1. Demographics

Demographic indicators describe the characteristics of human populations and population segments, and are especially helpful in determining consumer spending patterns. Knowledge about the age, ethnic, and cultural aspects of the population provides more specific information regarding consumer preferences. This approach, known as market segmentation, is particularly useful for businesses needing to determine the extent of the market for a particular good or service. This information is also useful in evaluating education, housing, and employment opportunities and needs. In addition, demographic information is useful to grant writers and local governments during the process of determining the need and acquiring funding for specific public services in the area.

Demographic trends are typically the foundation upon which other community indicators are built. While this section focuses mostly on population counts and breakdowns of population (by age, race/ethnicity, etc.), most other sections focus on the characteristics of the population (such as Community Health, section nine) or of portions of the population (such as Labor Market, section four).

When analyzing population data, it is important to understand the difference between an estimate and a projection. An estimate is based on other related data or change in this data, during the year for which the estimate is made. A projection is based on data trends, calculated over a number of years, and is used to forecast or project future levels, assuming past trends are unchanged. For example, total population is an estimate because it is based on housing growth (among other factors) during the year in which total population is estimated.

Population by age is a projection because there is no data after the 2000 Census that can be used to accurately estimate how many people there are in each age group.

The projection is based on 2000 Census data and past trends, including those for in migration and death rates by age group. The resulting forecast is only reliable if those trends continue for the years between the census data and the year for which the projection is made.

Between 1999 and 2009, population increased 18 percent in El Dorado County. The quality of life in the Sierra Nevada Foothills is luring people away from Sacramento. In fact, El Dorado County, with home prices slightly lower than the neighboring Sacramento County, has seen its population grow from 123,900 in 1990 to 155,720 in 2000. That is an increase of over 25 percent in ten years. This population surge is driven by the desire for a higher quality of life and the convenience of close proximity to Sacramento.

In this section:

Total population

Overview

County population is an estimate of the number of permanent residents living in the county, including incarcerated persons and residents working in other counties. It includes persons living in both unincorporated areas and incorporated places, which is broken down by place in the next section. Population is estimated twice per year, for January 1 and July 1, by the California Department of Finance (DOF). This indicator includes the January 1 estimate for two reasons. First, it is the DOF's accounting estimate based mostly on the number of housing units built in the area over the course of the previous year. Second, it is the only annual estimate with data for each incorporated place, as presented in the next indicator.

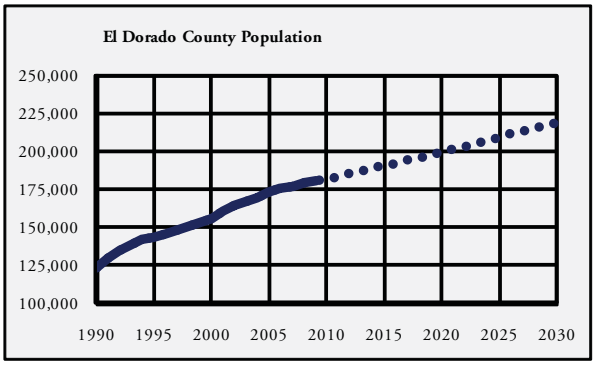
County Population

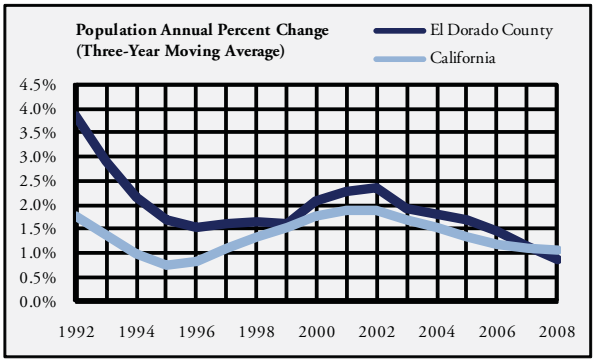
Year	Population	Annual percent change	California	Annual Percent Change
1990	123,900	n/a	29,558,000	n/a
1991	130,181	5.1 %	30,143,555	2.0 %
1992	134,898	3.6 %	30,722,998	1.9 %
1993	138,788	2.9 %	31,150,786	1.4 %
1994	141,843	2.2 %	31,418,940	0.9 %
1995	143,863	1.4 %	31,617,770	0.6 %
1996	145,949	1.4 %	31,837,399	0.7 %
1997	148,373	1.7 %	32,207,869	1.2 %
1998	150,857	1.7 %	32,657,877	1.4 %
1999	153,232	1.6 %	33,140,771	1.5 %
2000	155,702	1.6 %	33,721,583	1.8 %
2001	160,419	3.0 %	34,430,970	2.1 %
2002	163,871	2.2 %	35,063,959	1.8 %
2003	166,908	1.9 %	35,652,700	1.7 %
2004	169,926	1.8 %	36,199,342	1.5 %
2005	172,987	1.8 %	36,676,931	1.3 %
2006	175,530	1.5 %	37,086,191	1.1 %
2007	177,379	1.1 %	37,472,074	1.0 %
2008	178,860	0.8 %	37,883,992	1.1 %
2009	180,185	0.7 %	38,292,687	1.1 %
2015(p)	*190,567*	*n/a*	*39,675,945*	*n/a*
2035(p)	*229,689*	*n/a*	*47,982,966*	*n/a*

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit; Projections (p): Woods & Poole Economics

The three-year moving average is used in order to smooth out fluctuations for areas subject to frequent change. The three-year moving average makes changes in trends easier to identify, and, for each year, it is calculated by taking the annual average growth between the previous year and the following year.

Total population growth is the primary determinant of economic growth and performance. Changes in population totals impact the character, environment, and economy of an area. Population growth implies expanding consumer demand for housing, goods and services, and it generally implies that the local economy is expanding. That portion of population growth driven by in migration is the product of some economic factor or amenity attracting new residents. The attraction could be an increase in employment opportunities, the recognition of the environmental advantages of the area, or expanding





business opportunities. In general, new residents do not move to an area without good reason, and when they do, they fuel economic expansion. Thus population growth is both a cause and a product of economic growth.

