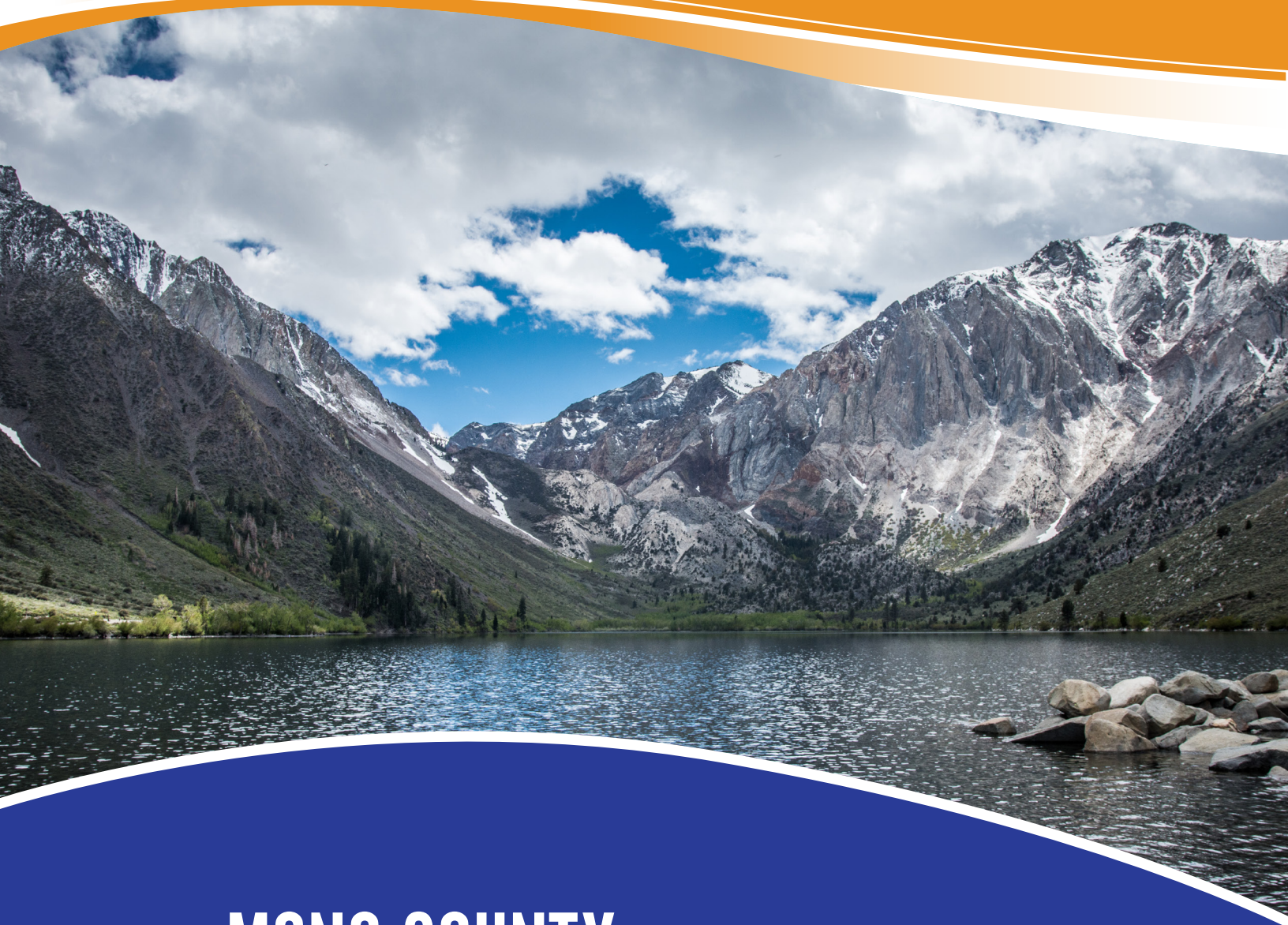
2018



MONO COUNTY

Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

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

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

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

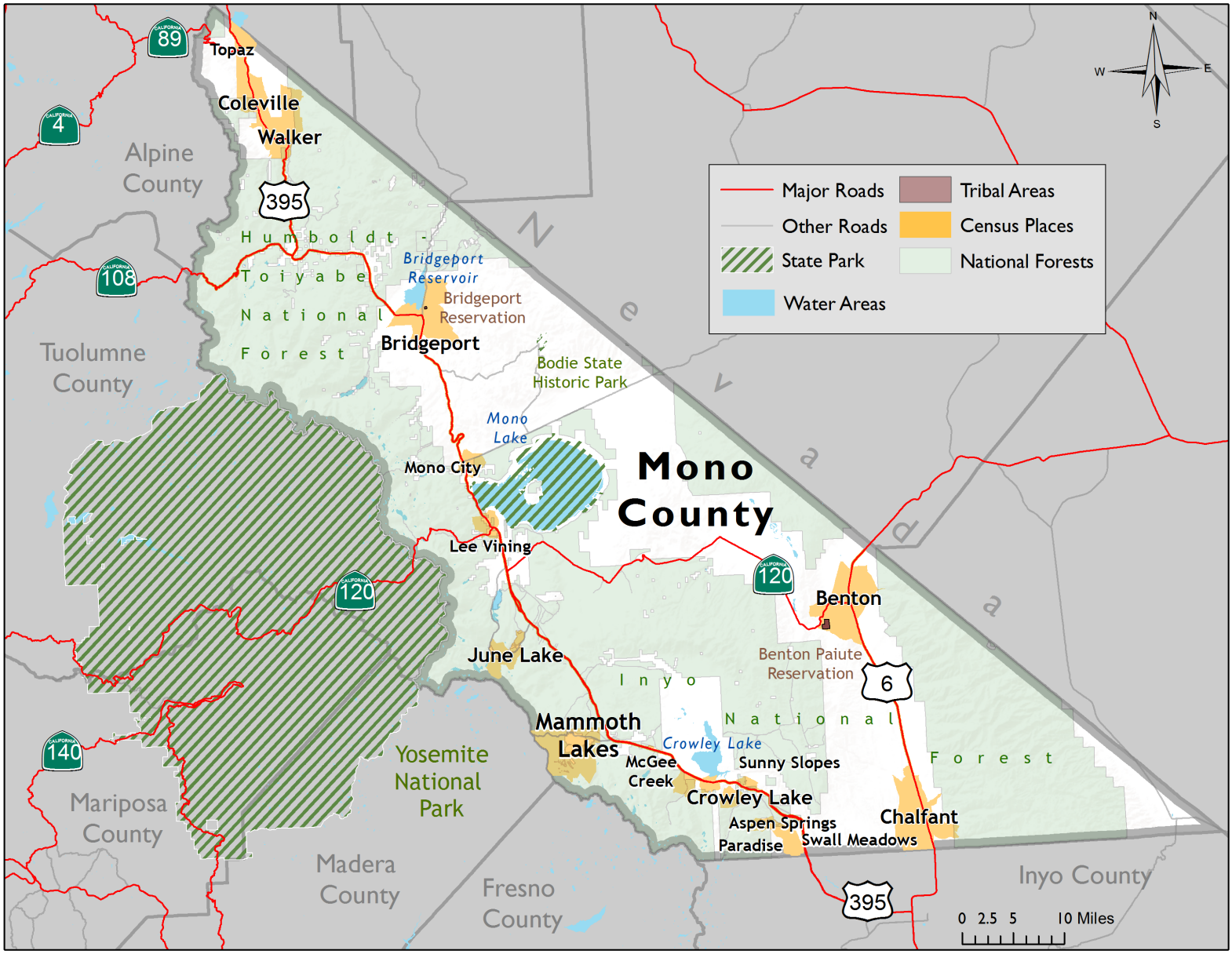
The indicators in this document provide insights into different aspects of community social and economic well-being. While each indicator is presented individually in this document, it is important to note that most indicators share substantive connections with other reported data. We encourage readers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

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

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

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

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


Topaz
Coleville
Walker
Alpine County
395
Humboldt - Toiyabe National Forest
Bridgeport Reservoir
Bridgeport Reservation
Bridgeport
Tuolumne County
Bodie State Historic Park
Mono Lake
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Mono County
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McGee Creek
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Aspen Springs
Paradise
Swall Meadows
Chalfant
Yosemite National Park
Mariposa County
Madera County
Fresno County
Inyo County
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0 2.5 5 10 Miles
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National Forests
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DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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

Mono County's population experienced slight fluctuations, but very little overall change between 2008 and 2014. In 2015, Mono County experienced an sudden spike in population growth before experiencing and even more substantial decline in population in 2016. Mono County experienced a natural increase in population during every year between 2008 and 2017, with the largest natural increases in 2008 (131) and 2009 (138). However, net migration was largely negative during this period, with positive net migration only seen in 2011. This same year also exhibited the largest level of population growth during the period (254 new residents), with other years featuring relatively small growth or small to moderate population decline. Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Mono County's in-migration actually came from relatively distant Southern California counties like Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange, the greatest source of in-migrants being Los Angeles County. Southern California counties were also a significant destination for Mono County's out-migration; however, neighboring Inyo County was the destination for the greatest number of out-migrants from Mono County.

Between 2010 and 2016, Mono County experienced its largest proportional population increases in those aged 85 years and older (417 percent), those aged 65 to 74 years old (41 percent), and those aged 75 to 84 years old (23 percent). In contrast, Mono County only experienced population decreases in those under 5 years old (32 percent), those aged 25 to 39 years old (22 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (3 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of Mono County's population by age were those aged 25 to 39 years old (20 percent). Mono County experienced population gains in its Hispanic/Latino, Asian American, and Other/Multiracial populations (11 percent, 391 percent, and 335 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced significant proportional population losses in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black/African American, and American Indian populations (100 percent, 28 percent, and 16 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of the Mono County population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (66 percent).

In This Section:

Total Population

What is it?

Total population measures the number of people who consider the county to be their primary residence, and does not include those who reside in the county as a result of incarceration, or persons who reside in the county but do not consider it their primary residence. The data are estimated annually by the California Department of Finance and provide a point-in-time estimate for January 1 of each year.

How is it used?

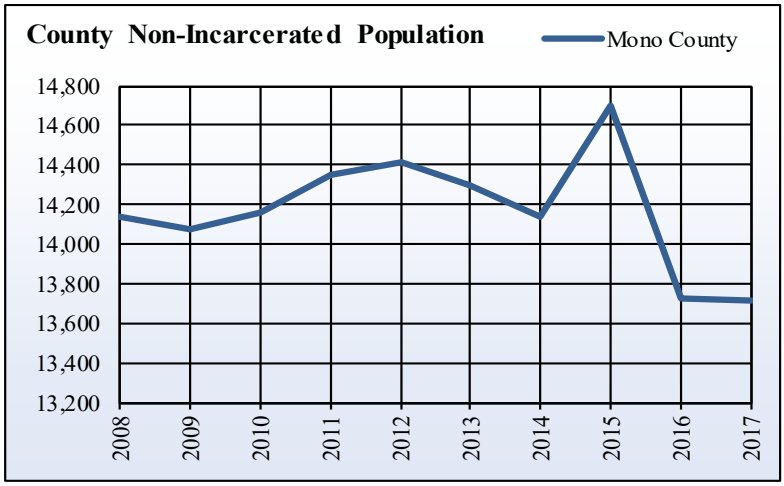
Population represents a cumulative measurement of the size of the county's consumer market, labor availability, and the potential impact of human habitation on the environment. Population data provide the basis for many of the other indicators in this report.

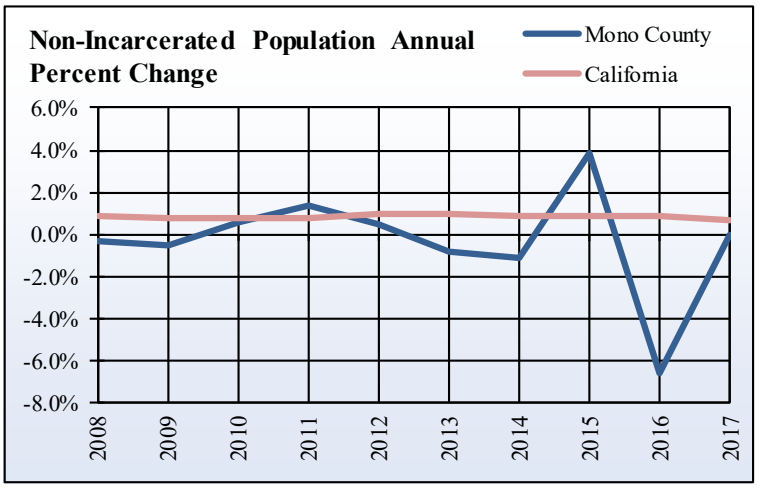
Mono County's population experienced slight fluctuations but very little overall change between 2008 and 2014. In 2015, Mono County experienced a sudden spike in population growth before experiencing an even more substantial decline in population in 2016. The majority of Mono County's population resides in its largest city, Mammoth Lakes.

Non-Incarcerated Population, Mono County

Year	Mono County	1-year change	CA 1-year change
2008	14,143	-0.27%	0.85%
2009	14,074	-0.49%	0.73%
2010	14,160	0.61%	0.79%
2011	14,348	1.33%	0.78%
2012	14,416	0.47%	0.95%
2013	14,301	-0.80%	0.99%
2014	14,143	-1.10%	0.86%
2015	14,695	3.90%	0.89%
2016	13,721	-6.63%	0.90%
2017	13,713	-0.06%	0.68%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit





City Population, Mono County

City	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mammoth Lakes	8,088	8,107	8,197	8,178	8,192	8,127	8,060	8,006	8,024	8,002

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Components of Population Change

What is it?

Components of population change measure natural sources of population increase and decrease (i.e., births and deaths) as well as changes due to in-migration and out-migration. The California Department of Finance releases annual estimates on the number of births, deaths, and net migration both into and out of each county. The natural change in population is calculated by subtracting deaths from births. Any remaining change in population is due to net migration, which is calculated by subtracting the number of out-migrants from the number of in-migrants.

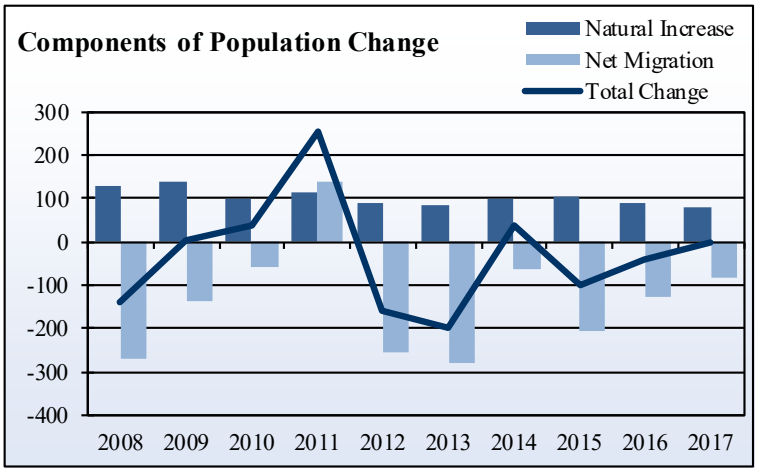
How is it used?

If population growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the county may be a place where many younger families are residing. If natural rate of change is negative (more deaths than births), then the population's age composition may be older. There are many potential motivations for people to move into or out of a county, such as employment opportunities, housing prices, and general quality of life. It should be noted that the components of population change data represent annual totals, while the total population data are a point-in-time measurement of population taken on January 1st of each calendar year. Because of this difference, the data reported in this section are not directly comparable to the population data presented on page two. Mono County experienced a natural increase in population during every year between 2008 and 2017, with the largest natural increases in 2008 (131) and 2009 (138). However, net migration was largely negative during this period, with positive net migration only seen in 2011. This same year also exhibited the largest level of population growth during the period (254 new residents), with other years featuring relatively small growth or small to moderate population decline.

Components of Population Change, Mono County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2008	167	36	131	-270	-139
2009	166	28	138	-136	2
2010	127	28	99	-60	39
2011	153	37	116	138	254
2012	146	54	92	-253	-161
2013	137	53	84	-282	-198
2014	156	55	101	-64	37
2015	156	50	106	-204	-98
2016	147	59	88	-128	-40
2017	134	56	78	-81	-3

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



Migration Patterns

What is it?

This indicator includes migration patterns between Mono County and the ten counties with the highest numbers of in- and out-migrants. Data are collected from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and are based on income tax records for all available households. Migrations to and from group living quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, or correctional institutions, are not included.

How is it used?

Migration can indicate positive or negative changes in the economic, political, and social structure of an area, based on the characteristics of the area from which the migrants originate. For example, some migration from urban to rural areas may be based upon the lower cost of housing outside of major urban centers, while rural to urban migrants are often seeking better job opportunities. Neighboring counties, as well as those with higher population totals, generally show the largest amount of migration activity. Migration between non-neighboring counties, particularly those that are geographically distant and/or socioeconomically quite distinct, may thus be worthy of further investigation.

Between 2015 and 2016, the majority of Mono County's in-migration actually came from relatively distant Southern California counties like Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange, the greatest source of in-migrants being Los Angeles County. The neighboring county of Inyo was also a significant source of migration into Mono County. Southern California counties were also a significant destination for Mono County's out-migration; however, neighboring Inyo County was the destination for the greatest number of out-migrants from Mono County.

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

County	Number of In-Migrants
Los Angeles County	120
Inyo County	115
San Diego County	77
Orange County	43

Source: Internal Revenue Service

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

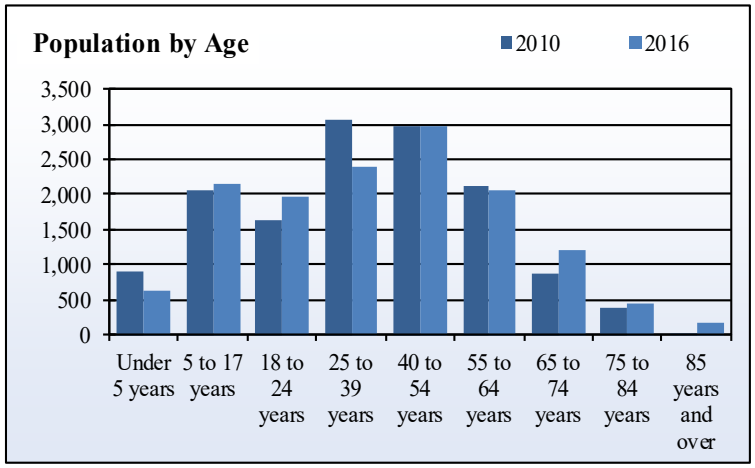
County	Number of Out-Migrants
Inyo County	100
Orange County	51
San Diego County	49
Los Angeles County	46
San Bernardino County	34

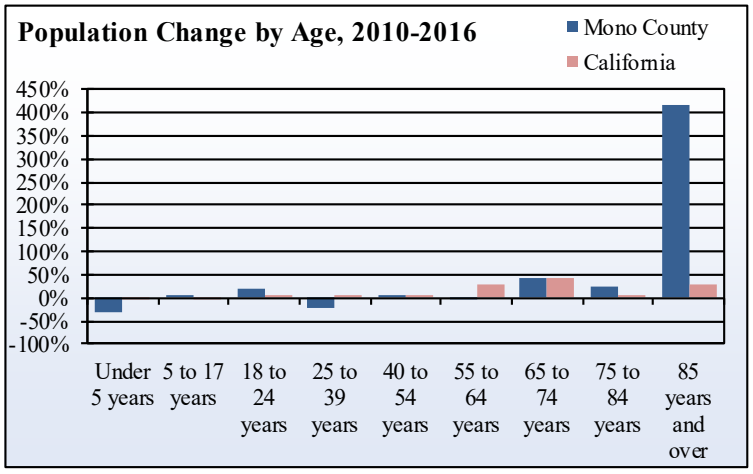
Source: Internal Revenue Service

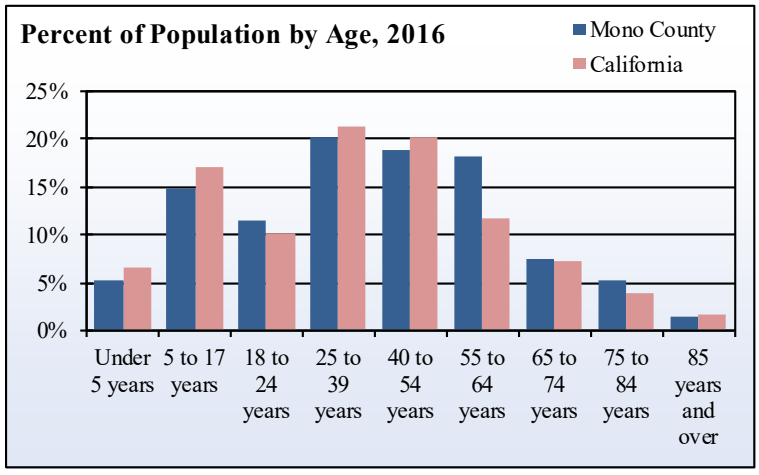
Age Distribution

What is it?

Age distribution data provide the number of permanent residents who fall into a given age range, and are measured on April 1 for each recorded year. Data are provided by American Community Survey 5-year estimates. The earliest 5-year estimates that are available are the 2010 estimates. Therefore, all analysis of change will be over the 5-year period from 2010 to 2016. These data include incarcerated individuals in total population counts.







How is it used?

Age distribution information is valuable to companies that target their marketing efforts on specific age groups. Age distribution data can be used to estimate school attendance, need for public services, and workforce projections. A growing young adult population, for instance, could indicate greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a growing middle-aged population may signal the need for greater employment opportunities. An area with a significant proportion of population that is past retirement age will typically have less employment concerns, but a greater need for medical and social service provision. Age distribution data can also be used in conjunction with the components of population change in order to create projections of future population growth. Between 2010 and 2016, Mono County experienced its largest proportional population increases in those aged 85 years and older (417 percent), those aged 65 to 74 years old (41 percent), and those aged 75 to 84 years old (23 percent). In contrast, Mono County only experienced population decreases in those under 5 years old (32 percent), those aged 25 to 39 years old (22 percent), and those aged 55 to 64 years old (3 percent). In 2016, the largest proportion of Mono County's population by age were those aged 25 to 39 years old (20 percent).

Population by Age, Mono County

Age Range	2010	2016
Under 5 years	913	617
5 to 17 years	2,059	2,166
18 to 24 years	1,636	1,981
25 to 39 years	3,052	2,387
40 to 54 years	2,980	2,989
55 to 64 years	2,119	2,055
65 to 74 years	863	1,216
75 to 84 years	372	459
85 years and over	35	181

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

Population by Age Compared to California, Mono County

Age Range	Percent of Total, 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
Under 5 years	5.2%	6.5%	-32.4%	-5.1%
5 to 17 Years	14.7%	17.2%	5.2%	0.0%
18 to 24 Years	11.6%	10.2%	21.1%	4.5%
25 to 39 Years	20.1%	21.4%	-21.8%	5.8%
40 to 54 Years	18.8%	20.2%	0.3%	0.8%
55 to 64 Years	18.3%	11.6%	-3.0%	28.7%
65 to 74 Years	7.4%	7.3%	40.9%	40.6%
75 to 84 Years	5.1%	3.8%	23.4%	6.9%
85 years and over	1.5%	1.8%	417.1%	27.0%

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

Population by Race and Ethnicity

What is it?

