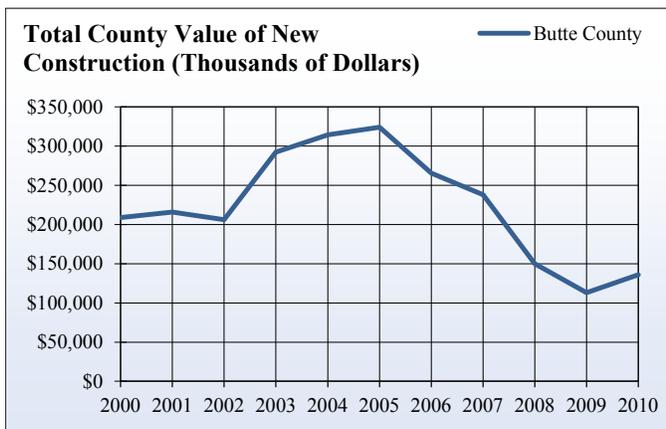
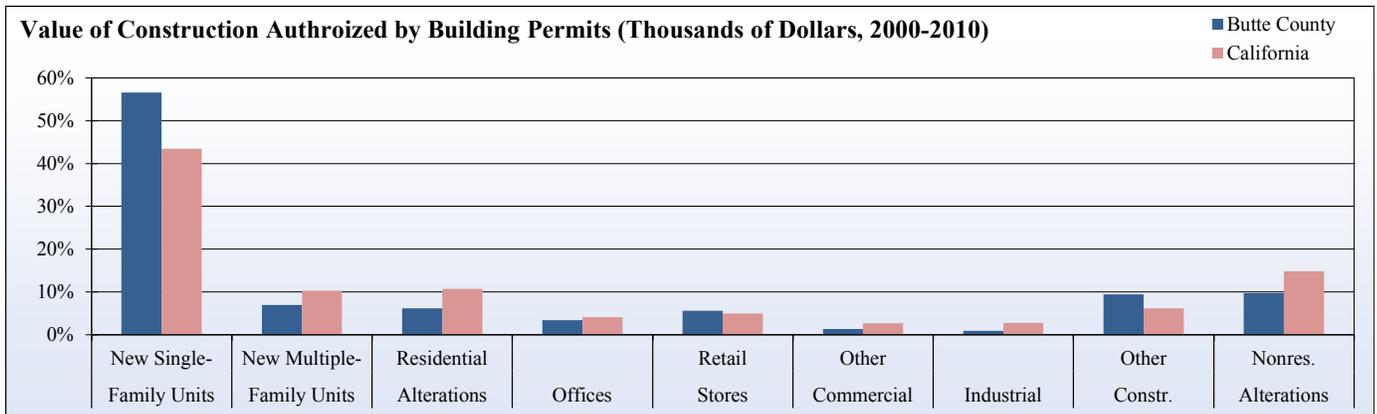
Percent of New Housing Units are Single-Family (2000-2010)



Butte County - Value of New Construction (Thousands of Dollars)

Year	New Single-Family Units	New Multiple-Family Units	Residential Alterations	Offices	Retail Stores	Other Commercial	Industrial	Other Constr.	Nonres. Alterations	Total Value
2000	\$ 114,482	\$ 11,794	\$ 8,739	\$ 9,496	\$ 10,119	\$ 1,895	\$ 4,258	\$ 25,544	\$ 22,364	\$ 208,691
2001	\$ 123,302	\$ 5,008	\$ 10,016	\$ 15,851	\$ 22,366	\$ 1,401	\$ 1,539	\$ 25,238	\$ 11,045	\$ 215,764
2002	\$ 135,565	\$ 3,251	\$ 12,580	\$ 11,749	\$ 9,306	\$ 529	\$ 2,592	\$ 15,417	\$ 15,009	\$ 205,998
2003	\$ 181,473	\$ 26,961	\$ 15,993	\$ 14,314	\$ 9,785	\$ 2,500	\$ 622	\$ 19,830	\$ 20,725	\$ 292,203
2004	\$ 188,451	\$ 38,715	\$ 15,064	\$ 9,553	\$ 15,034	\$ 13,914	\$ 403	\$ 15,446	\$ 17,658	\$ 314,239
2005	\$ 214,542	\$ 16,104	\$ 15,997	\$ 6,804	\$ 11,740	\$ 813	\$ 7,556	\$ 24,234	\$ 26,120	\$ 323,909
2006	\$ 171,767	\$ 7,908	\$ 13,696	\$ 0	\$ 17,666	\$ 0	\$ 486	\$ 20,710	\$ 33,083	\$ 265,316
2007	\$ 102,910	\$ 18,922	\$ 17,899	\$ 6,561	\$ 27,476	\$ 11,231	\$ 2,186	\$ 21,983	\$ 28,831	\$ 237,999
2008	\$ 73,652	\$ 6,195	\$ 14,857	\$ 8,229	\$ 6,080	\$ 326	\$ 0	\$ 13,098	\$ 27,614	\$ 150,051
2009	\$ 57,668	\$ 4,787	\$ 10,708	\$ 0	\$ 6,426	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 17,208	\$ 16,073	\$ 112,870
2010	\$ 29,613	\$ 30,790	\$ 16,056	\$ 496	\$ 2,313	\$ 0	\$ 1,801	\$ 33,327	\$ 21,495	\$ 135,891
Total 2000-2010	\$ 1,393,424	\$ 170,434	\$ 151,604	\$ 83,054	\$ 138,312	\$ 32,609	\$ 21,443	\$ 232,035	\$ 240,017	\$ 2,462,931

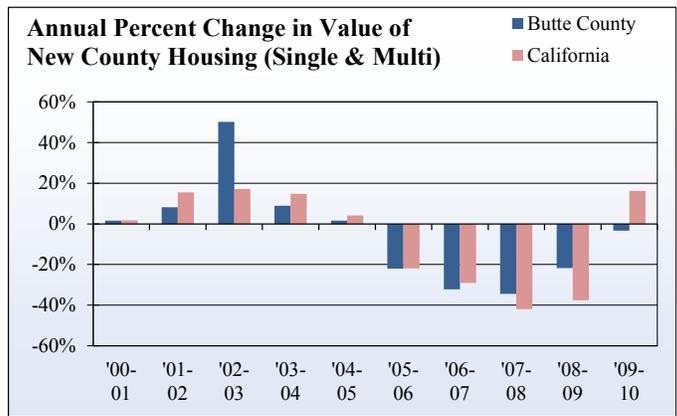
Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