Public officials use population projections to determine future service needs. Owners of existing businesses can use population projections to forecast future consumer demand, while population growth is a factor of new business formation.

El Dorado County

El Dorado County is currently home to 180,185 people, with a projected population of over 190,567 by 2015. This projection is supported by the fact that population increase has been steady for the last ten years, with an average annual increase of almost 2 percent. Between 1999 and 2009, the total population increased 18 percent in the county. This steady increase is due to a greater number of births than deaths in the area and a steady growth in employment opportunities (see section 1.2, Components of Population Change and section 4.2, Total Employment).

NOTE: An estimate is based on other related data or change in this data during the year for which the estimate is made. A projection is based on the same data measured in previous years, calculated out to what it would be in the year for which the projection is made if past trends remained constant.

Population by City

Overview

The California Department of Finance estimates the number of people living within each incorporated place in California on January 1 of each year. An incorporated place is one with its own governmental body, including a city or town council. Not all places are incorporated.

City and county planners rely on population projections to determine future service requirements. Population growth by city also helps identify new markets and the expected rate of expansion for existing ones.

El Dorado County

Of the two incorporated cities in El Dorado County, the city of South Lake Tahoe was the most populous, with 23,895 people in 2009. However, the city of Placerville was the fastest growing incorporated city in the county, with an annual average population increase of 1 percent between 1999 and 2009. South Lake Tahoe follows, with an annual average increase of 0.2 percent during the same time. This is probably due to an increase in available housing from 2001 to 2008 (see section 7.1, Total Housing Units). The following figures present population data by city from 1990 to 2008. The figures present population data by city from 1990 to 2009.

City of Placerville Population

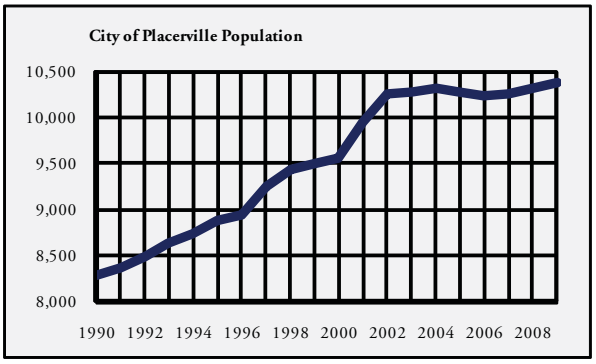
Year	Population	Annual percent change
1990	8,286	n/a
1991	8,359	0.9%
1992	8,497	1.7%
1993	8,644	1.8%
1994	8,743	1.2%
1995	8,876	1.4%
1996	8,952	0.9%
1997	9,253	3.4%
1998	9,437	2.0%
1999	9,506	0.7%
2000	9,570	0.7%
2001	9,954	4.0%
2002	10,256	3.0%
2003	10,276	0.2%
2004	10,310	0.3%
2005	10,278	- 0.3%
2006	10,233	- 0.4%
2007	10,263	0.3%
2008	10,321	0.6%
2009	10,373	0.5%

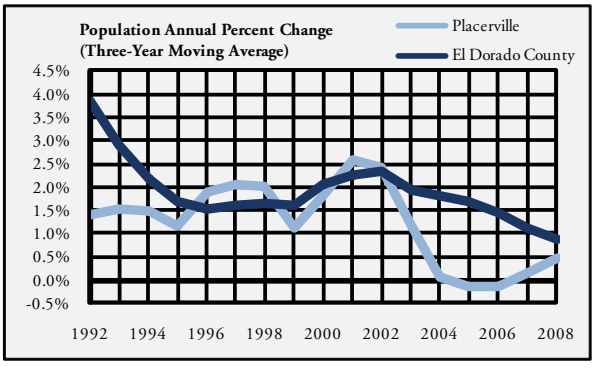
Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

City of South Lake Tahoe Population

Year	Population	Annual percent change
1990	21,586	n/a
1991	21,810	1.0%
1992	22,280	2.2%
1993	22,485	0.9%
1994	22,729	1.1%
1995	23,234	2.2%
1996	23,367	0.6%
1997	23,463	0.4%
1998	23,458	- 0.0%
1999	23,502	0.2%
2000	23,578	0.3%
2001	23,972	1.7%
2002	23,993	0.1%
2003	23,988	- 0.0%
2004	23,978	- 0.0%
2005	23,904	- 0.3%
2006	23,740	- 0.7%
2007	23,768	0.1%
2008	23,850	0.3%
2009	23,896	0.2%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

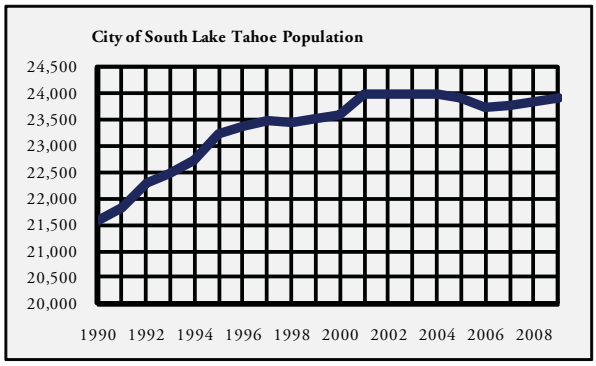


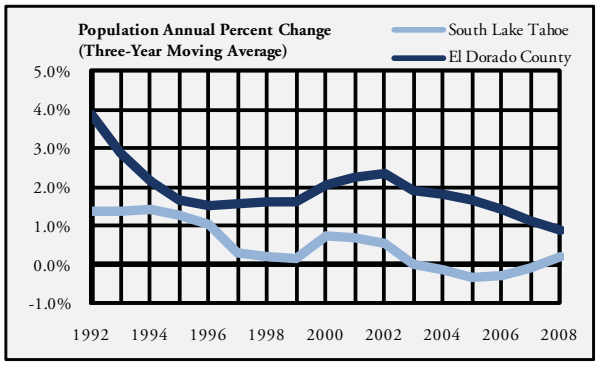


Total Population, Unincorporated Places

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

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





Components of Population Change

Overview

The California Department of Finance estimates how births, deaths, and net migration influence annual population change at the county level. The number of births and deaths is on record from the California Department of Health Services. Births minus deaths equals the natural increase. The remaining change in population is due to net migration. The net migration indicator in this section includes the available data on in and out migration.

