

2023



Inyo County Economic & Demographic Profile

Acknowledgments



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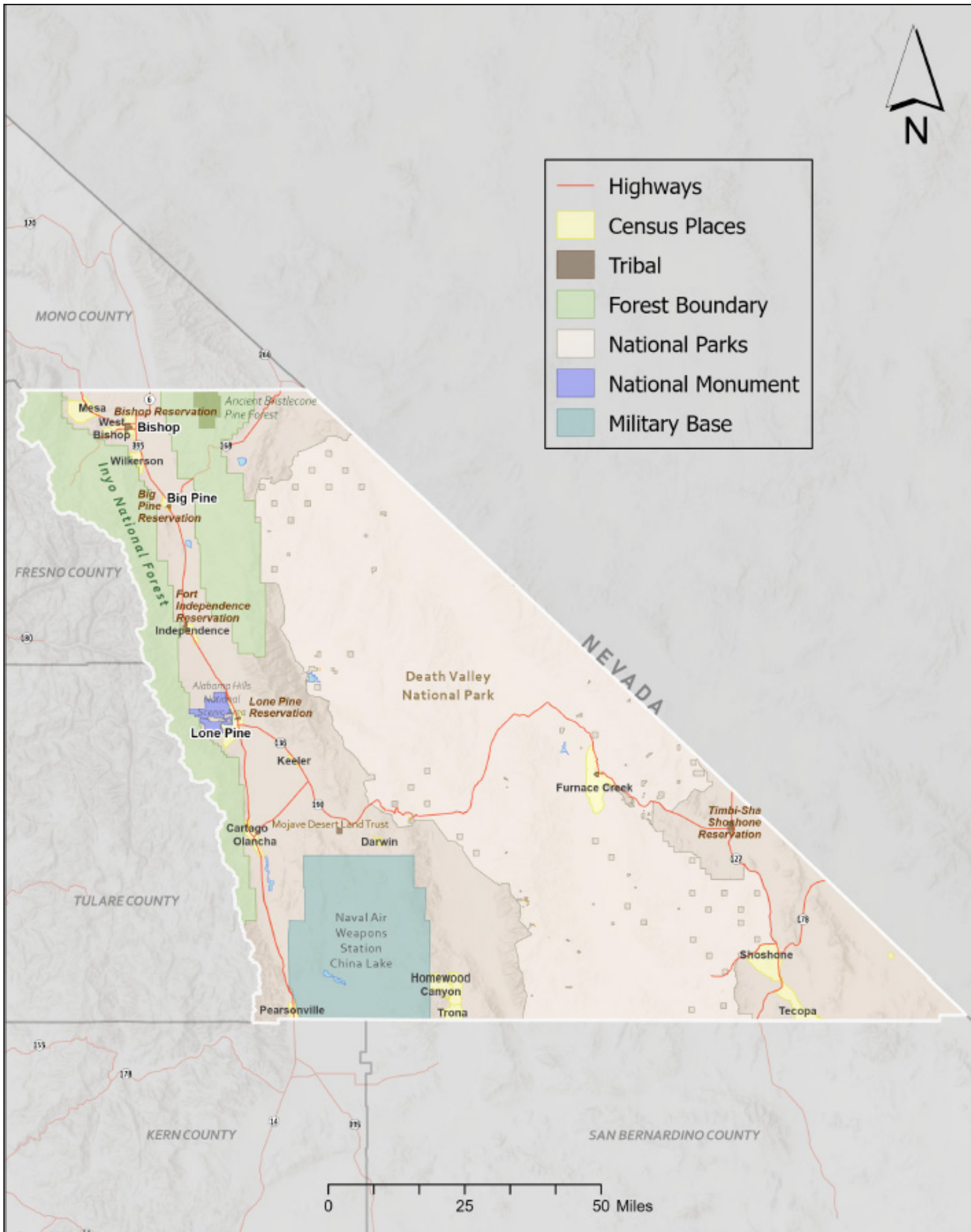


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DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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

Inyo County's non-incarcerated population remained very stable between 2012 and 2020, before experiencing a more substantial increase in 2020. The largest share of in-migrants to Inyo County between 2019 and 2020 were from Mono County (68), followed by Los Angeles County (59), Orange County (29), and San Diego County (23). Mono County was also the top destination for migrants moving away from Inyo County (65).