Annual Percent Change in Value of New County Housing in Butte County

Year	Change in Total Value of New Single and Multi-Family Units	
	County	California
2000-01	1.6%	1.7%
2001-02	8.2%	15.4%
2002-03	50.2%	17.1%
2003-04	9.0%	14.8%
2004-05	1.5%	4.1%
2005-06	-22.1%	-21.9%
2006-07	-32.2%	-29.0%
2007-08	-34.5%	-42.0%
2008-09	-21.8%	-37.6%
2009-10	-3.3%	16.3%

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



City Value of Total New Housing Units (Thousands of Dollars) - Butte County

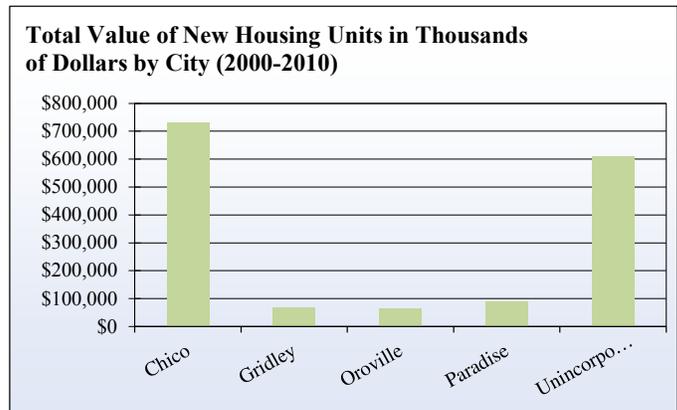
City/Town	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Chico	\$ 66,136	\$ 62,493	\$ 110,604	\$ 104,254	\$ 83,308	\$ 75,774	\$ 57,689	\$ 37,573	\$ 31,302	\$ 43,068
Gridley	\$ 1,451	\$ 724	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,923	\$ 26,545	\$ 23,792	\$ 4,086	\$ 1,266	\$ 182	\$ 103
Oroville	\$ 1,482	\$ 4,284	\$ 7,829	\$ 22,446	\$ 8,572	\$ 4,046	\$ 9,961	\$ 3,875	\$ 274	\$ 665
Paradise	\$ 8,466	\$ 10,897	\$ 14,429	\$ 15,173	\$ 10,225	\$ 7,083	\$ 7,742	\$ 3,616	\$ 2,137	\$ 1,134
Unincorp.	\$ 50,775	\$ 60,417	\$ 74,548	\$ 83,370	\$ 101,997	\$ 68,979	\$ 42,354	\$ 33,517	\$ 28,560	\$ 15,433

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Value of New Housing Units in Thousands (2000-2010) in Butte County

City/Town	New single-family units	New multiple-family units	Total new housing units	Percent of units are single-family
Chico	\$ 579,443	\$ 151,877	\$ 731,320	79.2 %
Gridley	\$ 67,010	\$ 300	\$ 67,311	99.6 %
Oroville	\$ 51,712	\$ 14,409	\$ 66,121	78.2 %
Paradise	\$ 87,105	\$ 3,539	\$ 90,644	96.1 %
Unincorp.	\$ 608,154	\$ 309	\$ 608,462	99.9 %
Total	\$ 1,393,424	\$ 170,434	\$ 1,563,858	89.1 %

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



5.4 Manufacturing

What is it?

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

How is it used?

Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important local economic indicator. Certain manufacturing industries are affected either positively or negatively to economic shocks. If an industry is showing growth during this current economic downturn, that industry may be critical to the county’s economic recovery. Counties that experience growth in manufacturing, or less decline than others during the current downturn, become marketable for related industries.

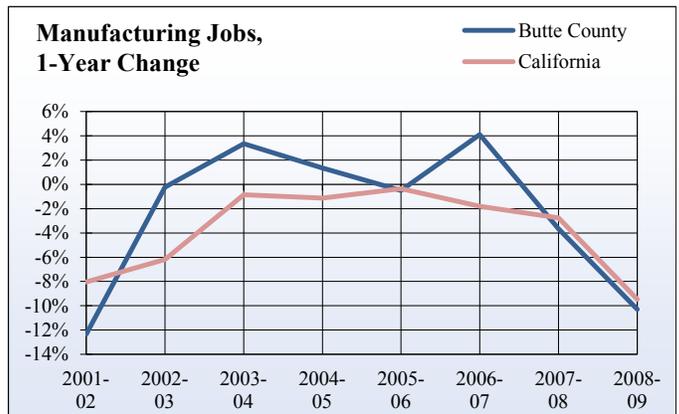
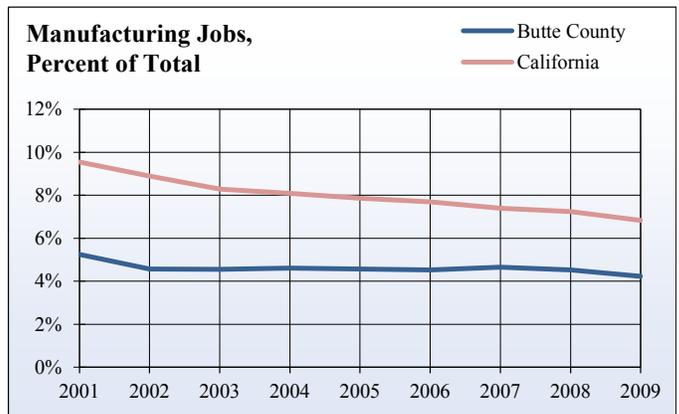
How is Butte County doing?

There were a total of 4,346 manufacturing jobs in Butte County in 2009 which represented a 10.3 percent decrease from 2008. The percent of manufacturing jobs in Butte County has decreased from 5.2 percent in 2001 to 4.2 percent in 2009. Butte County has experienced stable change in manufacturing jobs whereas the state has been declining since 2002. Manufacturing earnings peaked in 2007 at \$205 million but has declined to \$189 million in 2009.