Components of population change data may shed some light on why total population may be changing. If growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the community may be a place where families are growing. If natural increase is negative (more deaths than births), then the population age distribution is weighted towards the elderly. If net migration is the primary factor in population change, which is typical of the North State, then people moving to or away from the area is the primary determinant of population change. People migrate for various reasons, including job opportunities, housing prices, and quality of life.

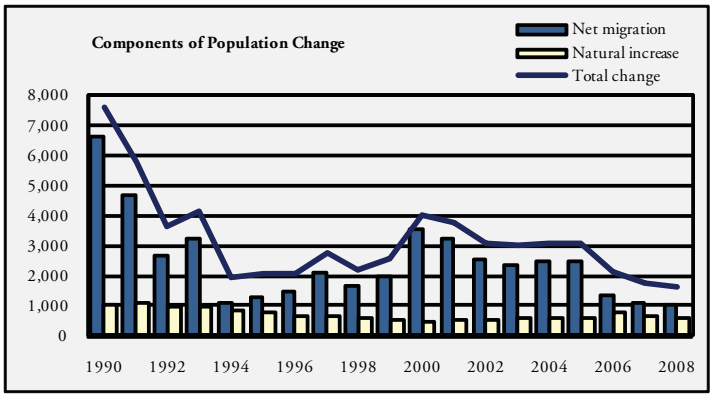
El Dorado County

In 2008, there was a net migration of 1,014 people to El Dorado County. There were 1,886 births and 1,285 deaths in the county in the same year, resulting in a natural increase of 601 people. The figures below present the components of population change in El Dorado County since 1990.

Components of Population Change

Year	Total change	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration
1990	7,600	1,894	877	1,017	6,583
1991	5,784	1,993	874	1,119	4,665
1992	3,630	1,863	872	991	2,639
1993	4,152	1,786	830	956	3,196
1994	1,948	1,800	962	838	1,110
1995	2,091	1,776	992	784	1,307
1996	2,082	1,685	1,057	628	1,454
1997	2,766	1,657	995	662	2,104
1998	2,200	1,655	1,093	562	1,638
1999	2,549	1,686	1,130	556	1,993
2000	4,027	1,575	1,096	479	3,548
2001	3,777	1,679	1,142	537	3,240
2002	3,088	1,737	1,180	557	2,531
2003	2,977	1,781	1,174	607	2,370
2004	3,063	1,834	1,258	576	2,487
2005	3,064	1,871	1,256	615	2,449
2006	2,110	2,022	1,269	753	1,357
2007	1,741	1,937	1,277	660	1,081
2008	1,615	1,886	1,285	601	1,014

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



Age Distribution

Overview

Population breakdowns by age are estimated by the California Department of Finance (DOF) and are updated every few years. This data is a projection of population change since the 2000 Census, based on DOF's population growth models, which are based on total net migration and fertility rates by ethnicity. There is little data available, other than what is collected for the census that would produce more accurate projections of population by age. These projections are for July 1 of the given year.

Age distribution information is valuable to companies who target specific age groups in their advertising. The age distribution in a given area affects the area's school system, public services, and overall economy. It is also an important measure of diversity within a community. A large older teen and young adult demographic has a greater need for higher education and vocational training facilities, while a large middle-aged group creates more focus on employment opportunities. An area with a large mature or retired population typically has fewer employment concerns, but a greater need for medical services. A county with a large number of young children is attractive to owners of toy stores, day care centers, and family recreation parks. Age distribution information is also used in conjunction with components of population change in order to project population growth in the future.

El Dorado County

The largest age group in El Dorado County in 2009 is the 50-59 year-old range which represents 17.5 percent of the total county population. This group