In 2020, the largest portion of the Inyo County population by age were those who were between 40 and 54 years old (17.5 percent), followed by those 5 to 17 years old (17.1 percent) and those 25 to 39 years old (16.7 percent). The largest proportional increases in population between 2012 and 2021 were seen in those between 65 to 74 years old (37 percent increase), followed by those 75 to 84 years old (20.7 percent increase). In contrast, the largest proportional decreases in population during this same period were seen in those below the age of 5 (28.3 percent decrease) and those aged 40 to 54 years old (15.7 percent decrease).

The largest portion of the Inyo County population by race and ethnicity in 2021 were those who identified as White alone (59.8 percent), followed by those who identified as Hispanic or Latino (23.7 percent) and those who identified as American Indian alone (9.3 percent). The greatest proportional increase in population between 2015 and 2021 was seen in those who identified as other or multiple races (256.3 percent).

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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.

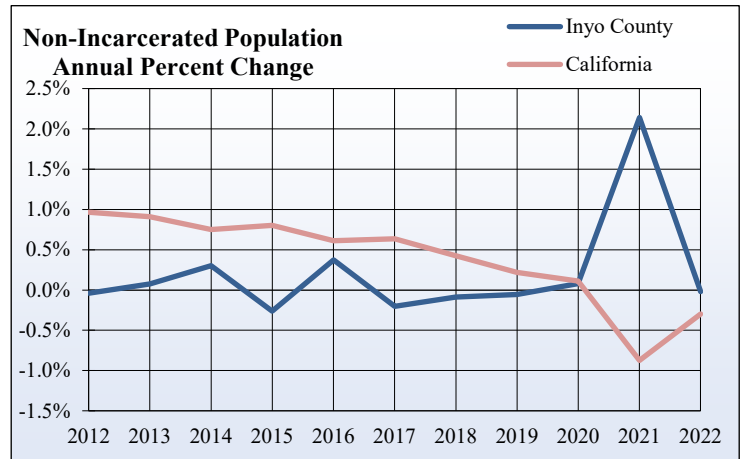
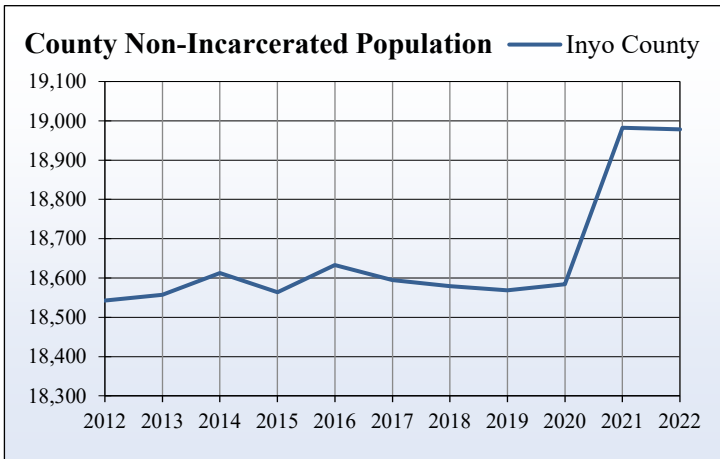
How is it used?

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.

Non-Incarcerated Population, Inyo County

Year	Inyo County	1- Year Change	CA 1-Year Change
2012	18,543	-0.04%	0.97%
2013	18,557	0.08%	0.91%
2014	18,613	0.30%	0.75%
2015	18,564	-0.26%	0.80%
2016	18,633	0.37%	0.61%
2017	18,595	-0.20%	0.64%
2018	18,579	-0.09%	0.42%
2019	18,569	-0.05%	0.22%
2020	18,584	0.08%	0.11%
2021	18,982	2.14%	-0.87%
2022	18,978	-0.02%	-0.30%

