Central Sierra Economic Development District

2024-2029 CEDS Technical Report

Central Sierra
Economic Development District

About this Technical Report

This Technical Report is intended as a supplement to the 2023-2028 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Central Sierra Economic Development District (CSEDD). It contains supporting data and narratives that constitute the groundwork for the 2024-2029 CEDS. This is a secondary document. Please refer to the 2023-2028 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as the primary document for the CSEDD's five-year CEDS.

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The Center for Economic Development (CED) at California State University, Chico is part of the North State Planning and Development Collective (NSPDC). The CED is committed to supporting communities in preparing and planning for resilient future growth. With strengths in community outreach, network development through convening, applied social and economic research, and data management, analysis, and presentation, CED has built a strong rapport with public agencies and private organizations across Northern California and beyond. A nonprofit organization founded in 1986, the CED has a resourceful and effective grant writing and development staff, and a proven capacity and expertise in complex project coordination and financial management. CED has been a critical partner in Camp Fire response and recovery efforts on the Paradise Ridge, and an engine of economic and workforce development for Butte County and the North State over many years.

Chabin Concepts is an economic development and marketing firm serving small cities, large regions, and businesses.

Photo Credit

Rear cover image: "Foggy Yosemite Valley Floor" by John Towner

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Glossary of Acronyms

ACWA	Association of California Water Agencies
AI	Artificial Intelligence
B2B	Business-to-Business
BPAC	Bicyclist Pedestrian Advisory Committee
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALED	California Association for Local Economic Development
CALeVIP	California Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Project
CalWORKs	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids
CAO	County Administrative Officer
CBIA	California Building Industry Association
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBRC	Calaveras Business Resource Center
CCA	Community Choice Aggregation
CED	Center for Economic Development
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CERF	Community Economic Resilience Fund
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHIPS	Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors
CHIPS	Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions
CIRB	Construction Industry Research Board
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
COMIS	Chancellor's Office Management Information System
CPS	Creative Placemaking Strategy
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission

CRC	Central Mother Lode Regional Consortium
CSAC	California State Association of Counties
CSEDD	Central Sierra Economic Development District
CSU	California State University
CTE	Career Technical Education
CWDB	California Workforce Development Board
ED	Executive Director
EDA	Economic Development Administration
EDD	Economic Development Department
EFRT	Emergency Forest Restoration Team
ELL	English Language Learning
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETP	Employment Training Panel
EV	Electric Vehicle
FRWDB	Fresno Workforce Development Board
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GSNR	Golden State Natural Resources
HAI	Housing Affordability Index
HRTC	High Road Transition Collaboratives
IMHS	Integrated Mobility and Housing Strategy
IT	Information Technology
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
LATA	Local Agency Technical Assistance
LWDA	Local Workforce Development Area
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MLJT	Mother Lode Job Training
NENA	National Emergency Number Association
NSPDC	North State Planning and Development Collective
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
PCI	Pavement Conditions Index
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
RERP	Regional Equity and Recovery Partnerships
SAIPE	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates
SBDC	Small Business Development Center
SERAL	Social and Ecological Resilience Across the Landscape
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SRM	Sierra Resource Management
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TOT	Transient Occupancy Tax
UC	University of California
UC ANR	UC Agriculture and Natural Resources
UCCE	University of California Cooperative Extension
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
VAWP	Value Added Wood Product
WDB	Workforce Development Board
YSS	Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions

Introduction

This Technical Report, as a supplement to the 2023-2028 CEDS for the Central Sierra Economic Development District (CSEDD), presents a discussion of the region's economic and social conditions. It serves as documentation of the assets and challenges the region faces and is the basis for the goals, strategies, and action plan contained in the 2023-2028 CEDS. The data are presented by foundational economic development vitality: (1) Population Diversity and Equity, (2) Education and Workforce, (3) Business Environment, and (4) Supporting Data.

The statements, implications, and data presented are further corroborated by reports and plans previously completed by and for the region, its jurisdictions, and economic development partners. A list of documents reviewed is provided at the end of this Technical Report. The data presented in this Technical Report were obtained from the following sources:

American Hospital Directory

CAL FIRE

California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

California Association of Realtors

California Building Industry Association's Construction Industry Research Board

California Community Colleges' Chancellor's Office Management Information System

California Department of Education

California Department of Finance

California Department of Public Health

California Department of Social Services

California Economic Development Department

California Health and Human Services

California Office of the Attorney General

Cal-PASS Plus

Center for Disease Control

Lightcast, formerly known as Emsi

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator

Sperling's Best Places

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

United States Census Bureau

- 2019 Community Resilience Estimates
- American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
- County Business Patterns
- OnTheMap (web application)
- Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

1. Population, Diversity, and Equity

Equitable and sustainable economic development is achieved by making public and private investment that supports the entire population—including those most in need—and that considers the history, current conditions, and the region's vision so that future outcomes are equitably distributed. Outcomes should benefit those currently living and working in the region, new arrivals, and existing and new businesses. Current and historical economic and socio-economic conditions throughout the region strongly impact:

- Quality of life for residents
- Desirability and attractiveness to prospective individuals and families
- Job prospects and career advancement available to adults and youth entering or re-entering the workforce
- Entrepreneurs and businesses willingness to locate in the region and their ability to succeed
- The visitor's experience and their desire to return

It is incumbent upon the economic and workforce development partners in the public and private sectors to commit to implementing policies, practices, and strategic initiatives designed to address the core issues presented here and in the CEDS Action Plan.

1.1 Population

After traditionally slow or no population growth, the region experienced what could be considered a population swell (1.1%) while the State saw a decline (-0.9%). This population growth occurred primarily in Amador and Alpine counties between 2020 and 2021. This population growth could be attributed to a COVID-inspired exodus from urban areas and increased acceptance of remote workers by employers, as indicated by the fact that median household income in the region also increased dramatically (10%) compared to the State (4.5%) during this time. The area has also seen an increase in economic development projects, as well as jobs and projects related to agriculture and natural resources, which may have contributed to the increase in population and income during 2020 and 2021. This increase occurred despite significant deterrents in the region, including a shortage of constructed housing units, utility capacities at plants, and high fire insurance premiums.

The ability for these new residents to continue to work remotely, and to prosper economically, socially, and culturally, will likely determine if this rate of growth is sustainable in the long term.

Race and Ethnicity

The region's population is predominantly White (79%) and Hispanic/Latino (13%). There was a notable increase in the share of the population that identifies as Asian (13% increase between 2016 and 2020) and a significant jump in the number of residents who identify as "some other, or two or more races."

Age and Dependency

The median age in the region ranges from 47 years old to nearly 53 years old; ten or more years older than the State's median age (36.7 years). This not only impacts the workforce and talent pipeline (see section 2. Education and Workforce) but contributes to high economic dependency. Dependency ratios are a measure of the potential burden on the working-age population (those between the ages of 18 and 64) to care for youth (age 17 and under) and seniors (age 65 and older).[1] Dependency is calculated as the combined total of those 17 and younger and those 65 and older, divided by those who

1 These general assumptions about age dependency are not to be seen as universal. While generally true, these assumptions do not necessarily represent areas where the older residents tend to be affluent retirees, such as in Alpine County.

are 18-64, multiplied by 100. A low dependency ratio indicates that the workforce population is more able to support dependent populations (youth and seniors). The region's higher dependency ratio (76.7% vs. the State's 59.0%) impacts business competitiveness, tax revenues, and social and economic factors.

- There are fewer people to support and care for the dependent populations (youth and elderly)
- Retired people pay lower income tax, putting a greater tax burden on the working population
- Lower tax revenues can place a greater burden on fully funding government finances
- There may be a greater demand on government and nonprofit services and programs to care for youth and seniors (healthcare, childcare, meal services, etc.)
- Businesses' ability to fully staff their operations is further challenged
- Without adopting more automation, business' productivity and profitability may decline

Income and Wealth

Looking at several income-related factors provides a more complete profile of the region's economic condition. For example, an increase in work earnings is a much more accurate indicator of a growing economy than total income growth, which includes items such as dividends, interest, government benefits, retirement income, etc.

- Overall cost of living in the region is more affordable than the State but still higher than the Nation. Housing costs are much more favorable in the region than the State, but healthcare and utilities are high.
- Living wages in the region, as estimated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), align with other data points that show the region is a more-affordable place to do business and live in California. However, living wages in the region are 20% to 30% lower than the State average.
- The poverty rate has been decreasing but has remained consistently higher than the State's average poverty rate.
- TANF-CalWORKs recipients and the percentage of students who receive free or reduced school meals, all indicators of poverty in a region, are on par with State averages. However, Mariposa County has typically had a larger portion of the population on these programs.
- The share of population enrolled in Medi-Cal in the region is lower than the statewide average.

1.2 Housing

Following the definition offered by the California Association of Realtors, the Housing Affordability Index (HAI) is calculated as a percentage of households with incomes greater than or equal to the minimum income needed to buy a median-priced home in their county based on traditional lending assumptions. This index, along with a diverse inventory of homes for sale, is important as it impacts a community's ability to attract and retain residents and particularly workers. A good housing market—one with homes that are affordable and attainable by the working population—signifies to businesses a region's workforce stability.

- The 2022 Housing Affordability Index (HAI) in the region is higher than the State affordability, indicating that housing is more affordable in the region than the State on average. However, both the region and the State experienced a decline in affordability between 2021 and 2022 by several percentage points.
- Fair market rent in the region has increased over the last four years by 19 to 26 percent, depending on the number of bedrooms in the unit.
- New single-family unit construction in the State measured one new unit for every 987 residents, while single family unit construction in the region measured one unit for every 596 residents. All the new residential construction in the region was single-family units.

- Multiple counties have reported having additional housing projects that are approved or underway, including commercial conversions and workforce housing projects. Housing needs are being addressed as quickly as counties can manage but remain a high priority and area of concern for the region.
- While new constructions in the region are currently progressing at a higher per-capita rate than California on average, this rate may not accurately represent CSEDD's norm. A higher-than-normal building activity is likely given the increasing prevalence of wildfires in the region, along with other recent factors, such as the urban exodus caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.3 Quality of Place

A high quality of place, or quality of living, includes factors such as quality schools, neighborhoods, safety, access to healthcare, recreation, other amenities, and a unique collection of characteristics that define the meaning and uniqueness of a community or region. Often, a downtown core provides the sense of place because downtowns are typically multi-purpose and have goods and services for residents and visitors including entertainment, cultural venues, public spaces, and other attractions.

Recreation and history are high on the list of factors that contribute to the region's quality of place. The history rooted in Gold Rush days (and silver mining in Alpine County), coupled with natural resources and abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation, fuel the strong visitor and tourism economy in the region.

Protecting the historical and natural assets is clearly a priority of the citizens and local governments in the region. Safeguarding and effectively building on these unique assets can help to improve the visitor experience and ultimately increase revenue for local businesses and jurisdictions. Equal attention must be given to ensuring resident-serving businesses and services are available, such as healthcare facilities, grocery and other shopping centers, childcare, police, and fire protection.

Healthcare

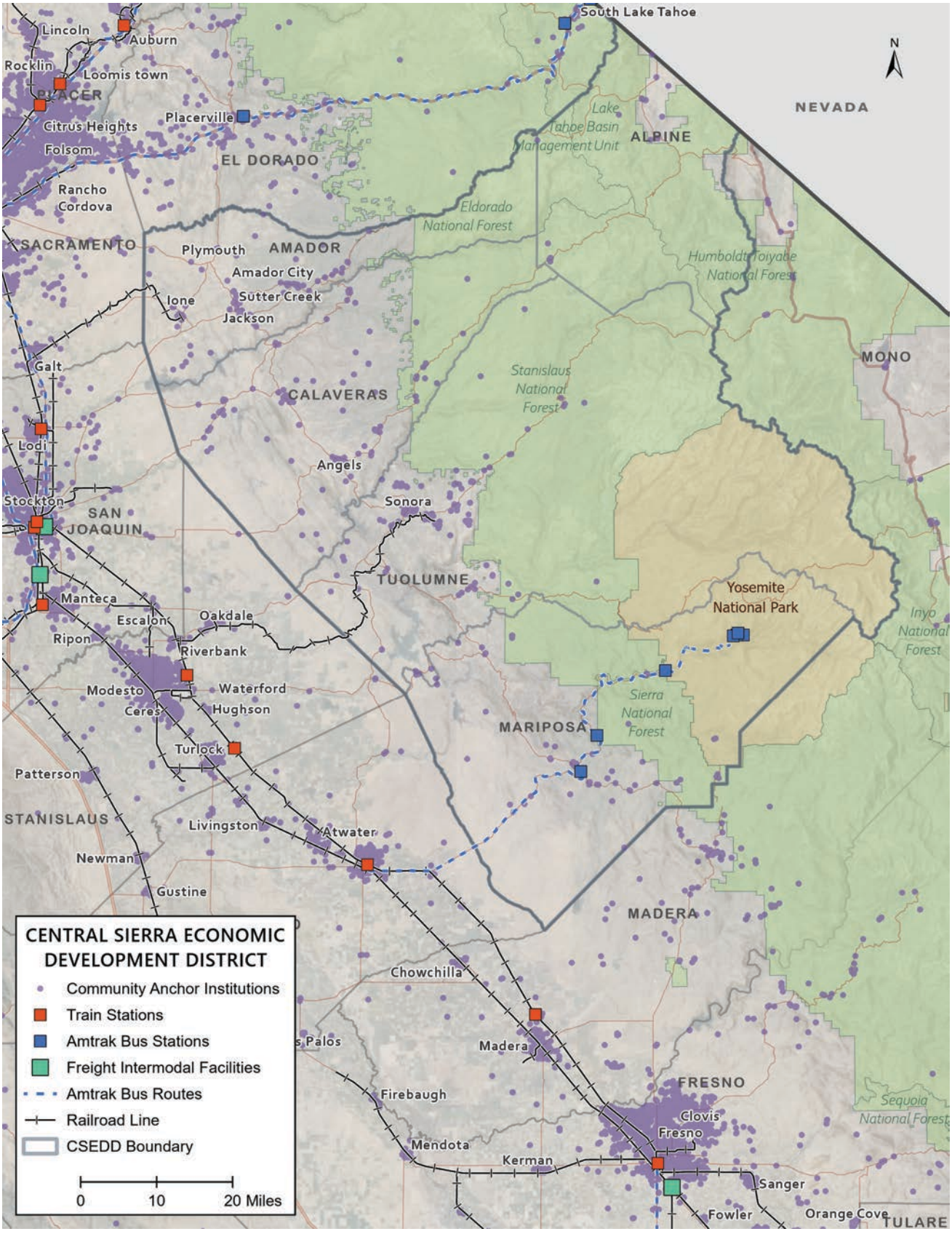
- Three hospitals serve the region—Sutter Amador Hospital (Amador County), Mark Twain Medical Center (Calaveras County), and Adventist Health Sonora (Tuolumne County)—a total of 230 beds serving the 158,000 population.[2]
- These hospitals offer critical care and are supported by clinics and urgent care facilities, but often residents are forced to leave the region when seeking specialty procedures, or when geographic isolation makes other hospitals more practical. For instance, residents in Alpine County tend to be served by hospitals and medical centers outside of the region, such as Barton Memorial Hospital in South Lake Tahoe, California; Carson Tahoe Regional Medical Center in Carson City, Nevada; and Carson Valley Medical Center in Gardnerville, Nevada.

Rail Infrastructure

The CSEDD region has limited rail infrastructure for freight and passengers. Rail infrastructure in the region exists primarily in Ione (Amador County), Sonora (Tuolumne County), and Yosemite National Park (Amtrak Bus Route, Mariposa County). The bus route supports the region's tourism economy, and the rail lines connect the region to crucial freight intermodal facilities in Stockton, Fresno, and beyond. Further rail infrastructure development would expand the region's capacity to pursue industrial and commercial projects. The below rail map (Figure 1) shows the CSEDD region and its rail infrastructure in relation to the outlying area. Also marked on the map are Community Anchor Institutions, which include establishments like schools, libraries, medical/healthcare providers, public safety entities, institutions of higher education, and other community support organizations and agencies.

2 American Hospital Directory, www.ahd.com

Figure 1: Rail Map, CSEDD and Outlying Area



Source: Caltrans, California Rail Network. Last updated October 16, 2023.

Safety

- Crime rates in the region over the last five years have been more volatile than the state. However, the crime rate in the region remained lower than the State average.
- Counties in the region provide fire protection using different models. Some counties might delineate fire districts within the county, each with their own fire protection resources, while others provide fire protection primarily through the city or county directly. Counties may also implement hybrid districts or community service districts, or coordinate fire protection efforts alongside CAL FIRE, Tribal groups and organizations, or volunteer stations (both county and independent). The region also includes a number of State Responsibility Area assets, including the Columbia Airport CAL FIRE Air Attack Base.
- The region suffers from many infrastructural vulnerabilities. The thirteen state highways that traverse the region overwhelmingly consist of two-lane roads that are prone to road closures caused by weather conditions or natural disasters, adding to the region's isolation and risk factors during emergencies. Additionally, much of the region's transportation infrastructure is aging, leading to the risk of roads and bridges failing in severe weather events. Infrastructural failure is not only a public safety risk but is also expensive to repair, straining the region's limited funding and resources.

Opioids

The Mother Lode region has had a significant opioid problem for several years, including counties in the CSEDD. Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Amador consistently rank among the worst for per capita prescribed opioids, and their residents are suffering from overdoses and dying from opioids and other drugs. Unfortunately, the trauma of addiction, overdose, and death is never isolated, with the wake of devastation affecting all around, the most vulnerable of whom are the children. Addiction is a disease with medical expenses, lost days of health, lost years of life, and other losses that often include a job and/or career and family. We must intervene to not only save the lives at risk today, but also those at risk in the coming years.

The opioid situation in the CSEDD region is best illustrated when looking at MMEs (morphine milligram equivalents) per resident per year (excluding buprenorphine) by patient location. The regional average is consistently more than double that of the State for 2016-2022. In the most recent reported year (2022), the CSEDD's average MME rate was 481 versus the State's rate of 216. The counties of Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, and Mariposa all reported higher MME rates than the State at 699, 653, 535, and 430 MMEs per resident, respectively.

Recent data on opioid dispensing rates are consistently higher in the region than the State, especially for Amador and Tuolumne counties (2016-2020). Meanwhile, overdose deaths show a lower regional average compared to the State for 2020-2022, but high numbers for Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne counties. Tuolumne County has the highest overdose death rate in the region, which has been higher than the statewide rate for 2020-2022.

Childcare

Quality childcare is a critical component of a healthy and resilient economy and also a stable and reliable workforce. Demand for childcare is work-related. This finding was determined through a review of the Childcare Needs Assessments completed by each county in the region.

- Overall, parents were satisfied with the *quality* of care provided by the region's childcare centers. However, this does not necessarily indicate parents' satisfaction with the *quantity* of childcare options available.
- Transportation is a challenge for many parents' ability to access childcare, especially in the more rural and isolated areas of the region. For example, Alpine County has only one childcare center; the small, geographically dispersed

population of children in the county makes it difficult for licensed childcare centers to become financially self-sufficient without significant subsidies from outside sources.
- There is a definite need for full-time care, extended hours, vacation coverage, summertime care, resources to support children requiring special educational support, and indoor and outdoor facility improvements to provide optimal services.
- Childcare providers report difficulty filling provider positions because of qualification requirements, low wages, and little to no benefits. This all leads to a high turnover rate in the field and perpetuates the lack of qualified providers.

Recreation

- International events: Death Ride (endurance bike tour in Alpine County established 1981); Calaveras County Fair (the longest continually running fair in California, established 1893); and Jumping Frog Jubilee (established 1928, part of the Calaveras County Fair since the 1930s).
- Six state parks: Grover Hot Springs, Indian Grinding Rock, Calaveras Big Trees, California State Mining and Mineral Museum, Columbia State Historic Park, and Railtown 1897 State Historic Park.
- Four national forests: Eldorado, Humboldt-Toiyabe, Sierra, and Stanislaus.
- Yosemite National Park.
- Historical landmarks, museums, sites, and tours.
- Primitive and development campgrounds and camping sites.
- Multiple opportunities for outdoor recreation and mountain sports:
  - » Winter sports: ski resorts (Kirkwood, Bear Valley, Dodge Ridge, Badger Pass); many locations for snowmobiling and sledding.
  - » Water sports: numerous lakes and reservoirs for boating; multiple sites for kayaking, canoeing, and swimming.
  - » Mountain sports: numerous locations for hiking, mountain biking, backpacking (including Pacific Crest Trail), mountaineering, rock climbing.
  - » Other outdoor sports: destinations for hunting, fishing/angling, cycling, horseback riding, and off-road vehicle sports.