Manufacturing Jobs, Butte County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	5,300	n/a	n/a	5.2 %	9.6 %
2002	4,646	- 12.3 %	- 8.0 %	4.6 %	8.9 %
2003	4,635	- 0.2 %	- 6.2 %	4.6 %	8.3 %
2004	4,790	3.3 %	- 0.8 %	4.6 %	8.1 %
2005	4,855	1.4 %	- 1.1 %	4.6 %	7.9 %
2006	4,831	- 0.5 %	- 0.4 %	4.5 %	7.7 %
2007	5,029	4.1 %	- 1.8 %	4.7 %	7.4 %
2008	4,845	- 3.7 %	- 2.7 %	4.5 %	7.2 %
2009	4,346	- 10.3 %	- 9.5 %	4.2 %	6.8 %

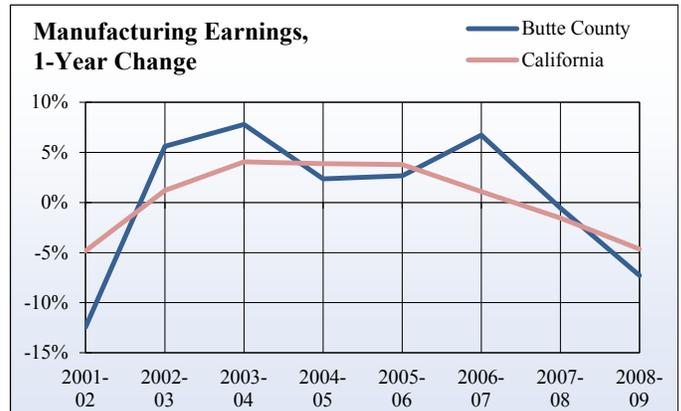
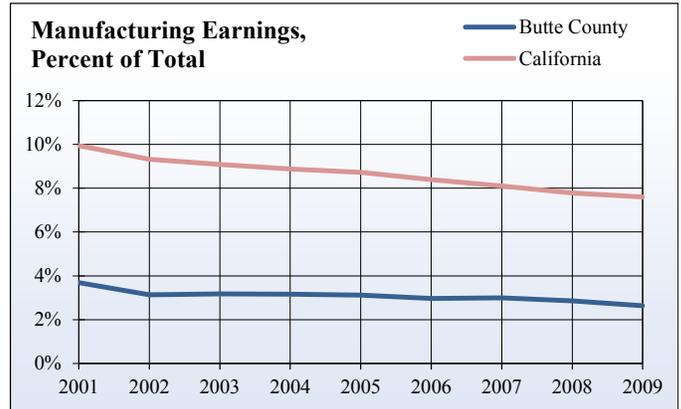
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Manufacturing Earnings (Thousands), Butte County

Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	\$ 184,006	n/a	n/a	3.7 %	9.9 %
2002	\$ 161,134	- 12.4 %	- 4.8 %	3.1 %	9.3 %
2003	\$ 170,181	5.6 %	1.2 %	3.2 %	9.1 %
2004	\$ 183,433	7.8 %	4.1 %	3.2 %	8.9 %
2005	\$ 187,759	2.4 %	3.9 %	3.1 %	8.7 %
2006	\$ 192,772	2.7 %	3.8 %	3.0 %	8.4 %
2007	\$ 205,736	6.7 %	1.1 %	3.0 %	8.1 %
2008	\$ 204,611	- 0.5 %	- 1.6 %	2.9 %	7.8 %
2009	\$ 189,702	- 7.3 %	- 4.7 %	2.6 %	7.6 %

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



5.5 Travel and Recreation

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

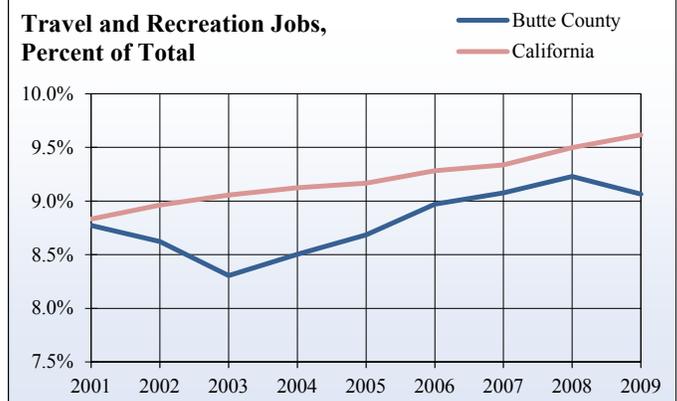
How is Butte County doing?

Jobs in the travel industry declined from 2007-2009 for Butte County by 5.5 percent. In 2009 the total number of travel and recreation jobs was 9,325. Earned income for travel and recreation was \$160 million in 2009. Travel expenditures decreased from \$268.61 million in 2008 to \$244.7 million in 2009 an annual percent change from 2008 of 8.9 percent. California experienced a similar decrease in travel and recreation as a whole.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Butte County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	8,859	n/a	n/a	8.8 %	8.8 %
2002	8,765	- 1.1 %	0.3 %	8.6 %	9.0 %
2003	8,449	- 3.6 %	1.8 %	8.3 %	9.1 %
2004	8,832	4.5 %	2.2 %	8.5 %	9.1 %
2005	9,230	4.5 %	2.3 %	8.7 %	9.2 %
2006	9,585	3.8 %	3.0 %	9.0 %	9.3 %
2007	9,806	2.3 %	2.8 %	9.1 %	9.3 %
2008	9,870	0.7 %	1.0 %	9.2 %	9.5 %
2009	9,325	- 5.5 %	- 2.7 %	9.1 %	9.6 %

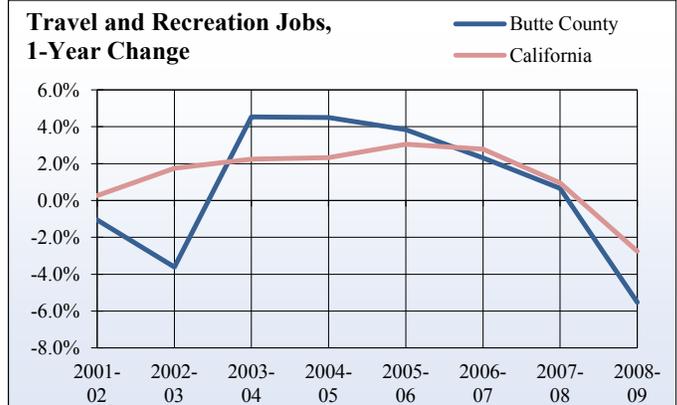
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