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

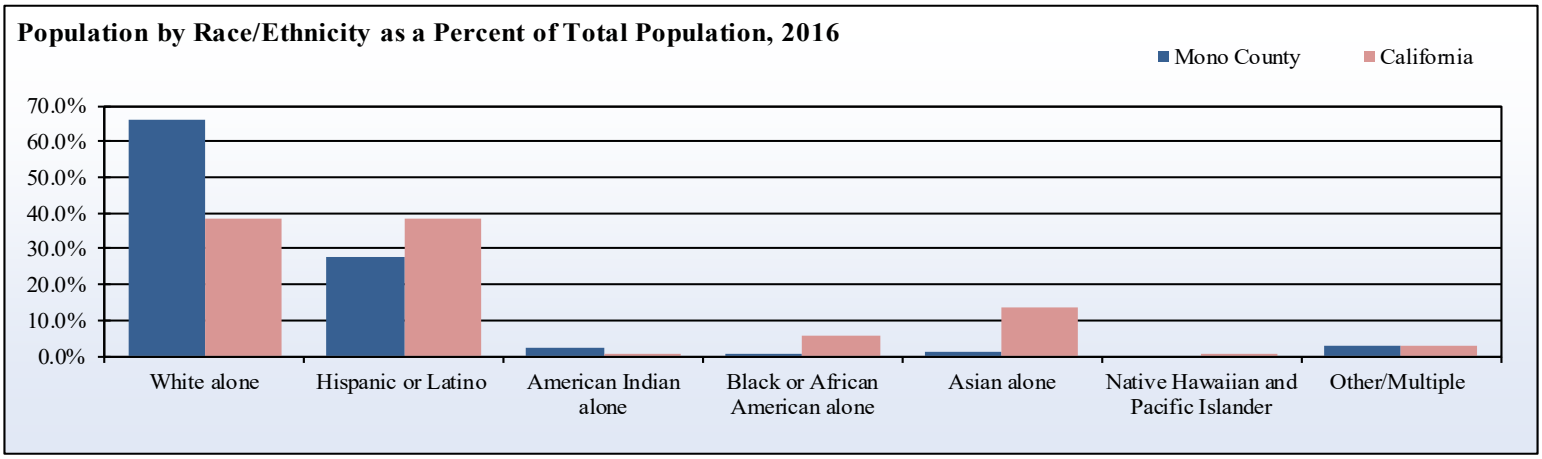
How is it used?

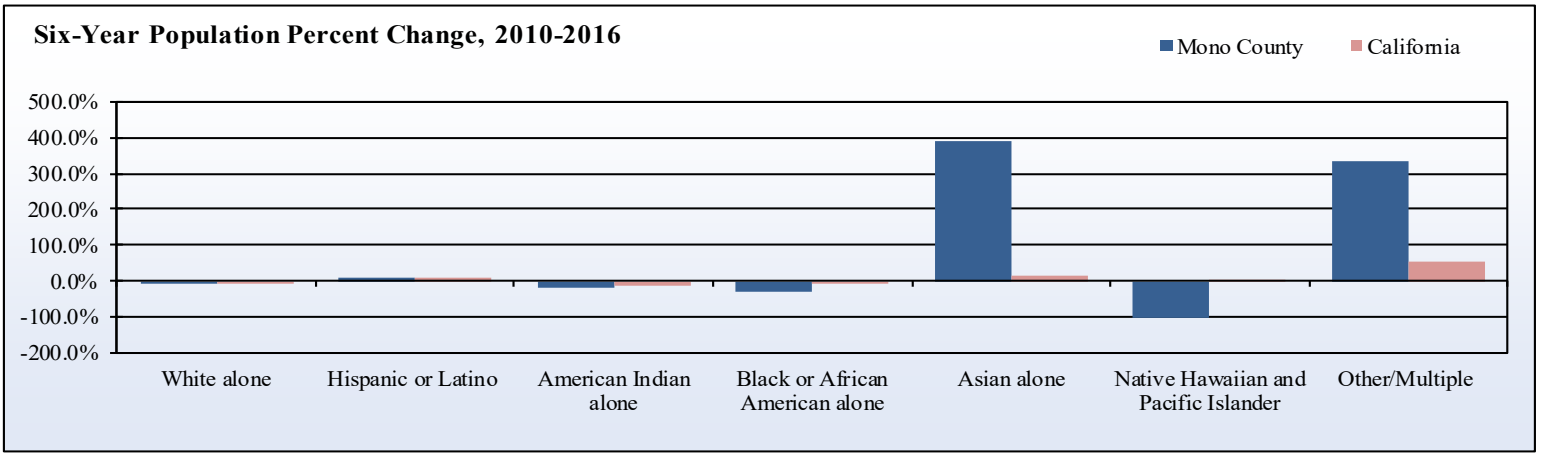
Data on population within racial and ethnic categories are often used by advertisers to target their marketing efforts towards particular groups and to estimate how profitable these efforts might be. Grant writers frequently use population data on racial and ethnic groups to secure funding for programs meant to address group-specific social conditions or inequalities. Government officials and political candidates also use population data on race and ethnicity in order to tailor their campaign messages to people who make claims to particular racial and ethnic identities. Between 2010 and 2016, Mono County experienced population gains in its Hispanic/Latino, Asian American, and Other/Multiracial populations (11 percent, 391 percent, and 335 percent, respectively). In contrast, the county experienced significant proportional population losses in its Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black/African American, and American Indian populations (100 percent, 28 percent, and 16 percent, respectively). In 2016, the greatest proportion of the Mono County population by race/ethnicity were those who identified as White alone (66 percent).

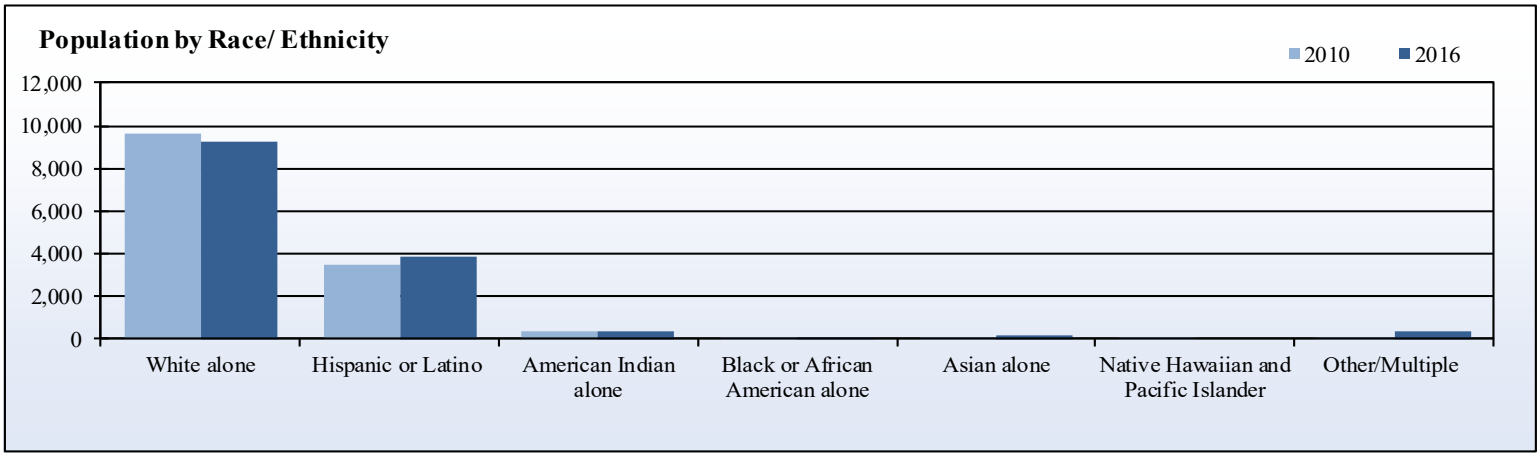
Population by Race/Ethnicity, Mono County

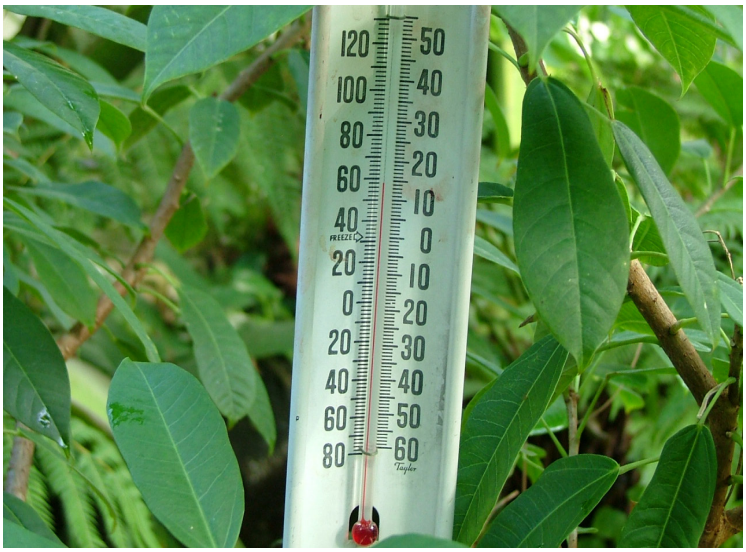
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	9,644	9,254	65.9%	38.4%	-4.0%	-1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	3,484	3,865	27.5%	38.6%	10.9%	10.8%
American Indian alone	379	317	2.3%	0.4%	-16.4%	-11.0%
Black or African American alone	102	74	0.5%	5.6%	-27.5%	-0.3%
Asian alone	34	167	1.2%	13.7%	391.2%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	115	0	0.0%	0.4%	-100.0%	5.7%
Other/Multiple	86	374	2.7%	3.1%	334.9%	53.5%

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


Population by Race/Ethnicity as a Percent of Total Population, 2016
Mono County
California
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple


Six-Year Population Percent Change, 2010-2016
Mono County
California
500.0%
400.0%
300.0%
200.0%
100.0%
0.0%
-100.0%
-200.0%
White alone
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian alone
Black or African American alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
Other/Multiple


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



ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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

The bulk of Mono County's population can be found along the Highway 395 corridor between Crowley Lake and Mammoth Lakes, with additional clustering around the towns of Walker, Bridgeport, Mono City, and Chalfant. The amount of harvested acreage in Mono County remained rather consistent between 2007 and 2013. In 2014, Mono County experienced a massive increase in harvested acreage, likely due to these statistics not being reported previously.

Travel times to work in Mono County between 2010 and 2016 seem to have stratified significantly, with increased frequencies for very short (5 to 14 minutes) or very long (90 or more minutes) commutes and relatively significant decreases within most intermediate ranges. In 2016, the greatest proportion of Mono County's population (47 percent) traveled between 5 and 14 minutes to work. While 45 percent of Mono County residents drove alone to work in 2016, this proportion is significantly lower than that for the rest of the state of California. Furthermore, the proportions of those utilizing public transportation, bicycling, walking, or working at home are all significantly higher than the statewide proportions for 2016. These same means of transportation also experienced significant proportional increases in their utilization rates between 2010 and 2016. The proportion of local jobs held by those commuting into Mono County was at its highest point between 2006 and 2008, and subsequently declined by almost half in 2009. Between 2009 and 2015 this proportion rose again to reach 55 percent. The proportion of the employed local workforce that was commuting out of the county for work, in contrast, fluctuated widely between 2006 and 2011 before increasing sharply to 49 percent in 2012. This proportion remained relatively stable between 2012 and 2015. The size of the workforce commuting into Mono County remained much larger than those commuting out of the county between 2006 and 2011, but the gap between the two closed significantly between 2012 and 2015.

In This Section:

Land Area & Population Density

What is it?

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

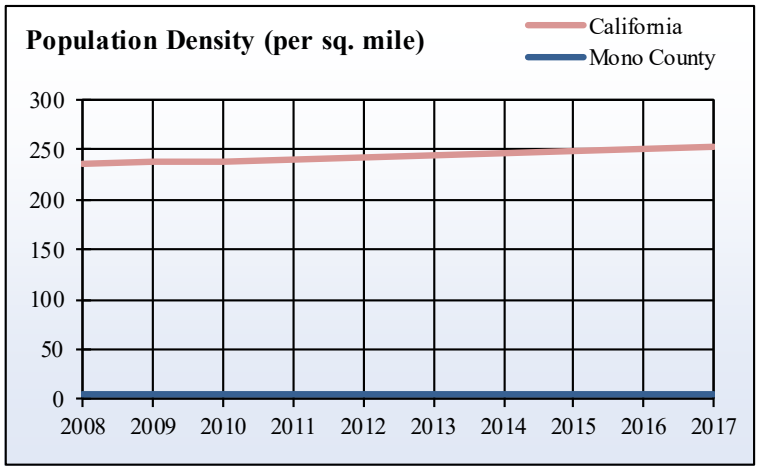
How is it used?

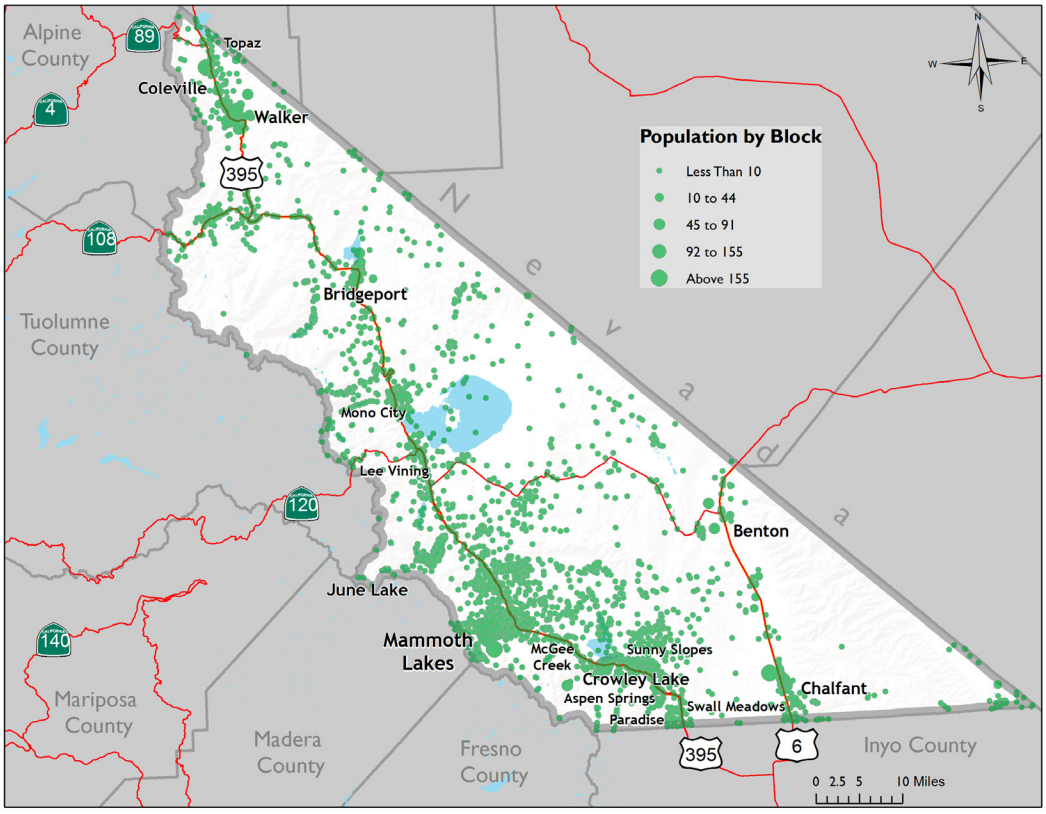
Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas with lower density, and are also frequently more energy efficient. Population density data can be useful for businesses seeking to open a new location, as greater density generally implies greater demand for labor. Changes in population density can also help in the interpretation of migration patterns as people move into and out of particular cities and neighborhoods. As can be seen in the map below, the bulk of Mono County's population can be found along the Highway 395 corridor between Crowley Lake and Mammoth Lakes, with additional clustering around the towns of Walker, Bridgeport, Mono City, and Chalfant.

Land Area and Population Density, Mono County

Year	Land Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2008	3,044	14,143	4.6	235.3
2009	3,044	14,074	4.6	237.0
2010	3,044	14,160	4.7	238.7
2011	3,044	14,348	4.7	240.0
2012	3,044	14,414	4.7	241.5
2013	3,044	14,493	4.8	243.4
2014	3,044	14,143	4.6	245.8
2015	3,044	14,695	4.8	248.2
2016	3,044	13,654	4.5	251.3
2017	3,044	13,713	4.5	253.4

Source: California Department of Finance





Harvested Acreage

What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

The amount of harvested acreage in Mono County remained rather consistent between 2007 and 2013. In 2014, Mono County experienced a massive increase in harvested acreage, likely due to these statistics not being reported previously. As of 2016, Mono County's harvested acreage was used almost exclusively for pastures.

Total Crops Harvested Acreage, Mono County

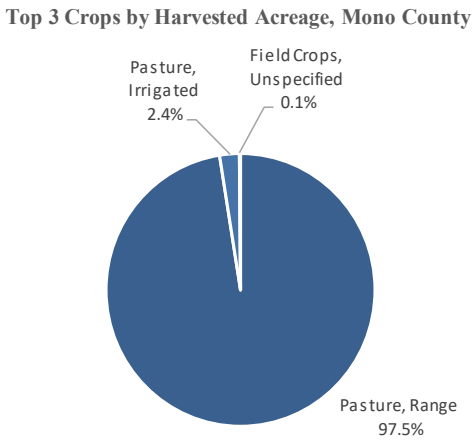
Crop	2016	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	1,072,000	97.5%
Pasture, Irrigated	26,000	2.4%
Field Crops, Unspecified	1,470	0.1%

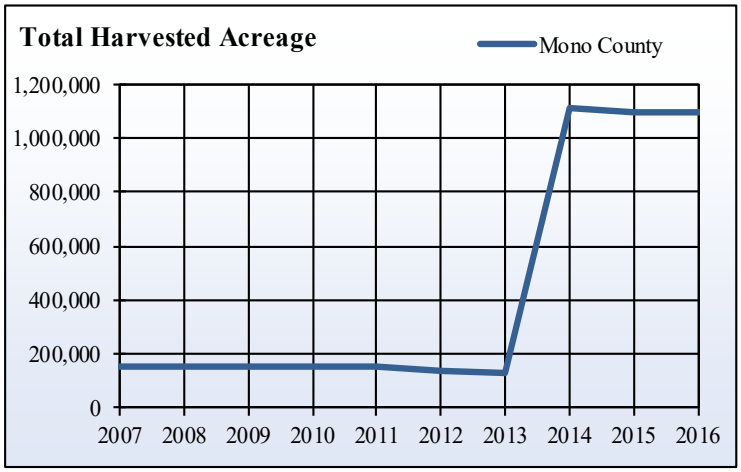
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance

Total Harvested Acreage, Mono County

Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2007	151,150	7.8%
2008	151,065	7.8%
2009	151,008	7.8%
2010	151,196	7.8%
2011	151,444	7.8%
2012	137,433	7.1%
2013	128,550	6.6%
2014	1,114,938	57.2%
2015	1,100,618	56.5%
2016	1,099,470	56.4%

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance





Commute Patterns

What is it?

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

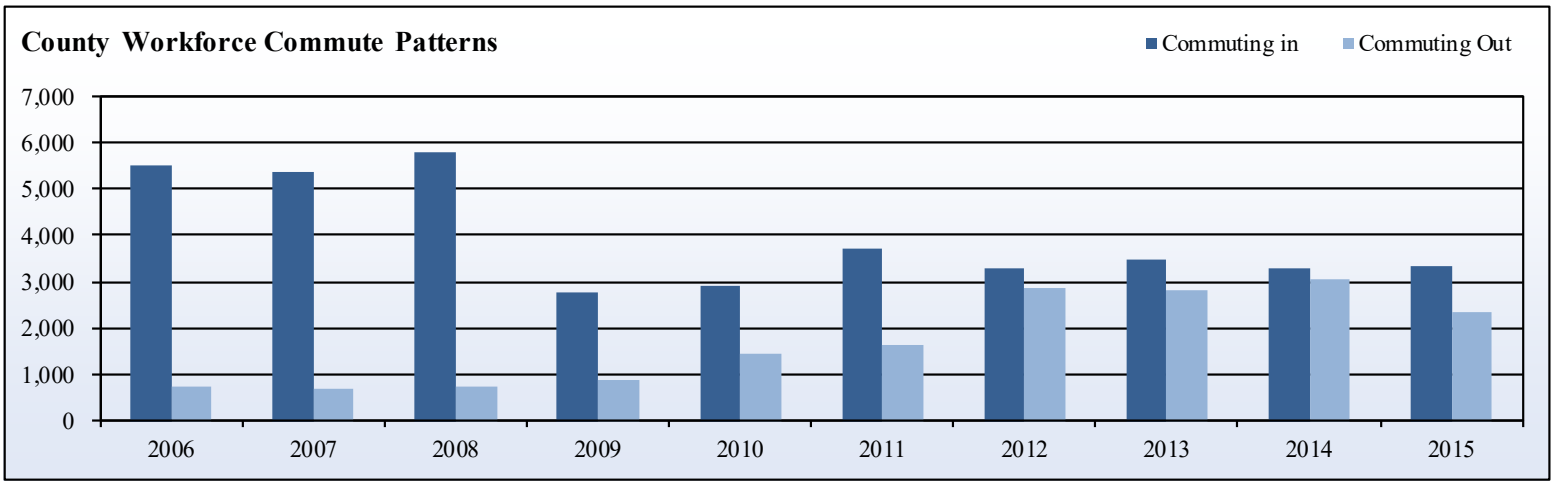
How is it used?

Commute pattern data are useful for estimating the ability of a county economy to meet the employment needs of its workforce. A larger proportion of workers commuting into the county from outside is indicative of a job surplus relative to labor force size, while a larger proportion of workers commuting out may indicate that there are not enough jobs relative to labor force size. These data can also be used to estimate daytime population, which is the number of people present in the county during normal business hours compared to the total (resident) population, and are often used by businesses in designing their marketing strategy for various products. The proportion of local jobs held by those commuting into Mono County was at its highest point between 2006 and 2008, and subsequently declined by almost half in 2009. Between 2009 and 2015, this proportion rose again to reach 55 percent. The proportion of the employed local workforce that was commuting out of the county for work, in contrast, fluctuated widely between 2006 and 2011 before increasing sharply to 49 percent in 2012. This proportion remained relatively stable between 2012 and 2015. The size of the workforce commuting into Mono County remained much larger than those commuting out of the county between 2006 and 2011, but the gap between the two closed significantly between 2012 and 2015.

Place of Work Patterns, Mono County

Year	Jobs in County	Employed Local Workforce	Local Workforce Employed in County	Workforce Commuting In	Percent Commuting In	Workforce Commuting Out	Percent Commuting Out
2006	7,740	2,552	1,839	5,520	71.3%	713	27.9%
2007	7,181	2,692	2,027	5,361	74.7%	665	24.7%
2008	7,680	2,956	2,220	5,774	75.2%	736	24.9%
2009	7,186	2,706	1,820	2,787	38.8%	886	32.7%
2010	7,504	3,341	1,906	2,930	39.0%	1,435	43.0%
2011	7,477	6,012	4,399	3,708	49.6%	1,613	26.8%
2012	6,325	5,912	3,040	3,285	51.9%	2,872	48.6%
2013	6,664	6,025	3,196	3,468	52.0%	2,829	47.0%
2014	6,352	6,121	3,070	3,282	51.7%	3,051	49.8%
2015	6,034	5,047	2,702	3,332	55.2%	2,345	46.5%

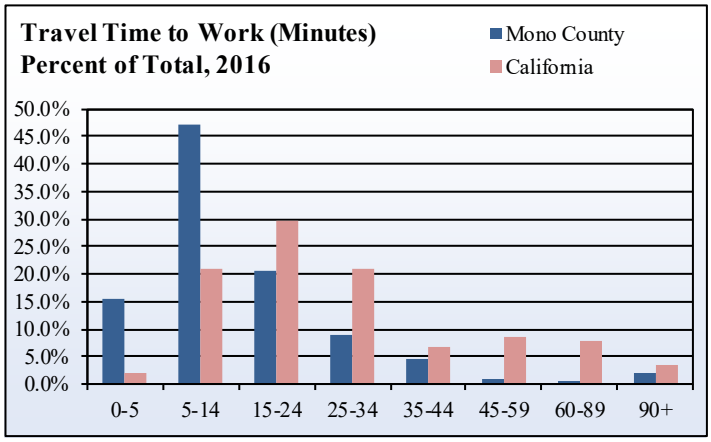
Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment Data

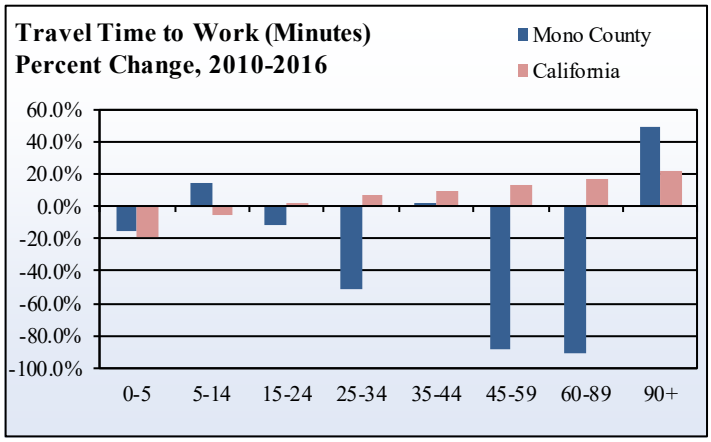


Travel Time to Work

What is it?