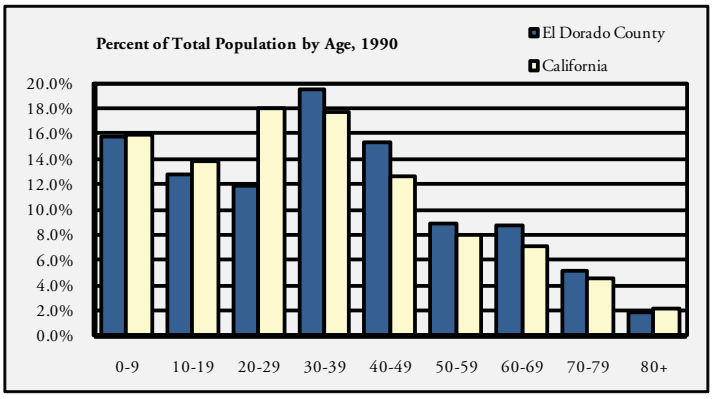
Age Distribution

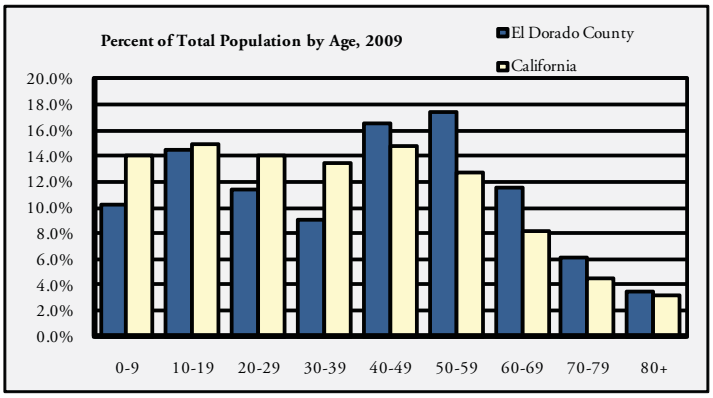
Year	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
1990	20,059	16,319	15,053	24,871	19,442	11,340	11,214	6,620	2,359
1991	21,047	16,925	15,367	25,571	21,157	11,988	11,327	7,073	2,629
1992	21,576	17,303	15,385	25,881	22,480	12,620	11,245	7,398	2,822
1993	22,036	17,797	15,519	26,002	23,886	13,550	11,322	7,668	3,047
1994	22,067	18,275	15,247	25,675	25,017	14,211	11,267	7,830	3,215
1995	22,055	18,850	15,035	25,249	26,099	14,951	11,244	8,007	3,390
1996	21,995	19,600	14,757	24,775	27,166	15,692	11,289	8,198	3,534
1997	21,883	20,635	14,575	24,215	27,752	17,189	11,430	8,385	3,687
1998	21,596	21,774	14,249	23,372	28,492	18,375	11,799	8,466	3,829
1999	21,234	23,016	13,954	22,560	29,088	19,593	12,166	8,758	4,165
2000	20,471	24,817	13,312	21,933	30,080	21,472	12,847	9,210	4,479
2001	20,012	26,175	12,986	21,722	31,017	23,018	13,452	9,362	4,819
2002	19,538	27,065	13,243	21,091	31,697	24,441	14,132	9,540	5,107
2003	19,234	27,551	13,846	20,408	32,045	25,808	15,013	9,753	5,370
2004	18,973	27,936	14,717	19,667	32,324	27,269	15,838	9,976	5,620
2005	18,866	28,153	15,671	19,158	32,418	28,717	16,667	10,155	5,814
2006	18,640	27,990	16,949	18,303	32,058	29,875	17,494	10,353	5,985
2007	18,649	27,739	18,291	17,829	31,630	30,716	18,922	10,588	6,147
2008	18,758	27,361	19,740	17,330	31,099	31,709	20,158	10,967	6,277
2009	19,035	26,904	21,195	16,742	30,725	32,577	21,430	11,314	6,414
2015(p)	*22,728*	*21,357*	*27,713*	*34,462*	*24,433*	*32,409*	*27,335*	*12,148*	*6,466*
2030(p)	*29,957*	*30,286*	*26,160*	*34,137*	*46,129*	*32,375*	*30,944*	*29,290*	*14,188*

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit; Woods & Poole Economics - 2015 & 2030 Projections

is followed by those ages 40-49 with 16.5 percent. Since 1990, the number of people ages 50-59 increased nearly 9 percent, while those ages 30-39 decreased 9.5 percent, causing a 6 percent decrease among children in the 0-9 year-old range. Simultaneously, residents 60-69 make up a higher percentage of the population in El Dorado County than the state average.

See the chart for more details on age distribution in El Dorado County since 1990.





Population by Race/Ethnicity

Overview

While sometimes difficult to classify, race and ethnicity of a population is self-determined, meaning that individuals identify their own race or ethnicity in the census. There are five race categories: American Indian, Asian, black, white, and other. Alternative names for these classifications are also used to address matters of social sensitivity, although the people classified in each of these categories remains the same. The CED uses these classifications only because these are the names used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The 1990 Census asked people to choose their primary racial category. The question changed for the 2000 Census, which allowed respondents to choose as many race categories as they deemed appropriate, leading to a change in the data categories for 2000.

Hispanic is an ethnic classification, although people who consider themselves Hispanic do not consider themselves to be members of one of the four specific race categories, and therefore classify themselves as "other." The California Department of Finance responded by adding Hispanic origin as a separate category in its estimates of population by race. In the data table, Hispanic includes all persons who consider themselves to be of Hispanic origin, while all other categories exclude this group. Therefore, the sum of all categories is equal to the projected population in each year.

As with age distribution, population by race/ethnicity is a projection based on data from the 2000 Census. All projections are for July 1 of the given year.

Population by Race/Ethnicity

Year	Total	White	Hispanic	Asian	Black	American Indian	Other
1990	127,277	114,114	8,942	2,379	602	1,240	n/a
1991	133,084	118,602	9,725	2,664	666	1,427	n/a
1992	136,710	121,129	10,369	2,900	733	1,579	n/a
1993	140,827	124,139	11,012	3,145	792	1,739	n/a
1994	142,804	125,194	11,543	3,342	846	1,879	n/a
1995	144,880	126,385	12,035	3,550	896	2,014	n/a
1996	147,006	127,589	12,553	3,754	952	2,158	n/a
1997	149,751	129,379	13,095	3,970	1,006	2,301	n/a
1998	151,952	130,687	13,604	4,166	1,062	2,433	n/a
1999	154,534	132,306	14,150	4,381	1,113	2,584	n/a
2000	158,621	135,355	14,787	3,340	776	1,306	3,057
2001	162,563	138,547	15,453	3,362	779	1,309	3,113
2002	165,854	141,112	16,085	3,388	784	1,309	3,176
2003	169,028	143,599	16,722	3,418	786	1,308	3,195
2004	172,320	146,181	17,374	3,443	792	1,307	3,223
2005	175,619	148,678	18,068	3,484	796	1,315	3,278
2006	177,647	150,142	18,636	3,532	804	1,323	3,210
2007	180,511	152,303	19,238	3,581	812	1,331	3,246
2008	183,399	154,480	19,848	3,628	820	1,339	3,284
2009	186,336	156,683	20,478	3,674	828	1,347	3,326
2015(p)	*209,051*	*168,497*	*26,716*	*9,239*	*2,291*	*2,308*	*n/a*
2030(p)	*273,466*	*205,783*	*46,706*	*14,756*	*3,198*	*3,023*	*n/a*

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit; Woods & Poole Economics, 2015 & 2030 Projections

Population by race statistics is used by advertisers to market products to a particular ethnic group and to determine whether investments in certain businesses are likely to be lucrative. For example, investing in a start-up Spanish-language radio station may be a better investment in a predominantly Hispanic area. Advertising companies use race/ethnicity data in order to make their advertisements appealing to the dominant ethnic groups in a given area.