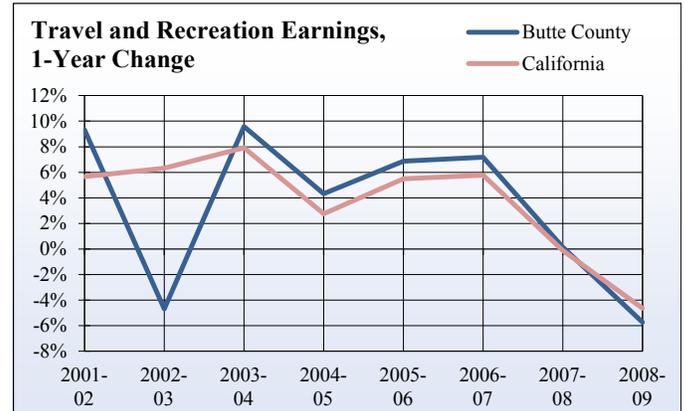
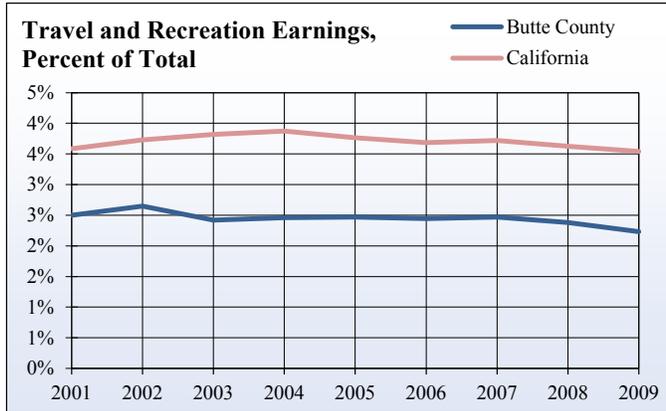


Travel and Recreation Earnings (Thousands), Butte

Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	\$ 124,515	n/a	n/a	2.5 %	3.6 %
2002	\$ 136,128	9.3 %	5.7 %	2.6 %	3.7 %
2003	\$ 129,737	- 4.7 %	6.3 %	2.4 %	3.8 %
2004	\$ 142,170	9.6 %	7.9 %	2.5 %	3.9 %
2005	\$ 148,322	4.3 %	2.8 %	2.5 %	3.8 %
2006	\$ 158,518	6.9 %	5.5 %	2.4 %	3.7 %
2007	\$ 169,896	7.2 %	5.8 %	2.5 %	3.7 %
2008	\$ 170,129	0.1 %	- 0.1 %	2.4 %	3.6 %
2009	\$ 160,358	- 5.7 %	- 4.6 %	2.2 %	3.5 %

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

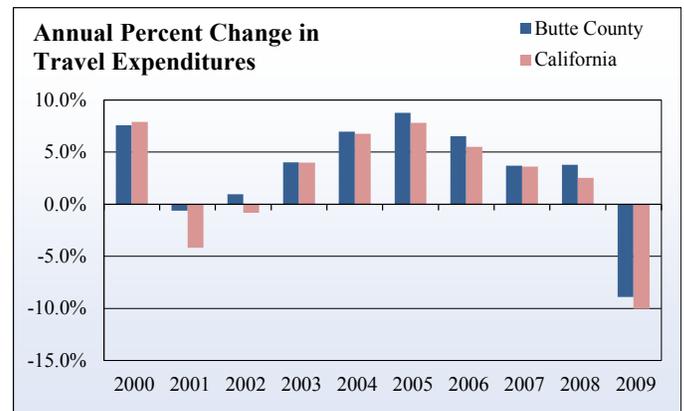
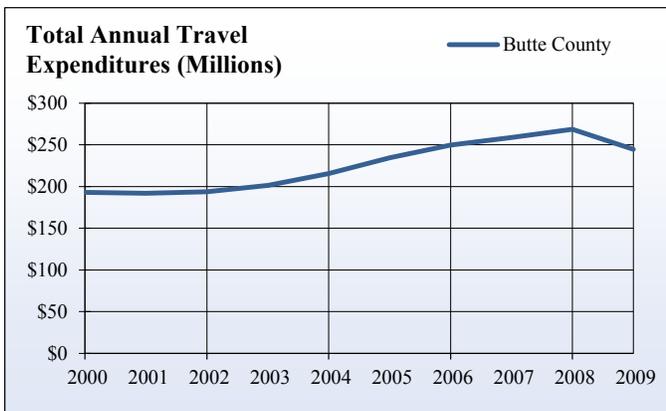




Total Annual Travel Expenditures, Butte County and California (Millions)

Year	Expenditures in County	Annual percent change	Expenditure in California	Annual percent change
2000	\$ 193.0	7.6 %	\$ 76,500	7.9 %
2001	\$ 191.8	- 0.6 %	\$ 73,300	- 4.2 %
2002	\$ 193.6	0.9 %	\$ 72,700	- 0.8 %
2003	\$ 201.4	4.0 %	\$ 75,600	4.0 %
2004	\$ 215.4	7.0 %	\$ 80,700	6.7 %
2005	\$ 234.3	8.8 %	\$ 87,000	7.8 %
2006	\$ 249.6	6.5 %	\$ 91,800	5.5 %
2007	\$ 258.8	3.7 %	\$ 95,100	3.6 %
2008	\$ 268.6	3.8 %	\$ 97,500	2.5 %
2009	\$ 244.7	- 8.9 %	\$ 87,700	- 10.1 %

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Associates



5.6 Retail Sales

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

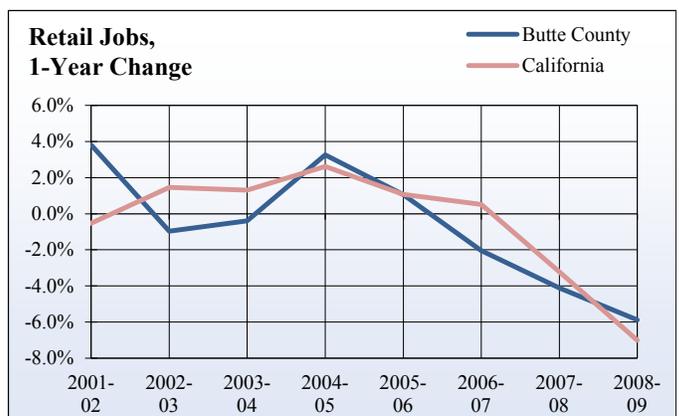
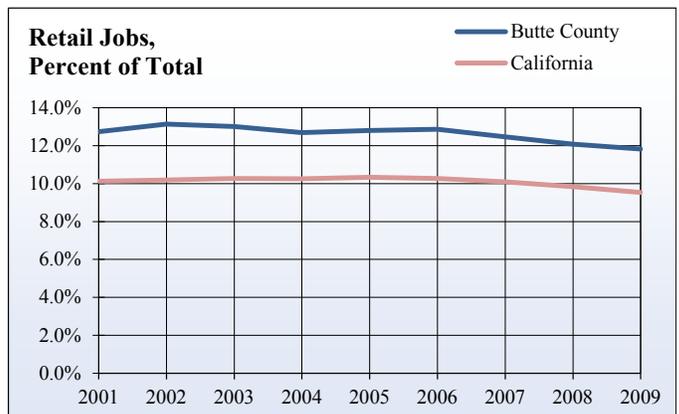
How is Butte County doing?