Travel time to work is the amount of time, in minutes, that a worker estimates it takes them to get to work on a normal workday. Travel time can be influenced by distance to work, traffic volume, and the means of transportation utilized (evaluated in the following indicator). Data are taken from the 2010-2016 American Community Survey and are reported as 5-year estimates.





How is it used?

Increasing commute times often capture the push-pull dynamic between wages and housing costs, as well-paying jobs become increasingly concentrated in urban centers that also frequently have higher costs of living. Workers who wish to earn higher wages but want to maintain a lower cost of living may therefore choose to commute longer distances. Longer commute times may also indicate the need for improvements to transportation infrastructure, such as more accessible public transportation resources or expansion of roads to reduce highway traffic. Conversely, shorter commute times may indicate that wages and housing costs are in better alignment or that transportation infrastructure is sufficient for the local labor force. Travel times to work in Mono County between 2010 and 2016 seem to have stratified significantly, with increased frequencies for very short (5 to 14 minutes) or very long (90 or more minutes) commutes and relatively significant decreases within most intermediate ranges. In 2016, the greatest proportion of Mono County's population (47 percent) traveled between 5 and 14 minutes to work.

Travel Time to Work, Mono County

Travel Time to Work	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	1,215	1,035	15.6%	1.9%	-14.8%	-19.5%
5 to 14 minutes	2,738	3,132	47.1%	20.8%	14.4%	-5.1%
15 to 24 minutes	1,552	1,369	20.6%	29.7%	-11.8%	2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	1,242	600	9.0%	20.9%	-51.7%	7.5%
35 to 44 minutes	299	304	4.6%	6.8%	1.7%	9.5%
45 to 59 minutes	419	49	0.7%	8.5%	-88.3%	12.6%
60 to 89 minutes	175	17	0.3%	7.8%	-90.3%	16.8%
90 or more minutes	95	141	2.1%	3.6%	48.4%	21.7%
Total not working at home	7,735	6,647	100.0%	100.0%	-14.1%	4.0%

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

Means of Transportation to Work

What is it?

Means of transportation to work is the type of vehicle or mode of transportation most frequently used to get from home to work in an average workday. As with travel time, this indicator is measured through individual self-reports in the American Community Survey, and workers are asked to report the mode of travel most frequently used in the previous week. The data reported here are 5-year estimates.

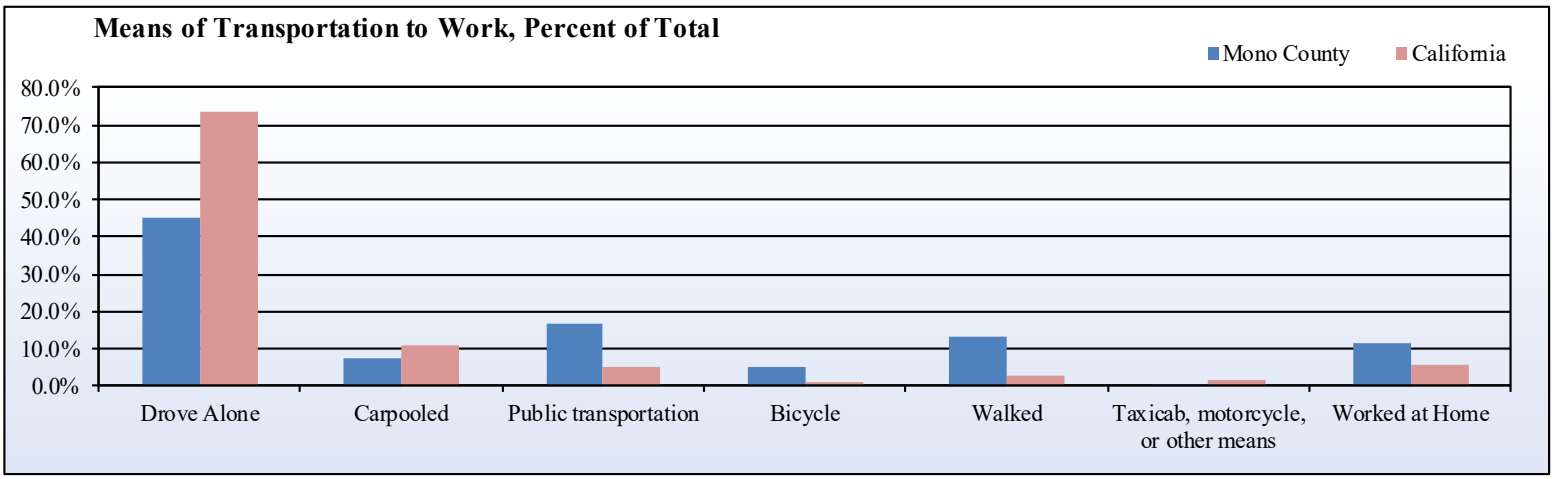
How is it used?

The most frequently utilized means of transportation to work may indicate how accessible or feasible certain modes of transportation are for a county's labor force. This indicator is especially useful when assessed alongside travel times to work, and can be helpful for county and municipal planners in the development of public transportation resources, bike paths, and other transportation infrastructure. While 45 percent of Mono County residents drove alone to work in 2016, this proportion is significantly lower than that for the rest of the state of California. Furthermore, the proportions of those utilizing public transportation, bicycling, walking, or working at home are all significantly higher than the statewide proportions for 2016. These same means of transportation also experienced significant proportional increases in their utilization rates between 2010 and 2016. In contrast, the most significant proportional decrease in frequency during this period was seen for those using a taxi, motorcycle, or other means of transport (83 percent).

Means of Transportation to Work, Mono County

Means of Transportation	Mono County		Percent of Total in 2016		Change from 2010 to 2016	
	2010	2016	County	California	County	California
Drove Alone	5,041	3,381	44.9%	73.5%	-32.9%	6.4%
Carpooled	1,048	567	7.5%	10.6%	-45.9%	-5.9%
Public transportation	263	1,250	16.6%	5.2%	375.3%	7.2%
Bicycle	176	392	5.2%	1.1%	122.7%	24.9%
Walked	901	1,006	13.4%	2.7%	11.7%	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	306	51	0.7%	1.4%	-83.3%	14.0%
Worked at Home	400	875	11.6%	5.4%	118.8%	16.0%
Total	8,135	7,522	100.0%	100.0%	-7.5%	5.7%

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



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

The size of Mono County's labor force fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately grew by over nearly 3 percent by 2016. Employment in Mono County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, experiencing its greatest increase in 2008 and its greatest decrease in 2012. Conversely, unemployment in Mono County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Mono County experienced relatively significant seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in December through April, and at their lowest levels in May, October and November.

Total personal income and per capita income fluctuated, but ultimately rose throughout Mono County between 2007-2016; however, when adjusted for inflation, total personal income in Mono County has remained quite stable. The primary components of personal income in Mono County are work earnings, dividends, interest, and rent. A significantly larger portion of Mono County's personal income derived from dividends, interest and rent when compared to the statewide average. A significantly smaller portion of Mono County's personal income derived from medical benefits when compared to the statewide average. Median household income in Mono County fluctuated, but ultimately increased by roughly 4 percent by 2016. Poverty rates in Mono County rose gradually between 2007 and 2016. Mono County's poverty rates consistently remained lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

In 2016, Mono County's real estate, accommodation/food service and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Mono County's manufacturing, information and health care sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that Mono County declined to state its jobs in several sectors including mining, utilities and forestry/fishing. In 2016, over 60 percent of Mono County's reported earnings derived from either the government or accommodation/food services sectors. The percentage of Mono County's total earnings derived from these sectors were substantially larger than the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information, manufacturing and finance/insurance sectors were exceedingly less substantial than the statewide average.

In This Section:

Labor Force

What is it?

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

How is it used?

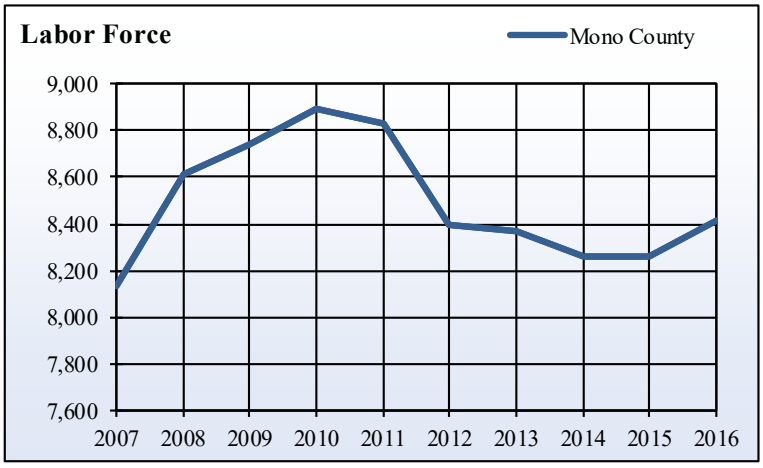
Labor force size is a useful indicator of the overall employment potential for a county. However, because labor force is an aggregate measure of both employment and unemployment, it is often necessary to interpret increases or declines in labor force size alongside these constitutive measures. Because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

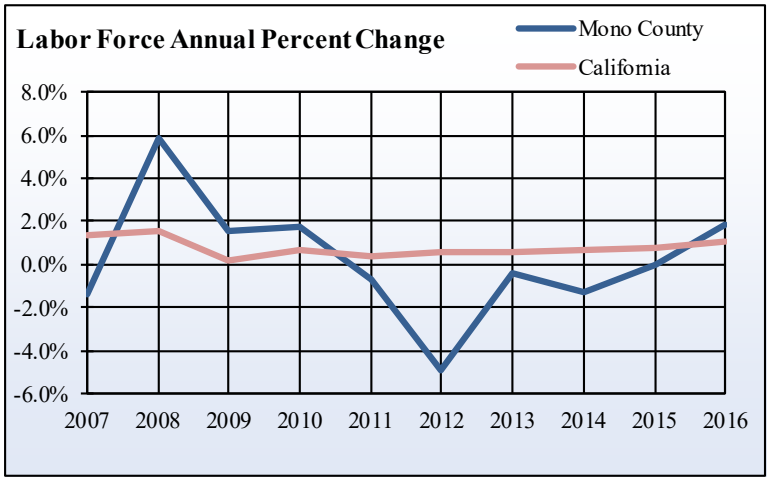
The size of Mono County's labor force fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately grew by over 3 percent by 2016. Mono County's labor force was at its largest in 2010, and its smallest in 2007

Total Labor Force, Mono County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	8,130	17,893,100	-1.3%	1.4%
2008	8,610	18,178,100	5.9%	1.6%
2009	8,740	18,215,100	1.5%	0.2%
2010	8,890	18,336,300	1.7%	0.7%
2011	8,830	18,415,100	-0.7%	0.4%
2012	8,400	18,523,800	-4.9%	0.6%
2013	8,370	18,624,300	-0.4%	0.5%
2014	8,260	18,755,000	-1.3%	0.7%
2015	8,260	18,893,200	0.0%	0.7%
2016	8,410	19,102,700	1.8%	1.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division





Employment

What is it?

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

How is it used?

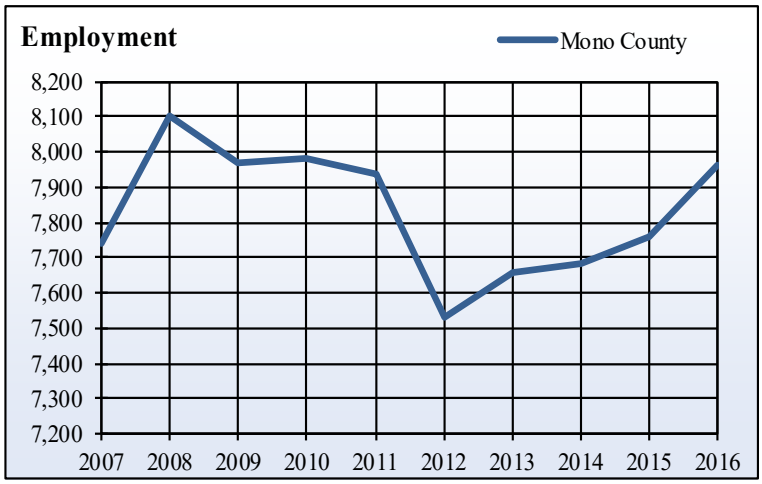
Employment is a primary indicator of the economic situation for workers in a county. Increasing employment means more potential jobs for workers, and workers will generally have an easier time finding work in counties with higher employment totals. This is a primary indicator of the health of the economy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

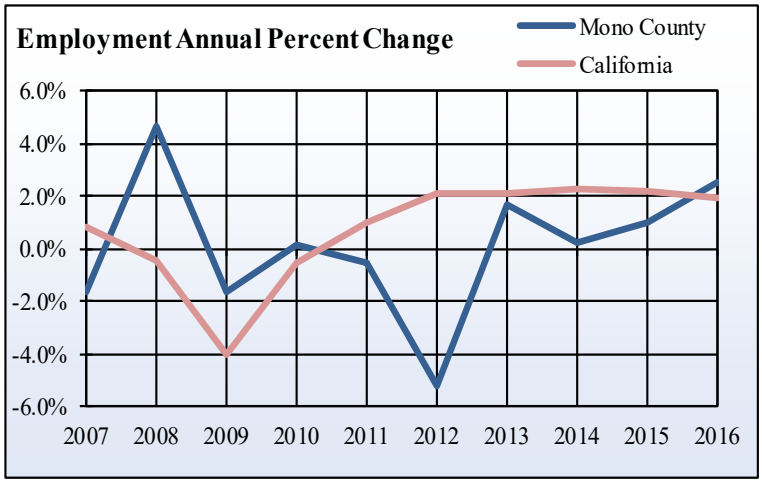
Employment in Mono County fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, experiencing its greatest increase in 2008 and its greatest decrease in 2012. Similarly, employment in Mono County was at its highest in 2008 and lowest in 2012. Overall, the number of employed individuals in Mono County decreased by 220 individuals by 2016, a decrease of roughly 3 percent.

Total Employment, Mono County

Year	Employed		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2007	7,740	16,931,600	-1.7%	0.8%
2008	8,100	16,854,500	4.7%	-0.5%
2009	7,970	16,182,600	-1.6%	-4.0%
2010	7,980	16,091,900	0.1%	-0.6%
2011	7,940	16,258,100	-0.5%	1.0%
2012	7,530	16,602,700	-5.2%	2.1%
2013	7,660	16,958,700	1.7%	2.1%
2014	7,680	17,348,600	0.3%	2.3%
2015	7,760	17,723,300	1.0%	2.2%
2016	7,960	18,065,000	2.6%	1.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division





Unemployment

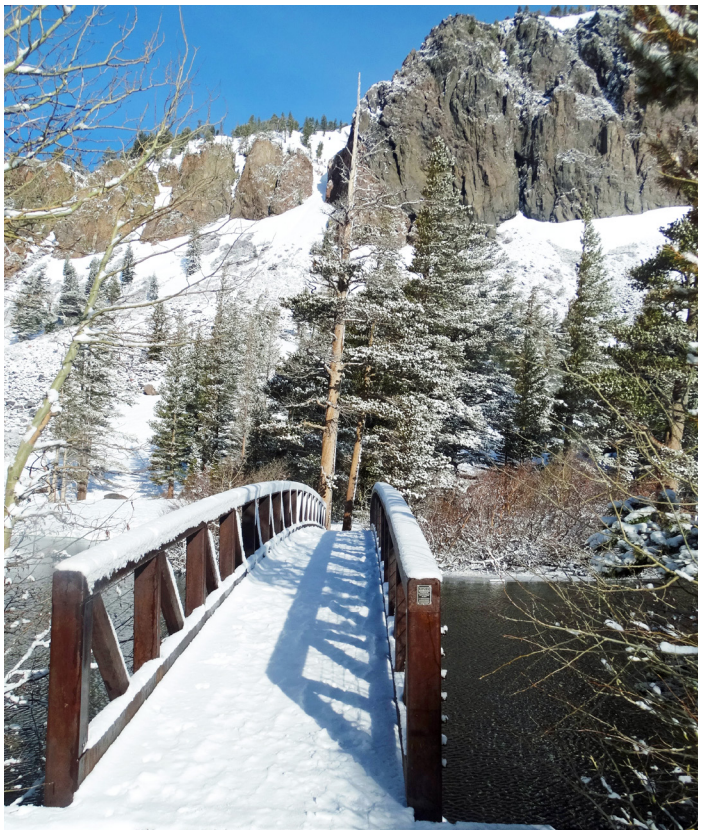
What is it?

Unemployment data are counts of the estimated number of people who are actively seeking work, are not working at least one hour per week for pay, and who are not self-employed. The data are reported by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) from data collected by the U.S. Current Population Survey (CPS). It is important to note that unemployment data do not include individuals who are not actively seeking work and thus no longer qualify for unemployment benefits, and thus represent an inexact estimation of the total unemployed population.

How is it used?

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

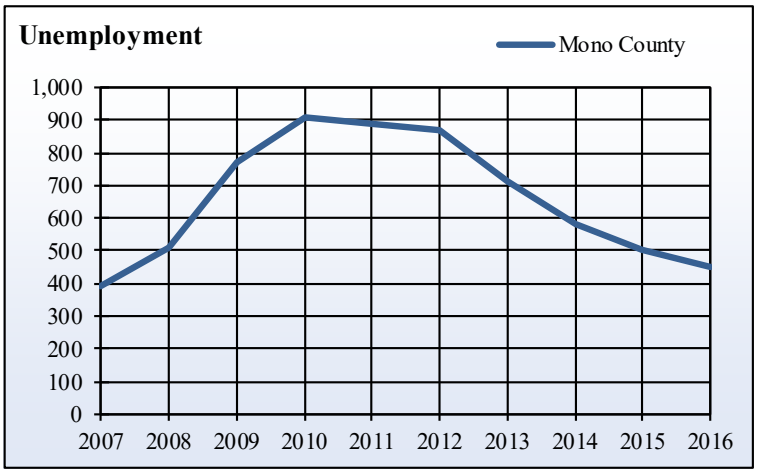
Unemployment in Mono County increased steadily between 2007 and 2010, before entering a period of steady decline from 2011-2016. Overall, the number of unemployed individuals in Mono County increased by 60 individuals by 2016, resulting in a 0.5 percent rise in unemployment rates.

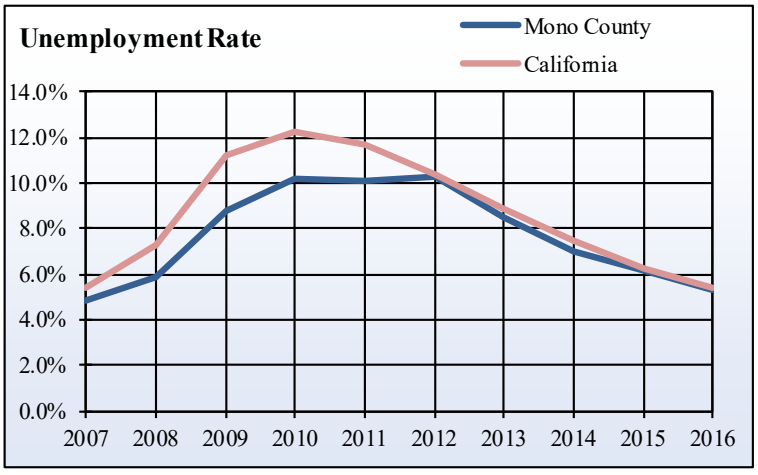


Total Unemployment, Mono County

Year	County Unemployed	Unemployment Rate		1-Year Change	
		County	State	County	State
2007	390	4.8%	5.4%	8.3%	11.2%
2008	510	5.9%	7.3%	30.8%	37.7%
2009	770	8.8%	11.2%	51.0%	53.6%
2010	910	10.2%	12.2%	18.2%	10.4%
2011	890	10.1%	11.7%	-2.2%	-3.9%
2012	870	10.3%	10.4%	-2.2%	-10.9%
2013	710	8.5%	8.9%	-18.4%	-13.3%
2014	580	7.0%	7.5%	-18.3%	-15.6%
2015	500	6.1%	6.2%	-13.8%	-16.8%
2016	450	5.3%	5.4%	-10.0%	-11.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division





Seasonal Employment

What is it?

Seasonal employment data are calculated using the monthly employment counts provided by the California Employment Development Department, as discussed in the Employment indicator, but instead of calculating average employment for each year, the average for each month in the range of years is calculated. As with the previous employment indicator, employment status is determined by whether or not one is employed during the week that includes the 12th day of the previous month. The mid-month period is used because it is less sensitive to changes in the overall business climate and thus more representative of average month-to-month conditions.

How is it used?

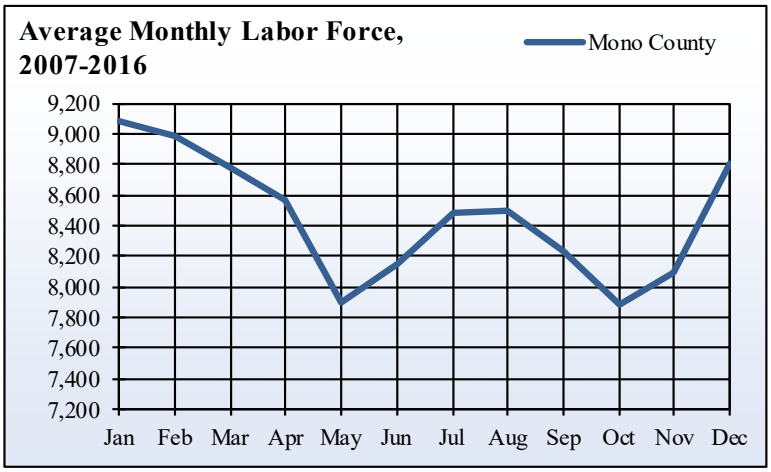
Average monthly labor statistics are used to evaluate seasonal trends in employment, and can be used by area business associations and chambers of commerce to coordinate local events and business marketing campaigns. Areas that are economically dependent on agriculture, forestry, or seasonal recreation tend to experience greater fluctuations in employment over the course of the year that are obscured by annual averages. The employment differential between low- and high-employment months can be used to evaluate the relative degree to which an economy is dependent upon seasonal employment. Many seasonal employees locate temporarily and leave during the off-season, but some remain year-round and are unemployed during this period.

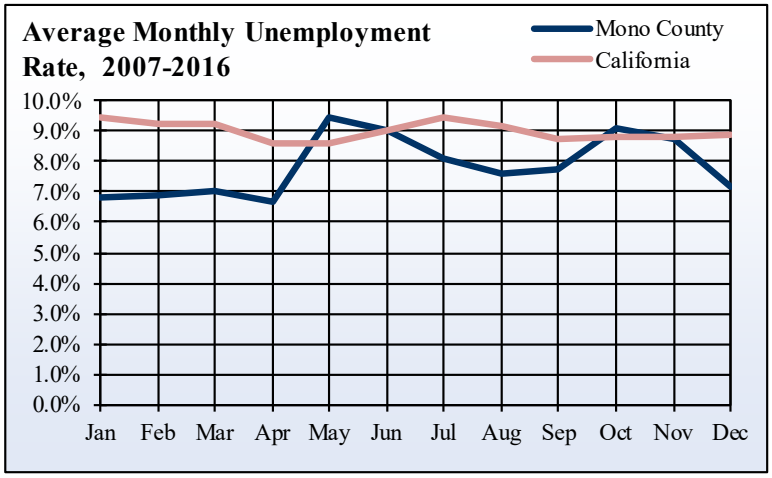
Between 2007 and 2016, Mono County experienced relatively significant seasonal changes in employment. Employment levels were generally at their highest in December through April, and at their lowest levels in May, October and November. Average unemployment was highest in May at 9.5 percent, and at a low of 6.7 percent in April.