Grant writers use race/ethnicity data to create arguments to acquire funding for programs targeted toward these specific groups, or to show population disparities that are favorable in grant priority scoring. Government officials and political candidates also use race/ethnicity data in order to tailor their campaigns to distinct ethnic groups in certain locations.

El Dorado County

Approximately 84 percent of residents in El Dorado County classify themselves as white in 2009, while statewide the white population is 42.5 percent. Hispanics represented the next largest group, with 11 percent of the population, compared to 37 percent in California. Asians and American Indians are the next largest groups, with 2 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. Blacks are the smallest census-classified group, with 0.4 percent.

The black population is projected to increase 176 percent by 2015 in El Dorado County, and the Asian population is projected to increase 151 percent. The American Indian population is expected to increase approximately 71 percent. Also by 2015, Hispanics are projected to increase 31 percent, while whites are expected to increase 8 percent. The following figures show El Dorado County's population by ethnicity since 1990.

*NOTE: The multi-race data is reported on July 1 of each year. This creates a discrepancy between the total population data (section 1.1) and the total population by race/ethnicity data because total population data is collected on January 1 of each year.

Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1990

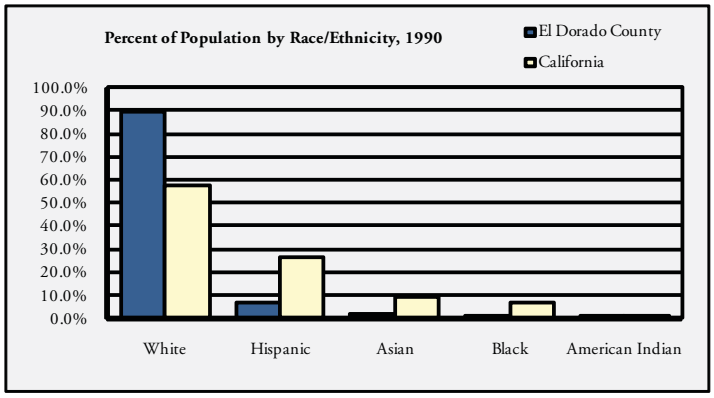
City	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other	Total
Cameron Park	11,494	20	647	69	183	131	12,544
Diamond Springs	2,809	0	202	19	15	29	3,074
El Dorado Hills	6,302	31	142	26	12	24	6,537
Georgetown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pollock Pines	4,130	0	152	100	45	16	4,443
Shingle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

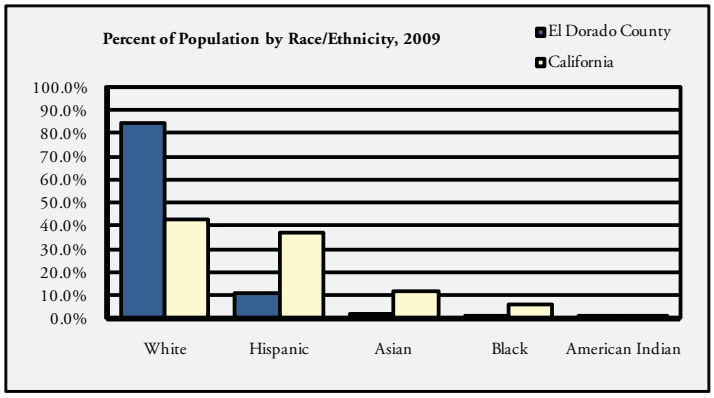
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2000

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

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


Percent of Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1990
El Dorado County
California
100.0%
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
White
Hispanic
Asian
Black
American Indian


Percent of Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2009
El Dorado County
California
100.0%
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
White
Hispanic
Asian
Black
American Indian

Population by Educational Attainment

Overview

Educational attainment is requested by the U.S. Census Bureau during the decennial census. The data represents the number of people aged 18 years and over who have achieved a specified level of education. There are no reliable projections of educational attainment at the county level after 2000.

Educational attainment has a direct influence on family income. Gains in annual income for men and women often result from attaining higher education. Conversely, a family's income affects their ability to pay the high costs of pursuing a two-year, four-year, or graduate degree. The returns in the form of annual household income are high, however, and usually outweigh educational costs. Studies also show that, with rare exceptions, children achieve no more than one grade level beyond that of their parents.

Thus high educational attainment by the local population exhibits a degree of permanence and can be a factor in attracting new businesses to an area, particularly those requiring skilled workers. Increased income, whether linked to higher educational attainment or other factors, increases tax revenues generated in a particular county

Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over, 1990

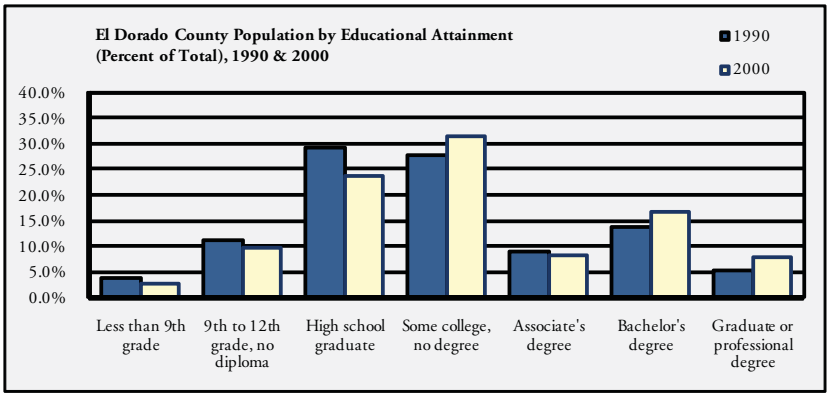
City	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Total
Cameron Park	134	552	2,197	2,526	992	1,597	712	8,710
Diamond Springs	105	348	680	499	138	208	58	2,036
El Dorado Hills	90	191	1,087	1,503	366	979	360	4,576
Georgetown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pollock Pines	72	439	1,331	790	210	236	107	3,185
Shingle Springs	26	193	384	412	124	133	66	1,338
City of Placerville	349	791	1,854	1,916	477	698	291	6,376
City of South Lake Tahoe	1,368	2,443	4,591	4,050	1,463	1,957	557	16,429
El Dorado County	3,625	10,387	27,136	25,645	8,301	12,868	4,878	92,840
California	2,352,017	3,114,969	5,080,909	5,246,699	1,649,596	3,052,702	1,523,650	22,020,542