2. Education and Workforce

All counties in the region provide local access to secondary education (grades 9-12), with the exception Alpine County, where students are served by high schools in surrounding counties: Douglas High School in Douglas County (Nevada), South Tahoe High School in El Dorado County, and Bret Harte Union High School in Calaveras County. Data pertaining to Alpine County students are therefore reported through the corresponding school and county attended by the student. As a result, that data is either absent from this report, or is included in the data from Calaveras County.

Education attainment is a general indicator of a region's workforce skills. An educated population is more likely to be employable and employed at jobs that pay living wages or higher. The quality of the resident workforce is a critical factor that businesses consider when deciding where to locate a new or expanding operation. A skilled and educated workforce is also important to entrepreneurs and knowledge-based businesses.

- Overall, education attainment in the region has improved since 2016. There are fewer residents with less than a high school diploma or equivalent, and those with high school diplomas and degrees have been increasing.
- The graduation rate has consistently improved from the 2016-17 school year (87.5%) to 88% in the 2020-21 school year, which is higher than the State's 83.6% graduation rate.
- Unfortunately, the share of graduates who meet UC/CSU eligibility requirements is consistently about half of the State average. In the 2020-21 school year, 52.1% of California graduates met UC/CSU requirements, but only 21.8% of the region's graduates met those requirements.
- The number of residents with some college experience, and those with associate degrees, experienced a significant increase (26.6%) from 2016 to 2020.
- The number of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher also increased from 2016 to 2020 by nearly 12%.
- The region's efforts to create a better and more robust educational system and talent pipeline are frequently hampered by low incomes, stagnant job and population growth, and limited funding.

2.1 Career and Technical Education (CTE)

A well-funded education and technical training system is a key ingredient for social and economic mobility and a critical factor in a community's ability to compete and prosper economically. Most jobs created recently, and in the foreseeable future, are expected to require some post-secondary education. Many of the middle and high school districts in the region (including adult schools) provide CTE and career-building opportunities for students to acquire soft and hard skills in demanded occupations.

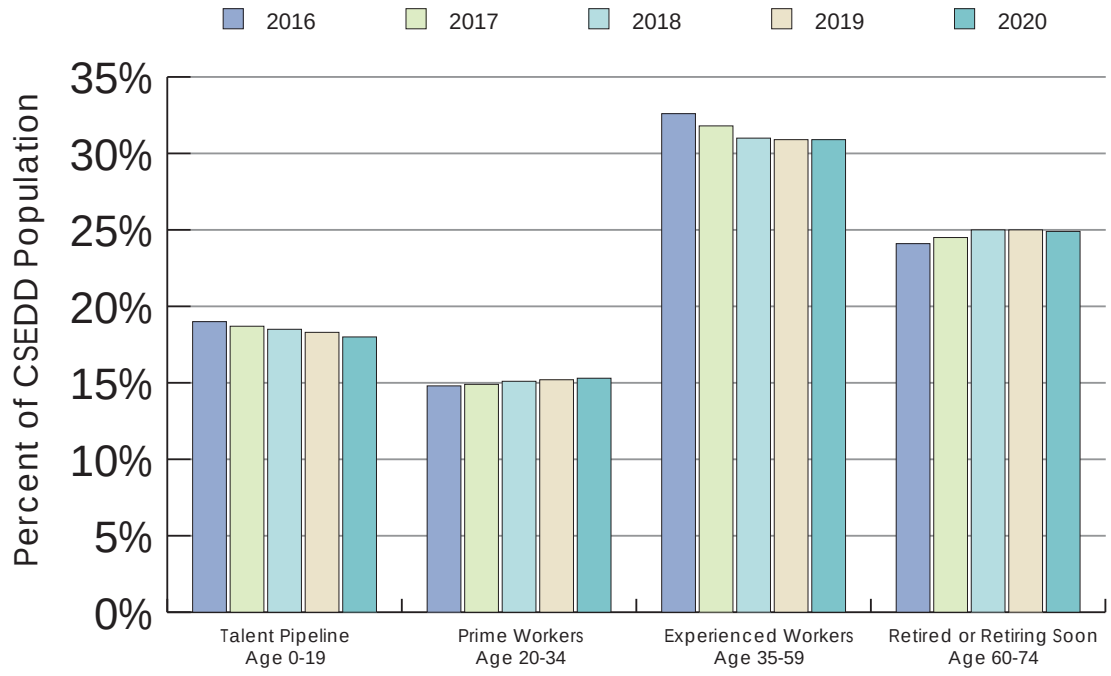
The Central Valley Mother Lode Regional Consortium (CRC) is one of seven community college regions established by the California Community College Chancellor's Office to create and implement career and technical education programs. The CRC serves as a connection between the colleges, industries, adult education, workforce development, and K-12 to develop a skilled workforce. The CRC region is one of the largest in California, consisting of 15 counties, 14 community colleges, and 8 community college districts. Columbia College, located in Sonora, is the only community college in the CSEDD region; however, the nearby colleges of San Joaquin Delta College, Modesto Junior College, and Merced College are all members of the CRC, offer online learning, and are within commuting distance for students in the CSEDD region. Outside of the CRC, residents are also served by Lake Tahoe Community College, Western Nevada College, and University of Nevada, Reno.

- The CRC and its partners develop integrated programs such as career pathways that lead to industry recognized credentials that may be stackable and portable statewide.

- Career pathways and stackable credentials can provide opportunities for the region's low-wage, low-skill workforce to move into middle-wage, middle-skill occupations. This aligns with the State of California's vision to produce new credentials and apprenticeships and meet the needs of businesses and industries within the Mother Lode region.
- The CRC's identified industry sectors are: advanced manufacturing, agriculture, business and entrepreneurship, energy and construction, health, information technology, public safety, retail and hospitality, and transportation and logistics.
- Over the past five years, CTE enrollment at Columbia College has been 1,700 to 1,800 students. Most students enroll in programs related to IT, Business and Entrepreneurship, Healthcare, and Public Safety.
- Columbia College has recently added a forestry and natural resources program, which aims to train more students from Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Amador counties to become forest fuel management technicians. A similar program has recently been launched at Lake Tahoe Community College in collaboration with Alpine County. These programs will help improve forest management and wildfire prevention throughout the region.
- Columbia College has also expanded its program offerings for fire science and technology, and now offers nearly 50 bachelor's degree programs.

In addition to the region's CTE options through the CRC, Columbia College, and other outlying institutions of higher education, the CSEDD region also has access to career pipeline programs in and around the area. One example includes a construction pre-apprentice training program: a seven-week full-time training opportunity offered by the San Joaquin County Office of Education and the Tuolumne Community Collaborative. Graduates of the program are eligible for job placement with union contractors and other local contractors.

Figure 2: CSEDD Region Talent Pipeline



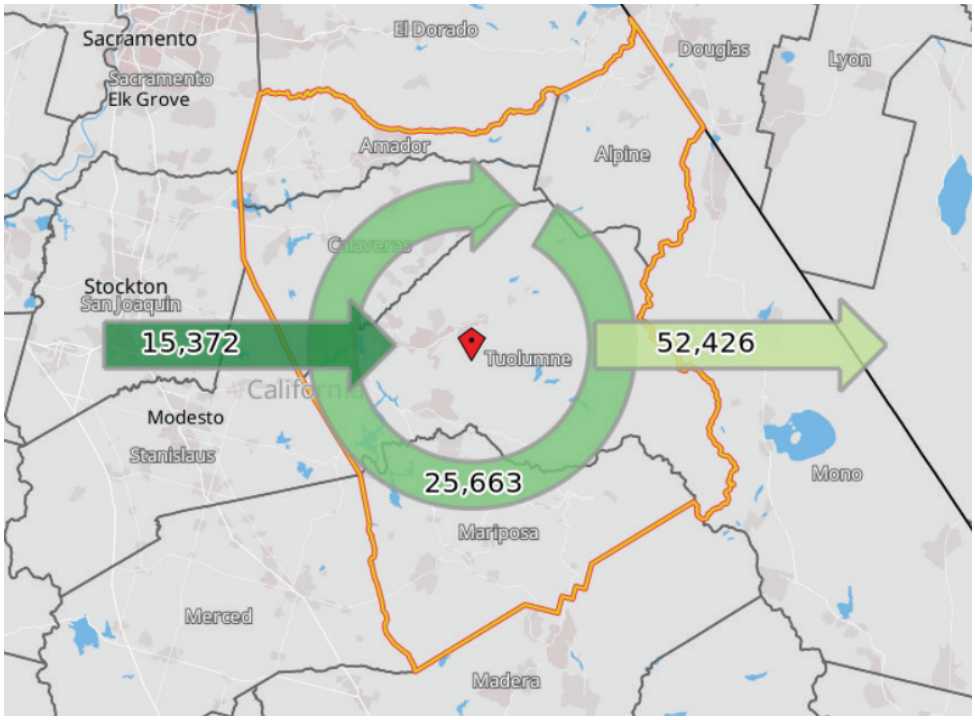
Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

2.2 Talent Pipeline

The region's talent pipeline—the source of future workers—is another important factor businesses consider. Population growth rates in the younger working-age population (ages 20-34) suggest that new residents are attracted to the area and the workforce can be expected to grow, which would point to economic stability. Trends in the CSEDD region indicate this stability may be threatened—a red flag to businesses.

- The size of the talent pipeline and prime workers age groups are considerably smaller than the workers aged 35 and older.
- The growth of these two workgroup sectors is flat or declining, which indicates there will be fewer workers to replace those retiring.

Figure 3: 2020 CSEDD Commuting Patterns, All Jobs



Source: United States Census Bureau, OnTheMap (web application)

2.3 Workforce

Building and sustaining a diverse economy by attracting and retaining job opportunities that provide a living wage depends largely on having a resident labor pool and workforce with the appropriate skills and a talent pipeline sufficient to meet employers' current and future hiring needs. Creating a more robust workforce is an important foundational strategy for the region to initiate transformation. Trends in the region indicate this future may be threatened by several factors including:

- Workforce population in the region has declined by 1.5%—990 workers were shed in the past six years (2017-2022).
- Over half of jobs in each county in the region import workers from other counties (including other counties in the region) and well over half of the working population leave each county for employment elsewhere (including other counties in the region).

- Further, more than half of the CSEDD workforce leaves the CSEDD region entirely for employment elsewhere (Figure 3).
- The occupations and skill level of those who are commuting outside the region has not been studied. However, most labor market analysis find that people are more willing to commute longer distances when wages are higher.
- Less than half of the region's labor pool is participating in the workforce (47% to 48%); this is well below the statewide participation rate (64%) by about 16 percentage points.
- There are skill gaps in the workforce, leaving local employers unable to fill vacant positions. This could be due to any combination of factors, including a lack of skilled applicants, insufficient wages, lack of benefits, high housing costs, and a general lack of available housing.

3. Business Environment

A competitive and supportive business-friendly environment is critical to any region's ability to achieve its economic potential. Essential to a competitive business climate is the commitment to prepare for, encourage, and support business investment. New business investment includes expanding local businesses, entrepreneurial startups, and businesses relocating or expanding from another community. Elements of a strong and supportive business culture are:

- A well-diversified economic base
- Skilled work force and employment growth
- Fair, consistent, and easy to understand permitting processes and regulatory systems
- Commitment to removing barriers to business investment and growth
- Entrepreneurial support programs and services
- Market-ready properties with sufficient infrastructure capacity and services

3.1 Economic Base

A strong economy is one that is balanced with employment and revenue from each of three economic sectors—traded, population-serving, and visitor-serving sectors.

- The traded sector consists of businesses that provide goods and services to customers outside of the region; they export goods and import dollars (e.g., manufacturing, processing, distribution).
- Population-serving businesses provide goods and personal services to residents. These businesses are primarily retail but also include medical care, construction, engineering, and finance.
- Visitor-serving businesses are those that attract or serve business and tourism visitors (e.g., lodging, food service, and destination attractions). Businesses can be a hybrid of population- and visitor-serving. They may provide goods and services to locals and those who are traveling through the region (e.g., restaurants, service stations).

Figure 4: CSEDD Sectors by Establishments and Emloyment

Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

The region's economic base is heavily weighted to the population-serving industries as measured by both the number of establishments and the number of employees (Figure 4). It is important to expand and strengthen the traded sector because those jobs import dollars into the economy and tend to offer higher wages. Higher wages enable employees to increase spending on household items and add to disposable income. Also, when traded sector businesses purchase raw materials and use local services, such as machine shops, this further supports hiring and expands the traded sector.

Like the traded sector, the visitor-serving sector imports dollars into the economy. Because recreation is one of the region's most important assets, expanding the visitor-serving sector will also help to strengthen and diversify the economy.

Diversifying the region's economic base will improve the stability and resiliency of the overall economy. Achieving this diversification depends on the region's ability to embrace its strengths and rise to opportunities while addressing the weaknesses and threats facing the region. The CEDS Action Plan will help to address these needs through an analysis of the region's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT).

Notable Entities Operating in the Region

Several State and Federal entities operate within the CSEDD region, all of which are major employers. Notable entities operating in the CSEDD region include, but are not limited to:

- Sierra Conservation Center prison
- US Forest Service
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)
- Hetch Hetchy Water and Power

3.2 Industry Performance and Job Creation

Between 2017 and 2022, the CSEDD region saw its greatest decline in employment in 2020, during the outbreak of the COVID pandemic, when employment in the region declined by 4,800 individuals or 7.67 percent of the region's employed. Employment in the region has been steadily increasing since its low point in 2020. As of 2022, all but 1,010 of the region's employment lost in the pandemic have been recovered.

The top five growth industries in the region (as measured by job growth greater than 30%) from 2016 to 2020 added a total of 1,923 jobs. These high-growth industries are:

- Ag, forestry, fishing, hunting (46% growth)
- Utilities (37% growth)
- Professional, scientific, and technical services (34% growth)
- Finance and insurance (32% growth)
- Admin, support, and waste management services (31% growth)

Except for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, all of these high-growth industries are considered population-serving industries. These industries need the continued attention of economic and workforce development. However, to diversify the economic base, attention—retention, expansion, and startup services—needs to include traded-sector industries.

Occupational Demand

- Overall, industries in the region made over twice as many hires as advertised job postings, likely due to unsolicited hires.
- The largest number of average monthly job postings were for healthcare practitioners and technical occupations, which may be another indicator of the lack of skilled labor in the region to fill these positions.

- The Central Valley Mother Lode Regional Consortium's 2022 Labor Market Overview found the largest undersupply of middle-skill workers to be in the healthcare sector, followed by business and entrepreneurship, then energy, construction, and utilities.
- Sectors with the fewest annual openings include advanced manufacturing and public safety.

3.3 Small Business and Entrepreneurship

The region is host to many small business and entrepreneurial resources, which include Small Business Development Center (SBDC) services (provided by offices in neighboring counties), chambers of commerce, and small business coalitions. These resources provide access to business counseling, workshops, financing, and workforce acquisition and training. The presence of these resources is important for business development and growth because small businesses dominate the CSEDD region—72 percent of businesses in the region have less than nine employees, and less than 2 percent have more than fifty employees. Also, the region has identified business and entrepreneurship as one of the top target industry sectors.

The COVID-19 pandemic hit small businesses hard with significant decreases in employment, especially to the leisure and hospitality businesses, which comprise a significant portion of the region's investment and employment. While some businesses have largely recovered from the initial decline, others continue to lag, and some recovered only to experience subsequent declines due to supply chain and labor shortages.

One of the biggest obstacles to small business growth is access to capital. Declining creditworthiness of small business borrowers, an unwillingness of banks to lend money to small businesses, and tightened regulatory standards on bank loans have all been barriers to small business growth. The State of California provided some relief to entrepreneurs and small businesses including loans, grants, and tax credits impacted by the pandemic. Access to innovation is also a significant barrier to small business and entrepreneurial growth. Innovation contributes to increased economic diversity and resiliency.

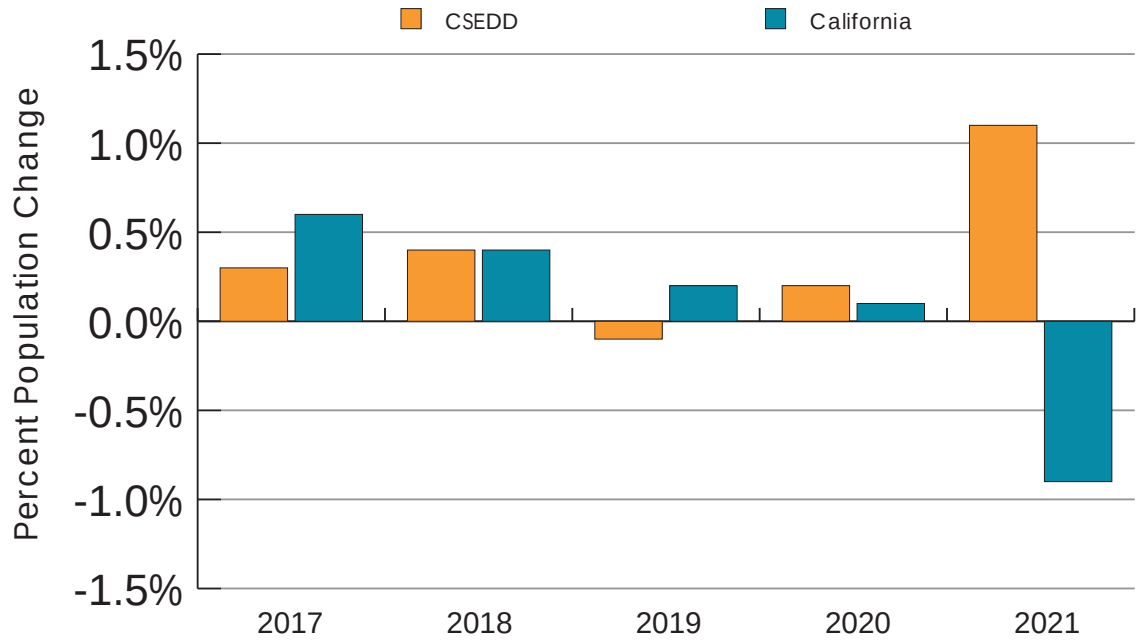
Increased efforts to communicate resource availability more effectively through local outlets (chambers of commerce, cities, county, and regional providers) will be important to increase access and use of technical, innovation, financing, and workforce resources by local businesses and entrepreneurs. This is especially important considering that over 6,000 business and entrepreneurial job postings in the region go unfilled annually.

4. Supporting Data

4.1 Population

From 2017 to 2019, the CSEDD region saw less population growth when compared to California as whole. In 2019, the region's population actually declined by 0.1 percent while California as a whole grew by 0.2 percent. After 2019, these trends underwent a drastic reversal. Most notably, in 2021, the CSEDD region's population grew by a significant 1.1 percent, while the population of California as a whole declined by 0.9 percent (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Population Percent Change, California vs. CSEDD Region



Source: California Department of Finance

Table 1: Population Trends 2017-2021, California vs. CSEDD Region

Year	CSEDD Population	California Population	CSEDD Percent Change	California Percent Change
2017	156,083	39,352,398	0.3%	0.6%
2018	156,694	39,519,535	0.4%	0.4%
2019	156,587	39,605,361	-0.1%	0.2%
2020	156,841	39,648,938	0.2%	0.1%
2021	158,589	39,303,157	1.1%	-0.9%

Source: California Department of Finance

Table 2: Population Trends, CSEDD Region (by county)

	Alpine		Amador		Calaveras		Mariposa		Tuolumne	
Year	Pop.	% Chg.	Pop.	% Chg.	Pop.	% Chg.	Pop.	% Chg.	Pop.	% Chg.
2017	1,161	-0.1%	36,900	2.4%	45,170	-0.2%	18,137	-0.2%	54,715	-0.4%
2018	1,159	-0.2%	37,519	1.7%	45,155	-0.1%	18,128	-0.1%	54,733	0.1%
2019	1,149	-0.9%	37,756	0.6%	45,084	-0.2%	18,066	-0.3%	54,532	-0.4%
2020	1,146	-0.3%	37,673	-0.2%	45,023	-0.1%	18,074	0.1%	54,925	0.7%
2021	1,195	4.3%	40,287	6.9%	45,250	0.5%	17,066	-5.6%	54,791	-0.2%

Source: California Department of Finance

4.2 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Residents of the CSEDD are predominantly White; however, most minority groups have grown within the region, both in terms of real numbers and percent of total population. The number of Hispanic or Latino residents experienced the most significant increase in terms of real numbers, with over 2,000 more Hispanic or Latino residents living in the region in 2020 compared to 2016. 2020 also experienced a sudden and significant jump in the number of residents that identify as "some other race," a category that increased to 501 individuals from its previous 45 in 2016. The region's White, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander populations have all decreased since 2016, with the largest decrease in terms of real numbers being found among White residents.