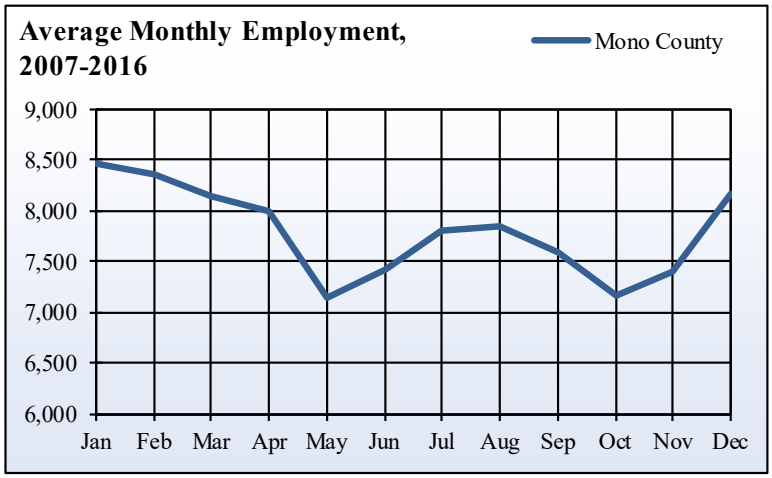
Average Monthly Labor Statistics, Mono County, 2007-2016

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	9,090	8,467	621	6.84%
Feb	8,987	8,370	618	6.88%
Mar	8,772	8,157	616	7.03%
April	8,564	7,990	572	6.68%
May	7,893	7,143	749	9.49%
Jun	8,150	7,418	733	9.00%
Jul	8,490	7,805	687	8.10%
Aug	8,497	7,852	645	7.60%
Sep	8,239	7,602	639	7.76%
Oct	7,888	7,172	716	9.08%
Nov	8,099	7,392	707	8.73%
Dec	8,809	8,174	633	7.19%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division







Jobs By Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

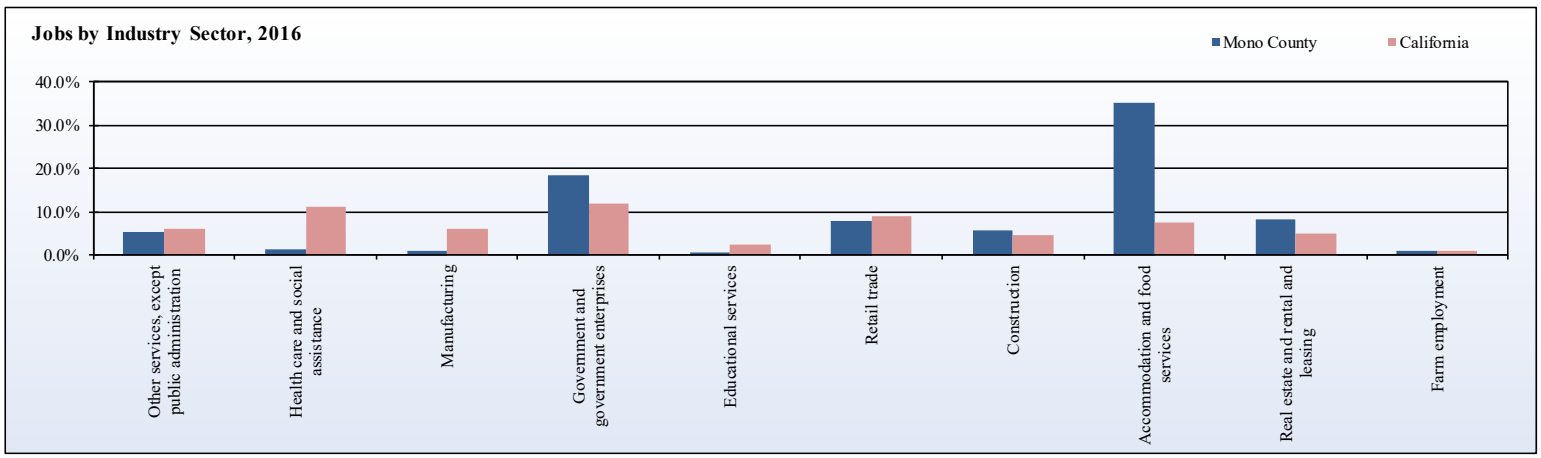
Jobs by industry is a useful measure of the economic diversity and potential resilience of the local economy, and is thus of great utility to local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations. A county with a large proportion of its jobs concentrated in a few industry sectors may be more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

In 2016, Mono County's real estate, accommodation/food service and government sectors were disproportionately larger than the statewide average. Conversely, Mono County's manufacturing, information and health care sectors were disproportionately smaller than the statewide average. However, it should be taken into account that Mono County declined to state its jobs in several sectors including mining, utilities and forestry/fishing.

Jobs by Industry, Mono County, 2016

Industry	Mono County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	93	0.9%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	585	5.9%	4.7%
Manufacturing	107	1.1%	6.1%
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	3.8%
Retail trade	775	7.8%	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing	72	0.7%	3.8%
Information	63	0.6%	2.6%
Finance and insurance	73	0.7%	4.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	830	8.3%	5.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	0.0%	8.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	330	3.3%	6.4%
Educational services	80	0.8%	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	144	1.4%	11.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	323	3.2%	2.8%
Accommodation and food services	3,516	35.3%	7.5%
Other services, except public administration	523	5.2%	6.2%
Government and government enterprises	1,857	18.6%	11.8%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	601	6.0%	n/a
Total Jobs	9,972	100.0%	100.0%

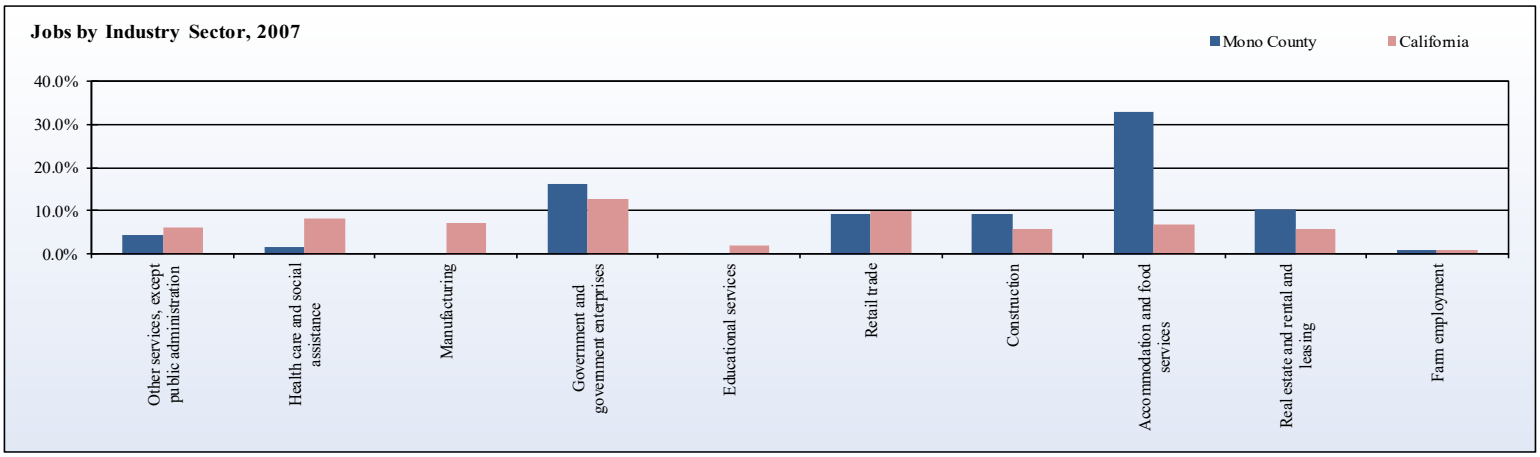
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Jobs by Industry, Mono County, 2007

Industry	Mono County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	97	0.9%	1.1%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	25	0.2%	1.0%
Mining	(D)	n/a	0.2%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	984	9.5%	5.9%
Manufacturing	(D)	0.0%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	42	0.4%	3.8%
Retail trade	968	9.3%	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	0.0%	2.9%
Information	58	0.6%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	94	0.9%	4.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,060	10.2%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	466	4.5%	8.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	24	0.2%	1.0%
Administrative and waste services	310	3.0%	6.4%
Educational services	44	0.4%	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	158	1.5%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	247	2.4%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	3,409	32.8%	6.8%
Other services, except public administration	475	4.6%	6.0%
Government and government enterprises	1,677	16.1%	12.9%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	269	2.6%	n/a
Total Jobs	10,407	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Total Personal Income

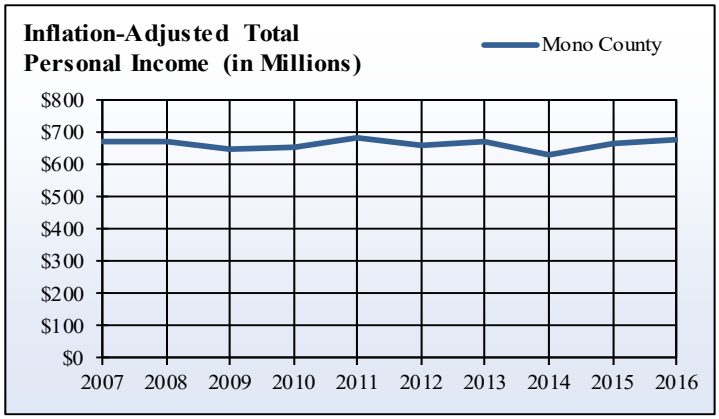
What is it?

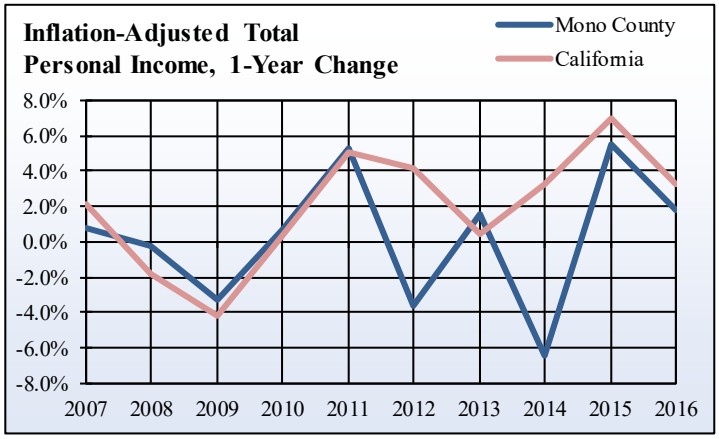
Total personal income data are provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. The indicator represents the sum of all income collected by individuals over the course of each year, including but not limited to earned income, government payments, and returns on investment. The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

How is it used?

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

Total personal income fluctuated but ultimately rose throughout Mono County between 2007-2016. However, when adjusted for inflation, personal income in Mono County has experienced dips and rises in year-over-year change with a significant dip in 2014 followed by a substantial rise in 2015.





Total Personal Income, Mono County

Year	Mono County				California
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars (2016)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2007	$561	0.7%	$669	0.7%	2.1%
2008	$584	4.1%	$667	-0.2%	-1.8%
2009	$564	-3.3%	$645	-3.3%	-4.1%
2010	$583	3.3%	$650	0.7%	0.4%
2011	$624	7.0%	$684	5.3%	5.1%
2012	$619	-0.8%	$659	-3.6%	4.1%
2013	$639	3.2%	$670	1.6%	0.5%
2014	$607	-5.0%	$627	-6.4%	3.2%
2015	$650	6.9%	$661	5.5%	7.0%
2016	$673	3.7%	$673	1.8%	3.3%

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

Components of Personal Income

What is it?

This indicator disaggregates personal income totals by the sources of personal income, including work earnings, retirement or disability benefits, returns on investment, or transfer payments from sources such as supplemental social security, medical benefits, and unemployment insurance. The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis provides these county-level data.

How is it used?

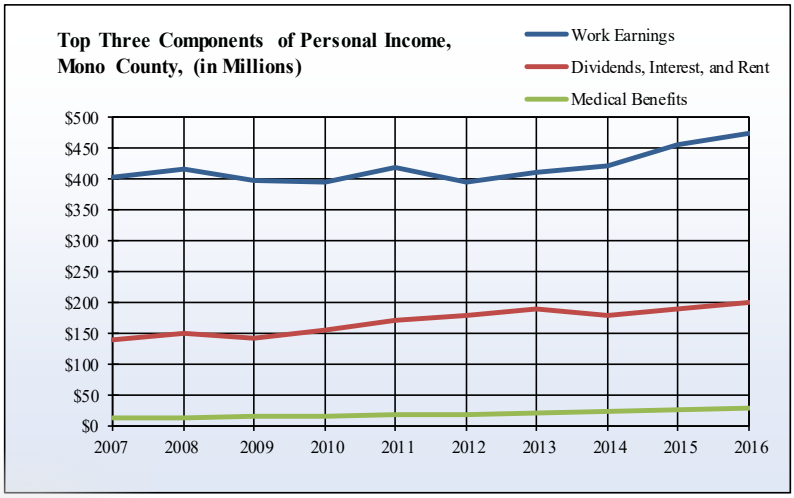
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income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

The primary components of personal income in Mono County were work earnings, dividends, interest, and rent. A significantly larger portion of Mono County's personal income derived from dividends, interest and rent when compared to the statewide average. A significantly smaller portion of Mono County's personal income derived from medical benefits when compared to the statewide average. While California witnessed a massive 73.5 percent increase in commuter income between 2007 and 2016, Mono County experienced a 25.5 percent decrease in commuter income.

Components of Total Personal Income, Mono County, 2016

Component	Percent of total in 2016		2007 to 2016 Average Annual Change	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	70.4%	71.6%	1.8%	3.5%
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-7.0%	-7.4%	1.6%	3.3%
Commuter Income	-3.9%	-0.1%	-25.5%	73.5%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	29.6%	20.8%	4.2%	4.3%
Retirement / Disability Benefits	3.8%	4.2%	5.5%	5.3%
Medical Benefits	4.3%	7.5%	10.8%	9.1%
Income Maintenance Benefits	0.9%	1.6%	6.4%	3.4%
Unemployment Benefits	0.4%	0.2%	1.9%	0.4%
Veterans benefits	0.3%	0.4%	12.0%	14.8%
Education and training assistance	0.3%	0.4%	10.9%	13.8%
Other Government Benefits	0.4%	0.3%	347.4%	343.2%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.3%	0.2%	2.3%	3.1%
Private Personal Injury Liability	0.3%	0.2%	13.8%	14.0%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	2.0%	4.1%

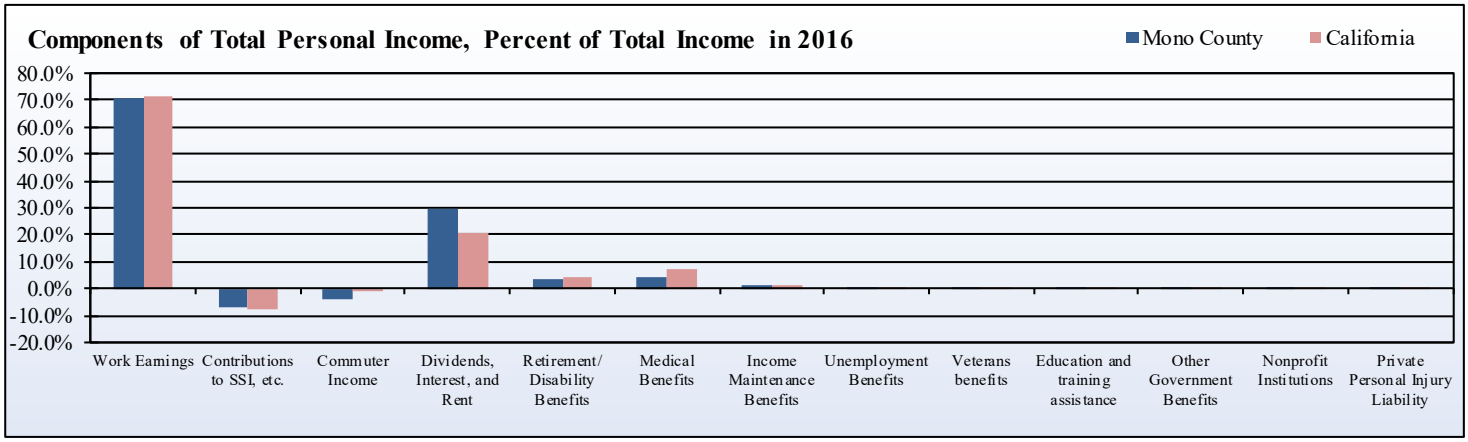
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

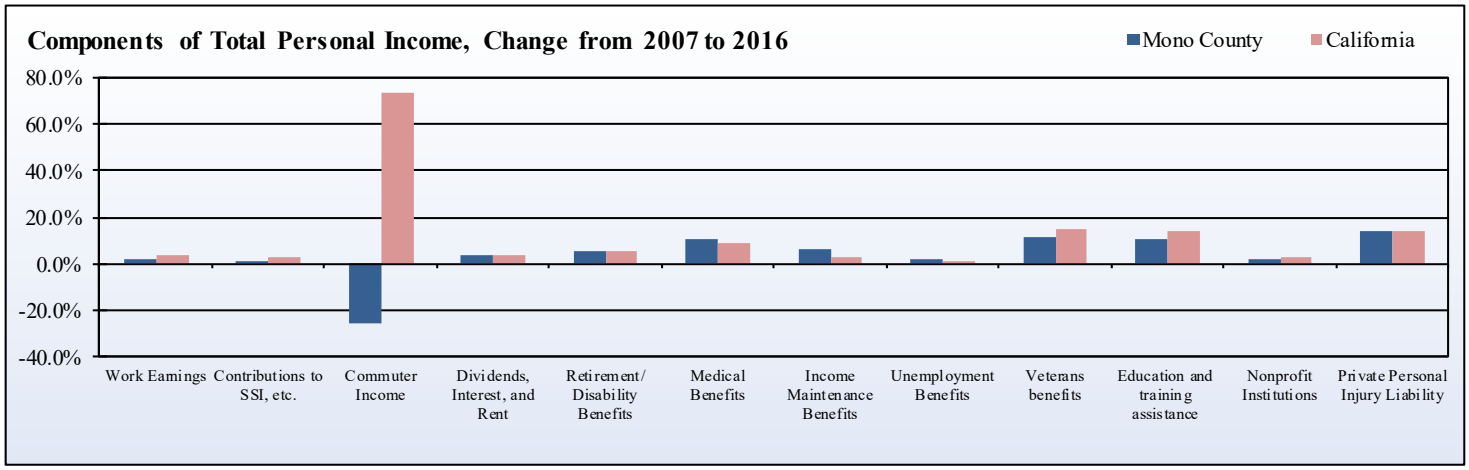


Components of Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars), Mono County

Component	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Earnings	$402.9	$415.8	$397.7	$396.7	$419.3	$396.3	$412.5	$422.6	$455.9	$474.4
Contributions to SSI, etc.	-$40.6	-$42.3	-$40.7	-$39.7	-$37.9	-$34.6	-$40.6	-$41.1	-$43.9	-$47.1
Commuter Income	$17.1	$14.7	$12.8	$13.5	$14.7	$17.8	$17.5	-$21.3	-$22.2	-$26.6
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	$140.8	$151.4	$143.5	$156.6	$170.8	$180.8	$190.0	$180.8	$189.6	$199.4
Retirement/ Disability Benefits	$16.4	$17.2	$18.7	$19.5	$19.9	$20.9	$22.1	$25.9	$24.8	$25.5
Medical Benefits	$13.8	$14.4	$14.9	$17.4	$18.5	$19.8	$21.9	$24.3	$27.4	$28.7
Income Maintenance Benefits	$3.6	$4.2	$5.1	$5.3	$5.5	$5.8	$5.8	$5.9	$5.7	$6.0
Unemployment Benefits	$2.5	$3.4	$6.7	$7.4	$6.9	$6.9	$5.3	$3.7	$3.3	$3.0
Veterans benefits	$1.1	$0.9	$1.0	$1.1	$1.1	$1.1	$1.3	$1.5	$1.7	$2.3
Education and training assistance	$0.9	$1.0	$1.2	$1.4	$1.5	$1.6	$1.6	$1.7	$1.7	$1.8
Other Government Benefits	$0.1	$3.9	$1.1	$3.4	$3.0	$0.5	$0.4	$1.6	$2.4	$2.5
Nonprofit Institutions	$1.5	$1.4	$1.5	$1.7	$1.7	$1.8	$1.7	$1.8	$1.8	$1.8
Private Personal Injury Liability	$0.8	$1.1	$1.2	$1.2	$1.6	$1.2	$1.1	$1.3	$1.5	$1.8
Total Personal Income	$560.8	$587.0	$564.8	$585.6	$626.7	$619.9	$640.7	$608.5	$649.6	$673.4

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





Note: *Other government benefits is not included for components of total personal income in this figure due to large fluctuations in its 10-year average percent change.*

Per Capita Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

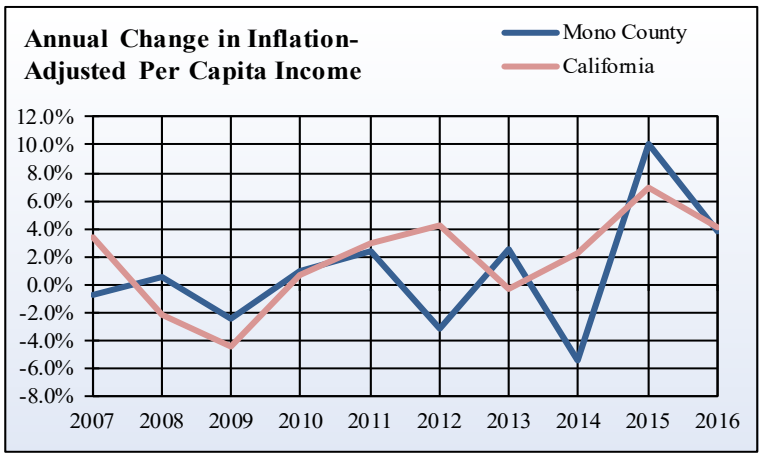
Per capita income is one of the most commonly used indicators of the general economic well-being of a county. Changes in this variable may indicate changes in a county's standard of living or the availability of resources to individuals and families. Per capita income also tends to follow long-term business cycles, rising during expansions and falling during recessions. Income influences individual buying power and therefore affects consumer choices and local retail sales.

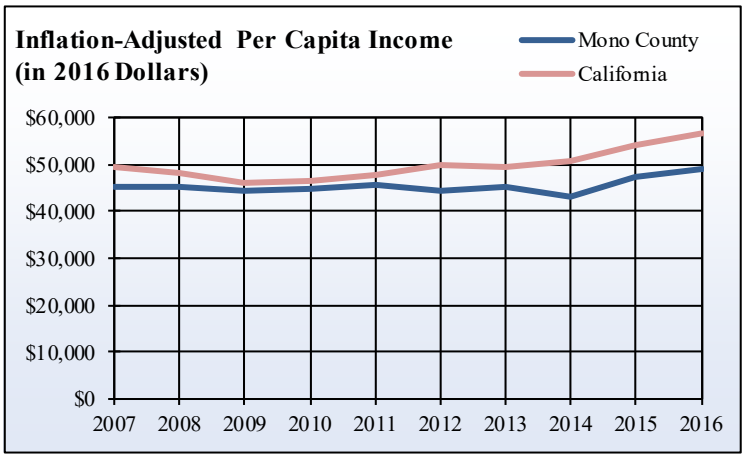
Per capita income in Mono County experienced its most significant dip in 2014, dropping 5.4 percent compared to the year prior but its most significant growth in 2015 with a 10 percent growth over 2014.. Per capita income in Mono County experienced its most significant growth in 2015. Between 2007 and 2016, Mono County maintained an inflation-adjusted per capita income roughly $2,000-$8,000 lower than the statewide average.

Per Capita Income, Mono County

Year	Mono County Nominal Per Capita Income	Mono County 1-Year Change	Inflation-adjusted Per Capita Income (2016)		Inflation-adjusted 1-Year Change	
			Mono County	California	Mono County	California
2007	$ 39,542	-0.7%	$ 45,190	$ 49,366	-0.7%	3.4%
2008	$ 41,261	4.3%	$ 45,403	$ 48,255	0.5%	-2.2%
2009	$ 40,099	-2.8%	$ 44,289	$ 46,117	-2.5%	-4.4%
2010	$ 41,188	2.7%	$ 44,740	$ 46,395	1.0%	0.6%
2011	$ 43,487	5.6%	$ 45,810	$ 47,775	2.4%	3.0%
2012	$ 42,954	-1.2%	$ 44,321	$ 49,819	-3.2%	4.3%
2013	$ 44,689	4.0%	$ 45,449	$ 49,674	2.5%	-0.3%
2014	$ 42,950	-3.9%	$ 42,988	$ 50,790	-5.4%	2.2%
2015	$ 47,225	10.0%	$ 47,303	$ 54,318	10.0%	6.9%
2016	$ 49,078	3.9%	$ 49,078	$ 56,532	3.8%	4.1%

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





Earnings By Industry

What is it?

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

How is it used?