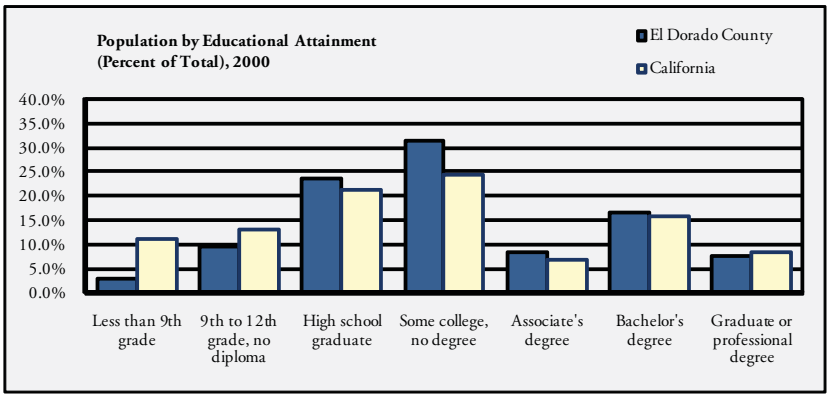
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over, 2000

City	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Total
Cameron Park	222	689	2,248	3,794	982	1,923	820	10,678
Diamond Springs	138	595	1,201	1,095	214	265	75	3,583
El Dorado Hills	66	406	1,529	3,186	1,049	3,872	1,991	12,099
Georgetown	14	75	263	275	40	75	49	791
Pollock Pines	45	412	1,197	1,096	229	338	197	3,514
Shingle Springs	33	247	445	644	176	211	177	1,933
City of Placerville	314	999	2,052	2,093	483	750	495	7,186
City of South Lake Tahoe	1,272	2,366	4,306	5,694	1,123	2,207	727	17,695
El Dorado County	3,162	10,993	27,199	36,430	9,633	19,318	8,876	115,611
California	2,687,841	3,235,504	5,192,997	5,981,132	1,657,058	3,847,654	2,047,999	24,650,185

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





through increased taxable retail sales (section five).

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

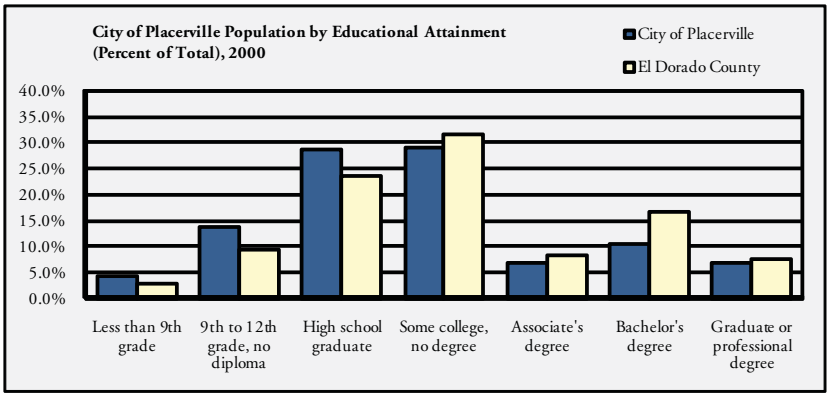
El Dorado County

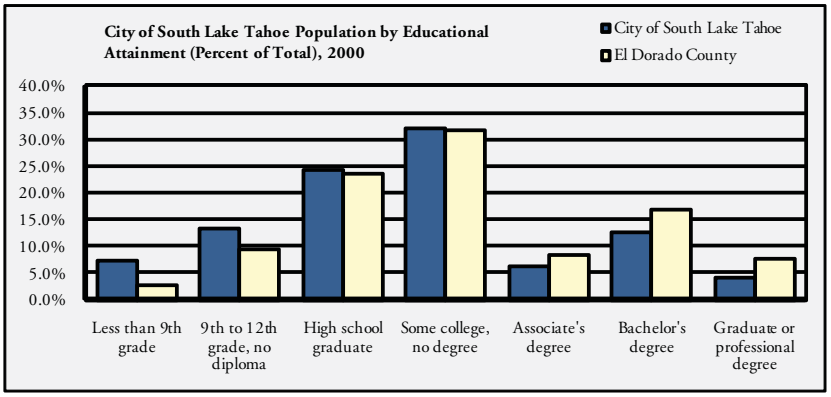
In 2000, 31.5 percent of El Dorado County's residents, had some college but earned no degree, making them the largest educational group in the area. This rate is higher than the rest of the state in which 24.3 percent of all residents claim some college but have earned no degree. High school graduates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

El Dorado County is above the statewide average in residents holding high school diplomas, associate's degrees, and bachelor's degrees. Educational attainment by gender found that women in El Dorado County were more likely to have a four-year college degree than women in both California and the nation. Also, 22.3 percent of El Dorado County women, 22.6 percent of California's women, and 21.2 percent of the nation's women had a four-year college degree or more. At the same time, the women of El Dorado County were less likely (9.1 percent) than both women in the state (12.5 percent) and the nation (12.7 percent) to have not completed high school. While the county's largest female educational attainment group had "some college," the women of El Dorado County are consistently above or equal to statewide and national achievements.

Men in El Dorado County (26.5 percent) are more likely to have a four-year degree or more than California's male population (25.3 percent) or males nationwide (23.4 percent). Male residents of El Dorado County (9.9 percent) are also less likely than both male Californians (13.8 percent) and male Americans (13.8 percent) to have not completed high school. Male and female residents of El Dorado County have virtually identical percentages concerning the failure to complete high school (9.9 percent to 9.1 percent respectively in 2000), and yet the male population is more likely than their female counterparts (26.5 percent to 22.3 percent respectively in 2000) to have four-year degrees or more. These two trends are consistent with the same data collected in California or the U.S., where men have higher levels of educational attainment than women,

and men and women are equally likely to have not finished high school. high school.