Table 3: CSEDD Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	2016 CSEDD	2016 % Total	2020 CSEDD	2020 % Total	CSEDD 5-Yr Change	California 5-Yr Change
Hispanic or Latino	17,964	11.63%	20,335	12.91%	13.20%	3.20%
White	125,221	81.08%	124,141	78.83%	-0.86%	-3.18%
Black or African American	2,297	1.49%	2,572	1.63%	11.97%	-0.74%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,143	1.39%	1,947	1.24%	-9.15%	-3.56%
Asian	1,894	1.23%	2,138	1.36%	12.88%	8.77%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	323	0.21%	256	0.16%	-20.74%	-2.47%
Some other race	45	0.03%	501	0.32%	1013.33%	37.31%
Two or more races	4,556	2.95%	5,586	3.55%	22.61%	19.35%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 4: Alpine County Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	2016	2016 Percent of Total	2020	2020 Percent of Total	5-Yr Change
Hispanic or Latino	92	7.77%	183	15.79%	98.91%
White	804	67.91%	595	51.34%	-26.00%
Black or African American	10	0.84%	10	0.86%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native	224	18.92%	333	28.73%	48.66%
Asian	9	0.76%	6	0.52%	-33.33%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Two or more races	45	3.80%	32	2.76%	-28.89%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 5: Amador County Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	2016	2016 Percent of Total	2020	2020 Percent of Total	5-Yr Change
Hispanic or Latino	4,822	13.05%	5,591	14.33%	15.95%
White	29,436	79.64%	29,961	76.78%	1.78%
Black or African American	860	2.33%	867	2.22%	0.81%
American Indian and Alaska Native	458	1.24%	205	0.53%	-55.24%
Asian	521	1.41%	352	0.90%	-32.44%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	72	0.19%	30	0.08%	0.00%
Some other race	4	0.01%	249	0.64%	0.00%
Two or more races	790	2.14%	1,768	4.53%	123.80%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 6: Calaveras County Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	2016	2016 Percent of Total	2020	2020 Percent of Total	5-Yr Change
Hispanic or Latino	5,028	11.23%	5,710	12.46%	13.56%
White	36,857	82.29%	36,780	80.26%	-0.21%
Black or African American	256	0.57%	450	0.98%	75.78%
American Indian and Alaska Native	400	0.89%	271	0.59%	-32.25%
Asian	448	1.00%	864	1.89%	92.86%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	155	0.35%	18	0.04%	-88.39%
Some other race	33	0.07%	44	0.10%	33.33%
Two or more races	1,610	3.59%	1,691	3.69%	5.03%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 7: Mariposa County Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	2016	2016 Percent of Total	2020	2020 Percent of Total	5-Yr Change
Hispanic or Latino	1,789	10.14%	2,041	11.78%	14.09%
White	14,381	81.50%	13,666	78.91%	-4.97%
Black or African American	226	1.28%	266	1.54%	17.70%
American Indian and Alaska Native	379	2.15%	373	2.15%	-1.58%
Asian	224	1.27%	186	1.07%	-16.96%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	27	0.15%	62	0.36%	129.63%
Some other race	0	0.00%	106	0.61%	N/A
Two or more races	619	3.51%	619	3.57%	0.00%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 8: Tuolumne County Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	2016	2016 Percent of Total	2020	2020 Percent of Total	5-Yr Change
Hispanic or Latino	6,233	11.57%	6,810	12.58%	9.26%
White	43,743	81.21%	43,139	79.67%	-1.38%
Black or African American	945	1.75%	979	1.81%	3.60%
American Indian and Alaska Native	682	1.27%	765	1.41%	12.17%
Asian	692	1.28%	730	1.35%	5.49%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	69	0.13%	146	0.27%	111.59%
Some other race	8	0.01%	102	0.19%	1175.00%
Two or more races	1,492	2.77%	1,476	2.73%	-1.07%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

4.3 Migration Patterns

In 2021, the CSEDD region experienced a net positive migration of 1,787 individuals. This positive net migration exceeds the region's total growth in population from 2020 to 2021, meaning that without maintaining this positive in-migration, the region's population will be in decline. San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Stanislaus counties represent the top counties in terms of both in- and out-migration to and from the region by a significant margin in both cases.

Table 9: 2021 CSEDD Migration Patterns

Migration Type	Number of Migrations
Inbound Migrations	8,165
Outbound Migrations	6,378
Net Migrations	1,787

Source: Lightcast, formerly known as Emsi

Table 10: Top Migration Counties

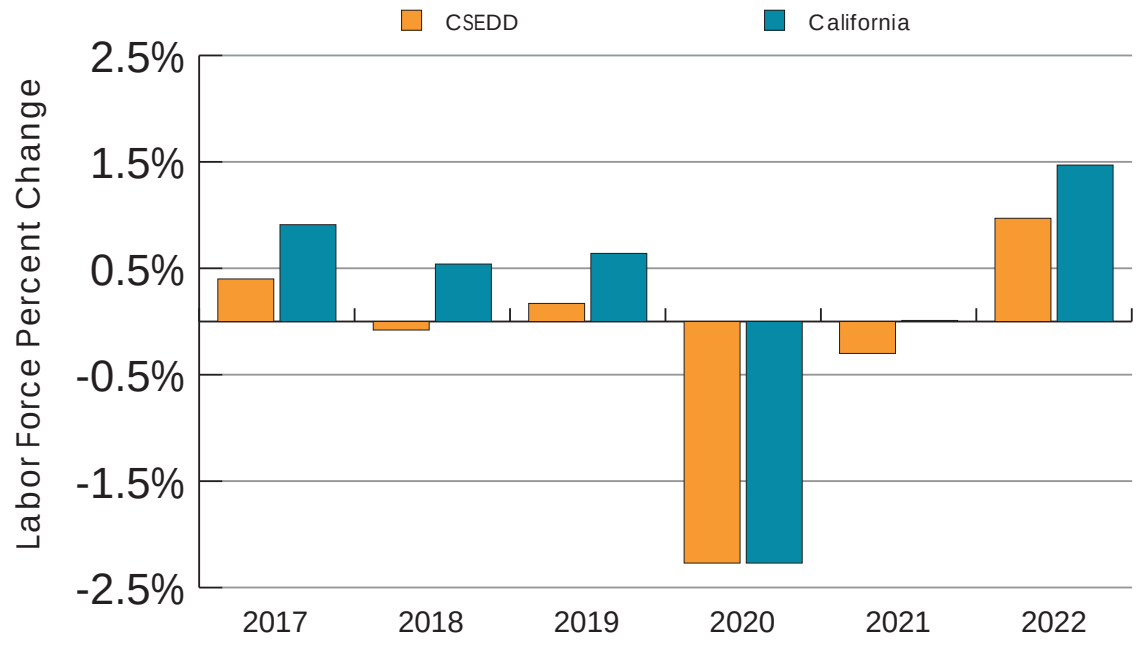
Top California Counties by In-Migration		Top California Counties by Out-Migration	
County	In-Migrants	County	Out-Migrants
San Joaquin County, CA	945	Sacramento County, CA	474
Sacramento County, CA	893	San Joaquin County, CA	463
Stanislaus County, CA	735	Stanislaus County, CA	432
Contra Costa County, CA	586	El Dorado County, CA	193
Alameda County, CA	582		

Source: Lightcast, formerly known as Emsi

4.4 Labor Force

With the exception of 2020, the growth of California's labor force has outpaced that of the CSEDD region. Despite this, the COVID-19 pandemic had the same impact on both the CSEDD region and the State labor force, reducing labor force by nearly 2.27 percent for both geographies.

Figure 6: Labor Force Percent Change, California vs. CSEDD Region



Source: California Department of Finance

Table 11: Labor Force, California vs. CSEDD Region

Year	CSEDD Labor Force	CSEDD Percent Change	California Percent Change
2017	65,280	0.40%	0.91%
2018	65,230	-0.08%	0.54%
2019	65,340	0.17%	0.64%
2020	63,860	-2.27%	-2.27%
2021	63,670	-0.30%	0.01%
2022	64,290	0.97%	1.47%

Source: California Department of Finance

Table 12: CSEDD Labor Force by County

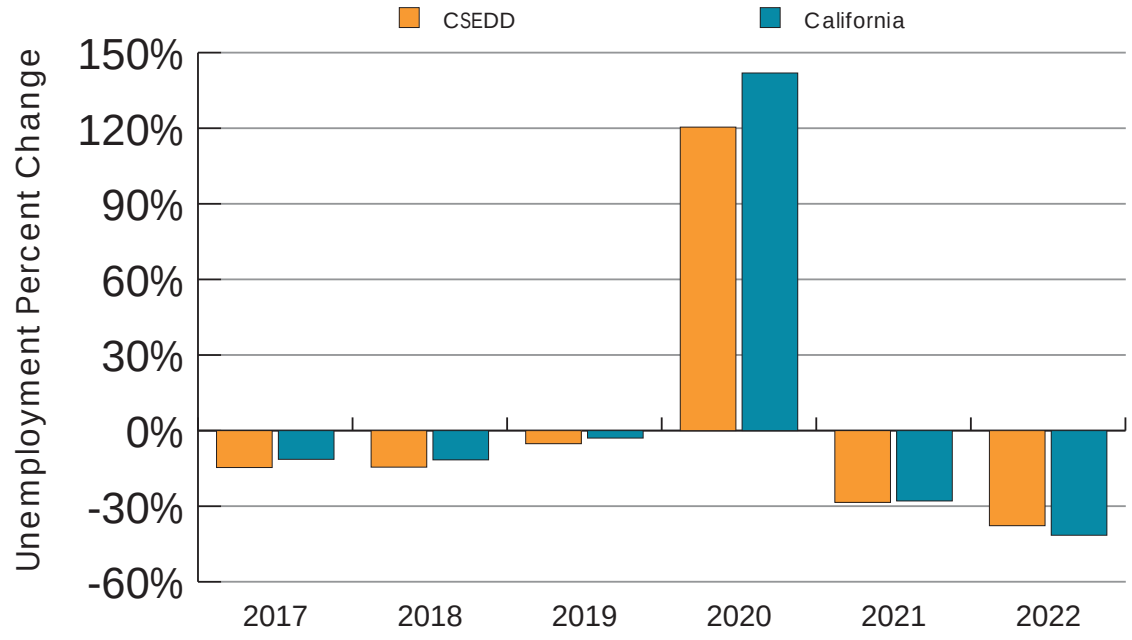
	Alpine		Amador		Calaveras		Mariposa		Tuolumne	
Year	Labor Force	% Chg.	Labor Force	% Chg.	Labor Force	% Chg.	Labor Force	% Chg.	Labor Force	% Chg.
2017	550	0.00%	14,690	1.10%	21,020	1.06%	7,650	1.06%	21,370	-0.93%
2018	550	0.00%	14,670	-0.14%	21,170	0.71%	7,650	0.00%	21,190	-0.84%
2019	540	-1.82%	14,830	1.09%	21,360	0.90%	7,640	-0.13%	20,970	-1.04%
2020	520	-3.70%	14,500	-2.23%	21,400	0.19%	7,220	-5.50%	20,220	-3.58%
2021	510	-1.92%	14,400	-0.69%	21,610	0.98%	7,050	-2.35%	20,100	-0.59%
2022	500	-1.96%	14,350	-0.35%	22,270	3.05%	7,290	3.40%	19,880	-1.09%

Source: California Department of Finance

4.5 Unemployment

Overall, California and the CSEDD region experienced very similar trends in unemployment. However, the CSEDD region's relative declines and increases in unemployment are consistently more favorable than the State's. Unemployment in the CSEDD region has been on the decline since 2017, with the exception of 2020 during the height of the pandemic, when unemployment increased by 120.4 percent. The CSEDD region was, of course, not alone in this, as unemployment throughout California skyrocketed by 141.9 percent.

Figure 7: Unemployment Percent Change, California vs. CSEDD Region



Source: California Economic Development Department

Table 13: Unemployment Rate, California vs. CSEDD Region

	Central Sierra Region			California	
Year	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate	Percent Change	Unemp. Rate	Percent Change
2017	3,380	5.18%	-14.65%	4.83%	-11.40%
2018	2,890	4.43%	-14.50%	4.25%	-11.61%
2019	2,740	4.19%	-5.19%	4.10%	-2.96%
2020	6,040	9.46%	120.44%	10.14%	141.92%
2021	4,320	6.78%	-28.48%	7.31%	-27.91%
2022	2,690	4.18%	-37.73%	4.21%	-41.53%

Source: California Economic Development Department

Table 14: CSEDD Region Unemployment by County

	Alpine		Amador		Calaveras		Mariposa		Tuolumne	
Year	# Unem	% Unem	# Unem	% Unem	# Unem	% Unem	# Unem	% Unem	# Unem	% Unem
2017	30	5.45%	740	5.04%	1,000	4.76%	450	5.88%	1,160	5.43%
2018	30	5.45%	600	4.09%	860	4.06%	410	5.36%	990	4.67%
2019	30	5.56%	580	3.91%	820	3.84%	350	4.58%	960	4.58%
2020	60	11.54%	1,360	9.38%	1,670	7.80%	800	11.08%	2,150	10.63%
2021	40	7.84%	1,010	7.01%	1,250	5.78%	560	7.94%	1,460	7.26%
2022	30	6.00%	630	4.39%	810	3.64%	330	4.53%	890	4.48%

Source: California Economic Development Department
Unem = number of unemployed individuals
% Unem = percent of labor force unemployed (unemployment rate)

4.6 Employment

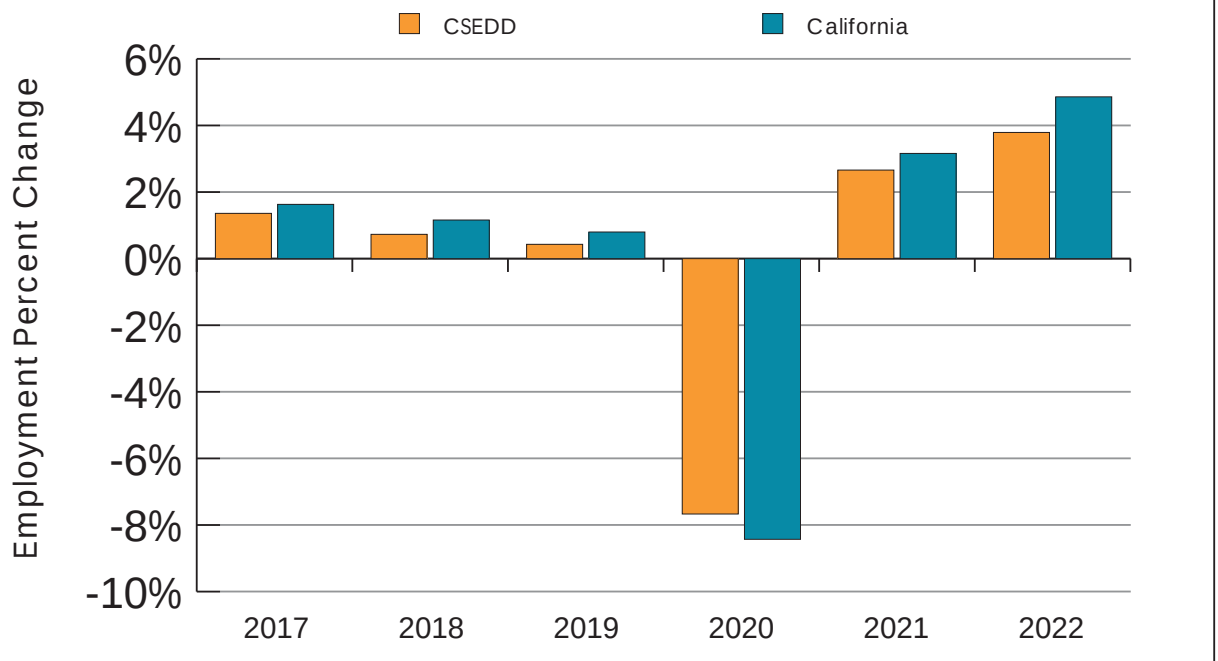
Between 2017 and 2022, the CSEDD region saw its greatest decline in employment in 2020, during the outbreak of the COVID pandemic, when employment in the region declined by 4,800 individuals or 7.67 percent of the region's employed. Employment in the region has been steadily increasing since its low point in 2020. As of 2022, all but 1,010 of the region's employment lost in the pandemic has been recovered.

Table 15: Employment, California vs. CSEDD Region

	Central Sierra Region		California	
Year	Employment	Percent Change	Employment	Percent Change
2017	61,890	1.36%	18,258,100	1.63%
2018	62,340	0.73%	18,469,900	1.16%
2019	62,610	0.43%	18,617,900	0.80%
2020	57,810	-7.67%	17,047,600	-8.43%
2021	59,350	2.66%	17,586,300	3.16%
2022	61,600	3.79%	18,440,900	4.86%

Source: California Department of Finance

Figure 8: Employment Percent Change, California vs. CSEDD Region



Source: California Department of Finance

Table 16: CSEDD Region Employment by County

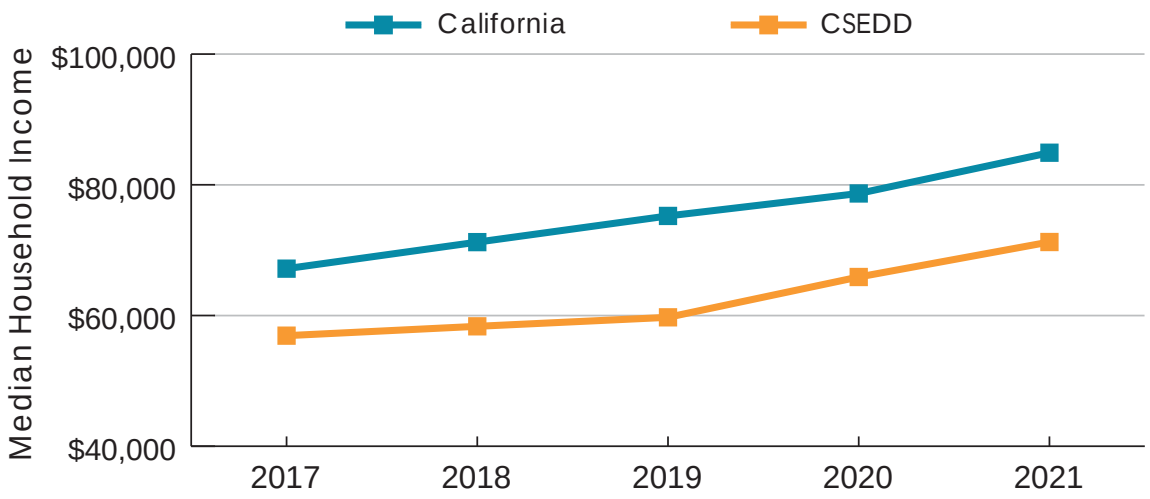
	Alpine		Amador		Calaveras		Mariposa		Tuolumne	
Year	**# Emp.**	**% Chg.**	**# Emp.**	**% Chg.**	**# Emp.**	**% Chg.**	**# Emp.**	**% Chg.**	**# Emp.**	**% Chg.**
2017	510	-1.92%	13,960	2.20%	20,010	2.04%	7,200	2.13%	20,210	-0.05%
2018	520	1.96%	14,070	0.79%	20,310	1.50%	7,240	0.56%	20,200	-0.05%
2019	510	-1.92%	14,250	1.28%	20,540	1.13%	7,290	0.69%	20,020	-0.89%
2020	460	-9.80%	13,140	-7.79%	19,720	-3.99%	6,410	-12.07%	18,080	-9.69%
2021	470	2.17%	13,390	1.90%	20,360	3.25%	6,490	1.25%	18,640	3.10%
2022	470	0.00%	13,720	2.46%	21,450	5.35%	6,970	7.40%	18,990	1.88%

Source: California Department of Finance
Emp. = Number Employed
% Chg. = Percent Change (from previous year)

4.7 Median Household Income

The CSEDD region's median household income remained between $11,000 and $16,000 lower than the State's. Growth of the State's median household income also outpaced the CSEDD region's growth every year with the exception of 2020 and 2021, when median household income within the region increased by roughly 10.3 percent and 8.1 percent, versus the State's 4.6 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively.