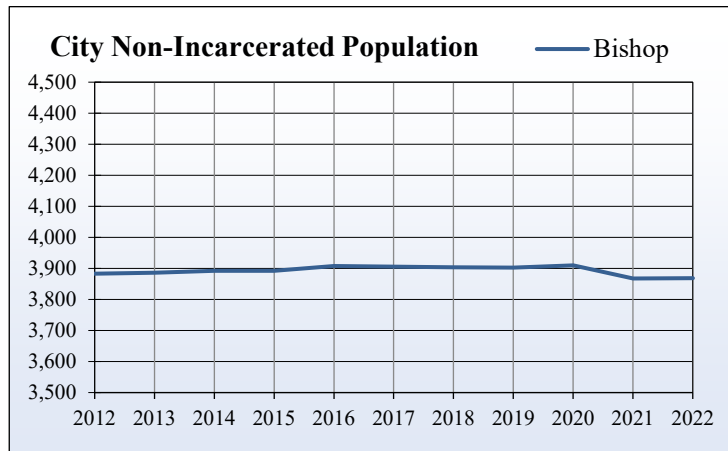
Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



City Non-Incarcerated Population

City	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bishop	3,883	3,887	3,893	3,893	3,908	3,906	3,904	3,903	3,910	3,868	3,869

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.

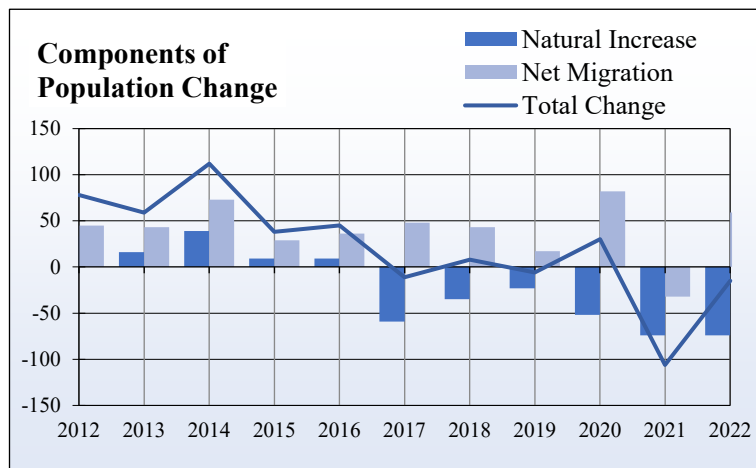
How is it used?

If population growth is primarily due to natural increase, then the county may be a place where many younger families are residing. If the 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 five.

Components of Population Change, Inyo County

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2012	230	197	33	45	78
2013	212	196	16	43	59
2014	239	200	39	73	112
2015	196	187	9	29	38
2016	202	193	9	36	45
2017	197	256	-59	48	-11
2018	188	223	-35	43	8
2019	189	212	-23	17	-6
2020	166	218	-52	82	30
2021	175	249	-74	-32	-106
2022	180	254	-74	59	-15

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



Migration Patterns

What is it?

This indicator includes migration patterns between Inyo County and the 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 be worthy of further investigation.

Top 4 In-Migration Counties 2019-20, Inyo County

County	Number of In-Migrants
Mono County	68
Los Angeles County	59
Orange County	29
San Diego County	23

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Top 4 Out-Migration Counties 2019-20, Inyo County

County	Number of Out-Migrants
Mono County	65
Los Angeles County	37
Washoe County	32
Kern County	23

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 five-year estimates.

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 the population that is past retirement age will typically have less employment concerns but a greater need for medical and social service provision. Age distribution data can also be used in conjunction with the components of population change in order to create projections of future population growth.