Retail sales jobs have declined in 2009 to 12,155 from 12,914 in 2008. Earned Income for Retail sales has decreased along with total sector jobs to \$360 million in 2009, a 4.6 percent decrease from 2008. From 2000-2006 Taxable sales have steadily increased in Butte County, however sales have since dropped from 2.83 billion in 2006 to 2.35 billion in 2009.

Retail Jobs, Butte County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	12,868	n/a	n/a	12.7 %	10.1 %
2002	13,359	3.8 %	- 0.5 %	13.1 %	10.2 %
2003	13,231	- 1.0 %	1.5 %	13.0 %	10.3 %
2004	13,178	- 0.4 %	1.3 %	12.7 %	10.3 %
2005	13,606	3.2 %	2.6 %	12.8 %	10.3 %
2006	13,750	1.1 %	1.1 %	12.9 %	10.3 %
2007	13,468	- 2.1 %	0.5 %	12.5 %	10.1 %
2008	12,914	- 4.1 %	- 3.2 %	12.1 %	9.8 %
2009	12,155	- 5.9 %	- 7.0 %	11.8 %	9.5 %

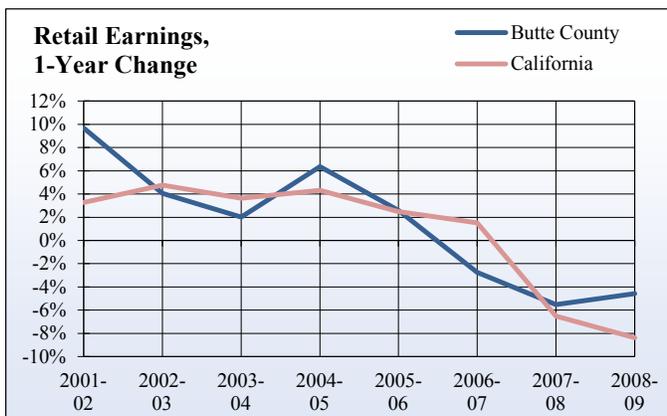
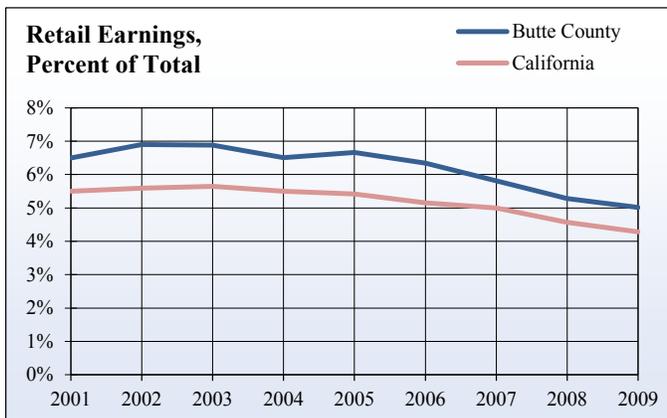
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Retail Earnings (Thousands), Butte County

Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	\$ 323,430	n/a	n/a	6.5 %	5.5 %
2002	\$ 354,713	9.7 %	3.3 %	6.9 %	5.6 %
2003	\$ 369,138	4.1 %	4.8 %	6.9 %	5.6 %
2004	\$ 376,562	2.0 %	3.6 %	6.5 %	5.5 %
2005	\$ 400,483	6.4 %	4.3 %	6.7 %	5.4 %
2006	\$ 410,890	2.6 %	2.5 %	6.3 %	5.2 %
2007	\$ 399,641	- 2.7 %	1.5 %	5.8 %	5.0 %
2008	\$ 377,602	- 5.5 %	- 6.5 %	5.3 %	4.6 %
2009	\$ 360,275	- 4.6 %	- 8.4 %	5.0 %	4.3 %

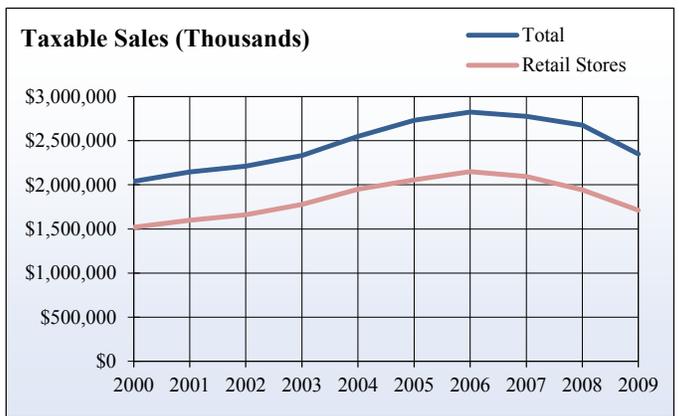
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Taxable Sales, Retail and Nonretail - Butte County (in Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Retail Stores	Nonretail	Total
2000	\$ 1,519,772	\$ 519,292	\$ 2,039,064
2001	\$ 1,599,032	\$ 547,164	\$ 2,146,196
2002	\$ 1,659,174	\$ 551,848	\$ 2,211,022
2003	\$ 1,778,860	\$ 552,004	\$ 2,330,864
2004	\$ 1,948,720	\$ 602,246	\$ 2,550,966
2005	\$ 2,058,367	\$ 672,269	\$ 2,730,636
2006	\$ 2,150,225	\$ 675,322	\$ 2,825,547
2007	\$ 2,096,141	\$ 681,935	\$ 2,778,076
2008	\$ 1,944,144	\$ 734,026	\$ 2,678,170
2009	\$ 1,711,587	\$ 637,314	\$ 2,348,900

Source: California Board of Equalization



Taxable Sales, Annual Change - Butte County

Year	Taxable Retail Sales		Total Taxable Sales	
	County	California	County	California
2000-2001	5.2 %	2.4 %	5.3 %	- 0.0 %
2001-2002	3.8 %	2.6 %	3.0 %	- 0.1 %
2002-2003	7.2 %	6.2 %	5.4 %	4.4 %
2003-2004	9.5 %	9.4 %	9.4 %	8.8 %
2004-2005	5.6 %	7.4 %	7.0 %	7.4 %
2005-2006	4.5 %	3.5 %	3.5 %	4.2 %
2006-2007	- 2.5 %	- 0.5 %	- 1.7 %	0.3 %
2007-2008	- 7.3 %	- 7.7 %	- 3.6 %	- 5.2 %
2008-2009	- 12.0 %	- 12.9 %	- 12.3 %	- 14.2 %

Source: California Board of Equalization



Total Taxable Sales - Butte County (in Thousands of Dollars)