Figure 9: Median Household Income, California vs. CSEDD Region



Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 17: Median Household Income, California vs. CSEDD Region

	Central Sierra Region		California	
Year	Median Household Income	Percent Change	Median Household Income	Percent Change
2017	$56,917	—	$67,169	—
2018	$58,346	2.5%	$71,228	6.0%
2019	$59,722	2.4%	$75,235	5.6%
2020	$65,892	10.3%	$78,672	4.6%
2021	$71,245	8.1%	$84,907	7.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 18: CSEDD Median Household Income by County

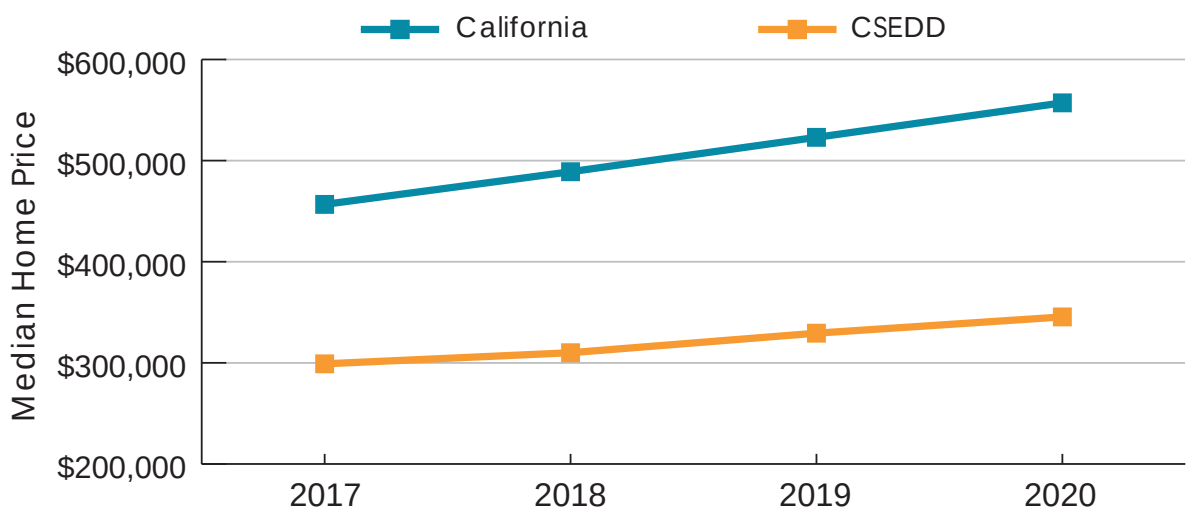
Year	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne	California
2017	$63,438	$60,636	$54,800	$51,385	$54,325	$67,169
2018	$64,688	$61,198	$58,151	$51,199	$56,493	$71,228
2019	$63,750	$62,772	$63,158	$48,820	$60,108	$75,235
2020	$85,750*	$65,187	$67,054	$50,960	$60,509	$78,672
2021	$96,000*	$69,955	$70,119	$53,304	$66,846	$84,907

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
* High figure reflects temporary COVID bump as many lower-wage workers were not employed in Alpine County that year.

4.8 Median Home Price

Median home price in the CSEDD region has been rising steadily since 2017; however, home price within the region increased at a slower rate than California as a whole, in terms of both real dollars and percentage increase.

Figure 10: Median Home Price, California vs. CSEDD Region



Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 19: Median Home Price, California vs. CSEDD Region

	Central Sierra Region		California	
Year	Median Home Price	Percent Change	Median Home Price	Percent Change
2017	$299,020	5.17%	$456,700	8.15%
2018	$310,020	3.68%	$489,000	7.07%
2019	$329,340	6.23%	$523,000	6.95%
2020	$345,420	4.88%	$557,100	6.52%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 20: CSEDD Median Home Price by County

Year	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne
2017	$360,600	$288,700	$281,100	$283,200	$281,500
2018	$368,100	$302,600	$308,800	$281,600	$289,000
2019	$391,000	$324,500	$333,200	$291,700	$306,300
2020	$394,300	$339,400	$346,300	$317,500	$329,600

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

4.9 Housing Affordability

Housing affordability (the percentage of households that can afford to purchase a median-priced home in their county based on traditional lending assumptions) is important to a community's ability to demonstrate a stable and reliable workforce. Housing Affordability Index (HAI) calculation methods vary depending on the operating organization. Figures in this table follow the calculation method established by the California Association of Realtors. Affordability in Amador and Calaveras Counties dropped about 10% since 2017, while Mariposa and Tuolumne dropped about 20%. This may indicate an increase in vacation/resort properties in the latter two counties, leading to higher costs and lower affordability in those areas.

Table 21: First Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index, California vs. CSEDD Region*

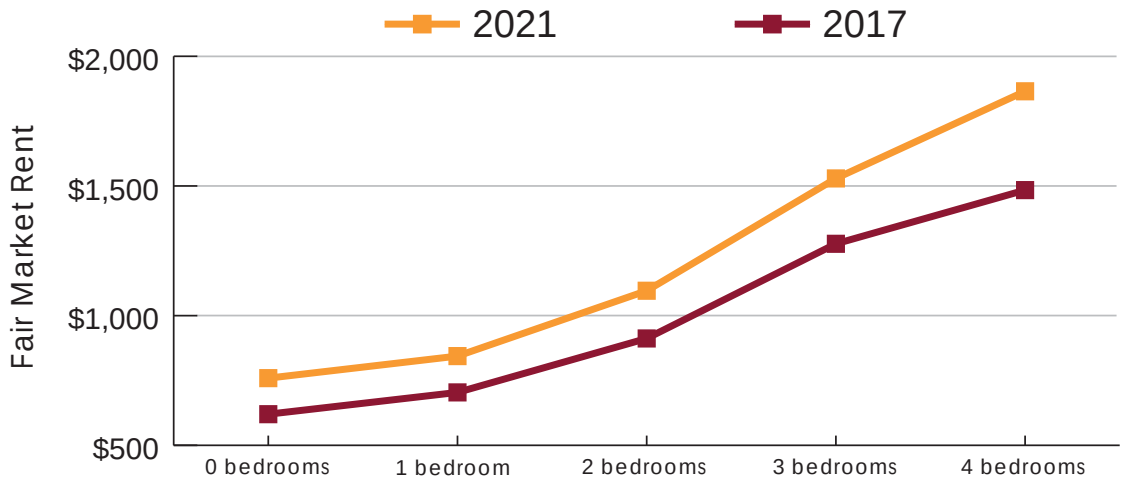
HAI	California	CSEDD*	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa and Tuolumne
Q1 2017	51%	64%	64%	—	64%
Q1 2018	50%	63%	63%	63%	63%
Q1 2019	50%	62%	63%	63%	60%
Q1 2020	52%	64%	68%	63%	63%
Q1 2021	44%	57%	61%	57%	55%
Q1 2022	43%	55%	60%	56%	51%
Q1 2023	36%	49%	53%	53%	45%

Source: California Association of Realtors, historical First Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index data
* No available data for Alpine County. CSEDD HAI is calculated as an average of each county's HAI (where recorded) during Q1 of the respective year.

4.10 Fair Market Rent

Fair market rent in the CSEDD region has increased by 19 to 26 percent, depending on the number of bedrooms in the unit, between 2017 and 2021. The most significant increases, in terms of percentage, were for 4-bedroom homes and 0-bedroom units. As of 2021, the most significant price increase between home sizes is seen between 2- and 3-bedrooom homes, both in terms of real dollars and percentage increase.

Figure 11: Fair Market Monthly Rent in CSEDD Region, 5-Year Change



Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Table 22: CSEDD Fair Market Rent, 5-Year Change

Number of Bedrooms	2017	2021	5-Year Change
0 Bedrooms	$620	$759	22.0%
1 Bedroom	$704	$844	19.9%
2 Bedrooms	$912	$1,096	20.2%
3 Bedrooms	$1,277	$1,529	19.7%
4 Bedrooms	$1,484	$1,865	25.7%

Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Table 23: Alpine County Fair Market Rent, 5-Year Change

Number of Bedrooms	2017	2021	5-Year Change
0 Bedrooms	$637	$819	28.6%
1 Bedroom	$586	$723	23.4%
2 Bedrooms	$846	$1,068	26.2%
3 Bedrooms	$1,209	$1,528	26.4%
4 Bedrooms	$1,374	$1,695	23.4%

Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Table 24: Amador County Fair Market Rent, 5-Year Change

Number of Bedrooms	2017	2021	5-Year Change
0 Bedrooms	$761	$885	16.3%
1 Bedroom	$701	$880	25.5%
2 Bedrooms	$1,012	$1,149	13.5%
3 Bedrooms	$1,468	$1,644	12.0%
4 Bedrooms	$1,630	$1,980	21.5%

Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Table 25: Calaveras County Fair Market Rent, 5-Year Change

Number of Bedrooms	2017	2021	5-Year Change
0 Bedrooms	$665	$837	25.9%
1 Bedroom	$600	$718	19.7%
2 Bedrooms	$867	$1,061	22.4%
3 Bedrooms	$1,262	$1,518	20.3%
4 Bedrooms	$1,528	$1,837	20.2%

Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Table 26: Mariposa County Fair Market Rent, 5-Year Change

Number of Bedrooms	2017	2021	5-Year Change
0 Bedrooms	$728	$836	14.8%
1 Bedroom	$598	$746	24.7%
2 Bedrooms	$864	$1,102	27.5%
3 Bedrooms	$1,143	$1,402	22.7%
4 Bedrooms	$1,411	$1,908	35.2%

Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Table 27: Tuolumne County Fair Market Rent, 5-Year Change

Number of Bedrooms	2017	2021	5-Year Change
0 Bedrooms	$729	$845	15.9%
1 Bedroom	$615	$726	18.0%
2 Bedrooms	$969	$1,101	13.6%
3 Bedrooms	$1,302	$1,551	19.1%
4 Bedrooms	$1,477	$1,906	29.0%

Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

4.11 New Residential Construction

Between January and July of 2022, 266 single family units were permitted and constructed. During the same timeframe, a total of 39,820 single family units were constructed throughout California, with single family unit construction in the CSEDD representing only 0.67 percent of the total single family unit construction in the State. When comparing new construction to population, one new single family unit was constructed for every 592.0 residents in the CSEDD, compared to one new single family unit for every 988.1 residents in the State (2020 population, U.S. Census Bureau). One thing that must be considered is that all of the newly constructed residential units in the CSEDD region were single-family units; no new multi-family units were reported in the region during this timeframe.

Table 28: January-July 2022 New Constructions, California vs. CSEDD Region

County/Region	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Total
Alpine	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Amador	10	12	14	17	12	5	29	99
Calaveras	20	7	14	19	21	17	14	112
Tuolumne	4	2	9	2	6	4	7	34
Mariposa	7	2	3	0	0	4	1	17
Angels Camp*	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Sonora*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CSEDD Region	43	23	40	39	40	30	51	266
California	5,336	5,105	7,161	5,816	6,380	5,831	4,191	39,820

Source: California Building Industry Association (CBIA), Construction Industry Research Board (CIRB)
* Constructions in Angels Camp and Sonora are already included in totals for their respective counties. They are included here for illustration purposes but (to avoid double-counting) are not added to region or monthly totals.

4.12 Poverty

The poverty rate in both the CSEDD and the State has been in decline from 2016 to 2020, but increased again in 2021. While poverty has been decreasing in the region, it has remained higher than the statewide average during this time.

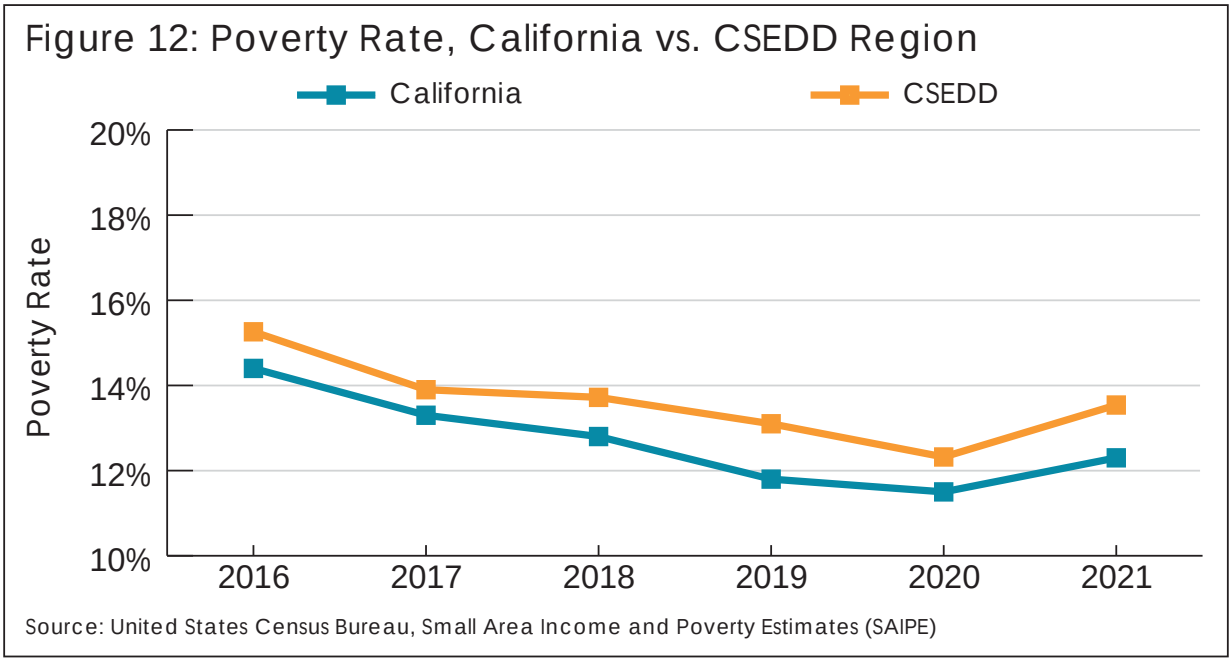


Table 29: Poverty Rates and Percent Change, California vs. CSEDD Region

	CSEDD Region		California	
Year	Poverty Rate	Percent Change	Poverty Rate	Percent Change
2016	15.26%	2.01%	14.40%	-6.49%
2017	13.90%	-8.91%	13.30%	-7.64%
2018	13.72%	-1.29%	12.80%	-3.76%
2019	13.10%	-4.52%	11.80%	-7.81%
2020	12.32%	-5.95%	11.50%	-2.54%
2021	13.54%	9.90%	12.30%	6.96%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Table 30: CSEDD Poverty Rates by County

	Alpine		Amador		Calaveras		Mariposa		Tuolumne	
Year	Pov. Rate	% Chg.	Pov. Rate	% Chg.	Pov. Rate	% Chg.	Pov. Rate	% Chg.	Pov. Rate	% Chg.
2016	18.6%	-2.1%	11.3%	-13.7%	13.1%	0.8%	17.9%	17.8%	15.4%	6.2%
2017	18.1%	-2.7%	10.9%	-3.5%	13.1%	0.0%	15.2%	-15.1%	12.2%	-20.8%
2018	17.3%	-4.4%	11.8%	8.3%	12.1%	-7.6%	14.9%	-2.0%	12.5%	2.5%
2019	17.2%	-0.6%	9.8%	-16.9%	12.1%	0.0%	15.1%	1.3%	11.3%	-9.6%
2020	14.3%	-16.9%	10.3%	5.1%	11.6%	-4.1%	13.3%	-11.9%	12.1%	7.1%
2021	15.8%	10.5%	11.1%	7.8%	13.5%	16.4%	14.1%	6.0%	13.2%	9.1%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

4.13 Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is calculated as the highest education received by residents aged 25 and older. Overall, education attainment in the CSEDD has improved since 2016. The number of residents with less than a high school diploma or equivalent has declined since 2016, while those with high school diplomas and degrees have been increasing. The number of CSEDD residents with associate degrees experienced the most significant increase, rising by 3,012, a 26.6 percent increase.

Table 31: Educational Attainment, California vs. CSEDD Region

	CSEDD		Percent of Total in 2020		Change from 2016 to 2020	
Education Level	2016	2020	CSEDD	California	CSEDD	California
Less than 9th grade	3,157	2,592	2.1%	8.9%	-17.9%	-6.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9,092	8,702	7.1%	7.2%	-4.3%	-6.3%
High school graduate or equivalent	32,652	33,465	27.4%	20.4%	2.5%	3.2%
Some college, no degree	37,042	37,074	30.4%	20.9%	0.1%	0.3%
Associate degree	11,317	14,329	11.7%	8.0%	26.6%	6.4%
Bachelor's degree	16,188	17,203	14.1%	21.6%	6.3%	12.2%
Graduate or professional degree	8,175	8,628	7.1%	13.1%	5.5%	14.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 32: Alpine County Educational Attainment, 2016 vs. 2020

Education Level	2016	2020	Percent of Total in 2020	Change from 2016 to 2020
Less than 9th grade	10	26	3.0%	160.0%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	60	15	1.7%	-75.0%
High school graduate or equivalent	257	251	28.7%	-2.3%
Some college, no degree	182	198	22.6%	8.8%
Associate degree	46	49	5.6%	6.5%
Bachelor's degree	140	173	19.8%	23.6%
Graduate or professional degree	95	163	18.6%	71.6%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 33: Amador County Educational Attainment, 2016 vs. 2020

Education Level	2016	2020	Percent of Total in 2020	Change from 2016 to 2020
Less than 9th grade	1,023	644	2.1%	-37.0%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,328	2,067	6.7%	-11.2%
High school graduate or equivalent	7,693	9,228	30.0%	20.0%
Some college, no degree	8,964	9,147	29.7%	2.0%
Associate degree	2,554	4,138	13.4%	62.0%
Bachelor's degree	4,212	3,797	12.3%	-9.9%
Graduate or professional degree	1,972	1,776	5.8%	-9.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 34: Calaveras County Educational Attainment, 2016 vs. 2020

Education Level	2016	2020	Percent of Total in 2020	Change from 2016 to 2020
Less than 9th grade	1,083	822	2.3%	-24.1%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,165	2,759	7.8%	27.4%
High school graduate or equivalent	9,215	10,270	29.1%	11.4%
Some college, no degree	10,853	10,207	28.9%	-6.0%
Associate degree	3,692	4,238	12.0%	14.8%
Bachelor's degree	4,645	4,774	13.5%	2.8%
Graduate or professional degree	2,200	2,237	6.3%	1.7%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 35: Mariposa County Educational Attainment, 2016 vs. 2020

Education Level	2016	2020	Percent of Total in 2020	Change from 2016 to 2020
Less than 9th grade	238	404	3.0%	69.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,188	828	6.1%	-30.3%
High school graduate or equivalent	3,839	3,073	22.6%	-20.0%
Some college, no degree	4,105	4,123	30.3%	0.4%
Associate degree	1,105	1,510	11.1%	36.7%
Bachelor's degree	1,879	2,440	17.9%	29.9%
Graduate or professional degree	1,186	1,219	9.0%	2.8%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 36: Tuolumne County Educational Attainment, 2016 vs. 2020

Education Level	2016	2020	Percent of Total in 2020	Change from 2016 to 2020
Less than 9th grade	803	696	1.7%	-13.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,351	3,033	7.3%	-9.5%
High school graduate or equivalent	11,648	10,643	25.7%	-8.6%
Some college, no degree	12,938	13,399	32.4%	3.6%
Associate degree	3,920	4,394	10.6%	12.1%
Bachelor's degree	5,312	6,019	14.5%	13.3%
Graduate or professional degree	2,722	3,233	7.8%	18.8%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

4.14 Number of Business Establishments by Industry and Sector

Table 37: 2021 CSEDD Economic Sectors by Number of Establishments per Industry

	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne	CSEDD
Traded Sector						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	0	12	9	6	20	47
Mining, quarrying, oil/gas extraction	0	5	3	0	4	12
Manufacturing	0	53	44	10	47	154
Wholesale trade	0	17	22	5	21	65
Transportation and warehousing	0	17	22	7	22	68
Population-Serving Sector						
Construction	8	91	189	56	198	542
Retail trade	4	113	138	35	172	462
Utilities	5*	0	0	3	12	20
Information	0	14	8	4	18	44
Finance and insurance	1*	46	32	6	51	136
Real estate and rental and leasing	10*	38	46	23	73	190
Professional, scientific, technical services	2*	71	64	21	84	242
Management of companies	0	0	3	4	0	7
Admin, support, waste management services	0	35	42	21	63	161
Educational services	0	4	9	6	11	30
Healthcare and social assistance	5	105	85	33	165	393
Other services, except public administration	4	86	95	28	100	313
Visitor-Serving Sector						
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10*	8	20	5	28	71
Accommodation and food services	15*	98	115	45	158	431

Source: United States Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Released May 2023.
* Data supplemented by Alpine County

4.15 Jobs by Industry

From 2016 to 2020, many industries within the CSEDD experienced significant changes in employment. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; construction; utilities; finance and insurance; professional, scientific, and tech services; and admin, support, and waste management services all experienced increases in employment in excess of 25 percent. By comparison, the greatest proportional increase throughout California was found in the construction sector, which increased by 12.6 percent. The healthcare, public administration, construction, and retail trade sectors employed the greatest number of CSEDD residents in both 2016 and 2020. That being said, construction employment, which was previously below retail trade employment, surpassed retail trade between 2016 and 2020 as construction employment increased by 28.3 percent while retail trade employment declined by 6.9 percent.