Population by Age, Inyo County

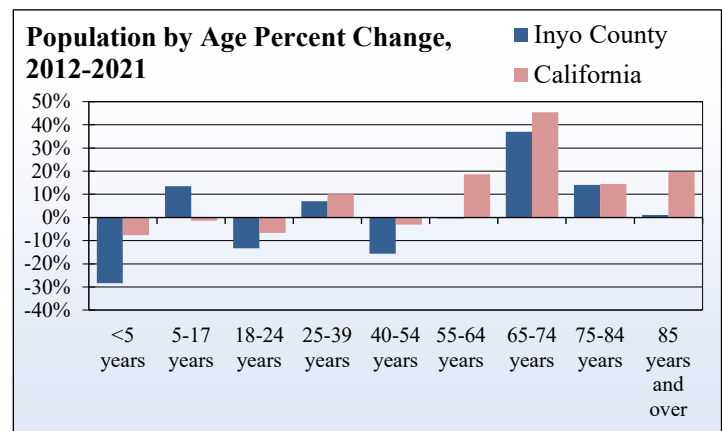
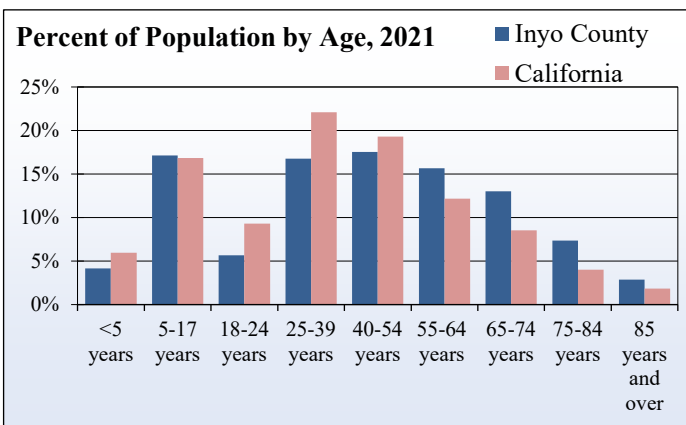
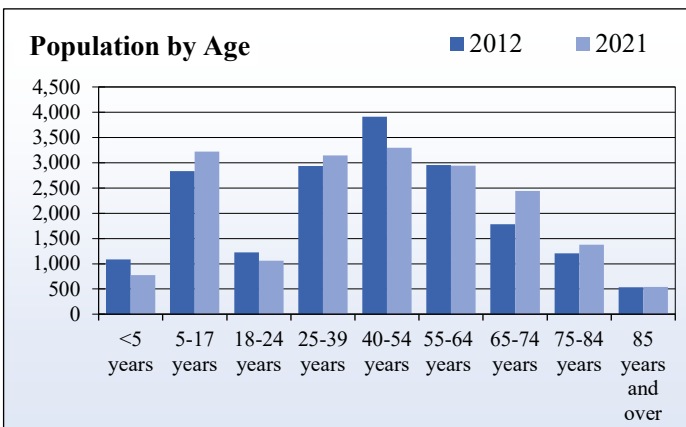
Age Range	2012	2021
<5 years	1,084	777
5-17 years	2,836	3,219
18-24 years	1,224	1,062
25-39 years	2,939	3,146
40-54 years	3,911	3,297
55-64 years	2,958	2,945
65-74 years	1,783	2,443
75-84 years	1,207	1,377
85 years and over	532	538

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates

Population by Age Compared to California

Age Range	Percent of Total 2021		2012 to 2021 10-year Change	
	County	California	County	California
<5 years	4.1%	6.0%	-28.3%	-7.6%
5-17 years	17.1%	16.8%	13.5%	-1.4%
18-24 years	5.6%	9.3%	-13.2%	-6.6%
25-39 years	16.7%	22.1%	7.0%	10.0%
40-54 years	17.5%	19.3%	-15.7%	-3.0%
55-64 years	15.7%	12.2%	-0.4%	18.6%
65-74 years	13.0%	8.5%	37.0%	45.4%
75-84 years	7.3%	4.0%	14.1%	14.5%
85 years and over	2.9%	1.8%	1.1%	19.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey, 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.

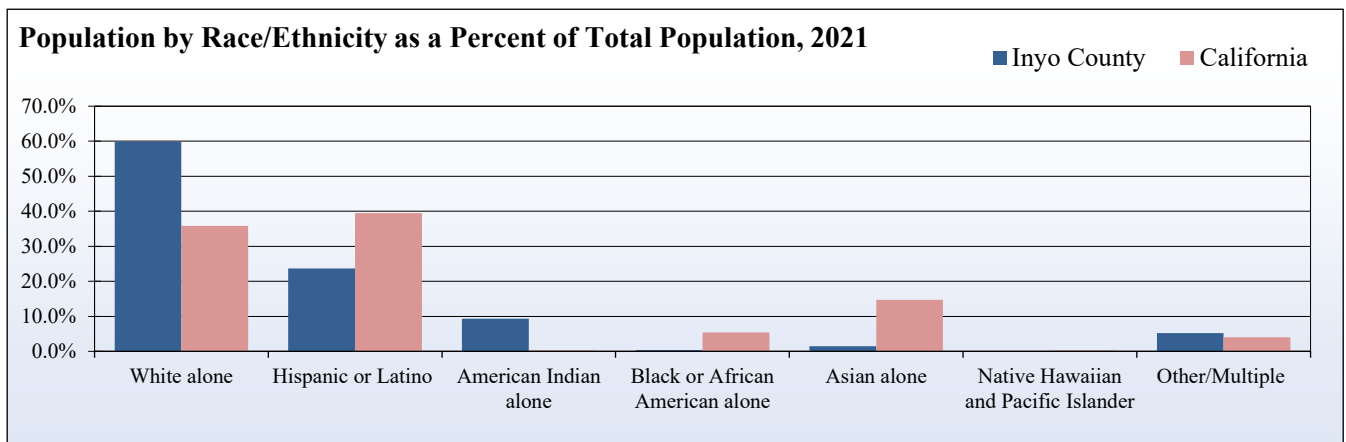
How is it used?