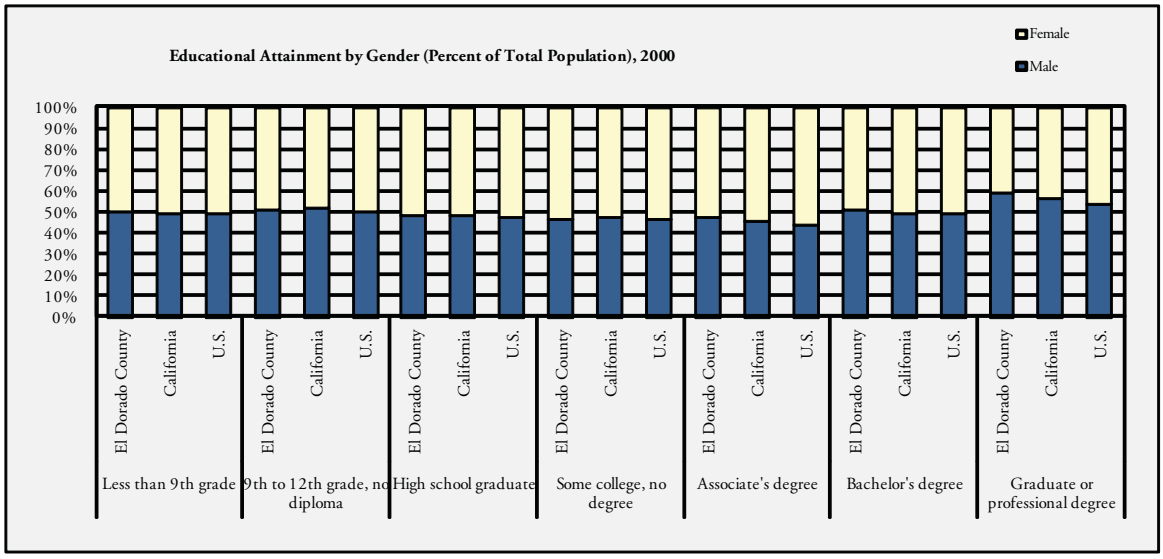


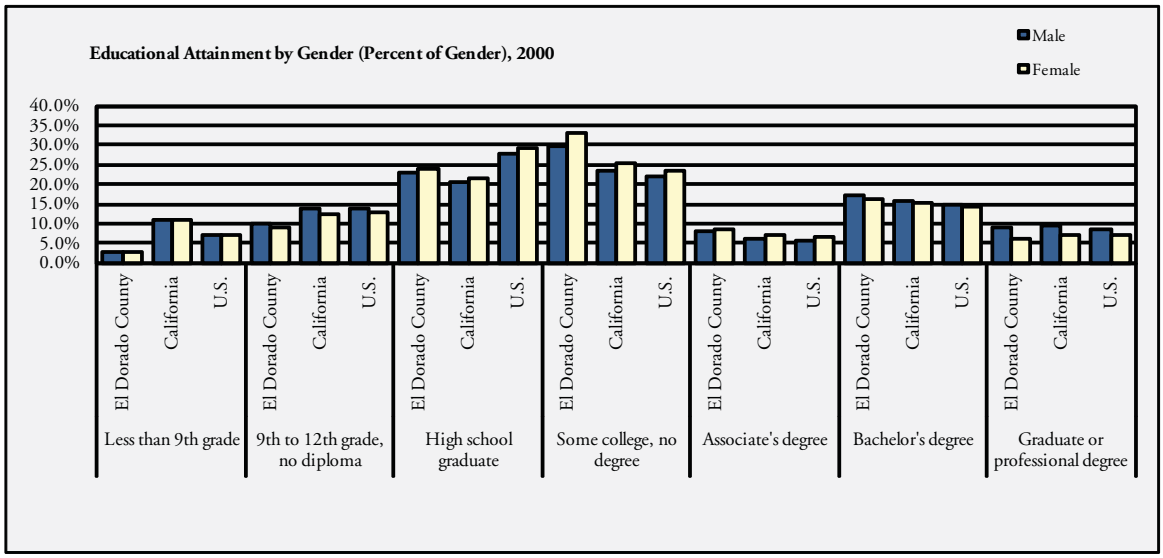


Educational Attainment by Gender, Population 18 and Over, 2000

	El Dorado County			California			United States		
Educational Attainment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Less than 9th grade	1,584	1,578	3,162	1,315,431	1,372,410	2,687,841	7,338,038	7,497,115	14,835,153
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,621	5,372	10,993	1,664,851	1,570,653	3,235,504	13,942,950	13,772,149	27,715,099
High school graduate	13,024	14,175	27,199	2,486,048	2,706,949	5,192,997	28,211,869	31,694,883	59,906,752
Some college, no degree	16,960	19,470	36,430	2,820,371	3,160,761	5,981,132	22,272,543	25,363,950	47,636,493
Associate's degree	4,539	5,094	9,633	758,112	898,946	1,657,058	5,539,281	7,069,245	12,608,526
Bachelor's degree	9,841	9,477	19,318	1,901,008	1,946,646	3,847,654	14,846,954	15,434,947	30,281,901
Graduate or professional degree	5,243	3,633	8,876	1,161,751	886,248	2,047,999	8,757,637	7,537,588	16,295,225
Total	56,812	58,799	115,611	12,107,572	12,542,613	24,650,185	100,909,272	108,369,877	209,279,149

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census


Educational Attainment by Gender (Percent of Total Population), 2000
Female
Male
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
El Dorado County
California
U.S.
Less than 9th grade
9th to 12th grade, no diploma
High school graduate
Some college, no degree
Associate's degree
Bachelor's degree
Graduate or professional degree


Educational Attainment by Gender (Percent of Gender), 2000
Male
Female
40.0%
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
El Dorado County
California
U.S.
Less than 9th grade
9th to 12th grade, no diploma
High school graduate
Some college, no degree
Associate's degree
Bachelor's degree
Graduate or professional degree

Land Area & Population Density

Overview

Population density is determined by dividing the total population of an area by its size in land area. This section shows population density in persons per square mile of land area, a commonly used measure.