Table 38: CSEDD Economic Industries by Number of Jobs, 2016 vs. 2020

Industry	2016 CSEDD	2020 CSEDD	CSEDD 5-Yr Change	California 5-Yr Change
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	944	1,376	45.7%	-2.2%
Mining/Quarrying/Oil & gas extraction	255	165	-35.3%	-14.7%
Construction	3,003	3,853	28.3%	12.6%
Manufacturing	2,523	2,527	0.2%	-0.3%
Wholesale trade	663	616	-7.1%	-4.5%
Retail trade	3,628	3,376	-6.9%	-1.1%
Transportation and warehousing	1,221	1,334	9.2%	11.4%
Utilities	739	1,011	36.8%	-0.1%
Information	671	836	24.6%	0.9%
Finance and insurance	789	1,040	31.8%	3.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	725	666	-8.1%	-0.5%
Professional, scientific, and tech services	1,812	2,436	34.4%	8.8%
Management of companies/ enterprises	0	0	—	—
Admin, support, and waste management services	1,124	1,468	30.6%	-0.6%
Educational services	2,515	2,368	-5.8%	10.0%
Healthcare and social assistance	4,741	5,005	5.6%	4.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,836	1,830	-0.3%	4.0%
Accommodation and food services	2,273	2,534	11.5%	-5.3%
Other services, except public administration	1,710	1,826	6.8%	-2.7%
Public administration	4,250	4,698	10.5%	6.2%

Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

4.16 Wages by Industry

For the vast majority of industries, the average annual wage per industry is lower in the CSEDD region than in the State. The only exception to this is the industry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, where the 2022 annual wage in the State was about $42,000, compared to $54,400 in the region. In terms of percent change over the five-year period, correlation between the region and the State is inconsistent. Some industries have closely correlated growth, such as Construction, Retail, Information, Accommodation, and Other Services. Others are quite disparate, such as Wholesale Trade and Real Estate.

Table 39: CSEDD Economic Industries by Average Annual Wage, 2018 vs. 2022

Industry	2018 CSEDD	2022 CSEDD	CSEDD 5-Yr Change	2018 California	2022 California	California 5-Yr Change
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	$50,631	$54,407	7.5%	$34,521	$41,989	21.6%
Mining/Quarrying/Oil & gas extraction	$74,743	$80,551	7.8%	$123,590	$124,439	0.7%
Construction	$54,283	$63,884	17.7%	$70,084	$82,763	18.1%
Manufacturing	$19,211	$24,152	25.7%	$50,283	$58,847	17.0%
Wholesale trade	$38,171	$41,727	9.3%	$78,293	$96,879	23.7%
Retail trade	$28,617	$37,187	29.9%	$36,669	$47,123	28.5%
Transportation and warehousing	$38,089	$43,466	14.1%	$56,960	$67,848	19.1%
Utilities	$102,696	$147,387	43.5%	$131,945	$152,312	15.4%
Information	$55,408	$62,553	12.9%	$188,173	$212,712	13.0%
Finance and insurance	$41,690	$46,995	12.7%	$128,085	$162,423	26.8%
Real estate and rental and leasing	$33,958	$51,063	50.4%	$68,901	$85,841	24.6%
Profession, scientific, and tech services	$52,920	$61,951	17.1%	$122,460	$149,092	21.7%
Management of companies/ enterprises	—	—	—	$134,943	$158,643	17.6%
Admin, support, and waste management services	$37,137	$49,569	33.5%	$45,463	$61,746	35.8%
Educational services	$19,563	$23,930	22.3%	$54,989	$64,717	17.7%
Healthcare and social assistance	$33,189	$44,021	32.6%	$51,795	$62,160	20.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$39,069	$27,051	-30.8%	$59,737	$75,439	26.3%
Accommodation and food services	$20,803	$27,209	30.8%	$25,006	$32,097	28.4%
Other services, except public administration	$30,444	$37,870	24.4%	$40,668	$51,001	25.4%

Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Multi-Year Data: one area, one industry, annually (multiple industries).

4.17 Business by Number of Employees

The majority (72.1 percent) of businesses in the CSEDD employ 9 or fewer individuals, while less than 2 percent of businesses in the region employ more than fifty individuals. This indicates that the CSEDD is economically reliant on small businesses.

Table 40: CSEDD Businesses by Number of Employees

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 or more
Number of Businesses	2,919	2,514	1,374	623	73	24	6	4
Percent of Businesses	38.7%	33.4%	18.2%	8.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%

Source: Lightcast, formerly known as Emsi; data collected 5 September 2023

4.18 Industry In-Region and Out-Region Purchasing

Industries within the CSEDD are largely dependent on goods imported from outside the region. The manufacturing, wholesale trade, and educational services industries each make over 90 percent of their purchases outside the region. Only the construction, real estate and rental and leasing, accommodation and food services, and other services industries make more than 50 percent of their purchases in the region. The region's heavy reliance on imports can lead to exacerbated impacts from supply chain disruptions. The region's geographical location can also amplify this issue with few roads and access points to the region.

Table 41: 2021 CSEDD Economic Industries by In-Region and Out-Region Purchasing

Industry	In-region Purchases	% In-region Purchases	Imported Purchases	% Imported Purchases	Total Purchases
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	$44.7 M	43.2%	$58.7 M	56.8%	$103.4 M
Mining/Quarrying/Oil & gas extraction	$6.04 M	17.4%	$28.6 M	82.6%	$34.67 M
Utilities	$14.0 M	15.7%	$75.2 M	84.3%	$89,12 M
Construction	$225 M	54.6%	$188 M	45.4%	$413.0 M
Manufacturing	$45.5 M	7.3%	$575 M	92.7%	$620.2 M
Wholesale trade	$19.7 M	8.0%	$226 M	92.0%	$245.2 M
Retail trade	$16.6 M	19.1%	$70.1 M	80.9%	$86.72 M
Transportation and warehousing	$44.4 M	21.2%	$165 M	78.8%	$209.2 M
Information	$34.1 M	14.1%	$208 M	85.9%	$241.6 M
Finance and insurance	$75.6 M	19.9%	$304 M	80.1%	$379.6 M
Real Estate and rental and leasing	$241 M	65.2%	$129 M	34.8%	$369.5 M
Professional, scientific, and technical services	$112 M	31.7%	$242 M	68.3%	$354.0 M
Management of companies and enterprises	$15.2 M	10.7%	$127 M	89.3%	$142.0 M
Admin, support, and waste management svcs.	$96.9 M	35.7%	$175 M	64.3%	$271.6 M
Educational Services	$1.89 M	8.9%	$19.3 M	91.1%	$21.19 M
Healthcare and Social Assistance	$10.6 M	44.6%	$13.2 M	55.4%	$23.74 M
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	$7.97 M	41.6%	$11.2 M	58.4%	$19.15 M
Accommodation and Food Services	$35.2 M	68.1%	$16.4 M	31.9%	$51.61 M
Other Services (except Public Administration)	$34.0 M	54.9%	$28.0 M	45.1%	$62.06 M
Government	$1.47 B	43.0%	$1.94 B	57.0%	$3.409 B

Source: Lightcast, formerly known as Emsi

4.19 Job Postings and Hires by Industry

Overall, industries in the CSEDD region made over twice as many hires as advertised job postings, likely due to unsolicited hires. Several occupations had major discrepancies between their average monthly job postings and hires. The largest number of average monthly job postings were for healthcare practitioners and technical occupations; however, only 56 hires were made on average per month. This may indicate a lack of skilled labor in the region to fill these positions. Every other occupation experienced an equal or greater number of average monthly hires than job postings, except unclassified occupations and computer and mathematical occupations.

Table 42: CSEDD Job Postings and Hires by Industry, May 2021 to May 2022

Occupation	Avg. Monthly Postings (May 2021 – May 2022)	Avg. Monthly Hires (May 2021 – May 2022)
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	246	56
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	116	277
Sales and Related Occupations	109	302
Management Occupations	102	123
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	96	155
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	86	532
Healthcare Support Occupations	73	141
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	54	104
Unclassified Occupation	52	0
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	50	190
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	31	88
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	31	75
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	31	13
Personal Care and Service Occupations	28	124
Community and Social Service Occupations	25	46
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	25	23
Production Occupations	24	68
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	22	36
Construction and Extraction Occupations	20	195
Protective Service Occupations	20	110
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	15	15
Legal Occupations	4	6
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	3	103
Military-only occupations	0	4
Total	1,262	2,784

Source: Lightcast, formerly known as Emsi

4.20 Childcare Facilities

During interviews with community leaders and stakeholders in the CSEDD, it was determined that inadequate childcare facilities was a major issue facing the region. There are currently 52 childcare facilities in the CSEDD region, serving 21,024 residents of ages 14 or younger, meaning there are approximately 397 children for every childcare facility in the region. This child-to-facility ratio is exactly the same Statewide, indicating that the issue of inadequate childcare appears to not be exclusive to the CSEDD, but is rather a statewide and even national issue.

Table 43: Children per Childcare Facility, CSEDD Region vs. California vs. Nation

	Population 14 and Younger	Childcare Facilities	Child to Facility Ratio
CSEDD	21,024	53	396.7:1
Alpine County	208	1*	208:1
Amador County	4,844	11	440.4:1
Calaveras County	6,184	13	475.7:1
Mariposa County	2,365	12	197.1:1
Tuolumne County	7,423	16	463.9:1
California	7,438,172	18,750	396.7:1
U.S.	60,737,141	161,524	376.0:1

Source: Lightcast, formerly known as Emsi; California Department of Finance
* Data supplemented by Alpine County

4.21 Population by Age

Age distribution data provide the number of permanent residents who fall into a given age bracket and are measured on April 1st for each recorded year. This indicator provides baseline data for comparison with more acute indicators.

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target their marketing efforts on specific age groups. Age distribution data can be used to estimate school attendance, community need for public services, and workforce projections. A growing young adult population, for instance, could indicate greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a growing middle-aged population may signal the need for greater employment opportunities. An area with a significant proportion of the population that is past retirement age will typically have less employment concerns but a greater need for medical and social service provision. Age distribution data can also be used in conjunction with the components of population change in order to create projections of future population growth.

Table 44: CSEDD Population by Age Group, Percent of Total

	Central Sierra Region					California
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
Total Population	154,443	155,123	155,682	156,447	157,476	39.3 M
Under 5 years	4.10%	4.20%	4.30%	4.30%	4.20%	6.10%
5 to 9 years	5.10%	4.80%	4.90%	4.70%	4.70%	6.20%
10 to 14 years	4.40%	4.50%	4.30%	4.60%	4.40%	6.60%
15 to 19 years	5.50%	5.30%	5.00%	4.80%	4.60%	6.50%
20 to 24 years	4.90%	4.80%	4.60%	4.50%	4.50%	6.80%
25 to 34 years	9.90%	10.10%	10.50%	10.70%	10.80%	15.30%
35 to 44 years	10.00%	9.90%	10.20%	10.40%	10.40%	13.30%
45 to 54 years	13.90%	13.40%	12.70%	12.20%	12.10%	12.80%
55 to 59 years	8.70%	8.50%	8.20%	8.30%	8.30%	6.30%
60 to 64 years	9.30%	9.30%	9.30%	9.00%	8.80%	5.70%
65 to 74 years	14.80%	15.20%	15.70%	16.00%	16.20%	8.30%
75 to 84 years	6.90%	7.20%	7.40%	7.60%	7.80%	4.10%
85 years and over	2.70%	2.80%	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	1.90%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 45: CSEDD Population by Age Group, Count

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	154,443	155,123	155,682	156,447	157,476
Under 5 years	6,278	6,555	6,662	6,656	6,599
5 to 9 years	7,815	7,437	7,620	7,305	7,431
10 to 14 years	6,746	6,911	6,730	7,162	7,002
15 to 19 years	8,511	8,171	7,837	7,448	7,283
20 to 24 years	7,506	7,387	7,178	7,074	7,117
25 to 34 years	15,284	15,691	16,335	16,713	17,003
35 to 44 years	15,397	15,350	15,828	16,267	16,414
45 to 54 years	21,488	20,787	19,714	19,046	19,085
55 to 59 years	13,441	13,204	12,752	13,055	13,092
60 to 64 years	14,317	14,444	14,547	14,044	13,790
65 to 74 years	22,906	23,540	24,430	25,035	25,443
75 to 84 years	10,614	11,236	11,450	11,944	12,311
85 years and over	4,149	4,348	4,636	4,678	4,924

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 46: Alpine County Population by Age Group, Percent of Total

	Alpine County					California
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
Total Population	1,184	1,203	1,146	1,039	1,159	39.3 M
Under 5 years	4.3%	1.9%	3.4%	4.2%	6.2%	6.1%
5 to 9 years	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%	5.8%	6.2%
10 to 14 years	6.3%	6.7%	6.9%	7.0%	6.0%	6.6%
15 to 19 years	10.9%	12.9%	9.9%	5.7%	4.6%	6.5%
20 to 24 years	6.8%	6.2%	6.3%	4.1%	2.0%	6.8%
25 to 34 years	9.0%	8.1%	7.9%	6.4%	9.5%	15.3%
35 to 44 years	11.1%	9.6%	12.2%	14.2%	15.1%	13.3%
45 to 54 years	10.9%	9.1%	7.2%	5.4%	5.5%	12.8%
55 to 59 years	8.0%	5.0%	5.9%	7.0%	8.8%	6.3%
60 to 64 years	6.9%	8.1%	9.5%	11.2%	7.5%	5.7%
65 to 74 years	12.7%	16.6%	16.8%	22.1%	24.7%	8.3%
75 to 84 years	7.0%	8.6%	5.8%	5.6%	3.3%	4.1%
85 years and over	1.1%	2.3%	3.1%	2.2%	1.1%	1.9%
Median Age (yrs)	42.8	44.9	44.3	52.2	47.6	36.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 47: Alpine County Population by Age Group, Count

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	1,184	1,203	1,146	1,039	1,159
Under 5 years	51	23	39	44	64
5 to 9 years	58	59	58	50	60
10 to 14 years	75	81	79	73	62
15 to 19 years	129	155	113	59	48
20 to 24 years	81	75	72	43	21
25 to 34 years	107	97	91	66	99
35 to 44 years	131	115	140	148	157
45 to 54 years	129	109	83	56	57
55 to 59 years	95	60	68	73	91
60 to 64 years	82	97	109	116	78
65 to 74 years	150	200	193	230	257
75 to 84 years	83	103	66	58	34
85 years and over	13	28	36	23	11

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 48: Amador County Population by Age Group, Percent of Total

	Amador County					California
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
Total Population	36,963	37,306	37,829	38,429	39,023	39.3 M
Under 5 years	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	6.1%
5 to 9 years	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	3.7%	4.1%	6.2%
10 to 14 years	4.4%	4.8%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%	6.6%
15 to 19 years	5.3%	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	6.5%
20 to 24 years	4.5%	4.5%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	6.8%
25 to 34 years	9.4%	9.2%	9.9%	10.7%	11.0%	15.3%
35 to 44 years	10.8%	10.9%	11.4%	11.2%	11.9%	13.3%
45 to 54 years	15.1%	14.6%	13.5%	13.5%	12.7%	12.8%
55 to 59 years	8.3%	8.2%	7.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.3%
60 to 64 years	9.4%	9.1%	9.0%	8.7%	8.9%	5.7%
65 to 74 years	15.2%	15.7%	16.2%	16.4%	16.6%	8.3%
75 to 84 years	6.5%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	7.2%	4.1%
85 years and over	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	1.9%
Median Age (yrs)	50.3	50.6	50.5	50.5	49.9	36.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 49: Amador County Population by Age Group, Count

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	36,963	37,306	37,829	38,429	39,023
Under 5 years	1,405	1,455	1,551	1,537	1,483
5 to 9 years	1,626	1,418	1,551	1,422	1,600
10 to 14 years	1,626	1,791	1,740	1,845	1,756
15 to 19 years	1,959	2,015	1,967	1,883	1,912
20 to 24 years	1,663	1,679	1,513	1,460	1,483
25 to 34 years	3,475	3,432	3,745	4,112	4,293
35 to 44 years	3,992	4,066	4,313	4,304	4,644
45 to 54 years	5,581	5,447	5,107	5,188	4,956
55 to 59 years	3,068	3,059	2,988	3,113	2,888
60 to 64 years	3,475	3,395	3,405	3,343	3,473
65 to 74 years	5,618	5,857	6,128	6,302	6,478
75 to 84 years	2,403	2,462	2,572	2,652	2,810
85 years and over	1,109	1,268	1,248	1,268	1,249

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 50: Calaveras County Population by Age Group, Percent of Total

	Calaveras County					California
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
Total Population	44,787	45,057	45,235	45,514	45,828	39.3 M
Under 5 years	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	6.1%
5 to 9 years	5.7%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	6.2%
10 to 14 years	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.1%	6.6%
15 to 19 years	5.8%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%	6.5%
20 to 24 years	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	6.8%
25 to 34 years	8.4%	8.8%	8.7%	9.0%	8.9%	15.3%
35 to 44 years	9.0%	9.1%	9.3%	9.5%	9.7%	13.3%
45 to 54 years	14.2%	13.4%	13.0%	12.2%	12.2%	12.8%
55 to 59 years	9.5%	9.4%	8.8%	9.1%	9.8%	6.3%
60 to 64 years	9.3%	9.5%	9.7%	9.2%	8.7%	5.7%
65 to 74 years	15.8%	15.9%	16.5%	16.6%	16.7%	8.3%
75 to 84 years	6.9%	7.3%	7.8%	7.9%	8.4%	4.1%
85 years and over	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	1.9%
Median Age (yrs)	51.2	51.6	52.1	52	52.8	36.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 51: Calaveras County Population by Age Group, Count

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	44,787	45,057	45,235	45,514	45,828
Under 5 years	1,836	1,892	1,945	1,912	1,925
5 to 9 years	2,553	2,523	2,397	2,367	2,429
10 to 14 years	1,971	1,892	1,945	2,048	1,879
15 to 19 years	2,598	2,388	2,307	2,321	2,246
20 to 24 years	1,971	2,073	2,036	2,048	2,016
25 to 34 years	3,762	3,965	3,935	4,096	4,079
35 to 44 years	4,031	4,100	4,207	4,324	4,445
45 to 54 years	6,360	6,038	5,881	5,553	5,591
55 to 59 years	4,255	4,235	3,981	4,142	4,491
60 to 64 years	4,165	4,280	4,388	4,187	3,987
65 to 74 years	7,076	7,164	7,464	7,555	7,653
75 to 84 years	3,090	3,289	3,528	3,596	3,850
85 years and over	1,075	1,171	1,221	1,365	1,375

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 52: Mariposa County Population by Age Group, Percent of Total

	Mariposa County					California
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
Total Population	17,645	17,658	17,540	17,420	17,319	39.3 M
Under 5 years	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	6.1%
5 to 9 years	4.4%	3.9%	4.3%	4.7%	4.6%	6.2%
10 to 14 years	4.6%	4.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.7%	6.6%
15 to 19 years	5.5%	5.2%	4.6%	3.7%	3.7%	6.5%
20 to 24 years	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	6.8%
25 to 34 years	9.9%	10.4%	10.7%	10.9%	10.5%	15.3%
35 to 44 years	9.3%	9.2%	9.2%	9.5%	9.5%	13.3%
45 to 54 years	14.3%	13.6%	13.0%	12.3%	12.7%	12.8%
55 to 59 years	8.8%	8.4%	8.6%	9.3%	8.7%	6.3%
60 to 64 years	9.6%	9.7%	9.6%	8.8%	8.9%	5.7%
65 to 74 years	15.2%	15.4%	15.8%	16.0%	16.0%	8.3%
75 to 84 years	8.1%	8.8%	8.9%	9.1%	9.3%	4.1%
85 years and over	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.9%	1.9%
Median Age (yrs)	50.6	51.1	51.4	51.7	51.8	36.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 53: Mariposa County Population by Age Group, Count