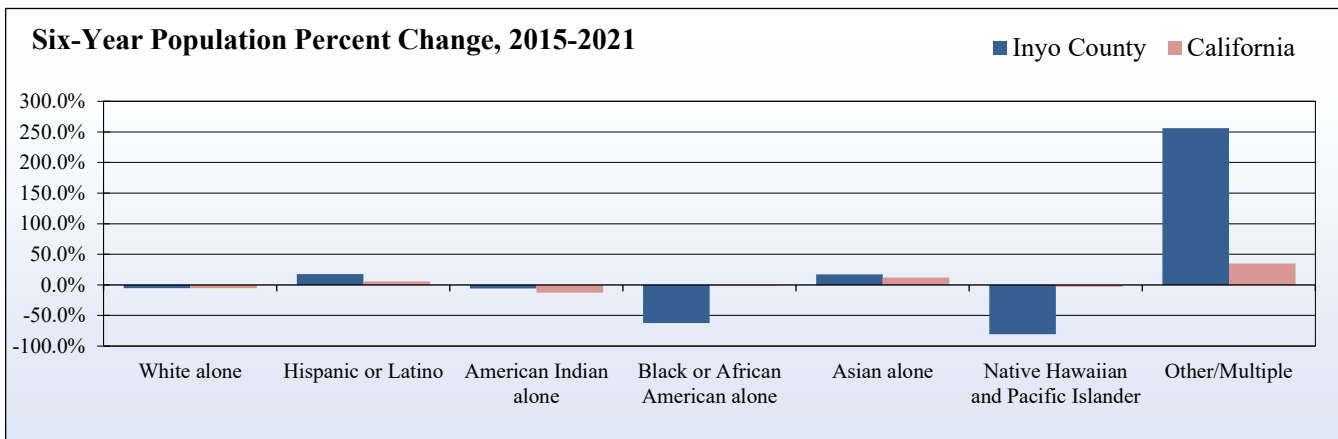
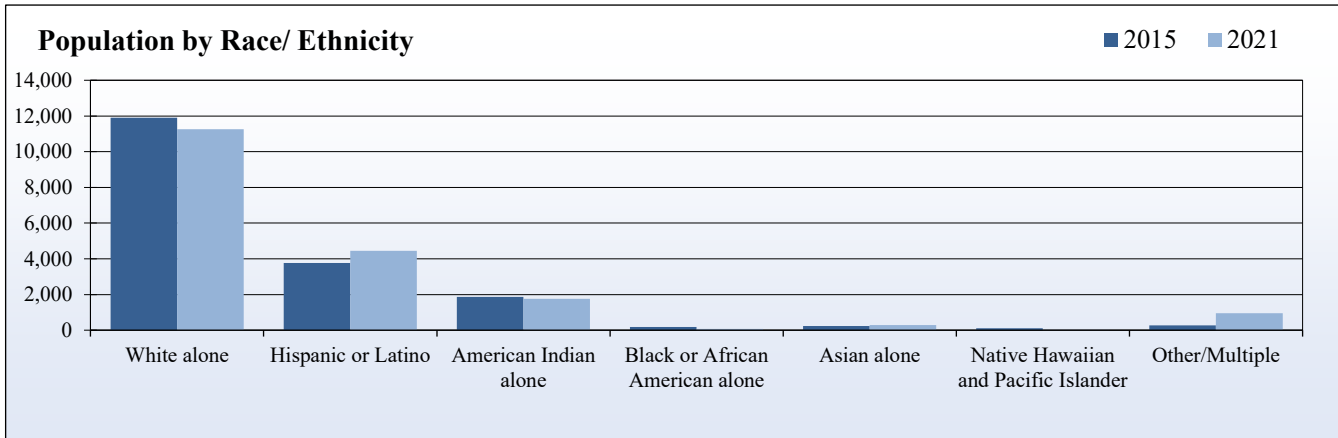
Data on population within racial and ethnic categories are often used by advertisers to target their marketing efforts towards particular groups and to estimate how profitable these efforts might be. Grant writers frequently use population data on racial and ethnic groups to secure funding for programs 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.

Population by Race/Ethnicity, Inyo County

Race/Ethnicity	2015	2021	Percent of Totals in 2021		2015 to 2021 6-year Change	
			County	California	County	California
White alone	11,906	11,253	59.8%	35.8%	-5.5%	-5.2%
Hispanic or Latino	3,778	4,452	23.7%	39.5%	17.8%	5.7%
American Indian alone	1,865	1,756	9.3%	0.3%	-5.8%	-12.6%
Black or African American alone	192	72	0.4%	5.4%	-62.5%	-1.5%
Asian alone	244	286	1.5%	14.7%	17.2%	11.7%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	118	23	0.1%	0.3%	-80.5%	-3.1%
Other/Multiple	270	962	5.2%	4.0%	256.3%	35.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates





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.

Inyo County's population density in 2022 included an average of 1.9 residents per square mile, which was drastically lower than the overall state average of 251.5 residents per square mile. Between 2014 and 2021, the County's total harvested acreage remained mostly static between 18.2 and 17.8 percent of the total land area. Between 2012 and 2021, Inyo County's exceeded the State average fewer than ten days annually, with the exception of 2018. Annual temperatures appear to have remained relatively stable in Inyo County varying by fewer than 6 degrees from 1996 to 2022, while annual precipitation levels have remained below 10 inches every year.

In 2021, the largest proportion of Inyo County workers took between 5 and 14 minutes to commute to work (45.7 percent). The largest proportional decrease in commute times occurred among those requiring 90 or more minutes (80 percent decrease), while the largest proportional increase was seen in those requiring 35 to 44 minutes (147.8 percent increase). The largest proportion of Inyo County workers drove alone to work in 2021 (69.3 percent), followed by those who carpooled (11.9 percent). The largest traffic increases between 2015 and 2020 were seen at the U.S. 395 interchange with South Street in Bishop and the US 395 interchange with Pine Creek Road, while the largest decrease was seen at the U.S. 178 and Jct. Rte. 127 intersection.

Between 2011 and 2021, per capita non-residential electricity consumption has remained significantly higher than the statewide average while residential electricity consumption has remained higher than the statewide average, but by a far lesser degree.

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Land Area and 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 functions 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.

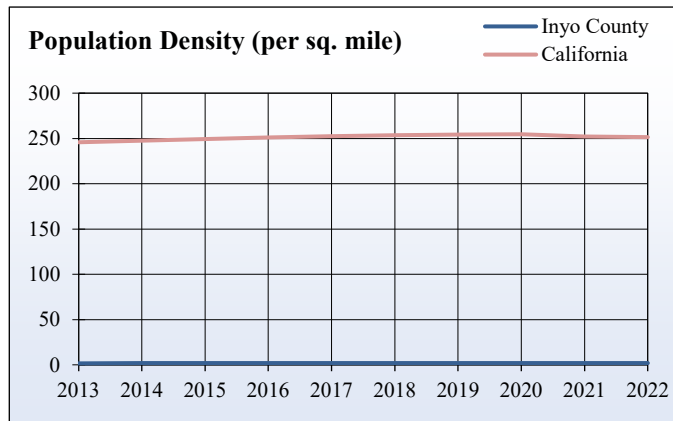
How is it used?