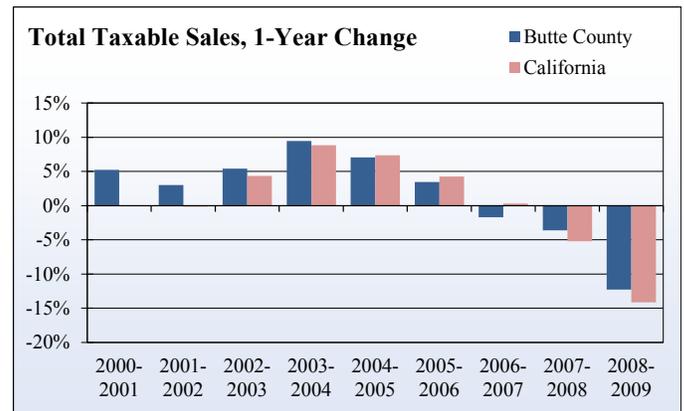
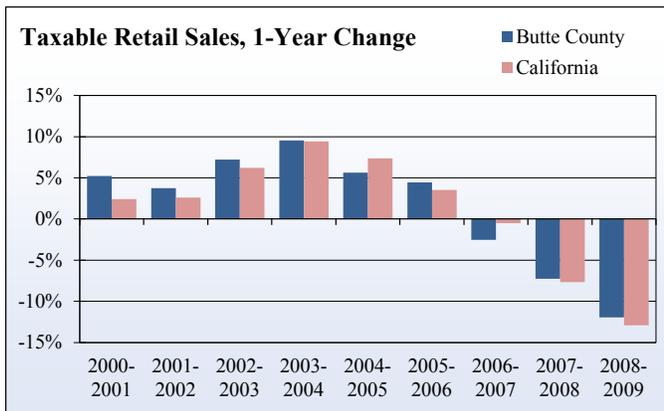
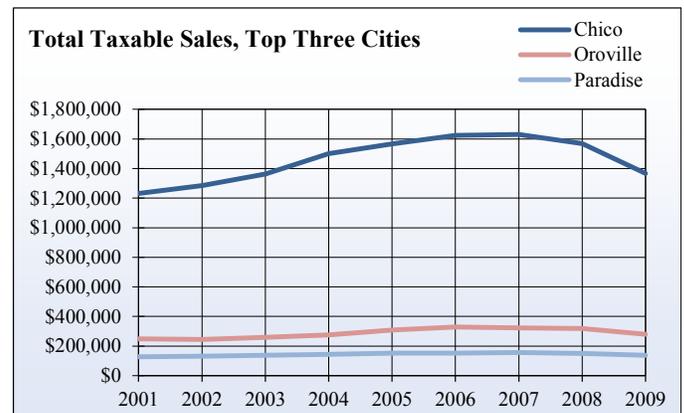
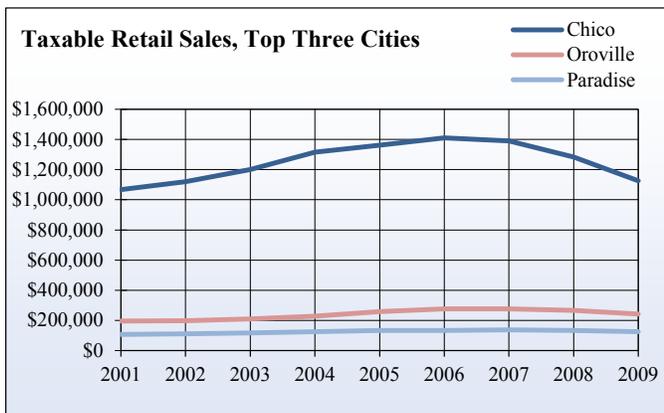
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chico	\$ 1,232,238	\$ 1,285,185	\$ 1,363,433	\$ 1,499,769	\$ 1,566,751	\$ 1,623,434	\$ 1,630,482	\$ 1,568,726	\$ 1,367,715
Oroville	\$ 248,787	\$ 244,138	\$ 259,216	\$ 276,098	\$ 308,712	\$ 328,719	\$ 322,945	\$ 318,492	\$ 279,280
Paradise	\$ 127,097	\$ 131,598	\$ 137,000	\$ 143,668	\$ 152,853	\$ 152,736	\$ 156,625	\$ 150,183	\$ 138,193
Gridley	\$ 72,035	\$ 73,262	\$ 74,263	\$ 82,319	\$ 88,103	\$ 93,404	\$ 89,223	\$ 88,603	\$ 79,305
Biggs	\$ 1,447	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,664	\$ 982	\$ 977	\$ 1,183	\$ 1,407	\$ 1,436

Source: California Board of Equalization

Taxable Retail Sales - Butte County (in Thousands of Dollars)

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chico	\$ 1,067,889	\$ 1,120,786	\$ 1,200,300	\$ 1,316,935	\$ 1,361,815	\$ 1,410,316	\$ 1,390,866	\$ 1,284,713	\$ 1,126,317
Oroville	\$ 195,515	\$ 196,859	\$ 209,774	\$ 227,792	\$ 257,254	\$ 275,659	\$ 277,034	\$ 265,862	\$ 242,177
Paradise	\$ 106,895	\$ 111,435	\$ 116,910	\$ 124,514	\$ 133,133	\$ 133,657	\$ 137,523	\$ 133,133	\$ 124,426
Gridley	\$ 63,902	\$ 67,412	\$ 69,522	\$ 76,867	\$ 80,093	\$ 84,197	\$ 81,950	\$ 78,911	\$ 67,195
Biggs	\$ 1,099	\$ 1,139	\$ 1,247	\$ 1,603	\$ 884	\$ 900	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,391

Source: California Board of Equalization



5.7 Government

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

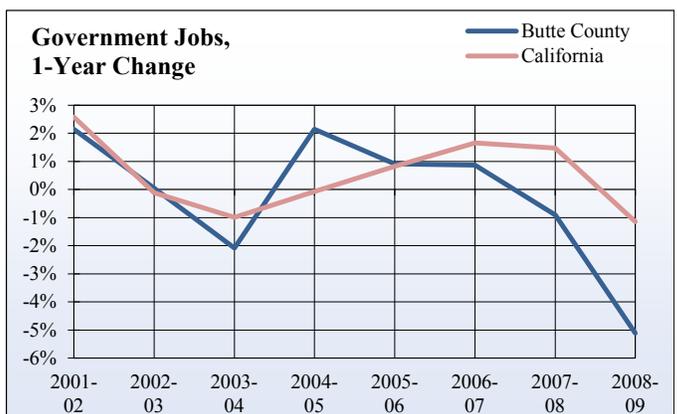
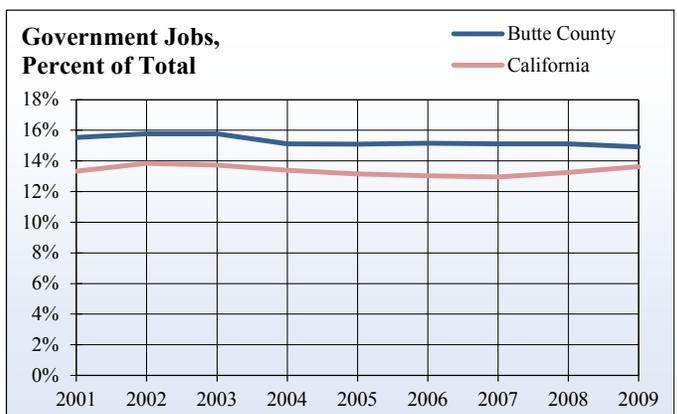
How is Butte County doing?