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	17,645	17,658	17,540	17,420	17,319
Under 5 years	723	759	754	732	745
5 to 9 years	776	689	754	819	797
10 to 14 years	812	830	754	819	814
15 to 19 years	970	918	807	645	641
20 to 24 years	829	812	807	766	727
25 to 34 years	1,747	1,836	1,877	1,899	1,818
35 to 44 years	1,641	1,625	1,614	1,655	1,645
45 to 54 years	2,523	2,401	2,280	2,143	2,200
55 to 59 years	1,553	1,483	1,508	1,620	1,507
60 to 64 years	1,694	1,713	1,684	1,533	1,541
65 to 74 years	2,682	2,719	2,771	2,787	2,771
75 to 84 years	1,429	1,554	1,561	1,585	1,611
85 years and over	282	318	351	401	502

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 54: Tuolumne County Population by Age Group, Percent of Total

	Central Sierra Region					California
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
Total Population	53,864	53,899	53,932	54,045	54,147	39.3 M
Under 5 years	4.2%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	6.1%
5 to 9 years	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%	6.2%
10 to 14 years	4.2%	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	6.6%
15 to 19 years	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	6.5%
20 to 24 years	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	6.8%
25 to 34 years	11.5%	11.8%	12.4%	12.1%	12.4%	15.3%
35 to 44 years	10.4%	10.1%	10.3%	10.8%	10.2%	13.3%
45 to 54 years	12.8%	12.6%	11.8%	11.3%	11.6%	12.8%
55 to 59 years	8.3%	8.1%	7.8%	7.6%	7.6%	6.3%
60 to 64 years	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.0%	8.7%	5.7%
65 to 74 years	13.7%	14.1%	14.6%	15.1%	15.3%	8.3%
75 to 84 years	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	7.5%	7.4%	4.1%
85 years and over	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%	3.0%	3.3%	1.9%
Median Age (yrs)	48.2	48.6	48.4	48.4	48.7	36.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 55: Tuolumne County Population by Age Group, Count

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	53,864	53,899	53,932	54,045	54,147
Under 5 years	2,262	2,425	2,373	2,432	2,382
5 to 9 years	2,801	2,749	2,858	2,648	2,545
10 to 14 years	2,262	2,318	2,211	2,378	2,491
15 to 19 years	2,855	2,695	2,643	2,540	2,437
20 to 24 years	2,963	2,749	2,751	2,756	2,870
25 to 34 years	6,194	6,360	6,688	6,539	6,714
35 to 44 years	5,602	5,444	5,555	5,837	5,523
45 to 54 years	6,895	6,791	6,364	6,107	6,281
55 to 59 years	4,471	4,366	4,207	4,107	4,115
60 to 64 years	4,902	4,959	4,962	4,864	4,711
65 to 74 years	7,379	7,600	7,874	8,161	8,284
75 to 84 years	3,609	3,827	3,721	4,053	4,007
85 years and over	1,670	1,563	1,780	1,621	1,787

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 56: California Population by Age Group, Percent of Total

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	39.2 M	38.9 M	39.5 M	39.5 M	39.3 M
Under 5 years	6.3%	6.4%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%
5 to 9 years	6.4%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.2%
10 to 14 years	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%
15 to 19 years	6.6%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%
20 to 24 years	7.2%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.8%
25 to 34 years	15.0%	14.9%	15.3%	15.3%	15.3%
35 to 44 years	13.2%	13.3%	13.3%	13.4%	13.3%
45 to 54 years	13.2%	13.3%	12.8%	12.6%	12.8%
55 to 59 years	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%	6.3%
60 to 64 years	5.6%	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.7%
65 to 74 years	7.9%	7.6%	8.3%	8.6%	8.3%
75 to 84 years	3.9%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%
85 years and over	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Median Age (yrs)	36.4	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 57: California Population by Age Group, Count

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	39,250,017	39,536,653	39,557,045	39,512,223	39,346,023
Under 5 years	2,482,422	2,460,425	2,428,493	2,377,839	2,409,082
5 to 9 years	2,524,786	2,468,508	2,398,894	2,380,762	2,431,647
10 to 14 years	2,546,294	2,597,863	2,646,096	2,629,510	2,597,443
15 to 19 years	2,585,154	2,569,487	2,557,470	2,547,449	2,548,072
20 to 24 years	2,807,120	2,761,097	2,710,448	2,638,791	2,694,636
25 to 34 years	5,902,164	6,018,225	6,034,398	6,036,052	6,007,913
35 to 44 years	5,168,066	5,232,877	5,264,457	5,298,911	5,233,903
45 to 54 years	5,198,221	5,159,747	5,068,026	4,974,817	5,039,155
55 to 59 years	2,481,314	2,495,755	2,485,050	2,461,936	2,485,487
60 to 64 years	2,206,037	2,267,852	2,296,376	2,331,158	2,254,188
65 to 74 years	3,092,039	3,198,555	3,286,461	3,391,856	3,270,380
75 to 84 years	1,538,860	1,585,672	1,651,296	1,725,842	1,609,373
85 years and over	717,540	720,590	729,580	717,300	764,744

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

4.22 Per Capita Personal Income

The personal income indicator represents the per capita distribution of all income collected by individuals in an area over the course of each year, including but not limited to earned income, government payments, and returns on investment. The data do not include personal contributions for social insurance (such as payments to Social Security or Medicare). The indicator is tabulated using individual and corporate tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service. This latest data from the BEA uses Census Bureau midyear population estimates for 2020 and 2021, released in March 2022. For 2019 population, BEA produced intercensal population figures using the Census Bureau's 2010 and 2020 decennial census counts. The per capita income tables were released by BEA in November 2022.

Growing personal income generally indicates a growing economy, provided the growth is greater than the annual average inflation rate. Increases or decreases in total personal income are most frequently due to changes in worker's earnings, population changes, or both.

Table 58: Per Capita Personal Income, CSEDD Region, California, and Nation

	CSEDD Region		California		United States	
Year	PC Income	% Chg	PC Income	% Chg	PC Income	% Chg
2019	$55,027	—	$64,919	—	$56,250	—
2020	$57,190	3.9%	$70,647	8.8%	$59,765	6.2%
2021	$58,772	2.8%	$76,614	8.4%	$64,143	7.3%

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Released 16 November 2022.
PC = Per Capita
% Chg = Percent Change

Table 59: Per Capita Personal Income, CSEDD Region by County

	Alpine		Amador		Calaveras		Mariposa		Tuolumne	
Year	PC Income	% Chg	PC Income	% Chg	PC Income	% Chg	PC Income	% Chg	PC Income	% Chg
2019	$80,225	—	$44,121	—	$50,310	—	$54,375	—	$46,104	—
2020	$75,220	-6.2%	$47,790	8.3%	$55,355	10.0%	$57,964	6.6%	$49,622	7.6%
2021	$72,734	-3.3%	$49,752	4.1%	$57,726	4.3%	$61,343	5.8%	$52,306	5.4%

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Released 16 November 2022.
PC = Per Capita
% Chg = Percent Change

4.23 Living Wage

Living wage represents the hourly rate that an individual in a household must earn to support themselves and their family based on the assumption of full-time employment (2080 hours per year). Living wage is a good indicator of the overall economy in a region and the cost of living. Details about MIT's Living Wage Calculator are available here.

Table 60: Full-Time Living Wage, California vs. CSEDD Region

	Central Sierra Region		California	
Household	Hourly	Annually	Hourly	Annually
1 Adult working/0 children	$16.80	$34,950	$21.82	$45,382
1 Adult working/1 child	$35.44	$73,721	$44.18	$91,893
1 Adult working/2 children	$44.61	$92,785	$54.95	$114,288
2 Adults/1 working/0 children	$27.21	$56,594	$33.58	$69,841
2 Adults/1 working/1 child	$33.65	$69,991	$40.78	$84,833
2 Adults working/0 children	$13.60	$56,594	$16.79	$69,841
2 Adults working/1 child	$19.61	$81,565	$23.98	$99,737
2 Adults working/2 children	$25.37	$105,550	$30.54	$127,052

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator

Table 61: Alpine County Full-Time Living Wage

Household	Hourly	Annually
1 Adult working/0 children	$16.44	$34,204
1 Adult working/1 child	$35.25	$73,329
1 Adult working/2 children	$44.46	$92,477
2 Adults/1 working/0 children	$27.00	$56,168
2 Adults/1 working/1 child	$33.42	$69,514
2 Adults working/0 children	$13.50	$56,168
2 Adults working/1 child	$19.51	$81,173
2 Adults working/2 children	$25.30	$105,242

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator

Table 62: Amador County Full-Time Living Wage

Household	Hourly	Annually
1 Adult working/0 children	$18.08	$37,605
1 Adult working/1 child	$35.78	$74,412
1 Adult working/2 children	$44.84	$93,275
2 Adults/1 working/0 children	$27.54	$57,282
2 Adults/1 working/1 child	$34.08	$70,884
2 Adults working/0 children	$13.77	$57,282
2 Adults working/1 child	$19.77	$82,256
2 Adults working/2 children	$25.49	$106,040

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator

Table 63: Calaveras County Full-Time Living Wage

Household	Hourly	Annually
1 Adult working/0 children	$16.41	$34,124
1 Adult working/1 child	$35.12	$73,040
1 Adult working/2 children	$44.24	$92,017
2 Adults/1 working/0 children	$27.15	$56,467
2 Adults/1 working/1 child	$33.36	$69,395
2 Adults working/0 children	$13.57	$56,467
2 Adults working/1 child	$19.44	$80,883
2 Adults working/2 children	$25.19	$104,782

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator

Table 64: Mariposa County Full-Time Living Wage

Household	Hourly	Annually
1 Adult working/0 children	$16.62	$34,568
1 Adult working/1 child	$35.28	$73,383
1 Adult working/2 children	$44.24	$92,010
2 Adults/1 working/0 children	$27.14	$56,451
2 Adults/1 working/1 child	$33.70	$70,089
2 Adults working/0 children	$13.57	$56,451
2 Adults working/1 child	$19.53	$81,227
2 Adults working/2 children	$25.19	$104,775

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator

Table 65: Tuolumne County Full-Time Living Wage

Household	Hourly	Annually
1 Adult working/0 children	$16.47	$34,251
1 Adult working/1 child	$35.79	$74,442
1 Adult working/2 children	$45.26	$94,144
2 Adults/1 working/0 children	$27.21	$56,600
2 Adults/1 working/1 child	$33.69	$70,072
2 Adults working/0 children	$13.61	$56,600
2 Adults working/1 child	$19.78	$82,286
2 Adults working/2 children	$25.70	$106,909

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator

4.24 Cost of Living

The cost-of-living index measures the cost of living in a region as compared to the United States' national average. The national average has a value of 100, meaning that any value less than 100 is less expensive than the national average, while any value greater than 100 is more expensive. A high cost of living can negatively impact a region's ability to maintain an ample workforce, particularly when average wages in the region are not proportionately as high. The index scores presented for the Central Sierra region are the mean average of the scores of the five counties located in the region.

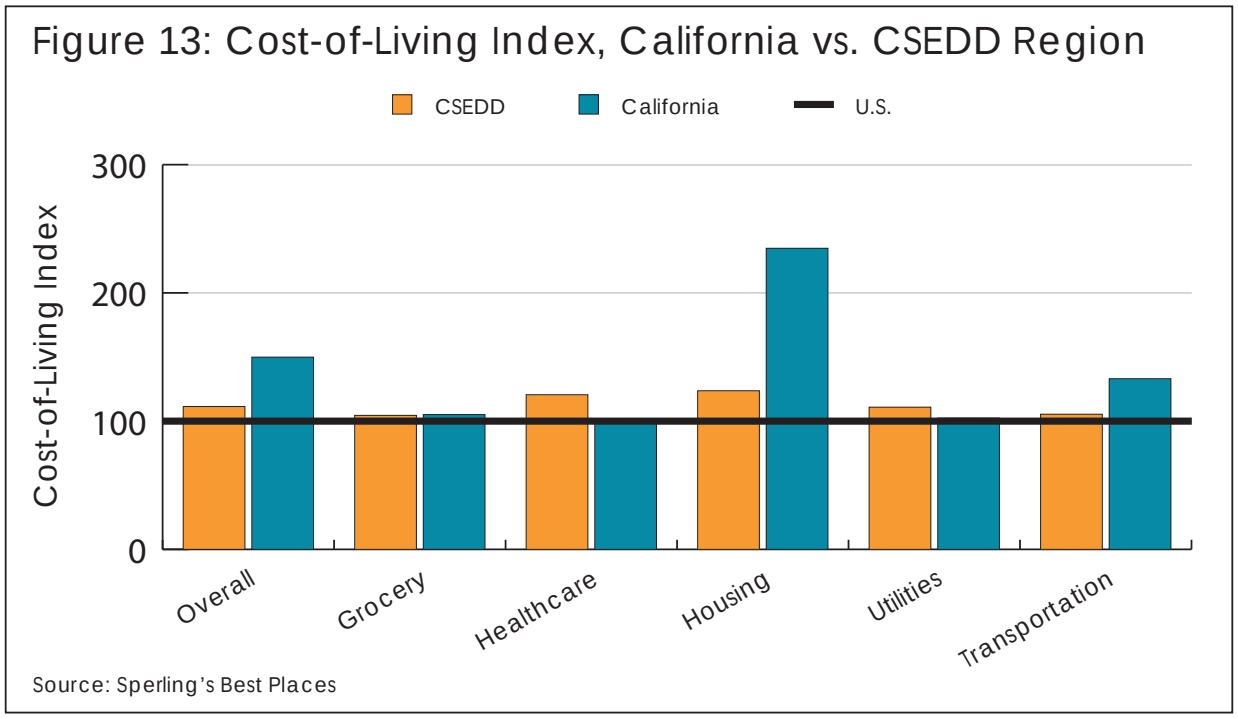


Table 66: Cost-of-Living Index, California vs. CSEDD Region

Cost-of-Living Index	Central Sierra Region	California
Grocery	104.5	105.1
Healthcare	120.6	98.3
Housing	123.7	234.8
Utilities	110.9	102.4
Transportation	105.4	133.1
Overall	111.4	149.9

Source: Sperling's Best Places

Table 67: Cost-of-Living Index, CSEDD Region by County

Cost-of-Living Index	California	CSEDD Region	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne
Grocery	105.1	104.5	105.7	104.4	104.0	101.2	104.5
Healthcare	98.3	120.6	121.2	120.6	123.1	119.7	120.5
Housing	234.8	123.7	151.6	120.2	143	110.8	118.9
Utilities	102.4	110.9	111.9	108.1	110.4	104.4	110.9
Transportation	133.1	105.4	104.7	105.4	110.9	109.4	96.9
Overall	149.9	111.4	121.6	111.4	120.4	108.8	109.8

Source: Sperling's Best Places

4.25 Free and Reduced Price Meals

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

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

Table 68: K-12 Enrollment and FRPM Eligibility, CSEDD Region

	CSEDD Region			California
School Year	Total Enrollment	# FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
2017/18	17,629	9,099	51.6%	60.1%
2018/19	17,554	8,798	50.1%	59.4%
2019/20	17,466	8,459	48.4%	59.3%
2020/21	16,506	7,792	47.2%	58.9%
2021/22	17,081	8,018	46.9%	57.8%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 69: K-12 Enrollment and FRPM Eligibility, Alpine County

	Alpine County			California
School Year	Total Enrollment	# FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
2017/18	80	58	72.5%	60.1%
2018/19	79	58	73.4%	59.4%
2019/20	70	43	61.4%	59.3%
2020/21	73	45	61.6%	58.9%
2021/22	61	37	60.7%	57.8%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 70: K-12 Enrollment and FRPM Eligibility, Amador County

	Amador County			California
School Year	Total Enrollment	# FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
2017/18	4,147	1,922	46.3%	60.1%
2018/19	4,155	1,748	42.1%	59.4%
2019/20	4,166	1,664	39.9%	59.3%
2020/21	3,914	1,630	41.6%	58.9%
2021/22	4,038	1,651	40.9%	57.8%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 71: K-12 Enrollment and FRPM Eligibility, Calaveras County

	Calaveras County			California
School Year	Total Enrollment	# FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
2017/18	5,461	2,963	54.3%	60.1%
2018/19	5,333	2,803	52.6%	59.4%
2019/20	5,315	2,641	49.7%	59.3%
2020/21	5,036	2,396	47.6%	58.9%
2021/22	5,262	2,483	47.2%	57.8%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 72: K-12 Enrollment and FRPM Eligibility, Mariposa County

	Mariposa County			California
School Year	Total Enrollment	# FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
2017/18	1,865	1,097	58.8%	60.1%
2018/19	1,883	1,241	65.9%	59.4%
2019/20	1,870	1,211	64.8%	59.3%
2020/21	1,797	1,205	67.1%	58.9%
2021/22	1,845	1,158	62.8%	57.8%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 73: K-12 Enrollment and FRPM Eligibility, Tuolumne County

	Tuolumne County			California
School Year	Total Enrollment	# FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
2017/18	6,076	3,059	50.3%	60.1%
2018/19	6,104	2,948	48.3%	59.4%
2019/20	6,045	2,900	48.0%	59.3%
2020/21	5,686	2,516	44.2%	58.9%
2021/22	5,875	2,689	45.8%	57.8%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 74: K-12 Enrollment and FRPM Eligibility, State of California

School Year	Total Enrollment	# FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
2017/18	6,220,826	3,739,347	60.1%
2018/19	6,186,628	3,675,129	59.4%
2019/20	6,163,338	3,654,943	59.3%
2020/21	6,002,523	3,533,825	58.9%
2021/22	5,892,240	3,404,572	57.8%

Source: California Department of Education

4.26 TANF-CalWORKs

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) is the California Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program that gives cash aid and services to eligible 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 through CalWORKs. The program also provides access to education, employment, and workforce training programs to assist a family's move toward self-sufficiency. The CalWORKs program is administered by each county's welfare departments. Data for Alpine County were not available due to privacy concerns that prevent reporting statistics for counties with ten or fewer recipients.

Table 75: TANF-CalWORKs Recipients, California vs. CSEDD Region

	Central Sierra Region			California
Year	Population	Average Number of Recipients	Percent of Population	Percent of Population
2017	154,922	2,833	1.83%	1.37%
2018	155,535	2,323	1.49%	1.66%
2019	155,438	2,180	1.40%	1.60%
2020	155,695	1,863	1.20%	1.43%
2021	157,394	1,815	1.15%	1.62%

Source: California Department of Social Services; California Department of Finance

Table 76: TANF-CalWORKs Recipients, Amador County

Year	Average Number Recipients	Percent of Population
2017	495	1.34%
2018	394	1.05%
2019	360	0.95%
2020	291	0.77%
2021	343	1.23%

Source: California Department of Social Services; California Department of Finance

Table 77: TANF-CalWORKs Recipients, Calaveras County

Year	Average Number Recipients	Percent of Population
2017	938	2.08%
2018	741	1.64%
2019	715	1.59%
2020	658	1.46%
2021	571	1.26%

Source: California Department of Social Services; California Department of Finance

Table 78: TANF-CalWORKs Recipients, Mariposa County

Year	Average Number Recipients	Percent of Population
2017	450	2.48%
2018	400	2.21%
2019	399	2.21%
2020	380	2.10%
2021	379	2.22%

Source: California Department of Social Services; California Department of Finance

Table 79: TANF-CalWORKs Recipients, Tuolumne County

Year	Average Number Recipients	Percent of Population
2017	950	1.74%
2018	788	1.44%
2019	706	1.29%
2020	534	0.97%
2021	522	0.95%

Source: California Department of Social Services; California Department of Finance

Table 80: TANF-CalWORKs Recipients, State of California

Year	Average Number Recipients	Percent of Population
2017	539,326	1.37%
2018	656,515	1.66%
2019	631948	1.60%
2020	568,058	1.43%
2021	635,511	1.62%

Source: California Department of Social Services; California Department of Finance

4.27 Medi-Cal

Medi-Cal is California's version of the federal Medicaid program and offers access to free or low-cost health insurance for children and adults with limited resources or income. Medi-Cal recipients commonly include low-income adults, families with children, seniors, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children in foster care, and former foster youth up to age 26.