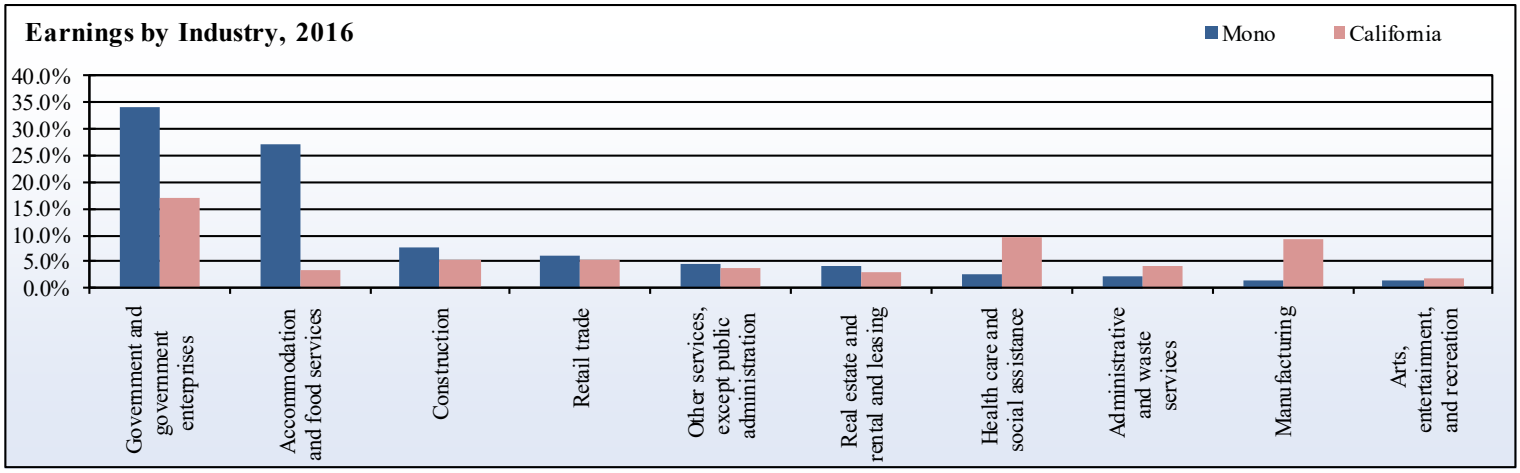
Earning levels by industry are important indicators of the overall economic contributions of particular industries to a local economy. Similar to the previous Jobs by Industry indicator, these data can also provide important insights into the relative diversification of a county's economy, and thus how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

In 2016, over 60 percent of Mono County's reported earnings derived from either the government or accommodation/ food services sectors. The percentage of Mono County's total earnings derived from these sectors were substantially larger than the statewide average, while total earnings derived from the information, manufacturing and finance/ insurance sectors were exceedingly less substantial than the statewide average.

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

Industry	Mono County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm earnings	$ 5.7	1.2%	0.7%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Mining	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Utilities	(D)	0.0%	0.3%
Construction	$ 36.8	7.8%	2.3%
Manufacturing	$ 6.7	1.4%	4.7%
Wholesale trade	(D)	0.0%	2.4%
Retail trade	$ 29.3	6.2%	2.8%
Transportation and warehousing	$ 1.5	0.3%	1.4%
Information	$ 4.6	1.0%	3.0%
Finance and insurance	$ 1.9	0.4%	2.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	$ 19.2	4.0%	1.6%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	0.0%	6.1%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	$ 10.8	2.3%	2.0%
Educational services	$ 1.4	0.3%	0.8%
Health care and social assistance	$ 12.0	2.5%	4.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$ 6.3	1.3%	0.8%
Accommodation and food services	$ 128.0	27.0%	1.6%
Other services, except public administration	$ 21.3	4.5%	1.8%
Government and government enterprises	$ 161.3	34.0%	8.7%
Value of withheld "(D)" earnings	$27.7	5.8%	n/a
Total Earnings by Place of Work	$ 474.4	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Median Household Income

What is it?

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

How is it used?

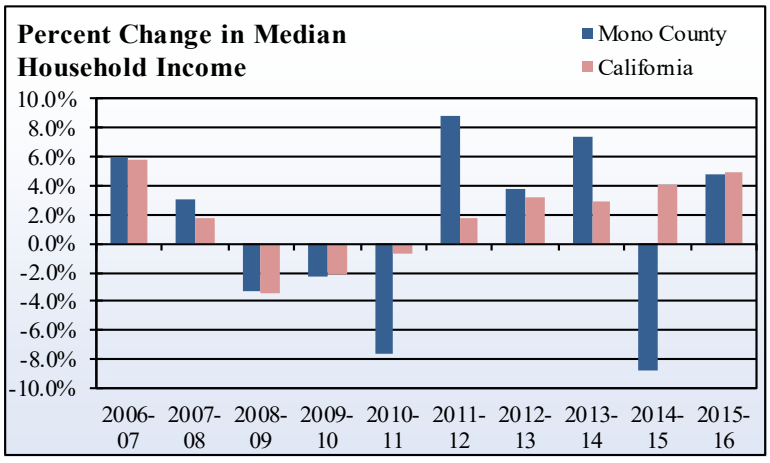
Median household income is a more useful measure of collective economic well-being than per capita income because it aggregates income levels within a basic unit of economic collaboration and decision making. Median income values are also less sensitive to fluctuations at the extreme high and low ends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

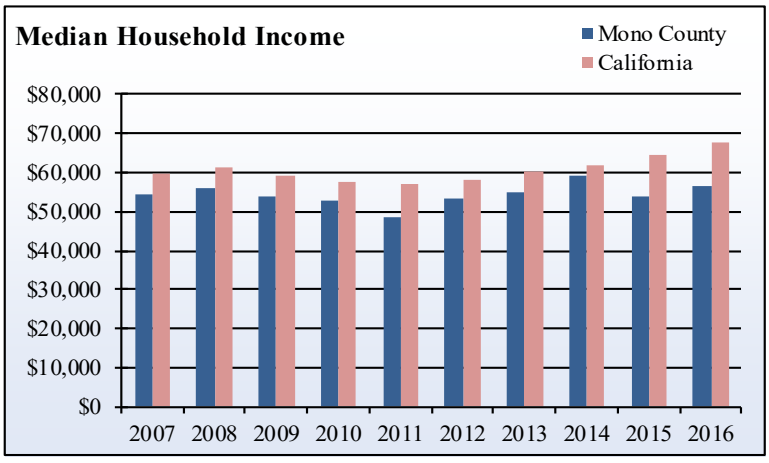
Median household income in Mono County fluctuated, but ultimately experienced little change between 2007 and 2016. Overall, median household income in Mono County increased by roughly 4 percent between 2007 and 2016. Mono County consistently maintained a median household income roughly $5,000-$10,000 less than California as a whole.

Median Household Income (Nominal), Mono County

Year	County	California
2007	$54,174	$59,928
2008	$55,798	$61,017
2009	$53,973	$58,925
2010	$52,768	$57,664
2011	$48,758	$57,275
2012	$53,067	$58,322
2013	$55,107	$60,185
2014	$59,181	$61,927
2015	$53,992	$64,483
2016	$56,574	$67,715

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





Poverty Rates

What is it?

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

How is it used?

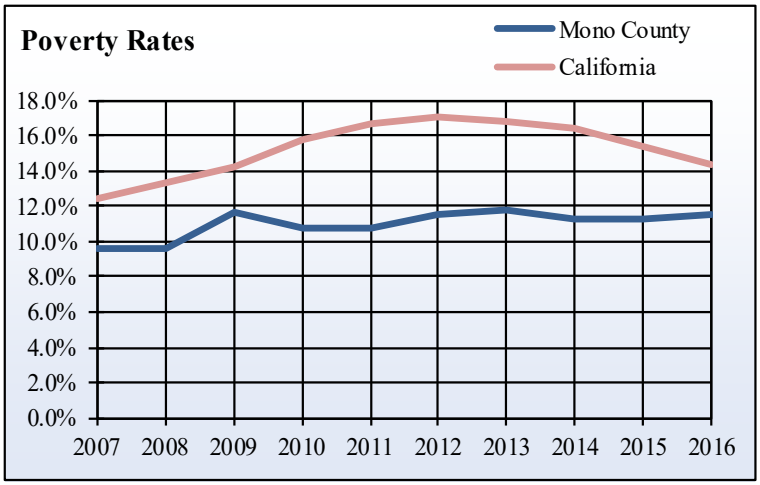
The poverty rate is a very commonly used indicator of the overall economic health and well-being of a region. Despite their wide use, official poverty rates have notable shortcomings. For instance, because the thresholds that define poverty status only vary by family size and composition, and not by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

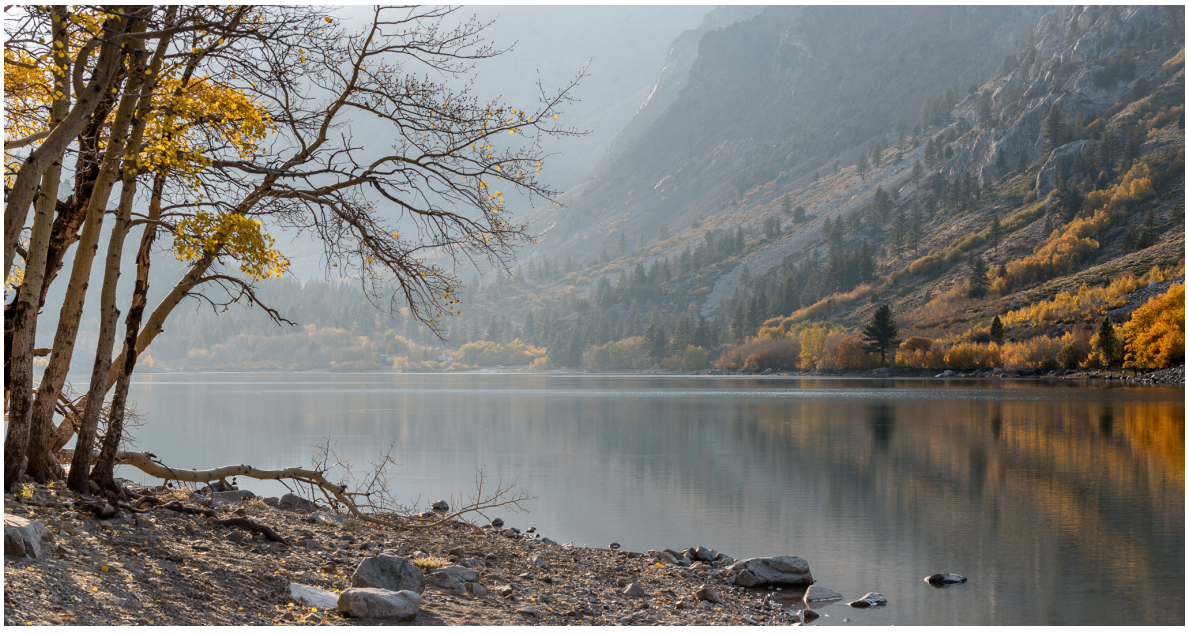
Poverty rates in Mono County rose gradually between 2007 and 2016. Mono County's poverty rate was at its lowest of 9.6 percent in 2007 and 2008, and its highest of 11.8 percent in 2013. Mono County's poverty rates consistently remained lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

Poverty Rates, Mono County

Year	County	California
2007	9.6%	12.4%
2008	9.6%	13.3%
2009	11.7%	14.2%
2010	10.8%	15.8%
2011	10.8%	16.6%
2012	11.5%	17.0%
2013	11.8%	16.8%
2014	11.3%	16.4%
2015	11.2%	15.4%
2016	11.5%	14.4%

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





Fair Market Rent

What is it?

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

How is it used?

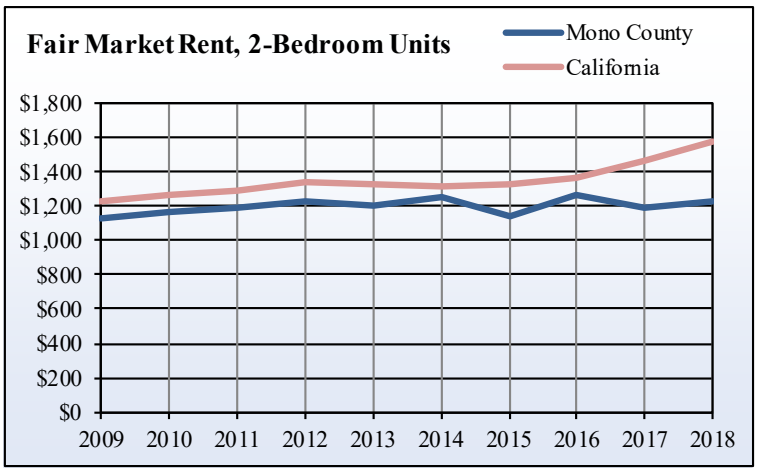
Fair market rent is an indicator of housing costs for poorer households in a county, and is used to determine whether families or individuals qualify for federal housing certificate and voucher programs and the amount of compensation they would receive. Because calculation of fair market rents incorporates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

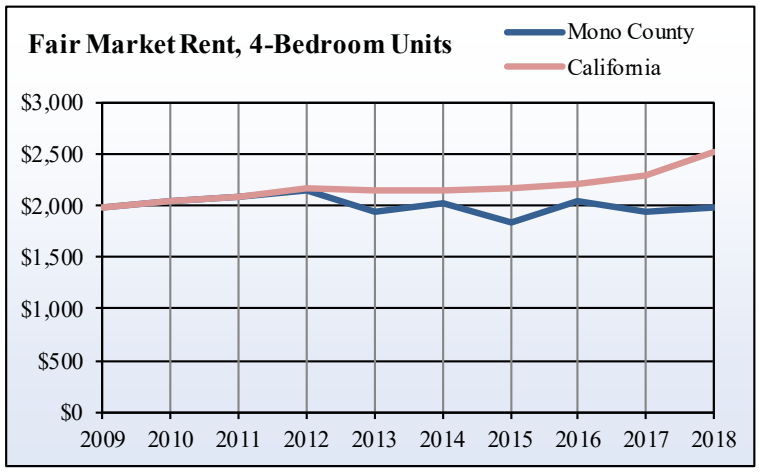
Fair market rent in Mono County rose slightly between 2009 and 2018. Fair market rent in Mono County remained roughly equivalent to or slightly lower than the statewide average.

Fair Market Rent, Mono County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2009	$733	$882	$1,127	$1,544	$1,980
2010	$756	$911	$1,163	$1,593	$2,043
2011	$775	$934	$1,193	$1,634	$2,096
2012	$796	$959	$1,225	$1,678	$2,152
2013	$888	$1,015	$1,203	$1,498	$1,942
2014	$924	$1,056	$1,252	$1,559	$2,021
2015	$842	$962	$1,141	$1,421	$1,842
2016	$872	$1,090	$1,262	$1,566	$2,048
2017	$783	$895	$1,190	$1,489	$1,933
2018	$790	$924	$1,229	$1,545	$1,988

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





SOCIAL INDICATORS

Social indicators explain the capacity of community institutions and organizations to provide for adequate human health, education, safety and social participation. Effective social systems intensify human capacities for collective growth and improvement. Many of the included indicators are often referred to as "quality-of-life" measures because they include non-economic attributes that reflect the general health and well-being of community members.
*Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential health data.

Mono County crime rates fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately declined by 2016. With the exception of 2008 and 2009, Mono County's crime rates consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates from 2007-2016. Voter registration rates in Mono County rose gradually from 2002-2016. Mono County experienced a percentage of voter participation between 2002 and 2016 slightly higher than the statewide average. Mono County declined to state its leading causes of death in 2016.

The number of TANF/CalWORKS recipients in Mono County declined gradually between 2007 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWorks per capita in Mono County remained substantially lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016. Between 2007 and 2016, the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Mono County increase to over triple its 2007 total; seeing its greatest increase of over 10 percent in 2014.

When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Mono County had an exceptionally high percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who had completed some college but had not attained a degree. Mono County consistently maintained a percentage of high school dropouts equivalent to the rest of California until 2010. Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of Mono County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems experienced severe fluctuations, yet the percentage of Mono County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained considerably lower than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016, with the exception of the 2009-2010 school year. SAT scores in Mono County fluctuated between 2006 and 2016, being at their lowest during the 2007-2008 school year, and their highest the following year. SAT scores in Mono County surpassed the statewide average in 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2015. The percentage of Mono County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs remained steady and comparable to the statewide average throughout most of the period spanning 2008-2017, while English Language Learner (ELL) enrollment in Mono County was fairly higher than the statewide average.

In This Section:

Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

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

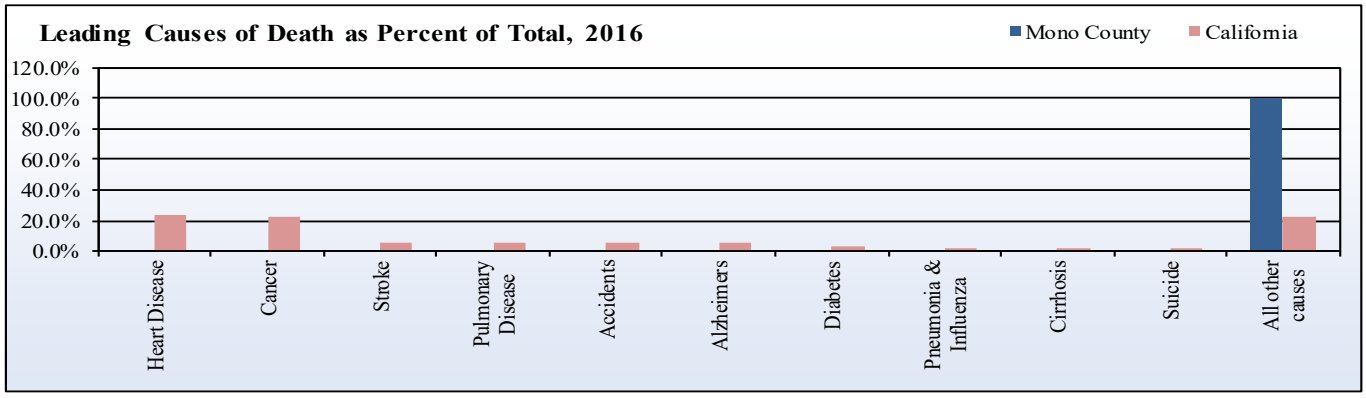
How is it used?

Cause of death statistics provide important insights into the overall health of a region, and can be used by health care practitioners and social service providers to coordinate disease prevention and educational efforts. If death rates for preventable causes are greater than those for other counties in a region, this is indicative of a greater need for community health education. If death rates for environmentally influenced factors, such as cancer and influenza, are high, this may indicate the presence of systemic factors that need to be addressed. Mono County declined to state its leading causes of death in 2016.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2016

Cause of Death	Mono County	California
Heart Disease	n/a	23.5%
Cancer	n/a	22.7%
Stroke	n/a	6.0%
Pulmonary Disease	n/a	5.2%
Accidents	n/a	5.0%
Alzheimer's	n/a	5.9%
Diabetes	n/a	3.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	n/a	2.3%
Cirrhosis	n/a	2.0%
Suicide	n/a	1.6%
All other causes	100.0%	22.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health



Leading Causes of Death, Mono County

Causes of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Causes	44	25	42	42	46	52	62	42	65	51
Heart Disease	7	6	6	5	5	7	8	(D)	16	(D)
Cancer	13	5	11	7	6	10	13	11	18	(D)
Stroke	1	(D)	(D)	1	2	3	1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pulmonary Disease	(D)	(D)	(D)	1	(D)	1	3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Accidents	1	3	3	3	2	5	4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Alzheimer's	(D)	(D)	1	2	(D)	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Diabetes	1	1	(D)	(D)	1	1	2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pneumonia & Influenza	(D)	(D)	(D)	1	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Cirrhosis	1	1	1	(D)	1	1	1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Suicide	(D)	1	1	1	2	1	3	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other causes	20	8	19	21	26	22	27	31	31	51

Source: California Department of Public Health

TANF-CalWORKS Caseload

What is it?

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) is California's federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which gives cash aid and services to eligible needy California families. If a family has little or no cash and is in need of housing, food, utilities, clothing, or medical care, they may be eligible to receive immediate short-term help through CalWORKS. The program also provides access to education, employment, and workforce training programs to assist a family's move toward self-sufficiency. The CalWORKS program is administered by each county's welfare department.

How is it used?

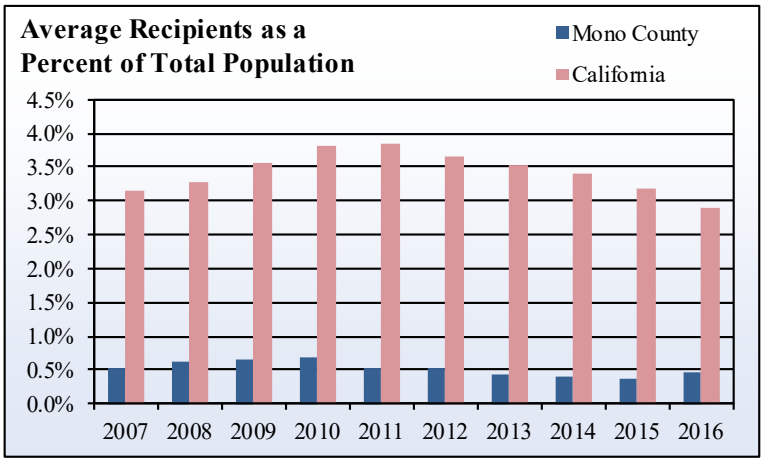
Data on the number of families that qualify for economic assistance through CalWORKS and similar programs can be important supplements to the official poverty rate, as families experiencing sufficient economic hardship to qualify for CalWORKS may not necessarily also be below official poverty thresholds. Such data are therefore important for county and municipal planners and policymakers in understanding the overall level of economic hardship in a county or region.

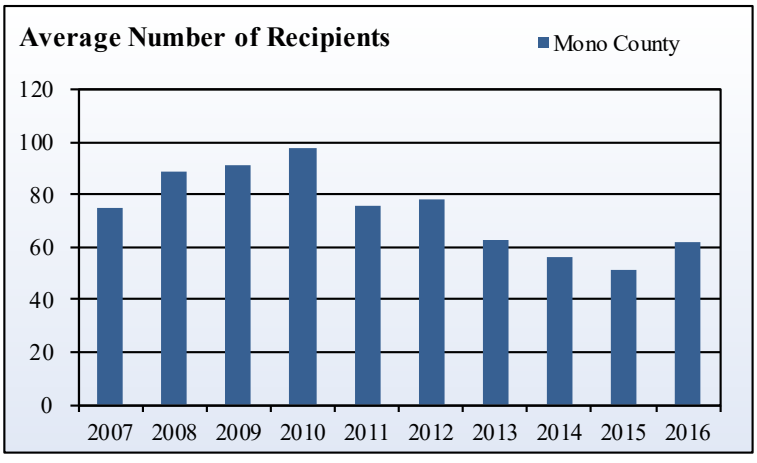
The number of TANF/CalWORKS recipients in Mono County declined gradually between 2007 and 2016. Recipients of TANF/CalWorks per capita in Mono County remained substantially lower than the statewide average between 2007 and 2016.

TANF/CalWORKs Caseloads, Mono County

Year	Average Number of recipients	Percent of County Population	Percent of State Population
2007	75	0.5%	3.1%
2008	89	0.6%	3.3%
2009	92	0.7%	3.6%
2010	97	0.7%	3.8%
2011	75	0.5%	3.9%
2012	78	0.5%	3.6%
2013	62	0.4%	3.5%
2014	56	0.4%	3.4%
2015	51	0.4%	3.2%
2016	62	0.5%	2.9%

Source: California Department of Social Services





Medi-Cal Caseload

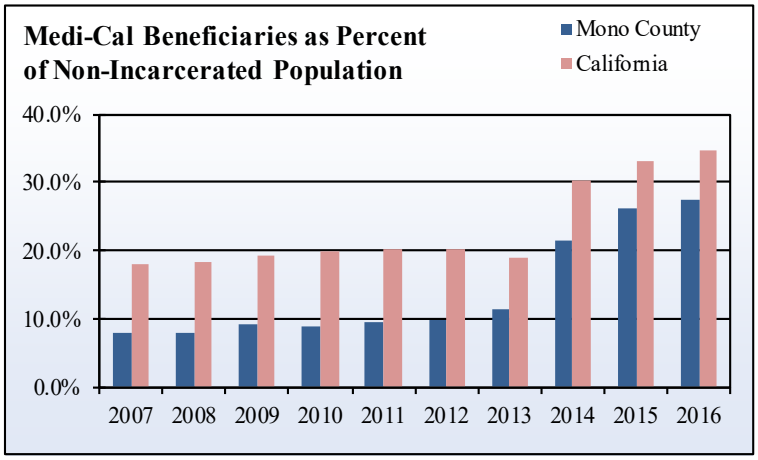
What is it?