The concept of "urban" versus "rural" is a relative one. Population density provides a quantitative measure of the degree to which an area is urbanized

This measure can be an important quality of life indicator for an area. Economic use for land includes the production of raw materials, factories (and other production facilities), office space, housing, food production, recreation, and transportation of goods and people. As population density rises, certain activities become more expensive to maintain. Farming can be crowded out by more profitable industrial or residential development. This structural change is likely to be associated with increasing area economic activity, but can also lead to adverse impacts on the quality of life. With this change, vehicle use typically rises, and as more vehicle miles are traveled in a confined location, traffic slows down, causing more congestion. This congestion not only increases commute time, but also increases air pollution emissions per square mile. As a result, in addition to the positive impacts of the associated economic growth, an increase in population density can have negative impacts on the mental health (stress) and physical well-being (increased exposure to toxins) of a community.

Land Area and Population Density

Year	Land area (sq. miles)	Total population	Population density (per sq. mile)
1990	1,711	123,900	72.4
1991	1,711	130,181	76.1
1992	1,711	134,898	78.9
1993	1,711	138,788	81.1
1994	1,711	141,843	82.9
1995	1,711	143,863	84.1
1996	1,711	145,949	85.3
1997	1,711	148,373	86.7
1998	1,711	150,857	88.2
1999	1,711	153,232	89.6
2000	1,711	155,702	91.0
2001	1,711	160,419	93.8
2002	1,711	163,871	95.8
2003	1,711	166,908	97.6
2004	1,711	169,926	99.3
2005	1,711	172,987	101.1
2006	1,711	175,530	102.6
2007	1,711	177,379	103.7
2008	1,711	178,860	104.5
2009	1,711	180,185	105.3
2015(p)	*1,711*	*209,051*	*122.2*
2035(p)	*1,711*	*229,689*	*134.3*

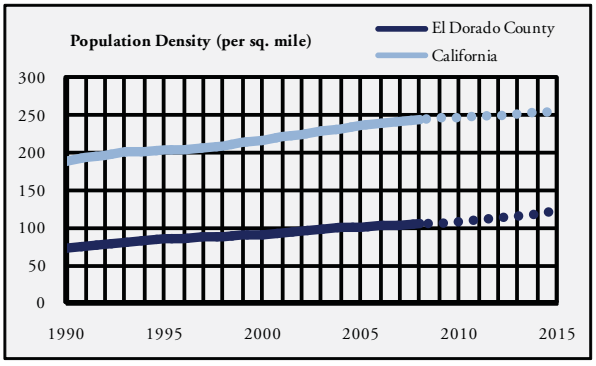
Source: California Department of Finance

Persons per acre, rather than persons per square mile, is a measure more commonly used for large, dense cities, or by local government planning departments when evaluating community density or the density of a proposed development. To convert persons per square mile to persons per acre, divide persons per square mile by 640.

Population density can be used by grant writers, government officials, and businesses to compare the degree of urbanization of different counties or areas.

El Dorado County

El Dorado County's total land area is 1,710.8 square



miles. Because population has increased while land area has remained constant, El Dorado County's population density has steadily risen over time. As of 2009, the population density in the county was 105 residents per square mile, putting it well below the statewide average population density of 246 people per square mile. It is projected that by 2015 the population density in El Dorado County will reach 122 people per square mile.

Net Migration

Overview

This indicator includes information concerning migration patterns between El Dorado and other nearby counties with the highest levels of migration interaction. It includes the top five counties in terms of out migration, the top five in terms of in migration, and their respective median income levels. Collected from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) database, these numbers are based on taxes paid by all citizens, indicating a high degree of reliability.

This indicator provides information on likely 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, migrants coming from large cities bring with them a particular set of characteristics and values that may affect the local political climate. They also bring their patterns of consumer spending that create opportunities for businesses to provide the kinds of products and services these individuals are accustomed to receiving at their urban place of origin. The data can also be used to project employment, based on a comparison between in migration, employment growth (section four), and job growth (section six).

Neighboring counties, as well as those with higher population totals, generally show the most migration activity. However, if a non-neighboring county, even one with a smaller total population, is present among the top five counties in terms of migration, there may be a unique interaction that is worth further evaluation.

El Dorado County

The previous tables indicate that three of the top five counties for in migration lie within close proximity of El Dorado County, while two Bay Area counties are also among them. Interestingly, El Dorado County had a Southern California county among its top five for out migration. Since 2001, net migration maintained a steady presence within the positive, or in migration, yet has decreased annually to where it has now switched to an out migration. In 2006 the county experienced its first negative, or out migration, in over ten years, with 284 housholds leaving the county.

Net Migration

Year	Migrating Housholds
1996-97	543
1997-98	725
1998-99	573
1999-00	797
2000-01	986
2001-02	1,052
2002-03	981
2003-04	648
2004-05	819
2005-06	192
2006-07	- 284

Source: Internal Revenue Service, 2008

Top 5 In-Migration and Aggregate Income by County 2006-07

County	Aggregate Income (thousands)	Number
Sacramento	$ 93,983	1,221
Placer	$ 19,345	250
Santa Clara	$ 20,453	183
Douglas, NV	$ 4,249	139
Contra Costa	$ 12,657	138

Source: Internal Revenue Service, 2008

Top 5 Out-Migration and Aggregate Income by County 2006-07

County	Aggregate Income (thousands)	Number
Sacramento	$ 59,868	1,279
Placer	$ 16,539	316
Douglas, NV	$ 6,906	167
San Diego	$ 4,280	115
Washoe, NV	$ 6,041	112

Source: Internal Revenue Service, 2008