Total government jobs in Butte County have been steady with small adjustments since 2001, which in 2009 was 15,351 employees. Earned income by government employees decreased from \$920.3 million in 2008 to \$891.2 million in 2009, a change of 3.2 percent. In 2009, government workers account for 12.4 percent of earnings. This decrease corresponds with a similar increase in earnings from state workers over the same time period. County government revenue was \$344.7 million in fiscal year 2008-2009 an increase of 4.8 percent from previous year. County government expenditure has increased from \$330.5 million in fiscal year 2007-2008 to \$345.6 million in fiscal year 2008-2009, an increase of \$15.1 million. The difference between local government revenues and expenditures in Butte County has decreased from \$-1.46 million in fiscal year 2007-2008 to \$ \$ -910,052 in fiscal year 2008-2009.

Government Worker Jobs, Butte County

Year	County Jobs	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	15,692	n/a	n/a	15.5 %	13.3 %
2002	16,029	2.1 %	2.6 %	15.8 %	13.8 %
2003	16,036	0.0 %	- 0.1 %	15.8 %	13.7 %
2004	15,701	- 2.1 %	- 1.0 %	15.1 %	13.4 %
2005	16,038	2.1 %	- 0.1 %	15.1 %	13.1 %
2006	16,184	0.9 %	0.8 %	15.1 %	13.0 %
2007	16,325	0.9 %	1.7 %	15.1 %	13.0 %
2008	16,177	- 0.9 %	1.5 %	15.1 %	13.2 %
2009	15,351	- 5.1 %	- 1.1 %	14.9 %	13.6 %

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



Government Worker Earnings (Thousands), Butte

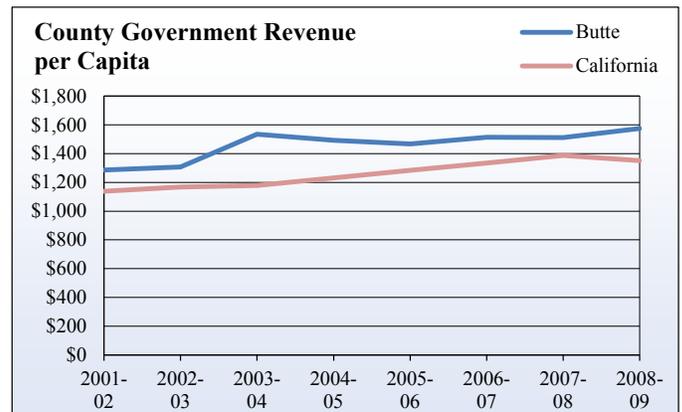
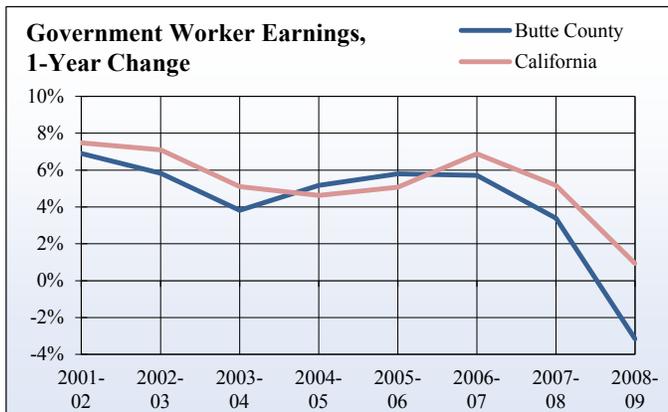
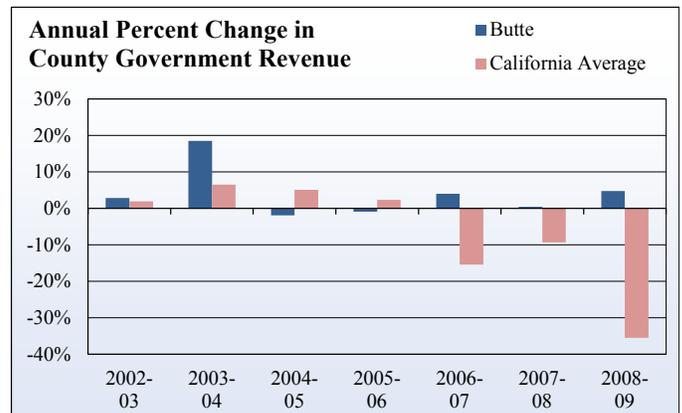
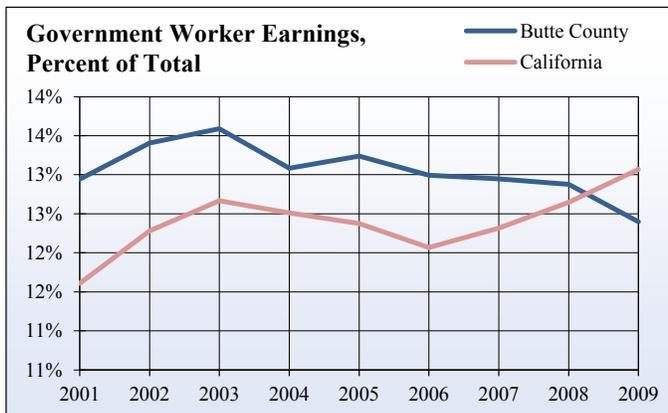
Year	County Earnings	1-Year Change		Percent of Total	
		County	California	County	California
2001	\$ 644,227	n/a	n/a	12.9 %	11.6 %
2002	\$ 688,733	6.9 %	7.5 %	13.4 %	12.3 %
2003	\$ 728,938	5.8 %	7.1 %	13.6 %	12.7 %
2004	\$ 756,732	3.8 %	5.1 %	13.1 %	12.5 %
2005	\$ 795,825	5.2 %	4.6 %	13.2 %	12.4 %
2006	\$ 841,955	5.8 %	5.1 %	13.0 %	12.1 %
2007	\$ 890,120	5.7 %	6.9 %	12.9 %	12.3 %
2008	\$ 920,328	3.4 %	5.2 %	12.9 %	12.6 %
2009	\$ 891,282	- 3.2 %	0.9 %	12.4 %	13.1 %