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

How is it used?

Data on Medi-Cal program recipients is helpful in determining the need for public medical assistance in a county. Similar to the CalWORKS caseload data, this indicator can also provide important insights into general economic hardship in a region by identifying needy individuals and families who may not be below official poverty thresholds.

Between 2007 and 2016, the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in Mono County increase to over triple its 2007 total; seeing its greatest increase of over 10 percent in 2014. Mono County's increase in Medi-Cal beneficiaries mirrors statewide changes throughout California; however, Medi-Cal beneficiaries have consistently made up a significantly smaller percentage of Mono County's population when compared to the statewide average.



Medi-Cal Users, Mono County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Non-Incarcerated Population	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2007	1,124	7.9%	6,553,258	18.0%
2008	1,146	8.1%	6,721,003	18.3%
2009	1,286	9.1%	7,094,877	19.2%
2010	1,254	8.9%	7,397,748	19.9%
2011	1,381	9.6%	7,594,640	20.4%
2012	1,413	9.8%	7,619,341	20.3%
2013	1,597	11.3%	7,280,074	19.0%
2014	3,043	21.5%	11,522,700	30.1%
2015	3,596	26.1%	12,834,234	33.0%
2016	3,752	27.3%	13,542,960	34.6%

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services

School Free and Reduced Meal Program

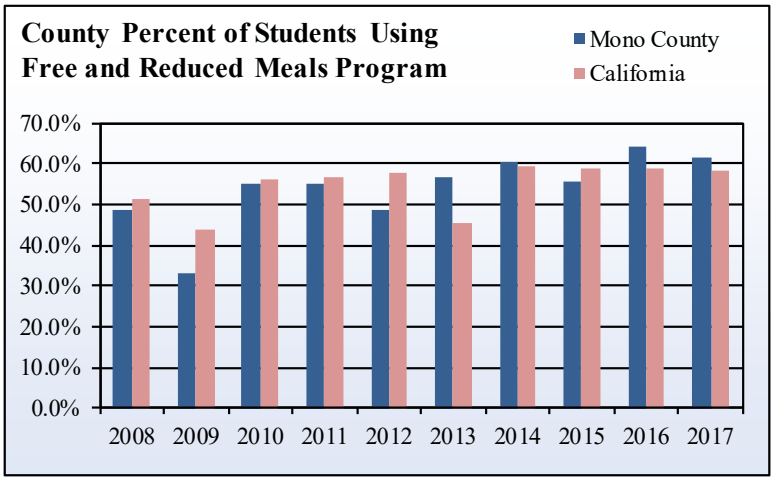
What is it?

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

How is it used?

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

The percentage of Mono County students enrolled in free and reduced meal programs remained steady and comparable to the statewide average throughout most of the period spanning 2008-2017. The only exceptions to this were in 2009 when Mono County's enrollment dropped significantly below the statewide average, and in 2013 when California witnessed a 10 percent drop in enrollment, while enrollment in Mono County actually increased by over 8 percent.



School Free and Reduced Meals, Mono County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2008	902	1,850	48.8%	51.2%
2009	574	1,731	33.2%	44.0%
2010	907	1,649	55.0%	55.9%
2011	951	1,733	54.9%	56.7%
2012	785	1,623	48.4%	57.5%
2013	1,158	2,038	56.8%	45.5%
2014	1,214	2,006	60.5%	59.4%
2015	1,178	2,111	55.8%	58.6%
2016	1,338	2,081	64.3%	58.9%
2017	1,228	1,998	61.5%	58.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Educational Attainment

What is it?

Educational attainment is the highest degree earned or amount of schooling completed for all county residents aged 18 and older. Schooling completed in foreign countries or ungraded school systems are reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American educational system.

How is it used?

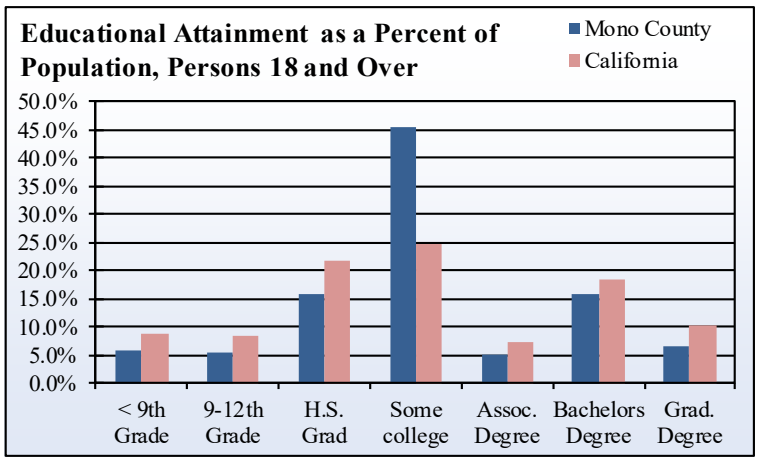
Educational attainment is a good general indicator of the skill level of a county's workforce. County populations that are more educated are generally more likely to be employed and stay out of poverty. In addition, educational attainment data can be useful for businesses that are considering opening a new location or relocating and want to identify areas with a sufficiently skilled and educated workforce.

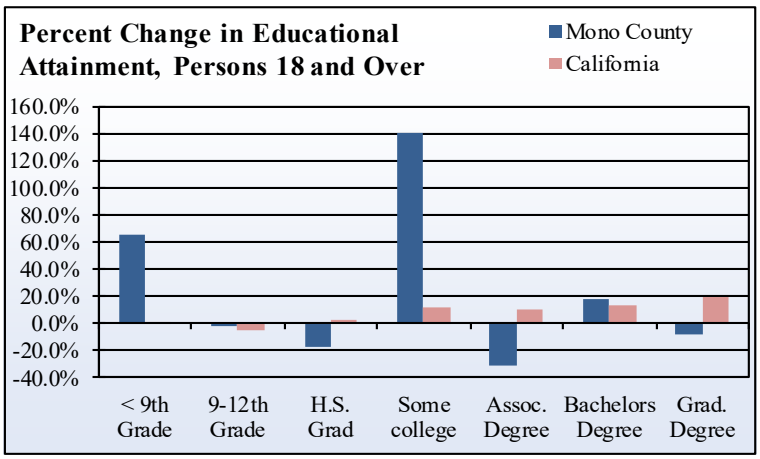
When compared to the statewide average in 2016, Mono County had an exceptionally high percentage of residents of the age of 18 or over who had completed some college but had not attained a degree. A smaller percentage of Mono County residents held higher degrees when compared to the statewide average.

Education Attainment, Mono County

Educational Attainment	2010	2016	Percent of Total in 2016		2010 to 2016 7-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	518	859	5.9%	8.8%	65.8%	0.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	805	796	5.5%	8.5%	-1.1%	-5.7%
High school graduate or equivalent	2,795	2,307	15.8%	21.7%	-17.5%	3.4%
Some college, no degree	2,749	6,610	45.4%	24.6%	140.5%	11.5%
Associate's degree	1,057	727	5.0%	7.4%	-31.2%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	1,958	2,305	15.8%	18.6%	17.7%	14.2%
Graduate or professional degree	1,051	969	6.6%	10.4%	-7.8%	19.4%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	10,933	14,573	100.0%	100.0%	33.3%	8.1%

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





High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

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

How is it used?

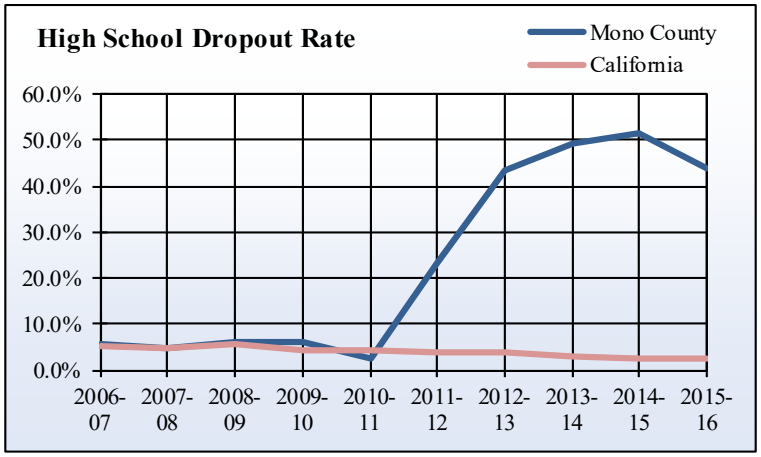
Data on high school dropouts indicate the capacity of county school systems to provide youth with a basic level of education and workforce training. Lower dropout rates are generally correlated with lower poverty rates and higher income levels, as employers frequently require a high school degree for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

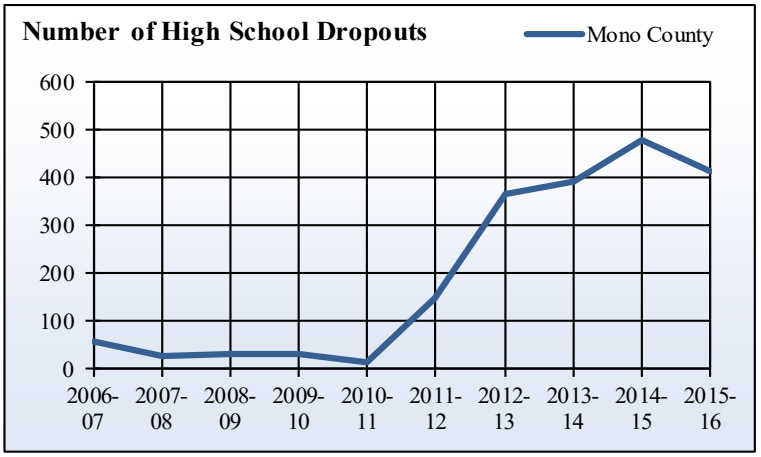
Mono County consistently maintained a percentage of high school dropouts equivalent to the rest of California until 2010. In 2008, the California Department of Education changed their method of calculating dropout rates to include ungraded secondary education courses, which drastically increased Mono County's dropout rate.

High School Dropouts, Mono County

Year	Number of dropouts	1-year dropout rate	CA 1-year dropout rate
2006-07	58	5.9%	5.5%
2007-08	27	4.8%	4.9%
2008-09	34	6.3%	5.7%
2009-10	30	6.0%	4.6%
2010-11	13	2.8%	4.2%
2011-12	150	23.4%	4.0%
2012-13	364	43.4%	3.9%
2013-14	393	49.4%	3.1%
2014-15	478	51.4%	2.8%
2015-16	415	43.8%	2.6%

Source: California Department of Education





Graduates Eligible For UC & CSU Systems

What is it?

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

How is it used?

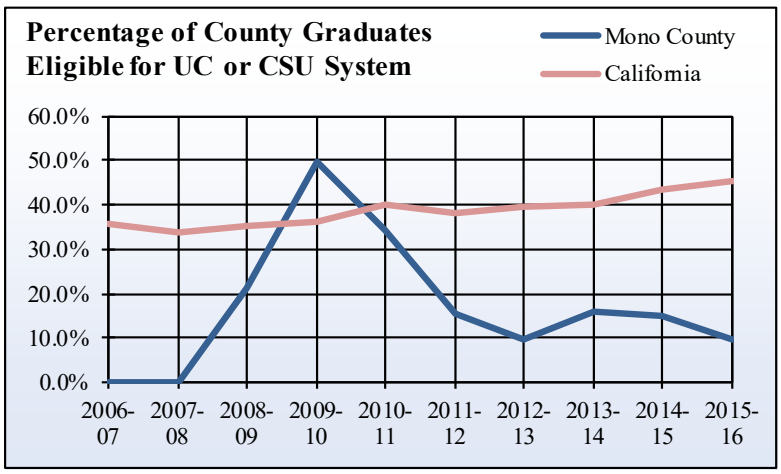
These data are an important indicator of how well a county school system is preparing its students for higher-wage employment, as a college education is generally correlated with higher earnings from employment. Counties with a low proportion of eligible high school graduates may therefore exhibit greater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

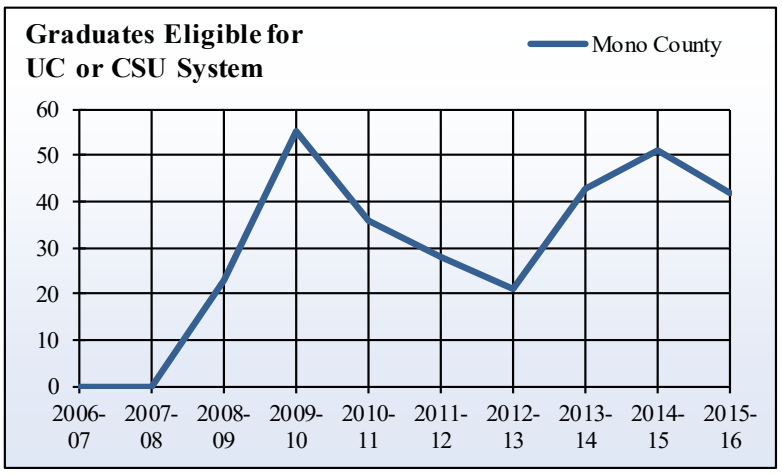
Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of Mono County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems experienced severe fluctuations. The extreme nature of these fluctuations is primarily due to the very small size of the Mono County school system. The percentage of Mono County graduates eligible for the UC or CSU systems remained considerably lower than the percentage of eligible graduates statewide between 2006 and 2016, with the exception of the 2009-2010 school year.

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Mono County

	County Graduates		CA Graduates
Year	Number	Mono County	California
2006-07	0	0.0%	35.5%
2007-08	0	0.0%	33.9%
2008-09	23	21.1%	35.3%
2009-10	55	49.5%	36.3%
2010-11	36	34.3%	40.3%
2011-12	28	15.6%	38.3%
2012-13	21	9.5%	39.4%
2013-14	43	16.0%	40.0%
2014-15	51	15.2%	43.4%
2015-16	42	9.6%	45.4%

Source: California Department of Education





Average SAT Scores

What is it?

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

How is it used?

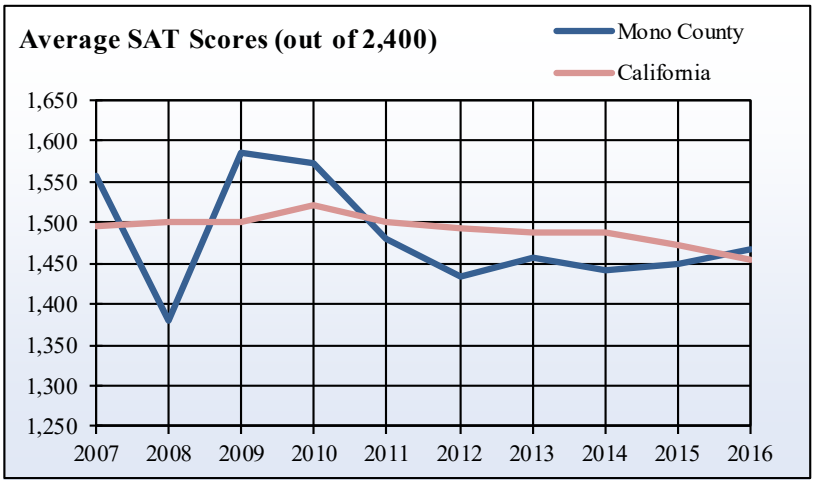
SAT scores are usually treated as an indicator of academic performance and college readiness for children in local schools, except where an exceptionally low or high percentage of students took the test. Because scores are standardized, test results provide a baseline for comparing student performance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

The average SAT scores in Mono County fluctuated between 2006 and 2016, being at their lowest during the 2007-2008 school year, and their highest the following year. SAT scores in Mono County surpassed the statewide average in 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2015.

Average SAT Scores (out of 2,400), Mono County

	Mono County		California	
Year	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores	Percent of Students who took SAT	Average SAT Scores
2006-07	24.6%	1,557	36.9%	1,497
2007-08	48.3%	1,380	35.9%	1,500
2008-09	38.0%	1,586	34.7%	1,502
2009-10	37.0%	1,573	33.3%	1,521
2010-11	40.0%	1,480	37.9%	1,502
2011-12	21.3%	1,435	39.3%	1,492
2012-13	7.3%	1,458	40.4%	1,489
2013-14	13.6%	1,441	41.1%	1,487
2014-15	11.2%	1,449	42.4%	1,473
2015-16	8.3%	1,467	43.5%	1,455

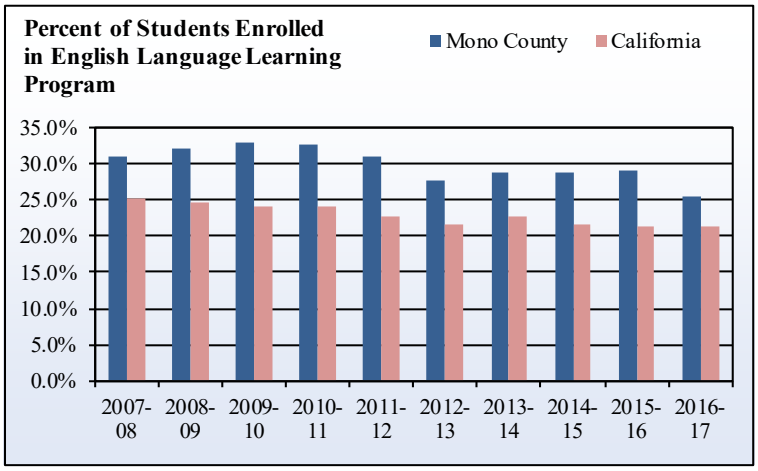
Source: California Department of Education
**In newly released 2016 data, the method used to calculate average SAT scores has changed, and therefore is not directly comparable to previous year's data.*



English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

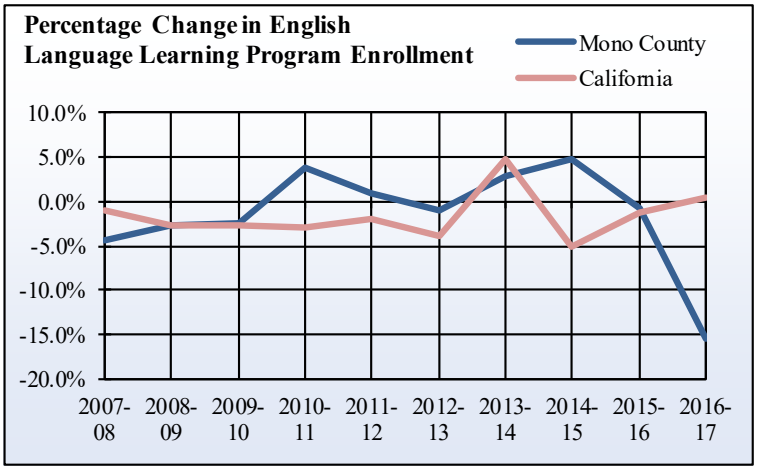
This indicator provides data on the number of K-12 students enrolled in English language learning (ELL) programs, which were previously referred to as "English as a second language" (ESL) programs. The California Department of Education tabulates enrollment based on annual reports from individual school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

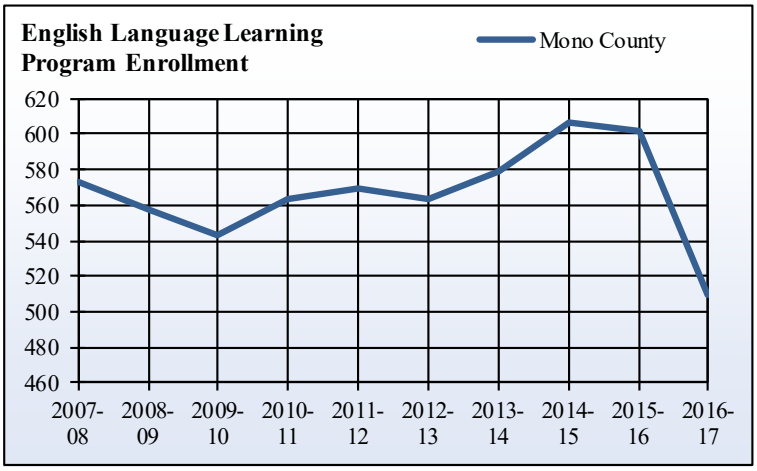


How is it used?

ELL enrollment data can be an important indicator of international migration or internal migration of non-English-speaking populations into an area. The ability and willingness of non-English speakers to learn and use English is also commonly seen as indicative of their willingness to "assimilate" into the English-speaking community, and can therefore influence their access to jobs and community resources.

ELL enrollment in Mono County fluctuated between 2007 and 2017. Overall, ELL enrollment in Mono County dropped by 64 students between 2007 and 2017. ELL enrollment in Mono County was at its highest in the 2014-2015 school year, and its lowest in the 2016-2017 school year. Throughout the period spanning 2007-2017, the percentage of Mono County students enrolled in ELL programs was fairly higher than the statewide average.





English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Mono County

	Mono County				California
Year	Enrolled E.L.L. Students	Percentage Change in E.L.L. Enrollment	Total Enrolled Students K-12	Percent of Enrolled Students in E.L.L.	Percent of Enrolled E.L.L Students
2007-08	573	-4.3%	1,850	31.0%	25.2%
2008-09	557	-2.8%	1,731	32.2%	24.7%
2009-10	543	-2.5%	1,649	32.9%	24.0%
2010-11	564	3.9%	1,733	32.5%	24.0%
2011-12	569	0.9%	1,840	30.9%	22.6%
2012-13	563	-1.1%	2,038	27.6%	21.7%
2013-14	579	2.8%	2,006	28.9%	22.7%
2014-15	606	4.7%	2,111	28.7%	21.5%
2015-16	602	-0.7%	2,081	28.9%	21.3%
2016-17	509	-15.4%	1,998	25.5%	21.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Crime Rates

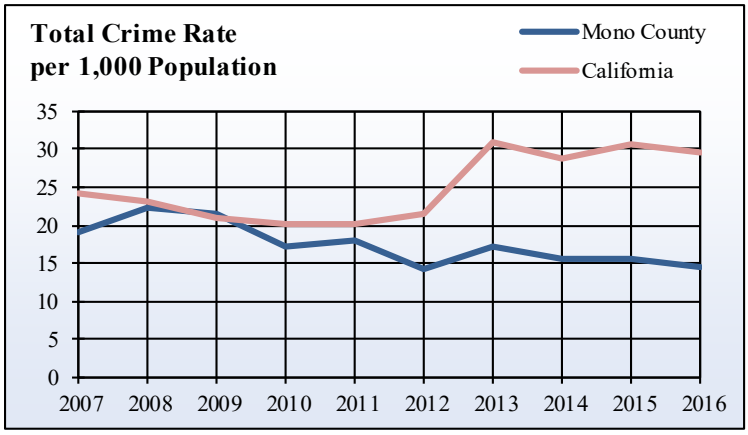
What is it?

This indicator provides data on property, violent, and total crime rates for Mono county. A county's crime rate is the number of reported crimes per 1,000 residents. These data are reported by the California Department of Justice and reflect all misdemeanor and felony reports, but do not include reports for minor violations and infractions.

How is it used?

The relative level of criminal activity in a county is a major factor in how residents perceive their quality of life. An area with a high crime rate is often seen as a much less attractive place to live than one with a low rate. However, crime rates are also dependent on other factors besides the actual incidence of criminal activity, such as the willingness of residents to report crimes to police and overall population density. Crime rates are also generally correlated with the spatial concentration of disadvantage, such as poverty and unemployment.

Mono County crime rates fluctuated between 2007 and 2016, but ultimately declined by 2016. Mono County's crime rate was its highest in 2008. Mono County suffered a much less severe increase in crime rates in 2013 when compared to California as a whole. With the exception of 2008 and 2009, Mono County's crime rates consistently remained lower than statewide crime rates from 2007-2016.



Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Mono County

	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Total Crime Rate	
Year	County	California	County	California	County	California
2007	15.3	18.8	3.7	5.3	19.0	24.1
2008	18.9	18.0	3.5	5.1	22.3	23.0
2009	18.0	16.2	3.5	4.7	21.5	20.9
2010	13.1	15.8	4.2	4.4	17.2	20.2
2011	14.5	15.9	3.4	4.2	18.0	20.0
2012	11.1	17.2	3.1	4.3	14.2	21.5
2013	15.2	26.8	2.0	4.0	17.2	30.8
2014	13.0	24.8	2.5	4.0	15.6	28.7
2015	13.4	26.3	2.1	4.3	15.6	30.6
2016	11.8	25.5	2.7	4.2	14.5	29.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Property Crimes, Mono County

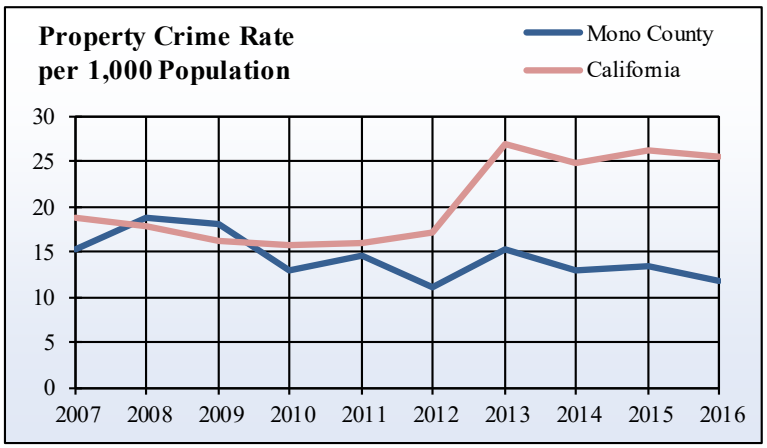
Year	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Over $400	Total
2007	110	15	92	217
2008	122	12	133	267
2009	120	13	120	253
2010	89	8	88	185
2011	87	22	99	208
2012	86	2	72	160
2013	53	9	79	141
2014	43	8	62	113
2015	41	12	57	110
2016	39	12	53	104

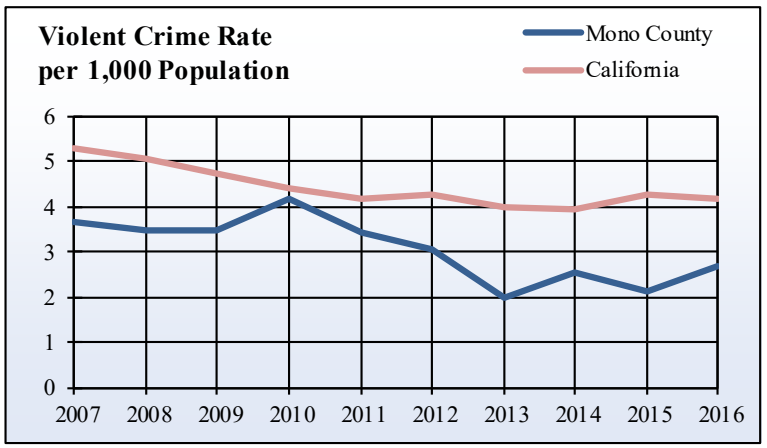
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Violent Crimes, Mono County

Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2007	0	7	5	40	52
2008	0	5	6	38	49
2009	0	3	2	44	49
2010	0	11	2	46	59
2011	0	6	4	39	49
2012	0	4	9	31	44
2013	0	0	5	24	29
2014	0	2	4	30	36
2015	0	3	3	23	29
2016	2	5	4	24	35

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center





Voter Registration and Participation

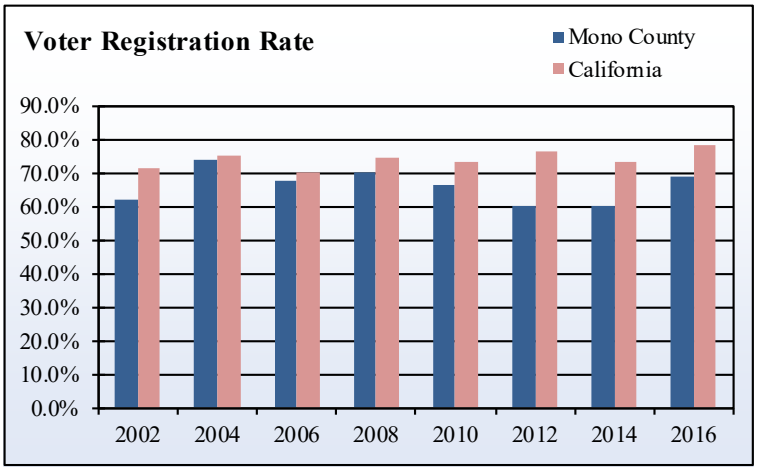
What is it?

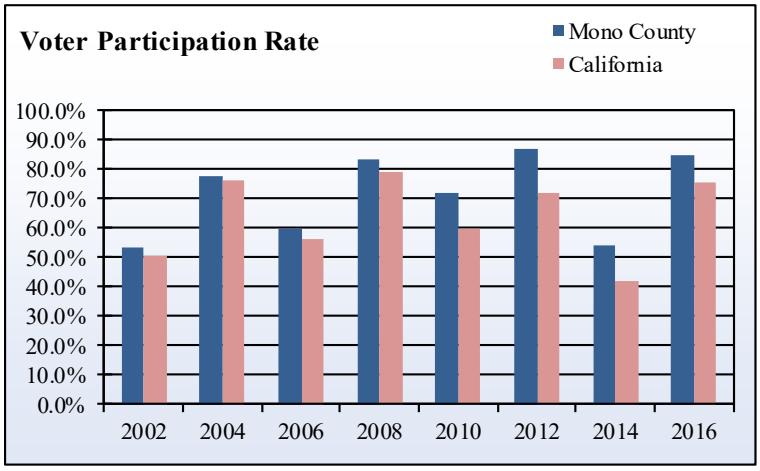
This indicator provides data on the number of individuals who registered to vote and who participated in state and federal elections during major election years. Data for the previous (even) election year are collected and reported by the California Secretary of State every two (odd) years on February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

How is it used?

Voter registration in California is now built into many other social service processes, such as receiving a state driver's license or identification, in order to promote enfranchisement and electoral participation. The differential between voter registration and participation is therefore a good indicator of how engaged a county population is with the overall electoral process. Large differences between the voting-age population and the number of registered/ participating individuals may also indicate potential issues in accessing electoral resources and reaching local voting centers.

Voter registration rates in Mono County rose gradually from 2002-2016. Mono County experienced a percentage of voter participation between 2002 and 2016 slightly higher than the statewide average. Both Mono County and California as a whole experienced sizeable decreases in voter participation in 2014.





Voter Participation in General Elections, Mono County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Participation Rate
2002	9,396	5,803	3,104	61.8%	53.5%
2004	9,457	6,972	5,412	73.7%	77.6%
2006	9,494	6,418	3,864	67.6%	60.2%
2008	9,599	6,722	5,621	70.0%	83.6%
2010	9,512	6,286	4,511	66.1%	71.8%
2012	9,917	5,983	5,223	60.3%	87.3%
2014	9,635	5,812	3,155	60.3%	54.3%
2016	9,414	6,471	5,485	68.7%	84.8%

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

Industry indicators show the status and growth of key industries linked to economic growth. Most economic development efforts in rural California focus on some, if not all, of these industries. Their growth is linked with the environmental, economic, and social improvement of many rural California communities.
*Note: (D) Withheld disclosure of confidential business data

Agriculture is a significant sector in Mono County, which employs just under 1 percent of the workforce. Mono County's construction sector was somewhat larger than other counties in California as a proportion of overall jobs and earnings, yet construction jobs have declined from 984 in 2007 to 585 in 2016, following the trend of similar declines statewide. Mono County's experienced little change in the number of manufacturing jobs during the years reported, though it did experience fluctuations and an overall increase in the number of travel/recreation jobs, which made up a percent of the total number jobs in Mono County over three times the statewide average. Mono County also experienced a gradual decline in the number of retail jobs. Government employment and earnings remained a very important sector in the Mono County economy. Jobs from government employment consistently represented 16-19 percent of all jobs in Mono County during the study period, and this contribution only increased during the recession period. Mono County declined to report significant data regarding energy and utility jobs.

The agriculture sector contributed nearly 2 percent of Mono's countywide earnings as of 2016. Agriculture earnings fluctuated between one percent in 2007, to a high of nearly 3.5 percent in 2012. Construction earnings have declined over the past ten years, dropping from $56.6 million in 2007 to $36.8 million in 2016, a decrease of nearly 35 percent. Despite seeing little change in the number of manufacturing jobs, Mono County experienced a significant increase of roughly 24 percent in manufacturing earnings. Changes in travel/recreation earnings in Mono County correlated directly to changes in the number of travel/recreation jobs, while retail earnings in Mono County decreased, though by a less significant degree when compared to the reduction in the number of retail jobs. Earnings from government work made an inordinate contribution to overall wages in Mono County, accounting for between 30 and 36 percent of overall wages between 2007 and 2016. Although absolute earnings increased in recent years, their proportion of overall earnings remained somewhat more flat. Mono County declined to report significant data regarding energy and utility earnings.

In This Section:

Agricultural Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

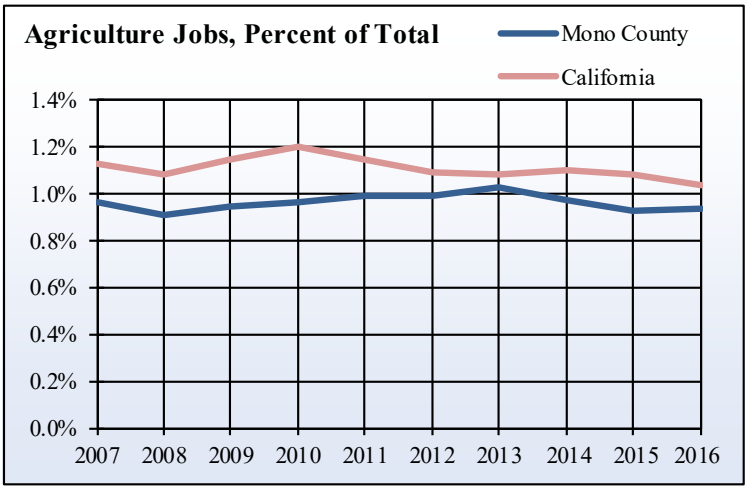
Agriculture is typically a base industry: one that is responsible for bringing in revenue from outside the county to support the local economy. Changes to agricultural employment and earnings can therefore indicate the potential for further changes in other industry sectors where agriculture comprises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

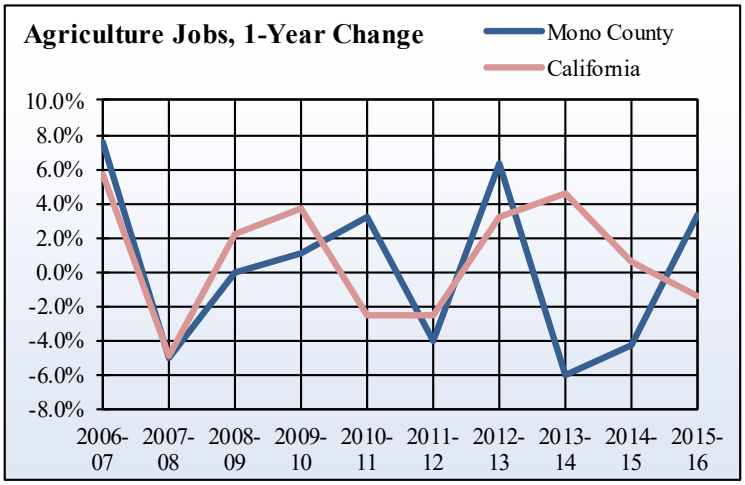
Agriculture is a significant sector in Mono County, where the sector employs just under 1 percent of the workforce and represents nearly 2 percent of all earnings as of 2016. The sector, anchored by cattle grazing and alfalfa farming in the Bridgeport and Antelope valleys, has represented just under one percent of all employment over the past ten years, while earnings have fluctuated between one percent in 2007, to a high of nearly 3.5 percent in 2012, back to 1.8 percent in 2016, tracking with volatile livestock and feedstock prices.

Agricultural Jobs, Mono County

		Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
Year	Jobs	County	California	County	California
2007	99	1.0%	1.1%	7.6%	5.7%
2008	94	0.9%	1.1%	-5.1%	-4.9%
2009	94	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%
2010	95	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	3.7%
2011	98	1.0%	1.1%	3.2%	-2.5%
2012	94	1.0%	1.1%	-4.1%	-2.6%
2013	100	1.0%	1.1%	6.4%	3.2%
2014	94	1.0%	1.1%	-6.0%	4.6%
2015	90	0.9%	1.1%	-4.3%	0.6%
2016	93	0.9%	1.0%	3.3%	-1.4%

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



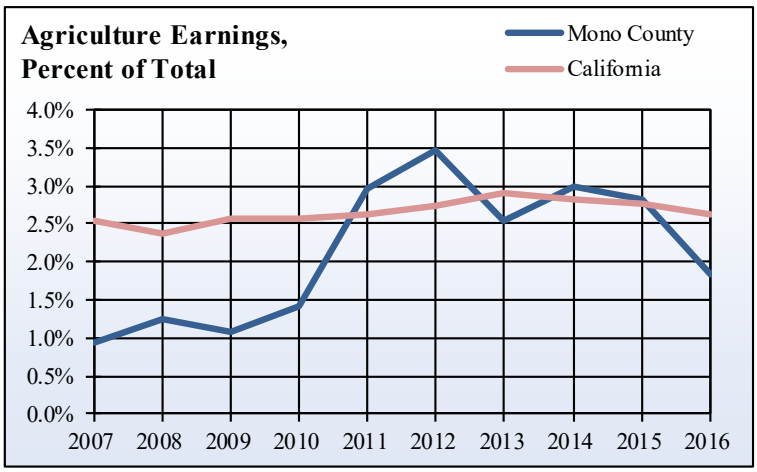


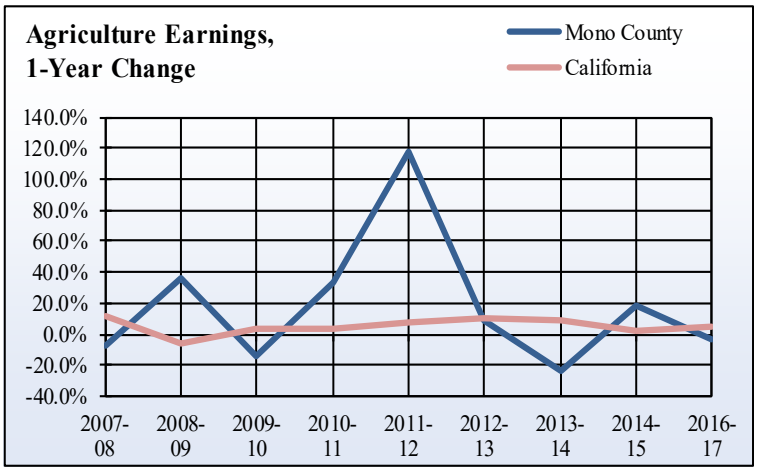
Agricultural Earnings

Agricultural Earnings (in Thousands), Mono County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 3,995	1.0 %	2.5%	-8.0%	12.1%
2008	$ 5,451	1.2 %	2.4%	36.4%	-6.4%
2009	$ 4,674	1.1 %	2.6%	-14.3%	3.4%
2010	$ 6,214	1.4 %	2.6%	32.9%	3.1%
2011	$ 13,501	3.0 %	2.6%	117.3%	8.1%
2012	$ 14,711	3.5 %	2.7%	9.0%	9.9%
2013	$ 11,112	2.5 %	2.9%	-24.5%	9.5%
2014	$ 13,201	3.0 %	2.8%	18.8%	2.0%
2015	$ 12,822	2.8 %	2.8%	-2.9%	4.6%
2016	$ 8,700	1.8 %	2.6%	-32.1%	-0.7%

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





Construction Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

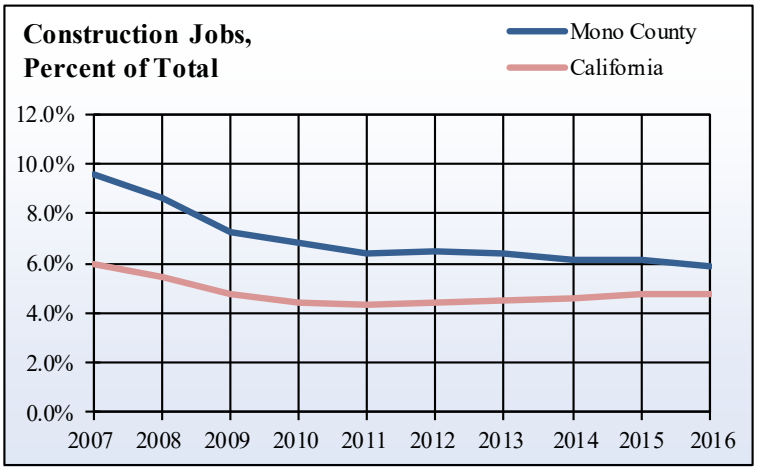
Construction is often a leading indicator of economic growth, as the industry creates new and improved infrastructure for homes, businesses, and community and government institutions. Furthermore, the construction industry provides employment for a large number of blue-collar workers and generally does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

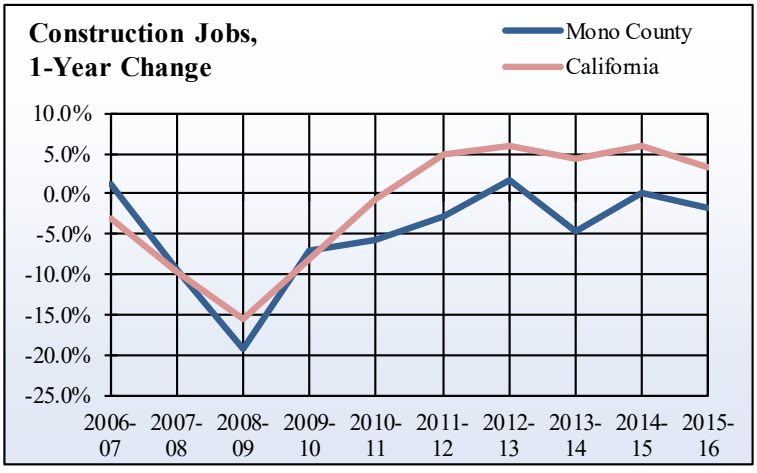
Mono County has a construction sector that is somewhat larger than other counties in California as a proportion of overall jobs and earnings, but the sector has trended downward following statewide trends. Construction jobs have declined from 984 in 2007 to 585 in 2016, following the trend of similar declines statewide. Construction earnings have similarly declined over the past ten years, dropping from $56.6 million in 2007 to $36.8 million in 2016, a decrease of nearly 35 percent.

Construction Jobs, Mono County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	984	9.5%	6.0%	1.1%	-3.2%
2008	892	8.6%	5.5%	-9.3%	-9.6%
2009	721	7.2%	4.8%	-19.2%	-15.6%
2010	671	6.8%	4.4%	-6.9%	-8.1%
2011	632	6.4%	4.3%	-5.8%	-0.6%
2012	614	6.5%	4.4%	-2.8%	4.9%
2013	624	6.4%	4.5%	1.6%	6.0%
2014	595	6.2%	4.6%	-4.6%	4.4%
2015	595	6.1%	4.7%	0.0%	5.8%
2016	585	5.9%	4.7%	-1.7%	3.3%

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



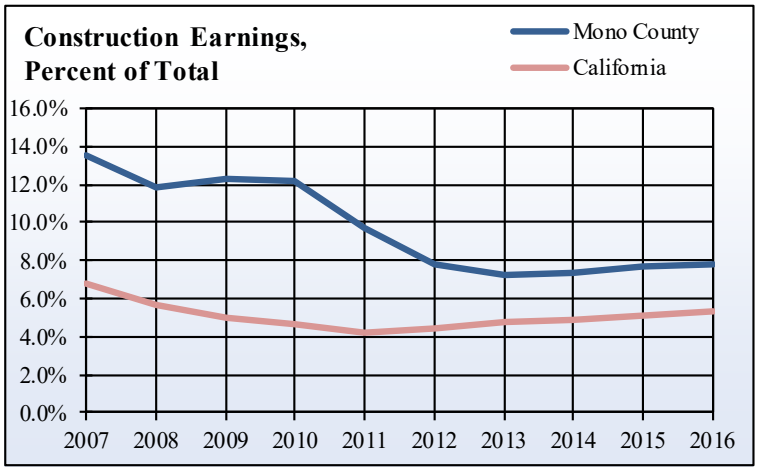


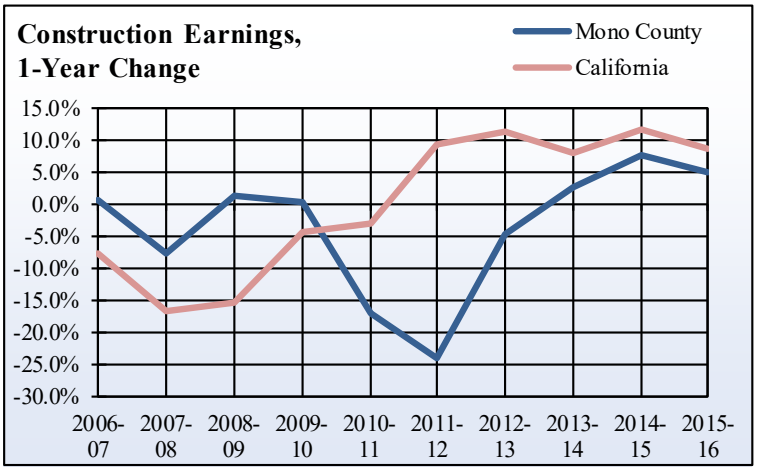
Construction Earnings

Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Mono County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$56,692	13.5%	6.8%	0.7%	-7.7%
2008	$52,246	11.9%	5.6%	-7.8%	-16.7%
2009	$52,868	12.3%	5.0%	1.2%	-15.5%
2010	$53,078	12.1%	4.6%	0.4%	-4.5%
2011	$43,996	9.7%	4.2%	-17.1%	-3.0%
2012	$33,388	7.9%	4.4%	-24.1%	9.3%
2013	$31,768	7.3%	4.7%	-4.9%	11.2%
2014	$32,639	7.4%	4.9%	2.7%	7.8%
2015	$35,092	7.7%	5.1%	7.5%	11.8%
2016	$36,818	7.8%	5.3%	4.9%	8.6%

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





Manufacturing Jobs

What is it?

Manufacturing is the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products, and encompasses a wide variety of specific processes and inputs. Manufacturing jobs and earnings data are provided to demonstrate the degree to which county residents rely on and benefit from this industry.

How is it used?

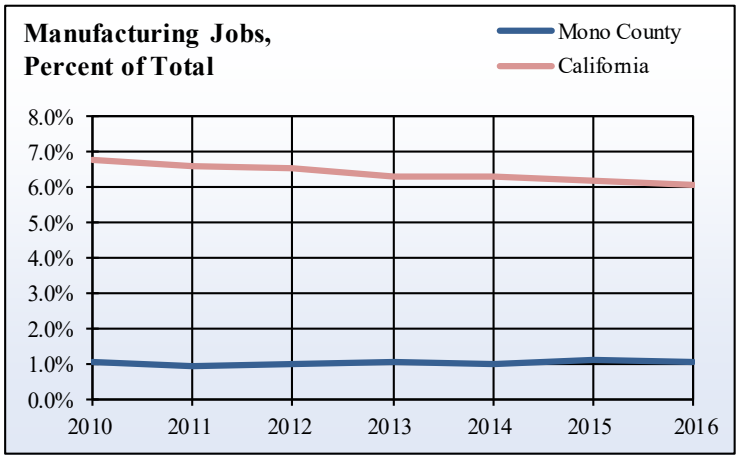
Manufacturing is usually an economic base industry, making it an important indicator of changes to a county's economy. Counties that have a solid manufacturing base of export goods benefit from the outside revenue that these businesses bring into the county.