Table 81: Medi-Cal Enrollment, California vs. CSEDD Region

	Central Sierra Region			California
Year	Population	Number Enrolled	Percent of Population	Percent of Population
2016	155,559	9,631	29.80%	40.15%
2017	156,083	9,646	29.65%	39.44%
2018	156,694	9,501	28.92%	38.42%
2019	156,587	9,161	28.38%	37.41%
2020	156,841	9,193	28.08%	36.63%

Source: California Health and Human Services; California Department of Finance

Table 82: Medi-Cal Enrollment, Alpine County

Year	Number Enrolled	Percent of Pop
2016	384	33.05%
2017	361	31.09%
2018	344	29.68%
2019	340	29.59%
2020	311	27.14%

Source: California Health and Human Services; California Department of Finance

Table 83: Medi-Cal Enrollment, Amador County

Year	Number Enrolled	Percent of Pop
2016	9,631	26.72%
2017	9,646	26.14%
2018	9,501	25.32%
2019	9,161	24.26%
2020	9,193	24.40%

Source: California Health and Human Services; California Department of Finance

Table 84: Medi-Cal Enrollment, Calaveras County

Year	Number Enrolled	Percent of Pop
2016	14,006	30.96%
2017	14,168	31.37%
2018	13,783	30.52%
2019	13,688	30.36%
2020	13,614	30.24%

Source: California Health and Human Services; California Department of Finance

Table 85: Medi-Cal Enrollment, Mariposa County

Year	Number Enrolled	Percent of Pop
2016	5,489	30.21%
2017	5,562	30.67%
2018	5,593	30.85%
2019	5,621	31.11%
2020	5,766	31.90%

Source: California Health and Human Services; California Department of Finance

Table 86: Medi-Cal Enrollment, Tuolumne County

Year	Number Enrolled	Percent of Pop
2016	16,843	30.65%
2017	16,541	30.23%
2018	16,094	29.40%
2019	15,627	28.66%
2020	15,159	27.60%

Source: California Health and Human Services; California Department of Finance

Table 87: Medi-Cal Enrollment, State of California

Year	Number Enrolled	Percent of Pop
2016	15,700,196	40.15%
2017	15,519,833	39.44%
2018	15,182,983	38.42%
2019	14,818,011	37.41%
2020	14,525,199	36.63%

Source: California Health and Human Services; California Department of Finance

4.28 Dependency Ratio

A region's Age Dependency ratio is a measure of the potential burden on the working-age population to care for the dependent populations. Age Dependency is calculated as the dependent population divided by the working population and multiplied by 100, where the working population is those of age 18-64, and the dependent population consists of those younger (youth) or older (seniors) than the working population. Age Dependency can be further broken down into Senior Dependency and Youth Dependency. As seen in Table 88, the CSEDD region has a much higher Age Dependency than the State (76.7% compared to the State's 59.0%). This disparity is especially pronounced when looking specifically at Senior Dependency, where the CSEDD region's ratio (47.9%) is more than double that of the State (22.8%). Dependency ratios may not accurately depict economic dependency in areas where older residents are mostly affluent retirees, such as Alpine County.

Table 88: Dependency Ratios, California vs. CSEDD Region

	California	CSEDD	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne
Total Pop.	39,346,023	157,476	1,159	39,023	45,828	17,319	54,147
Youth Pop.	8,956,641	25,662	252	5,962	7,618	2,844	8,986
Senior Pop.	5,644,497	42,704	337	10,537	12,840	4,881	14,109
Dependent Pop.	14,601,138	68,366	589	16,499	20,458	7,725	23,095
Working Pop.	24,744,885	89,110	570	22,524	25,370	9,594	31,052
Youth Dependency	36.2%	28.8%	44.2%	26.5%	30.0%	29.6%	28.9%
Senior Dependency	22.8%	47.9%	59.1%	46.8%	50.6%	50.9%	45.4%
Age Dependency	59.0%	76.7%	103.3%	73.3%	80.6%	80.5%	74.4%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Youth Dependency = Youth Population ÷ Working Population × 100
Senior Dependency = Senior Population ÷ Working Population × 100
Age Dependency = (Youth Population + Senior Population) ÷ Working Population × 100

4.29 High School Educational Performance

Educational performance provides an overview of the number of high school students in the region and the high school graduation rate. The graduation rate represents the number of students who graduate from high school in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. Data on college-bound students are not available after the 2016-2017 school year. Data for Alpine County were unavailable as there are no high schools located within the county according to the California Department of Education. Alpine County students attend high schools outside of the county, and data for those students are included in the data for those schools.

Table 89: CSEDD High School Educational Performance

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Enrolled	1,541	1,520	1,448	1,445	1,423
Graduates	1,348	1,332	1,295	1,297	1,252
Graduation Rate	87.5%	87.6%	89.4%	89.8%	88%
College Bound	—	—	—	—	—

Source: California Department of Education

Table 90: Amador County High School Educational Performance

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Enrolled	341	356	306	341	343
Graduates	295	315	269	307	302
Graduation Rate	86.5	88.5%	87.9%	90%	88%
College Bound	56.7%	—	—	—	—

Source: California Department of Education

Table 91: Calaveras County High School Educational Performance

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Enrolled	535	478	461	455	450
Graduates	489	429	418	420	412
Graduation Rate	91.4%	89.7%	90.7%	92.3%	91.6%
College Bound	50.6%	—	—	—	—

Source: California Department of Education

Table 92: Mariposa County High School Educational Performance

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Enrolled	149	113	160	140	142
Graduates	137	97	151	132	120
Graduation Rate	91.9%	85.80%	94.40%	94.30%	84.50%
College Bound	50.7%	—	—	—	—

Source: California Department of Education

Table 93: Tuolumne County High School Educational Performance

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Enrolled	516	573	521	509	488
Graduates	427	491	457	438	418
Graduation Rate	82.8%	85.70%	87.70%	86.10%	85.70%
College Bound	52.6%	—	—	—	—

Source: California Department of Education

Table 94: State of California High School Educational Performance

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Enrolled	493,795	504,073	494,337	491,773	500,179
Graduates	408,124	418,205	417,496	414,193	417,919
Graduation Rate	82.7%	83%	84.50%	84.20%	83.60%
College Bound	65.2%	—	—	—	—

Source: California Department of Education

4.30 UC and CSU Eligibility

This indicator provides data on the number of high school graduates who completed coursework that is required for admission by either the California State University or the University of California postsecondary education systems. These data were reported by individual public schools to the California Department of Education and do not include information on other common requirements for college admission such as standardized test scores. Data for Alpine are unavailable as there are no high schools located within the county according to the California Department of Education. Alpine County students attend high schools outside of the county, and data for those students are included in the data for those schools.

Table 95: CSEDD UC and CSU Eligibility

School Year	Number of Graduates	Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Requirements	Percent of Graduates
2016-2017	1,233	320	25.95%
2017-2018	1,173	322	27.45%
2018-2019	1,159	305	26.32%
2019-2020	1,140	230	20.18%
2020-2021	1,115	243	21.79%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 96: Amador County UC and CSU Eligibility

School Year	Number of Graduates	Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Requirements	Percent of Graduates
2016-2017	295	91	30.8%
2017-2018	315	74	23.5%
2018-2019	269	69	25.7%
2019-2020	307	79	25.7%
2020-2021	302	95	31.5%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 97: Calaveras County UC and CSU Eligibility

School Year	Number of Graduates	Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Requirements	Percent of Graduates
2016-2017	489	127	25.9%
2017-2018	429	154	34.9%
2018-2019	418	144	34.4%
2019-2020	420	57	13.6%
2020-2021	412	97	23.5%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 98: Mariposa County UC and CSU Eligibility

School Year	Number of Graduates	Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Requirements	Percent of Graduates
2016-2017	137	34	24.80%
2017-2018	97	24	24.70%
2018-2019	151	48	31.80%
2019-2020	132	41	31.10%
2020-2021	120	43	35.80%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 99: Tuolumne County UC and CSU Eligibility

School Year	Number of Graduates	Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Requirements	Percent of Graduates
2016-2017	516	135	31.60%
2017-2018	573	124	25.30%
2018-2019	521	109	23.90%
2019-2020	509	115	26.30%
2020-2021	488	75	17.90%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 100: California Statewide UC and CSU Eligibility

School Year	Number of Graduates	Percent of Graduates
2016-2017	203,648	49.9%
2017-2018	208,769	49.9%
2018-2019	210,980	50.5%
2019-2020	210,692	50.9%
2020-2021	217,910	52.1%

Source: California Department of Education

4.31 State Assessments

This indicator provides the percentage of students who met or exceed the performance standard on standardized California State assessment tests.

Table 101: Students who Meet or Exceed State Assessment Tests, California

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
English Language Arts (ELA)	48.56%	49.88%	51.10%	No Data due to COVID	49.01%
Mathematics	37.56%	39.65%	39.73%	No Data due to COVID	33.76%

Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

Table 102: Students who Meet or Exceed State Assessment Tests, Alpine County

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
English Language Arts (ELA)	54.23%	55.35%	51.92%	No Data due to COVID	63.64%
Mathematics	40.67%	66.07%	44.23%	No Data due to COVID	40.91%

Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

Table 103: Students who Meet or Exceed State Assessment Tests, Amador County

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
English Language Arts (ELA)	44.17%	43.59%	46.05%	No Data due to COVID	36.54%
Mathematics	30.05%	27.92%	30.65%	No Data due to COVID	23.34%

Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

Table 104: Students who Meet or Exceed State Assessment Tests, Calaveras County

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
English Language Arts (ELA)	42.37%	40.72%	42.19%	No Data due to COVID	36.47%
Mathematics	31.51%	31.37%	30.16%	No Data due to COVID	21.18%

Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

Table 105: Students who Meet or Exceed State Assessment Tests, Mariposa County

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
English Language Arts (ELA)	43.85%	47.95%	48.50%	No Data due to COVID	41.37%
Mathematics	33.44%	36.03%	38.51%	No Data due to COVID	26.78%

Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

Table 106: Students who Meet or Exceed State Assessment Tests, Tuolumne County

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
English Language Arts (ELA)	46.80%	47.23%	48.13%	No Data due to COVID	42.49%
Mathematics	31.97%	34.21%	33.92%	No Data due to COVID	28.01%

Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

4.32 Dropout Rate

This indicator displays the number and rate of dropouts according to the California Department of Education's Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Outcomes. The four-year cohort is based on the number of students who enter grade 9 for the first time adjusted by adding into the cohort any student who transfers in later during grade 9 or during the next three years and subtracting any student from the cohort who transfers out, emigrates to another country, transfers to a prison or juvenile facility, or dies during that same period. Data for Alpine are unavailable as there are no high schools located within the county according to the California Department of Education. Alpine County students attend high schools outside of the county, and data for those students are included in the data for those schools.

Table 107: CSEDD Region Dropout Rate

School Year	Enrollment	Number of dropouts	Dropout rate	CA dropout rate
2016-2017	1,541	105	6.8%	9.1%
2017-2018	1,520	70	4.6%	9.6%
2018-2019	1,448	77	5.3%	9.0%
2019-2020	1,445	72	5.0%	8.9%
2020-2021	1,423	89	6.3%	9.4%

Source: California Department of Education, 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Outcomes

Table 108: Amador County Dropout Rate

School Year	Enrollment	Number of dropouts	Dropout rate	CA dropout rate
2016-2017	341	34	10.0%	9.1%
2017-2018	356	17	4.8%	9.6%
2018-2019	306	16	5.2%	9.0%
2019-2020	341	8	2.3%	8.9%
2020-2021	343	21	6.1%	9.4%

Source: California Department of Education, 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Outcomes

Table 109: Calaveras County Dropout Rate

School Year	Enrollment	Number of dropouts	Dropout rate	CA dropout rate
2016-2017	535	24	4.5%	9.1%
2017-2018	478	17	3.6%	9.6%
2018-2019	461	20	4.3%	9.0%
2019-2020	455	17	3.7%	8.9%
2020-2021	450	11	2.4%	9.4%

Source: California Department of Education, 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Outcomes

Table 110: Mariposa County Dropout Rate

School Year	Enrollment	Number of dropouts	Dropout rate	CA dropout rate
2016-2017	149	5	3.4%	9.1%
2017-2018	113	5	4.4%	9.6%
2018-2019	160	2	1.3%	9.0%
2019-2020	140	6	4.3%	8.9%
2020-2021	142	15	10.6%	9.4%

Source: California Department of Education, 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Outcomes

Table 111: Tuolumne County Dropout Rate

School Year	Enrollment	Number of dropouts	Dropout rate	CA dropout rate
2016-2017	516	42	8.1%	9.1%
2017-2018	573	31	5.4%	9.6%
2018-2019	521	39	7.5%	9.0%
2019-2020	509	41	8.1%	8.9%
2020-2021	488	42	8.6%	9.4%

Source: California Department of Education, 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Outcomes

Table 112: State of California Dropout Rate

School Year	Enrollment	Number of dropouts	Dropout rate
2016-2017	493,795	45,052	9.1%
2017-2018	504,073	48,453	9.6%
2018-2019	494,337	44,496	9.0%
2019-2020	491,773	43,765	8.9%
2020-2021	500,179	47,021	9.4%

Source: California Department of Education, 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Outcomes

4.33 ELL Enrollment

This indicator provides data on the number of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs, which were previously referred to as "English as a second language" (ESL) programs. The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment based on annual reports from individual school districts. Data for Alpine are unavailable as there are no high schools located within the county according to the California Department of Education. Alpine County students attend high schools outside of the county, and data for those students are included in the data for those schools.

Table 113: Amador County ELL Enrollment

School Year	Students Enrolled in an ELL Program	Percent of Students Enrolled
2017-18	182	4.4%
2018-19	155	3.7%
2019-20	157	3.8%
2020-21	153	3.9%
2021-22	139	3.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 114: Calaveras County ELL Enrollment

School Year	Students Enrolled in an ELL Program	Percent of Students Enrolled
2017-18	157	2.9%
2018-19	143	2.7%
2019-20	146	2.7%
2020-21	153	3%
2021-22	162	3.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 115: Mariposa County ELL Enrollment

School Year	Students Enrolled in an ELL Program	Percent of Students Enrolled
2017-18	37	2%
2018-19	37	2%
2019-20	42	2.2%
2020-21	37	2.1%
2021-22	40	2.2%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 116: Tuolumne County ELL Enrollment

School Year	Students Enrolled in an ELL Program	Percent of Students Enrolled
2017-18	97	1.6%
2018-19	96	1.6%
2019-20	95	1.6%
2020-21	99	1.7%
2021-22	101	1.7%

Source: California Department of Education

Table 117: State of California ELL Enrollment

School Year	Students Enrolled in an ELL Program	Percent of Students Enrolled
2017-18	1,104,495	17.8%
2018-19	1,131,092	18.3%
2019-20	1,133,977	18.4%
2020-21	1,053,625	17.6%
2021-22	963,056	16.3%

Source: California Department of Education

4.34 Talent Pipeline

The talent pipeline indicator displays population numbers by age group to depict the region's current and future workforce.

Table 118: CSEDD Region Talent Pipeline

	Population Age 0-19		Population Age 20-34		Population Age 35-59		Population Age 60-74	
Year	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
2016	29,350	19.0%	22,790	14.8%	50,326	32.6%	37,223	24.1%
2017	29,074	18.7%	23,078	14.9%	49,341	31.8%	37,984	24.5%
2018	28,849	18.5%	23,513	15.1%	48,294	31.0%	38,977	25.0%
2019	28,571	18.3%	23,787	15.2%	48,368	30.9%	39,079	25.0%
2020	28,315	18.0%	24,120	15.3%	48,591	30.9%	39,233	24.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 119: Alpine County Talent Pipeline

	Population Age 0-19		Population Age 20-34		Population Age 35-59		Population Age 60-74	
Year	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
2016	313	26.4%	188	15.9%	355	30.0%	232	19.6%
2017	318	26.4%	172	14.3%	284	23.6%	297	24.7%
2018	289	25.2%	163	14.2%	291	25.4%	302	26.4%
2019	226	21.8%	109	10.5%	277	26.7%	346	33.3%
2020	234	20.2%	120	10.4%	305	26.3%	335	28.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 120: Amador County Talent Pipeline

	Population Age 0-19		Population Age 20-34		Population Age 35-59		Population Age 60-74	
Year	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
2016	6,616	17.9%	5,138	13.9%	12,641	34.2%	9,093	24.6%
2017	6,679	17.9%	5,111	13.7%	12,572	33.7%	9,252	24.8%
2018	6,809	18.0%	5,258	13.9%	12,408	32.8%	9,533	25.2%
2019	6,687	17.4%	5,572	14.5%	12,605	32.8%	9,645	25.1%
2020	6,751	17.3%	5,776	14.8%	12,488	32.0%	9,951	25.5%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 121: Calaveras County Talent Pipeline

	Population Age 0-19		Population Age 20-34		Population Age 35-59		Population Age 60-74	
Year	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	8,958	20.0%	5,733	12.8%	14,646	32.7%	11,241	25.1%
2017	8,695	19.3%	6,038	13.4%	14,373	31.9%	11,444	25.4%
2018	8,594	19.0%	5,971	13.2%	14,069	31.1%	11,852	26.2%
2019	8,648	19.0%	6,144	13.5%	14,019	30.8%	11,742	25.8%
2020	8,479	18.5%	6,095	13.3%	14,527	31.7%	11,640	25.4%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 122: Mariposa County Talent Pipeline

	Population Age 0-19		Population Age 20-34		Population Age 35-59		Population Age 60-74	
Year	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	3,281	18.6%	2,576	14.6%	5,717	32.4%	4,376	24.8%
2017	3,196	18.1%	2,648	15.0%	5,509	31.2%	4,432	25.1%
2018	3,069	17.5%	2,684	15.3%	5,402	30.8%	4,455	25.4%
2019	3,015	17.3%	2,665	15.3%	5,418	31.1%	4,320	24.8%
2020	2,997	17.3%	2,545	14.7%	5,352	30.9%	4,312	24.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 123: Tuolumne County Talent Pipeline

	Population Age 0-19		Population Age 20-34		Population Age 35-59		Population Age 60-74	
Year	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	10,180	18.9%	9,157	17.0%	16,968	31.5%	12,281	22.8%
2017	10,187	18.9%	9,109	16.9%	16,601	30.8%	12,559	23.3%
2018	10,085	18.7%	9,439	17.5%	16,126	29.9%	12,836	23.8%
2019	9,998	18.5%	9,295	17.2%	16,051	29.7%	13,025	24.1%
2020	9,855	18.2%	9,584	17.7%	15,919	29.4%	12,995	24.0%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 124: State of California Talent Pipeline

	Population Age 0-19		Population Age 20-34		Population Age 35-59		Population Age 60-74	
Year	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	10,138,656	25.8%	8,709,284	22.2%	12,847,601	32.7%	5,298,076	13.5%
2017	10,096,283	25.5%	8,779,322	22.2%	12,888,379	32.6%	5,466,407	13.8%
2018	10,030,953	25.4%	8,744,846	22.1%	12,817,533	32.4%	5,582,837	14.1%
2019	9,935,560	25.1%	8,674,843	22.0%	12,735,664	32.2%	5,723,014	14.5%
2020	9,986,244	25.4%	8,702,549	22.1%	12,758,545	32.4%	5,524,568	14.0%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

4.35 Local College Enrollment

The local college enrollment indicator displays the number of students enrolled in CTE courses in regional colleges, as well as colleges throughout California. Since the only college in the CSEDD region is based in Tuolumne County, the following local college enrollment data is focused on Tuolumne County and the State of California.

Table 125: Tuolumne County Local College Enrollment

Columbia College	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Total CTE enrollment	1,825	1,747	1,701	1,785	1,705
Advanced Manufacturing	55	39	53	65	56
Agriculture	290	259	226	220	190
Business & Entrepreneurship	293	355	372	389	316
Energy & Construction	—	—	—	16	84
Health	343	323	328	407	298
Information Technology	512	430	393	429	388
Public Safety	293	218	179	242	254
Retail & Hospitality	84	132	106	128	111
Transportation & Logistics	65	77	84	60	42

Source: Cal-PASS Plus

Table 126: State of California Local College Enrollment

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Total CTE enrollment	1,026,539	1,010,806	1,015,430	1,014,147	1,007,649
Advanced Manufacturing	38,615	38,092	39,427	39,796	39,602
Agriculture	29,402	28,474	29,433	29,070	29,358
Business & Entrepreneurship	243,294	238,469	238,002	235,353	238,202
Energy & Construction	56,687	58,115	60,141	60,445	61,389
Health	159,533	160,775	164,415	169,020	171,459
Information Technology	280,913	265,319	265,078	261,592	258,859
Public Safety	161,061	157,102	153,802	157,991	149,571
Retail & Hospitality	46,191	43,363	43,999	44,154	45,554
Transportation & Logistics	28,204	27,156	27,092	26,805	27,709

Source: Cal-PASS Plus

4.36 Student Success Metrics

Student Success Metrics are provided by the California Community Colleges' Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) to present insight into the success of community college students in a particular region. The tables below display data collected from the Northern Central Valley Mother Lode microregion for years 2014-2021. Community colleges in the microregion include Columbia, San Joaquin Delta, Modesto Junior, and Merced. Because the region includes counties and colleges outside of the CSEDD region, it is important to note that the numbers in the following tables are not reflective of the CSEDD exclusively. Additionally, some residents in the CSEDD region may have easier driving access to higher education institutions outside of the Northern Central Valley Mother Lode microregion, and as such that data would not be included in the tables below.

Table 127: Student Success — Enrollment

	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Number of Students	66,357	67,135	67,929	68,340	68,936	69,243	62,790

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion

Table 128: Student Success — Skills Gain

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Students in Selected Journey	13,182	13,074	12,654	12,737	10,213	7,588	7,066
Number of Students who gained skills	4,316	4,245	4,016	3,854	2,943	1,119	665
Percent of Students who gained skills	33%	32%	32%	30%	29%	15%	9%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion

Table 129: Student Success — Course Success Rate

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21*
Course Enrollments	316,935	311,592	307,091	306,984	311,042	299,082	260,835
Number of Successful Enrollments	214,233	213,025	212,135	214,428	217,535	217,608	200,443
Percent of Successful Enrollments	68%	68%	69%	70%	70%	73%	77%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion
* More students received Excused Withdrawal (EW) grades starting in Spring 2020 as a result of COVID-19. Those grades are excluded from the denominator of success rates to maintain alignment with Datamart. As a result, course success rates are higher in 2020 and 2021 than in prior years.

Table 130: Student Success — Completion of Noncredit CTE or Workforce Prep

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of Enrolled Students	825	749	608	605	588	828	886
Number of Completions	430	396	392	334	277	170	158
Percent of Completions	52%	53%	64%	55%	47%	21%	18%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion

Table 131: Student Success — Continued Enrollment Fall to Spring

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of Students Enrolled in Fall Semester	45,271	44,577	45,026	44,587	44,766	45,125	39,538
Number of Students Who Persisted to Spring at Any Community College	34,223	33,271	32,832	32,552	32,308	31,794	27,385
Percent of Students Who Persisted to Spring at Any Community College	76%	75%	73%	73%	72%	70%	69%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion

Table 132: Student Success — Transferred to a Four-Year Institution

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Number of Students Who Earned 12 or More Units and Exited the Community College System	16,385	17,034	17,646	17,240	17,951	19,764
Number of Students who Transferred to a Four-Year Postsecondary Institution	3,422	3,646	3,921	3,790	4,129	4,656
Percent of Students who Transferred to a Four-Year Postsecondary Institution	21%	21%	22%	22%	23%	24%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion

Table 133: Student Success — Became Employed

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Number of Students Who Exited the Community College System and Did Not Transfer to Any Postsecondary Institution	3,156	3,104	3,063	3,067	3,105	4,872
Number of Students Who Became Employed After Exiting College	1,532	1,553	1,468	1,513	1,422	1,912
Percent of Students Who Became Employed After Exiting College	49%	50%	48%	49%	46%	39%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion
* Employment metrics derived from the Employment Development Department's Unemployment Insurance wage file will lag by one year. Employment and earnings outcomes are only calculated for students who are no longer enrolled in any postsecondary institution. The metric is dependent on colleges reporting enrollments for the following year and on the Chancellor's Office matching student records with four-year institutions. Therefore, the metric on securing employment cannot be displayed for 2020-21.

Table 134: Student Success — Became Employed in a Job Related to Field of Study

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of CTE Outcomes Survey Respondents Who Did Not Transfer to Any Postsecondary Institution	682	682	722	672	608
Number of Students Who Reported Working in a Job Very Closely Related to Their Field of Study	454	471	503	486	443
Percent of Students Who Reported Working in a Job Very Closely Related to Their Field of Study	67%	69%	70%	72%	73%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion
* Metrics derived from the CTE Outcomes Survey are delayed by two years. In addition to ensuring that students are no longer enrolled, the metric is dependent on students responding to the survey. Therefore, the metric for job closely related to field of study cannot be displayed for either 2019-20 or 2020-21.

Table 135: Student Success — Median Change in Earnings

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Number of Students Who Exited the Community College System and Did Not Transfer to Any Postsecondary Institution	6,535	7,332	7,900	7,939	8,603	9,003
Median Percent Change in Earnings	40%	35%	34%	32%	35%	41%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion
* Earnings metrics derived from the Employment Development Department's Unemployment Insurance wage file will lag by one year. Employment and earnings outcomes are only calculated for students who are no longer enrolled in any postsecondary institution. The metric is dependent on colleges reporting enrollments for the following year and on the Chancellor's Office matching student records with four-year institutions. Therefore, the metrics on median earnings, change in earnings, and living wage attainment cannot be displayed for 2020-21.

Table 136: Student Success — Attained the Living Wage

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Number of Students Who Exited the Community College System and Did Not Transfer to Any Postsecondary Institution	12,797	13,802	14,057	14,073	14,633	15,382
Number of Students Who Attained the Living Wage	6,268	6,706	7,173	7,316	7,992	8,904
Percent of Students Who Attained the Living Wage	49%	49%	51%	52%	55%	58%

Source: Cal-PASS Plus, California Community Colleges' COMIS, Northern Central Valley Mother Lode Subregion
* Earnings metrics derived from the Employment Development Department's Unemployment Insurance wage file will lag by one year. Employment and earnings outcomes are only calculated for students who are no longer enrolled in any postsecondary institution. The metric is dependent on colleges reporting enrollments for the following year and on the Chancellor's Office matching student records with four-year institutions. Therefore, the metrics on median earnings, change in earnings, and living wage attainment cannot be displayed for 2020-21.

4.37 Travel Spending

The travel spending indicator displays the amount of spending in a region by visitors from outside that region. Considering the large tourism industry in the CSEDD, this indicator can provide insight into the economic stability of the region.

Table 137: Travel Spending, California vs. CSEDD Region

Year	California	CSEDD	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne
2017	$133.3 B	$1.095 B	$34.6 M	$143.7 M	$195.9 M	$470.7 M	$250.3 M
2018	$140.3 B	$1.128 B	$35.3 M	$150.1 M	$205.3 M	$473.5 M	$264.2 M
2019	$144.9 B	$1.166 B	$38.1 M	$165.5 M	$222.7 M	$467.2 M	$273.1 M
2020	$68.5 B	$692.4 M	$28.4 M	$91.0 M	$171.2 M	$225.3 M	$176.5 M
2021	$100.2 B	$985.7 M	$34.4 M	$131.9 M	$216.0 M	$361.6 M	$241.8 M

Source: VisitCalifornia.com

4.38 Labor Force Participation

The labor force is the number of people living in the county who are considered willing and able to work. This is operationally defined by the California Employment Development Department as all individuals 16 or older who are either currently working or currently receiving unemployment benefits (which requires one to be actively seeking work). Labor force participation is a percentage calculated as the labor force size divided by the population 16 or older.

Table 138: Labor Force Participation Rate, California vs. CSEDD Region

Year	CSEDD	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne	California
2016	48.2%	48.4%	45.6%	48.4%	52.7%	48.2%	63.3%
2017	47.7%	44.0%	46.0%	47.1%	51.6%	48.1%	63.7%
2018	47.6%	47.6%	44.6%	47.4%	51.5%	48.8%	63.9%
2019	47.4%	46.0%	44.3%	47.5%	51.8%	48.2%	64.0%
2020	47.4%	48.8%	44.9%	46.5%	51.4%	48.9%	63.7%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (counties) and 1-Year Estimates (State)

Table 139: Labor Force Participation Rate, Alpine County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Civilian Population 16+ yrs	967	995	934	853	925
Labor Force (employed and unemployed)	468	438	445	392	451
Labor Force Participation Rate	48.4%	44.0%	47.6%	46.0%	48.8%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 140: Labor Force Participation Rate, Amador County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Civilian Population 16+ yrs	31,881	32,280	32,677	33,303	33,789
Labor Force (employed and unemployed)	14,540	14,849	14,576	14,738	15,165
Labor Force Participation Rate	45.6%	46.0%	44.6%	44.3%	44.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 141: Labor Force Participation Rate, Calaveras County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Civilian Population 16+ yrs	37,841	38,241	38,555	38,788	39,273
Labor Force (employed and unemployed)	18,329	18,009	18,263	18,430	18,247
Labor Force Participation Rate	48.4%	47.1%	47.4%	47.5%	46.5%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 142: Labor Force Participation Rate, Mariposa County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Civilian Population 16+ yrs	15,088	15,105	15,019	14,810	14,749
Labor Force (employed and unemployed)	7,953	7,792	7,735	7,672	7,575
Labor Force Participation Rate	52.7%	51.6%	51.5%	51.8%	51.4%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 143: Labor Force Participation Rate, Tuolumne County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Civilian Population 16+ yrs	46,010	46,043	46,031	45,972	46,155
Labor Force (employed and unemployed)	22,167	22,151	22,449	22,150	22,558
Labor Force Participation Rate	48.2%	48.1%	48.8%	48.2%	48.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 144: Labor Force Participation Rate, State of California

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Civilian Population 16+ yrs	31.2 M	31.5 M	31.6 M	31.6 M	31.4 M
Labor Force (employed and unemployed)	19.7 M	20.1 M	20.2 M	20.2 M	20.0 M
Labor Force Participation Rate	63.3%	63.7%	63.9%	64.0%	63.7 %

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

4.39 Commuting Patterns

Commuting patterns provide insight into a region's dependence on employers or workers from outside the region. The numbers here represent the number of jobs, not the number of workers. Workers may have two or more jobs, which is why these numbers may differ from the Labor Force numbers in 4.4 and 4.38.

Commutes Into [Area]: Jobs where the employer is based in the area but the employee lives outside the area.
Commutes Within [Area]: Jobs where both the employer and employee are based in the area.
Commutes Outside [Area]: Jobs where the employee is located in the area but the employer is based outside the area.

Table 145: CSEDD Region Commuting Patterns, All Jobs

Year	Commutes Into Region	Commutes Within Region	Commutes Outside Region
2015	17,744	22,451	45,585
2016	17,854	23,264	48,603
2017	18,798	23,338	50,291
2018	19,203	23,403	50,640
2019	19,176	23,557	51,764

Source: United States Census Bureau, OnTheMap web application

Table 146: Alpine County Commuting Patterns, All Jobs

Year	Commutes Into Alpine	Commutes Within Alpine	Commutes Outside Alpine
2015	303	95	795
2016	463	88	765
2017	459	98	811
2018	275	98	815
2019	295	78	906

Source: United States Census Bureau, OnTheMap web application

Table 147: Amador County Commuting Patterns, All Jobs

Year	Commutes Into Amador	Commutes Within Amador	Commutes Outside Amador
2015	6,103	5,111	11,820
2016	6,191	5,270	12,428
2017	6,562	5,340	12,822
2018	6,422	5,490	12,994
2019	6,566	5,480	13,005

Source: United States Census Bureau, OnTheMap web application

Table 148: Calaveras County Commuting Patterns, All Jobs

Year	Commutes Into Calaveras	Commutes Within Calaveras	Commutes Outside Calaveras
2015	3,944	4,492	13,957
2016	3,853	4,773	14,994
2017	4,159	4,754	15,622
2018	4,537	4,693	15,489
2019	4,549	4,861	16,041

Source: United States Census Bureau, OnTheMap web application

Table 149: Mariposa County Commuting Patterns, All Jobs

Year	Commutes Into Mariposa	Commutes Within Mariposa	Commutes Outside Mariposa
2015	2,285	2,892	5,589
2016	1,892	2,417	6,234
2017	2,098	2,382	6,443
2018	2,101	2,501	6,434
2019	1,969	2,489	6,389

Source: United States Census Bureau, OnTheMap web application

Table 150: Tuolumne County Commuting Patterns, All Jobs

Year	Commutes Into Tuolumne	Commutes Within Tuolumne	Commutes Outside Tuolumne
2015	5,109	9,861	13,424
2016	5,455	10,716	14,182
2017	5,520	10,764	14,593
2018	5,868	10,621	14,908
2019	5,797	10,649	15,423

Source: United States Census Bureau, OnTheMap web application

Table 151: State of California Commuting Patterns, All Jobs

Year	Commutes Into California	Commutes Within California	Commutes Outside California
2015	139,204	15,909,543	139,061
2016	148,917	16,435,572	143,033
2017	167,695	16,646,530	151,928
2018	180,131	16,978,545	158,504
2019	190,463	17,178,435	162,546

Source: United States Census Bureau, OnTheMap web application

4.40 Crime Rates

A county's crime rate is the number of reported crimes per 1,000 residents.

Table 152: CSEDD Region Crime Rates

	Central Sierra Region			California
Year	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes	Rate per 1000 Residents	Rate per 1000 Residents
2016	2,872	543	22.0	30.1
2017	2,885	650	22.6	29.6
2018	2,516	591	19.8	28.3
2019	2,796	542	21.3	27.5
2020	2,529	638	20.2	25.6
2021	2,609	741	21.1	26.5

Source: California Office of the Attorney General

Table 153: Alpine County Crime Rates

Year	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes	Alpine per 1000 Residents	California per 1000 Residents
2016	34	6	34.4	30.1
2017	32	13	38.8	29.6
2018	29	12	35.4	28.3
2019	32	13	39.2	27.5
2020	14	19	28.8	25.6
2021	23	19	35.1	26.5

Source: California Office of the Attorney General

Table 154: Amador County Crime Rates

Year	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes	Amador per 1000 Residents	California per 1000 Residents
2016	669	92	21.1	30.1
2017	649	115	20.7	29.6
2018	596	118	19	28.3
2019	670	110	20.7	27.5
2020	582	156	19.6	25.6
2021	716	135	21.1	26.5

Source: California Office of the Attorney General

Table 155: Calaveras County Crime Rates

Year	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes	Calaveras per 1000 Residents	California per 1000 Residents
2016	656	178	18.4	30.1
2017	790	208	22.1	29.6
2018	695	197	19.8	28.3
2019	838	145	21.8	27.5
2020	766	158	20.5	25.6
2021	677	185	19.0	26.5

Source: California Office of the Attorney General

Table 156: Mariposa County Crime Rates

Year	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes	Mariposa per 1000 Residents	California per 1000 Residents
2016	241	80	17.7	30.1
2017	290	108	21.9	29.6
2018	211	67	15.3	28.3
2019	182	79	14.4	27.5
2020	200	61	14.4	25.6
2021	242	80	18.9	26.5

Source: California Office of the Attorney General

Table 157: Tuolumne County Crime Rates

Year	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes	Tuolumne per 1000 Residents	California per 1000 Residents
2016	1,272	187	26.6	30.1
2017	1,124	206	24.3	29.6
2018	985	197	21.6	28.3
2019	1,074	195	23.3	27.5
2020	967	244	22	25.6
2021	951	322	23.2	26.5

Source: California Office of the Attorney General

4.41 Drug Overdose Deaths and Opioid Dispensing Rates

Opioids continue to pose a threat to communities in the CSEDD region, a fact that is particularly evident when looking at MMEs (morphine milligram equivalents) per resident per year (excluding buprenorphine) by patient location. The regional average is consistently more than double that of the State for 2016-2022. These data come from the California Department of Public Health, California Overdose Surveillance Dashboard.

Recent data on opioid dispensing rates are consistently higher in the region than the State, especially for Amador and Tuolumne counties (2016-2020). Meanwhile, overdose deaths show a lower regional average compared to the State for 2020-2022, but high numbers for Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne counties. Tuolumne County has the highest overdose death rate in the region, which has been higher than the statewide rate for 2020-2022. These data come from the CDC. Overdose deaths per 1,000 residents are calculated using population data from the California Department of Finance, Population and Housing Estimates E5, which were last updated in May 2023. No data were available for Alpine County for 2016-2018 from the CDC.

Table 158: Opioid Prescriptions, MMEs by Patient Location, Crude Rate per Resident

Year	CSEDD Average	California	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne
2016	1247.9	543.9	145.8	1322.4	1607.1	1424.3	1740.1
2017	1048.5	467.5	184.3	1096.3	1329.0	1175.7	1457.0
2018	869.9	391.5	223.7	923.1	1048.5	918.9	1235.2
2019	720.2	317.6	284.0	713.0	852.6	733.2	1018.5
2020	613.2	261.6	169.1	660.8	788.7	564.7	882.8
2021	569.4	243.8	124.1	638.2	765.9	492.9	825.8
2022	481.3	216.2	89.7	534.7	653.4	430.4	698.5

Source: California Department of Public Health, California Overdose Surveillance Dashboard

Table 159: Opioid Dispensing Rate, Prescriptions per 100 Persons

Year	CSEDD Average	California	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Tuolumne
2016	94.5	44.8	—	112.3	83.5	67.6	114.6
2017	82.4	39.5	—	99.0	69.9	55.7	104.8
2018	69.3	39.5	—	85.1	58.7	47.6	85.8
2019	32.9	30.9	24.1	29.4	27.7	17.3	65.8
2020	32.1	28.5	23.1	31.8	24.7	15.6	65.2

Source: Center for Disease Control

Table 160: Drug Overdose Deaths, California vs. CSEDD Region

	CSEDD Region		California	
Year	Drug Overdose Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 residents	Drug Overdose Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 residents
2020	274	1.72	89,457	2.26
2021	347	2.19	122,575	3.12
2022	395	2.50	129,849	3.32

Source: Center for Disease Control; California Department of Finance, Population and Housing Estimates E5, May 2023

Table 161: Drug Overdose Deaths, CSEDD Region (by county)

	Alpine		Amador		Calaveras		Mariposa		Tuolumne	
Year	# Deaths	Rate per 1,000	# Deaths	Rate per 1,000	# Deaths	Rate per 1,000	# Deaths	Rate per 1,000	# Deaths	Rate per 1,000
2020	0	0.00	59	1.46	82	1.81	0	0.00	133	2.39
2021	0	0.00	99	2.47	65	1.44	0	0.00	183	3.34
2022	0	0.00	53	1.32	107	2.38	10	0.59	225	4.13

Source: Center for Disease Control; California Department of Finance, Population and Housing Estimates E5, May 2023

4.42 Land Ownership

Land ownership data represent an area's total acreage as it is divided into proportions of public and private land. While land ownership varies from county to county, the region as a whole has a very high percentage of publicly owned lands.

Table 162: Public and Private Land Ownerships, CSEDD Region

County	Total Acres	Public	Percent Public	Private	Percent Private
Alpine	474,263	445,963	94.0%	28,300	6.0%
Amador	387,808	99,040	26.5%	288,768	74.5%
Calaveras	663,634	149,078	22.5%	514,556	77.5%
Mariposa	936,206	500,873	53.5%	435,333	46.5%
Tuolumne	1,455,651	1,102,173	75.7%	353,478	24.3%
CSEDD Region	3,918,940	2,298,555	58.7%	1,620,385	41.4%

Source: CAL FIRE, California Land Ownership data.

Table 163: Public Land Ownership by Type, CSEDD Region

County	Local Govt.	Federal	Nonprofit	Special District	State	Tribal	Total
Alpine	6	436,558	0	532	8,377	491	445,963
Amador	188	88,391	81	8,190	598	1,592	99,040
Calaveras	94	134,037	5	11,366	3,495	81	149,078
Mariposa	274	487,397	1,189	11,065	201	747	500,873
Tuolumne	2,753	1,093,183	408	144	4,721	964	1,102,173
CSEDD Region	3,315	2,241,006	1,683	31,297	17,385	3,869	2,298,555

Source: CAL FIRE, California Land Ownership data.

4.43 Resiliency

Resiliency represents a community's capacity for individuals and households to absorb, endure, and recover from the health, social, and economic impacts of a disaster, such as wildfire or pandemic. Residents with three or more risk factors are considered to be high risk and less resilient.

Table 164: CSEDD Region Resiliency

	Total Population	Number with 3+ risk factors	Percent with 3+ risk factors
Central Sierra Region	150,956	37,942	25.13%
Alpine County	1,129	332	29.40%
Amador County	35,620	9,017	25.30%
Calaveras County	45,621	10,182	22.30%
Mariposa County	17,066	5,407	31.70%
Tuolumne County	51,520	13,004	25.20%

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2019 Community Resilience Estimates

4.44 Small Business and Entrepreneurial Resources

- Alpine County Chamber of Commerce & Visitor's Center
- Calaveras Business Resource Center
- Central California SBDC Network
- San Joaquin SBDC, Northern California Region
- Small Business Assistance in Calaveras County
- Start a Business
- Valley Sierra Small Business Development Center

4.45 Studies and Plans Reviewed in preparation of the CEDS

Title	Author/Agency	Year
Central Valley/Mother Lode Regional Consortium's Labor Market Overview	Central Valley/Mother Lode Regional Consortium	2022
Alpine County Local Childcare Needs Assessment	Alpine County Childcare Planning Council (ACCCPA aka LPC)	2021-2026
Childcare Needs Assessment at a Glance	Tuolumne County Childcare Council	2021
Mariposa County Needs Assessment	Mariposa County Health & Human Services Agency	2019
Childcare Needs Assessment	Calaveras Childcare Council	2018

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