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

County Government Revenue, Butte County

Year	County		California Average
	Total	Percent Change	Percent Change
2001-02	\$ 266,083,707	n/a	n/a
2002-03	\$ 273,734,220	2.9 %	1.9 %
2003-04	\$ 324,398,886	18.5 %	6.5 %
2004-05	\$ 318,059,234	- 2.0 %	5.1 %
2005-06	\$ 315,209,340	- 0.9 %	2.3 %
2006-07	\$ 327,768,069	4.0 %	- 15.4 %
2007-08	\$ 329,072,949	0.4 %	- 9.3 %
2008-09	\$ 344,730,494	4.8 %	- 35.5 %

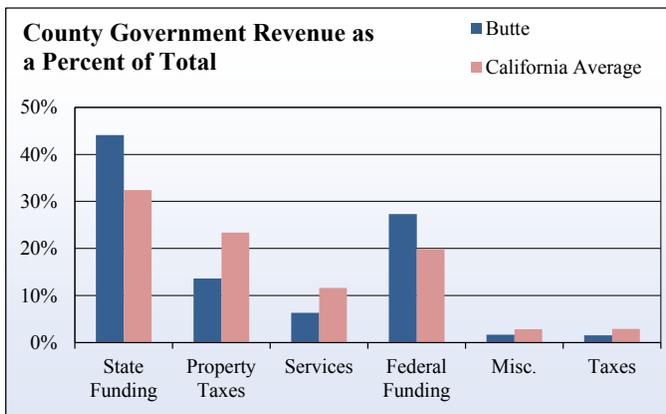
Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



Total Government Revenue, Butte County - Fiscal Year 2008-2009

Revenue Source	County		California Average
	Number	Percent of Total	Percent of Total
State Funding	\$ 152,027,581	44.1 %	32.4 %
Property Taxes	\$ 46,972,852	13.6 %	23.4 %
Charges for Current Services	\$ 21,745,410	6.3 %	11.6 %
Federal Funding	\$ 94,198,001	27.3 %	19.8 %
Misc. and Other Financing Sources	\$ 5,667,594	1.6 %	2.8 %
Taxes, Other than Property	\$ 5,278,046	1.5 %	2.9 %
From Use of Money and Property	\$ 3,752,827	1.1 %	1.5 %
Govt. Other than State or Federal	\$ 6,062,907	1.8 %	1.7 %
Licenses Permits and Franchises	\$ 3,720,737	1.1 %	1.1 %
Fines Forfeitures and Penalties	\$ 5,304,539	1.5 %	2.2 %
Transfers In	\$ 0	0.0 %	0.6 %
Special Benefit Assesments	\$ 0	0.0 %	0.0 %
Total Funding	\$ 344,730,494	100.0 %	100.0 %

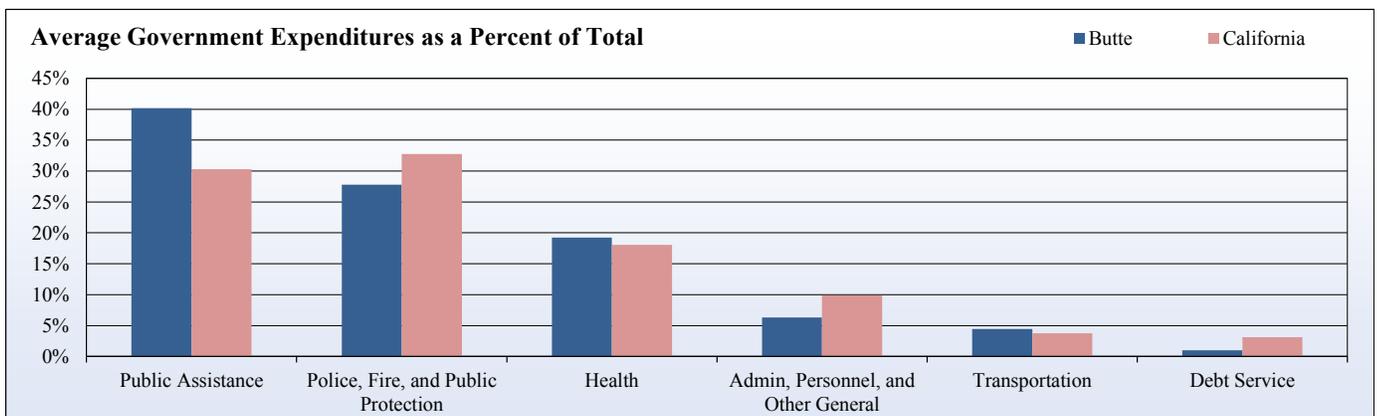
Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



Total Government Expenditures, Butte County - Fiscal Year 2008-2009

Expenditure Function	Amount	Percent of Total Expenditures	California Average Percent of Total Expenditures
Public Assistance	\$ 138,915,942	40.2 %	30.3 %
Police, Fire, and Public Protection	\$ 95,977,620	27.8 %	32.8 %
Health	\$ 66,467,655	19.2 %	18.1 %
Admin, Personnel, and Other General	\$ 21,840,324	6.3 %	9.9 %
Transportation	\$ 15,387,555	4.5 %	3.8 %
Debt Service	\$ 3,489,296	1.0 %	3.1 %
Education and Library	\$ 3,174,365	0.9 %	1.0 %
Recreation and Cultural	\$ 387,789	0.1 %	1.0 %
Total of Financing Uses	\$ 345,640,546	100.0 %	100.0 %

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



Total Government Expenditures, Butte County

Year	Butte County		California
	Total	Percent Change	Percent Change
2000-01	\$ 224,196,723	-	-
2001-02	\$ 260,852,776	14.1 %	10.1 %
2002-03	\$ 274,644,888	5.0 %	3.6 %
2003-04	\$ 281,850,805	2.6 %	1.9 %
2004-05	\$ 292,395,682	3.6 %	2.1 %
2005-06	\$ 307,352,932	4.9 %	6.1 %
2006-07	\$ 329,161,170	6.6 %	5.8 %
2007-08	\$ 330,536,361	0.4 %	7.2 %
2008-09	\$ 345,640,546	4.4 %	1.5 %

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports