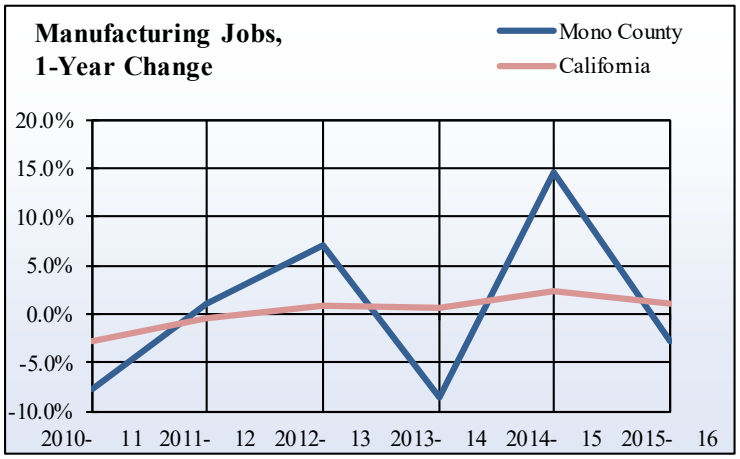
Mono County declined to state manufacturing jobs and earnings from 2007-2009. Between 2010 and 2016, Mono County manufacturing jobs experienced fluctuations ranging from -8.6 percent to 14.6 percent, but maintained the percent of total jobs between 1 and 1.1 percent.

Manufacturing Jobs, Mono County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	(D)	n/a	7.4%	n/a	-0.4%
2008	(D)	n/a	7.3%	n/a	-1.8%
2009	(D)	n/a	6.9%	n/a	-3.0%
2010	105	1.1%	6.8%	n/a	-8.4%
2011	97	1.0%	6.6%	-7.6%	-2.7%
2012	98	1.0%	6.5%	1.0%	-0.3%
2013	105	1.1%	6.3%	7.1%	0.8%
2014	96	1.0%	6.3%	-8.6%	0.6%
2015	110	1.1%	6.2%	14.6%	2.3%
2016	107	1.1%	6.1%	-2.7%	1.1%

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



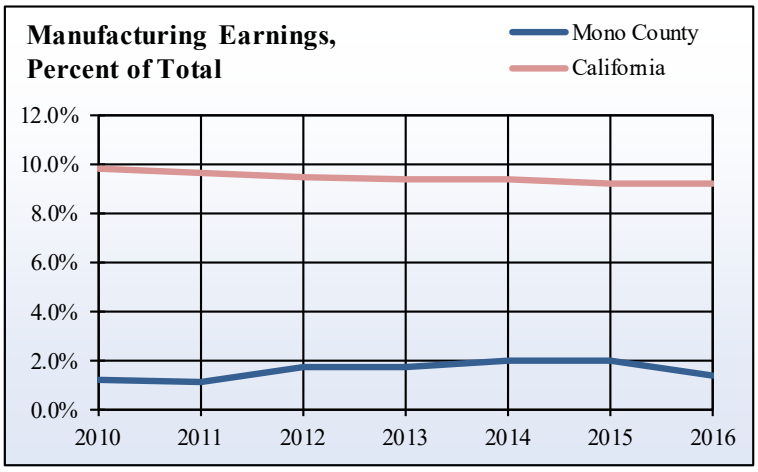


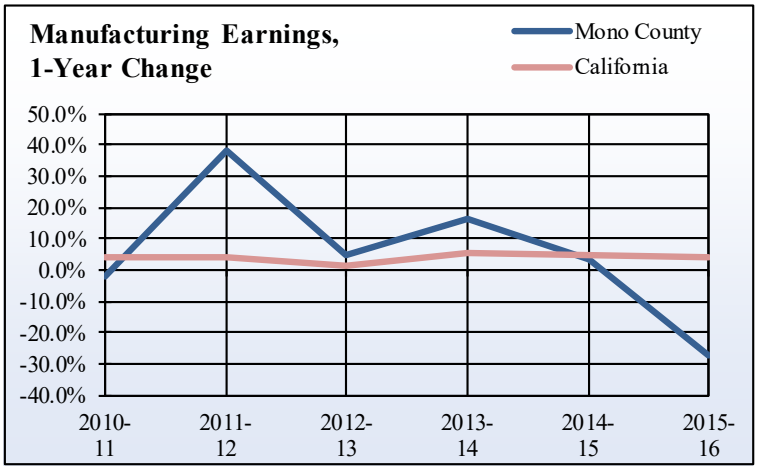
Manufacturing Earnings

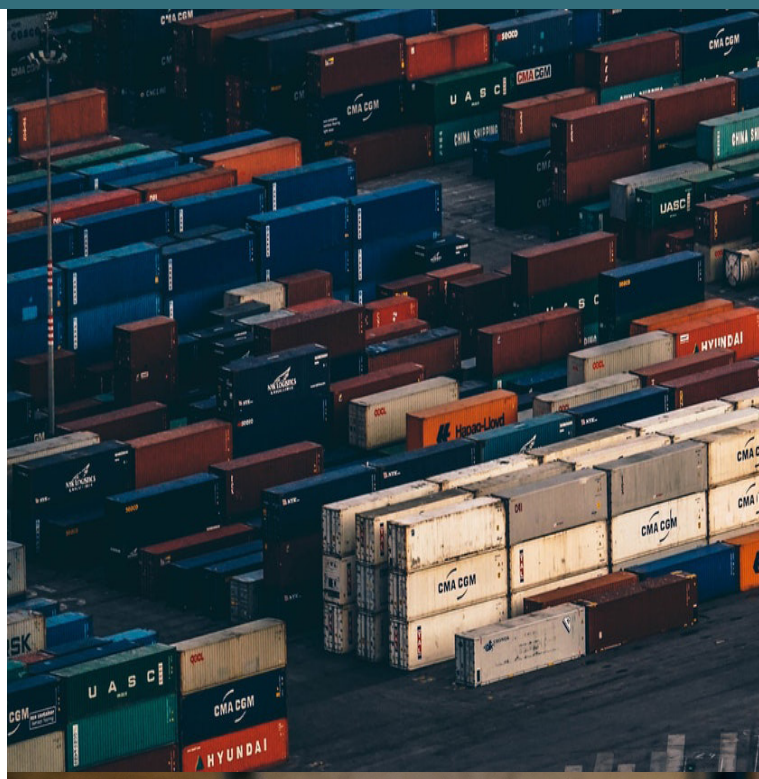
Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Mono County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	(D)	n/a	10.5%	n/a	2.0%
2008	(D)	n/a	10.3%	n/a	-1.6%
2009	(D)	n/a	9.9%	n/a	-7.9%
2010	$5,388	1.2%	9.8%	n/a	1.9%
2011	$5,273	1.2%	9.6%	-2.1%	3.8%
2012	$7,286	1.7%	9.5%	38.2%	4.0%
2013	$7,635	1.7%	9.3%	4.8%	1.1%
2014	$8,901	2.0%	9.4%	16.6%	5.7%
2015	$9,210	2.0%	9.2%	3.5%	4.6%
2016	$6,670	1.4%	9.2%	-27.6%	4.0%

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







Travel and Recreation Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

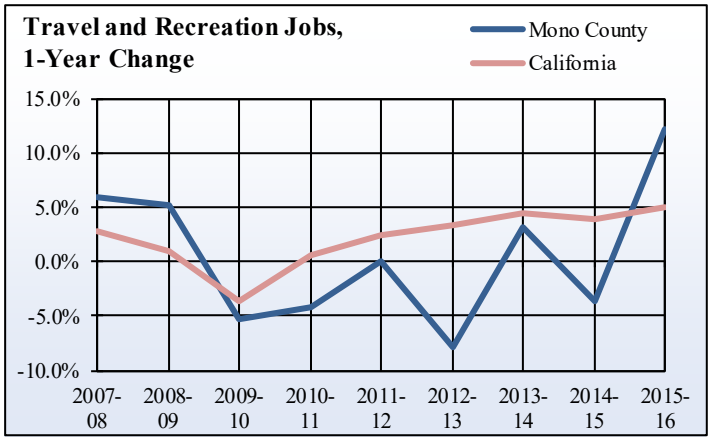
Visitor-serving industries are often an important economic base industry because they attract spending from outside of the area. This makes travel and recreation industry performance an important local economic indicator. Because the industry is generally dependent on others' discretionary income levels,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

Between 2007 and 2016, Mono County experienced fluctuations but an overall increase in the number of travel/recreation jobs. Travel/recreation jobs made up a percent of the total number jobs in Mono County over three times the statewide average. Changes in travel/recreation earnings in Mono County correlated directly to changes in the number of travel/recreation jobs.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Mono County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	3,656	35.43%	9.34%	6.00%	2.79%
2008	3,843	37.07%	9.54%	5.11%	0.94%
2009	3,641	36.53%	9.57%	-5.26%	-3.59%
2010	3,488	35.44%	9.69%	-4.20%	0.53%
2011	3,490	35.16%	9.73%	0.06%	2.47%
2012	3,216	33.99%	9.86%	-7.85%	3.41%
2013	3,316	34.14%	9.89%	3.11%	4.49%
2014	3,193	33.05%	10.00%	-3.71%	3.98%
2015	3,582	37.00%	10.23%	12.18%	4.94%
2016	3,839	38.50%	10.26%	7.17%	3.13%

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

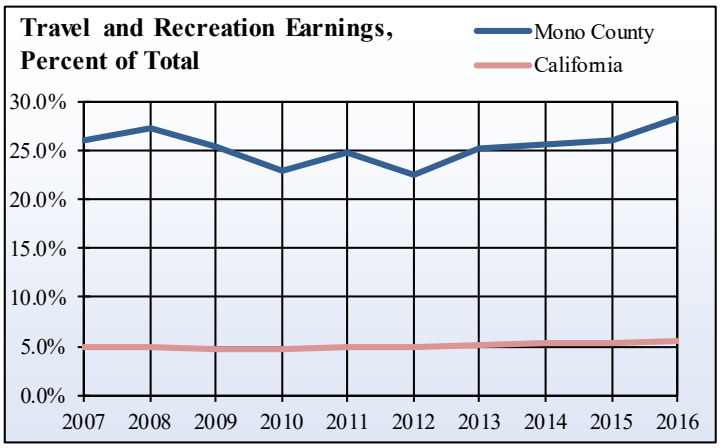


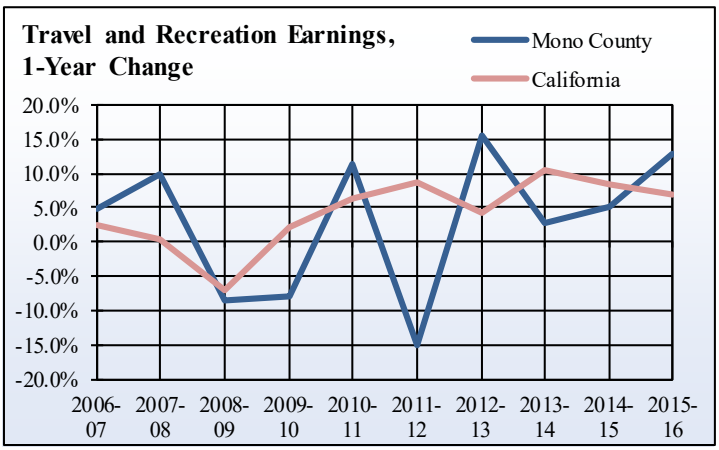
Travel and Recreation Earnings

Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands), Mono County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 108,676	25.9%	5.0%	5.0%	2.5%
2008	$ 119,335	27.2%	5.0%	9.8%	0.4%
2009	$ 109,246	25.3%	4.8%	-8.5%	-7.2%
2010	$ 100,549	23.0%	4.8%	-8.0%	2.1%
2011	$ 112,135	24.7%	4.8%	11.5%	6.4%
2012	$ 95,125	22.4%	5.0%	-15.2%	8.8%
2013	$ 110,059	25.1%	5.0%	15.7%	4.3%
2014	$ 113,098	25.5%	5.3%	2.8%	10.6%
2015	$ 118,985	26.1%	5.4%	5.2%	8.5%
2016	$ 134,365	28.3%	5.5%	12.9%	7.0%

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





Retail Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

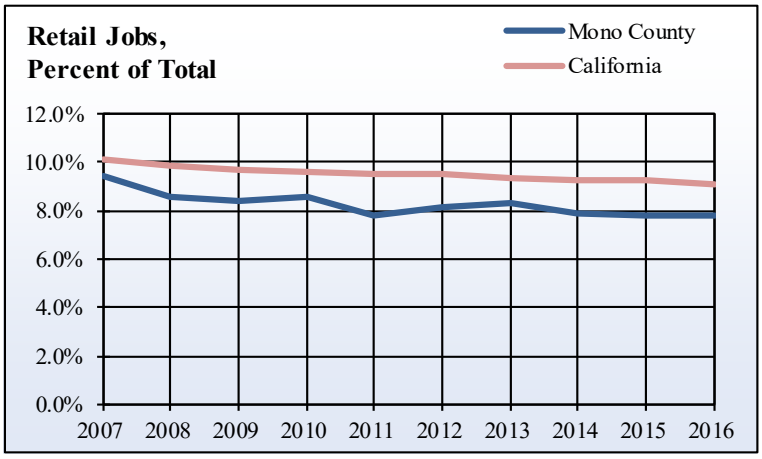
The bulk of most retail sales are made to individuals who are living within the local area, as opposed to those visiting from outside the area. Retail activity is traditionally most impacted by changes in base industries like agriculture and manufacturing, and can thus serve as an indicator of change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

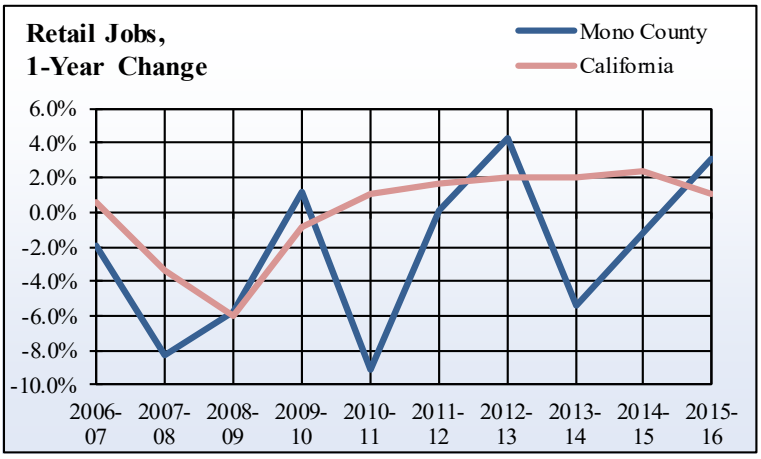
Between 2007 and 2016, Mono County experienced a gradual decline in the number of retail jobs. Retail jobs made up a slightly smaller percent of the total number jobs in Mono County when compared to the statewide average. Retail earnings in Mono County also decreased, though by a less significant degree when compared to the reduction in the number of retail jobs.

Retail Jobs, Mono County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	968	9.4%	10.1%	-1.9%	0.5%
2008	888	8.6%	9.9%	-8.3%	-3.3%
2009	837	8.4%	9.6%	-5.7%	-6.1%
2010	847	8.6%	9.6%	1.2%	-0.8%
2011	770	7.8%	9.5%	-9.1%	1.0%
2012	771	8.1%	9.5%	0.1%	1.6%
2013	804	8.3%	9.3%	4.3%	2.1%
2014	761	7.9%	9.2%	-5.3%	2.1%
2015	752	7.8%	9.2%	-1.2%	2.4%
2016	775	7.8%	9.1%	3.1%	1.0%

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



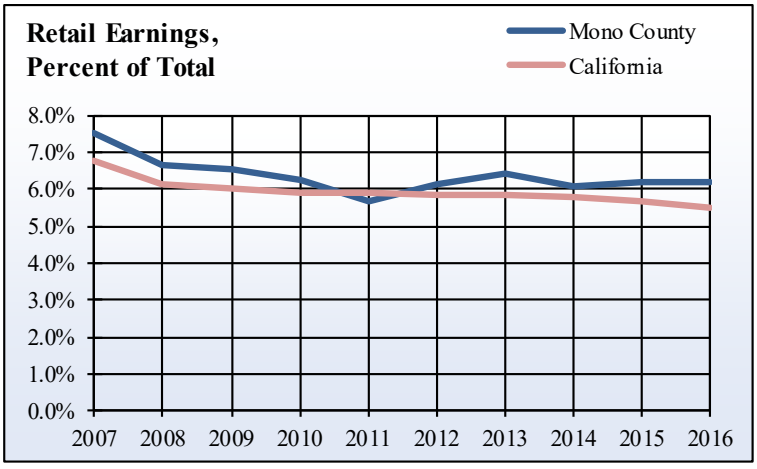


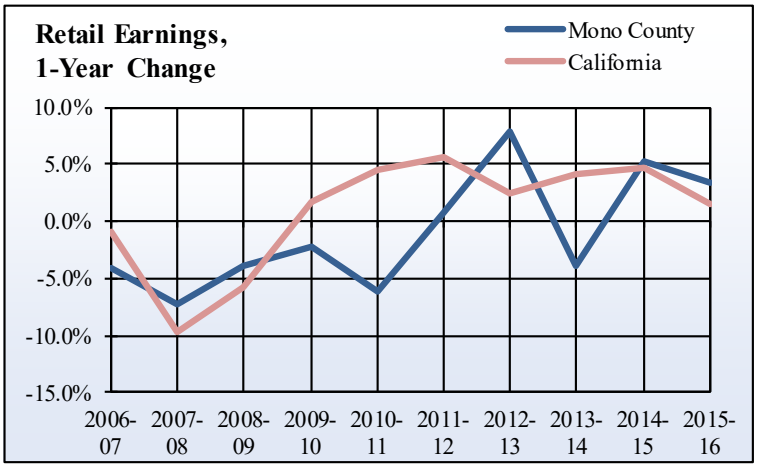
Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Mono County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$ 31,505	7.5 %	6.8 %	- 4.1 %	- 0.9 %
2008	$ 29,231	6.7 %	6.1 %	- 7.2 %	- 9.7 %
2009	$ 28,074	6.5 %	6.0 %	- 4.0 %	- 5.8 %
2010	$ 27,447	6.3 %	5.9 %	- 2.2 %	1.8 %
2011	$ 25,765	5.7 %	5.9 %	- 6.1 %	4.4 %
2012	$ 25,970	6.1 %	5.9 %	0.8 %	5.6 %
2013	$ 28,009	6.4 %	5.8 %	7.9 %	2.4 %
2014	$ 26,907	6.1 %	5.8 %	- 3.9 %	4.1 %
2015	$ 28,327	6.2 %	5.7 %	5.3 %	4.8 %
2016	$ 29,295	6.2 %	5.5 %	3.4 %	1.5 %

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





Government Jobs

What is it?

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

How is it used?

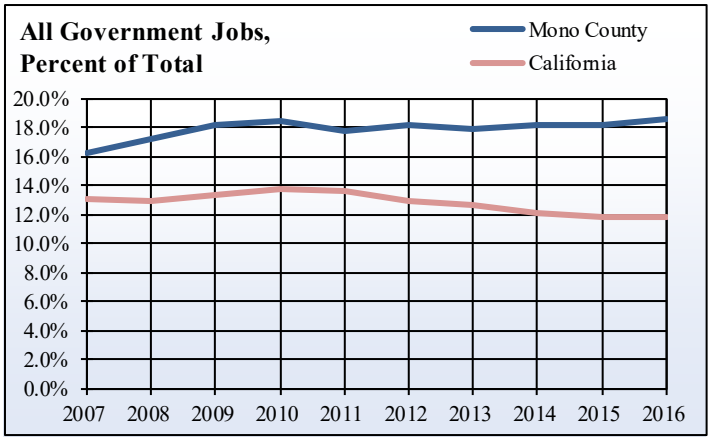
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

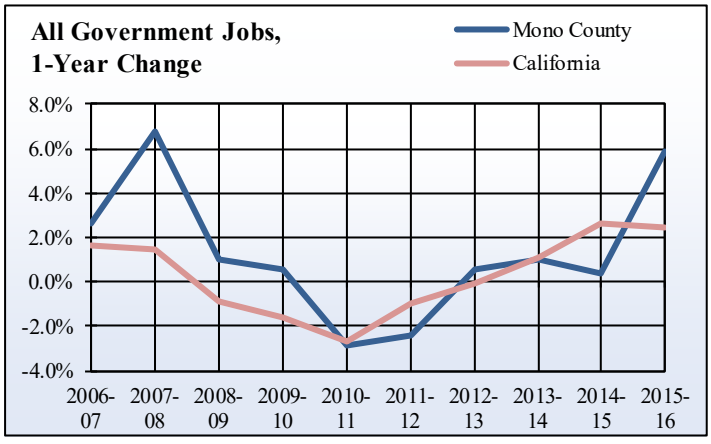
Government employment and earnings remained a very important sector in the Mono County economy. Jobs from government employment consistently represented 16-19 percent of all jobs in Mono County during the study period, and this contribution only increased during the recession period. Earnings from government work made an inordinate contribution to overall wages in Mono County, accounting for between 30 and 36 percent of overall wages between 2007 and 2016. Although absolute earnings increased in recent years, their proportion of overall earnings remained somewhat more flat.

All Government Worker Jobs, Mono County

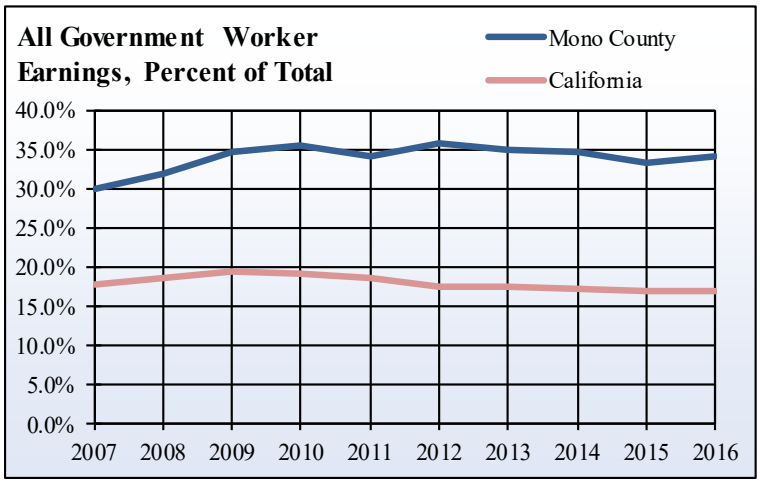
Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	1,675	16.2%	13.0%	2.6%	1.7%
2008	1,788	17.2%	13.0%	6.7%	1.5%
2009	1,806	18.1%	13.3%	1.0%	-0.9%
2010	1,816	18.5%	13.7%	0.6%	-1.6%
2011	1,764	17.8%	13.6%	-2.9%	-2.7%
2012	1,721	18.2%	13.0%	-2.4%	-1.0%
2013	1,731	17.8%	12.6%	0.6%	-0.1%
2014	1,748	18.1%	12.1%	1.0%	1.1%
2015	1,754	18.1%	11.9%	0.3%	2.6%
2016	1,857	18.6%	11.9%	5.9%	2.5%

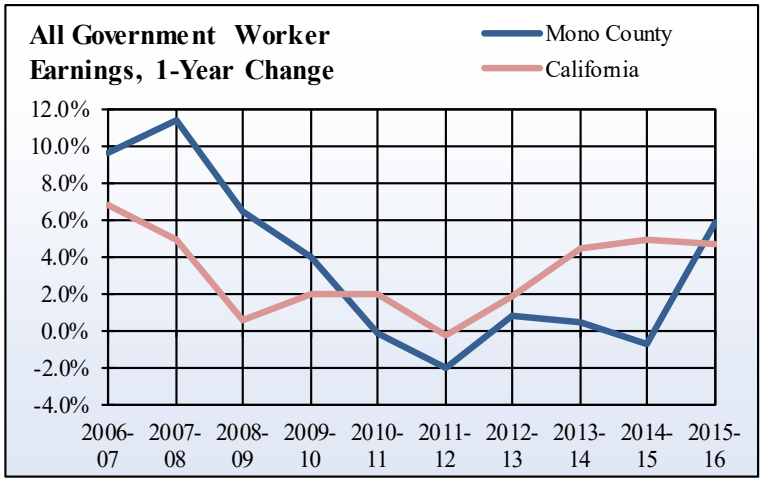
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis





Government Earnings





Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Mono County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2007	$125,709	30.0%	17.8%	9.6%	6.8%
2008	$139,923	31.9%	18.6%	11.3%	4.9%
2009	$148,948	34.5%	19.4%	6.4%	0.5%
2010	$154,822	35.4%	19.2%	3.9%	2.0%
2011	$154,565	34.0%	18.6%	-0.2%	2.0%
2012	$151,420	35.6%	17.6%	-2.0%	-0.3%
2013	$152,705	34.9%	17.4%	0.8%	1.9%
2014	$153,398	34.6%	17.3%	0.5%	4.4%
2015	$152,302	33.4%	17.0%	-0.7%	4.9%
2016	$161,278	34.0%	17.1%	5.9%	4.7%

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

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