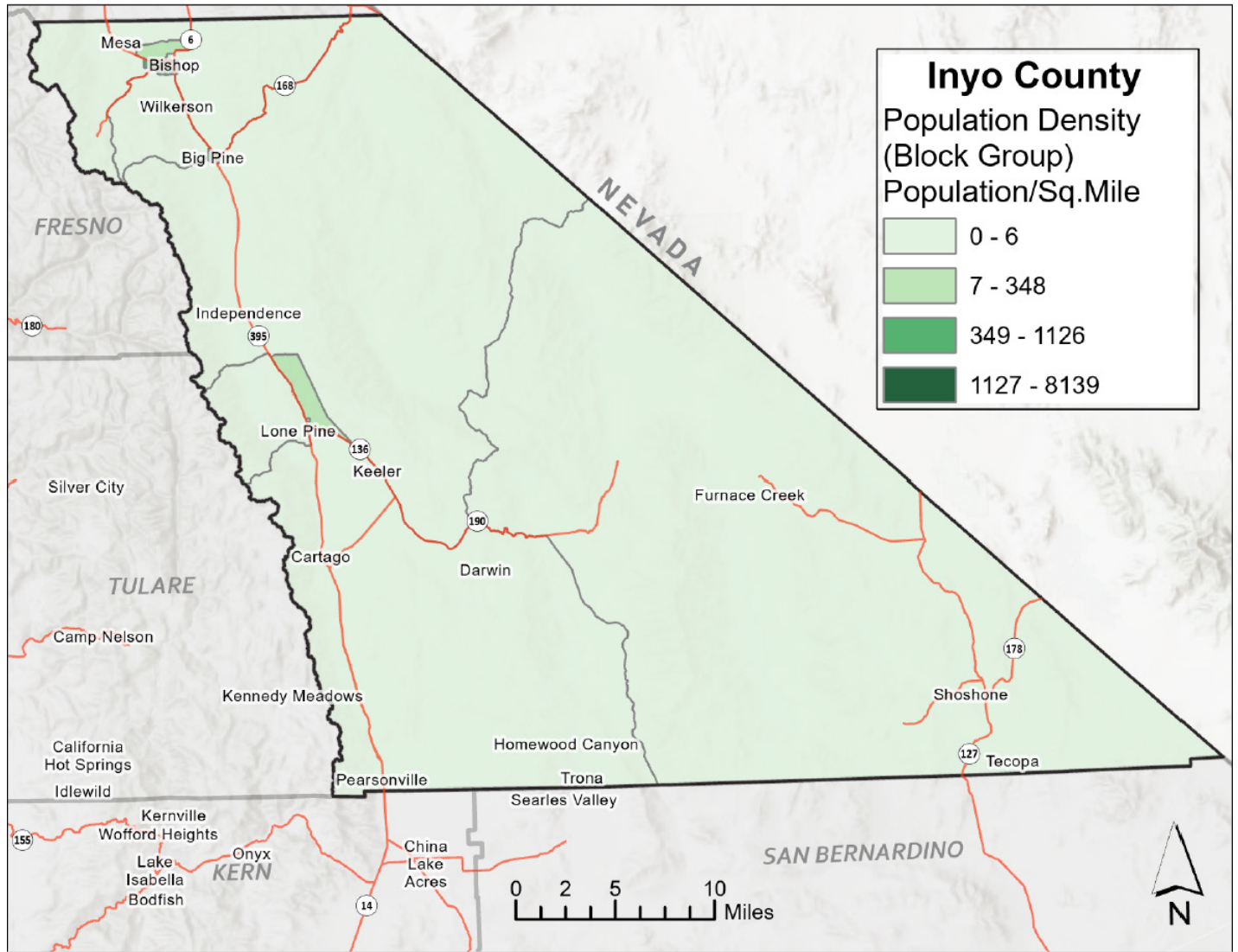
Population density data can be useful for municipal and regional planners who are developing infrastructural projects and wish to benefit from economies of scale. For example, areas with high population density would likely exhibit more frequent utilization of public transportation resources than areas 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.

Land Area and Population Density

Year	Land Area (sq. mile)	Total Population	Population Density (per sq. mile)	
			County	State
2013	10,197	18,557	1.8	245.7
2014	10,197	18,613	1.8	247.5
2015	10,197	18,564	1.8	249.5
2016	10,197	18,633	1.8	251.0
2017	10,197	18,595	1.8	252.6
2018	10,197	18,579	1.8	253.7
2019	10,197	18,569	1.8	254.2
2020	10,197	18,584	1.8	254.5
2021	10,197	18,982	1.9	252.3
2022	10,197	18,978	1.9	251.5

Source: California Department of Finance





Land Ownership

What is it?

Land ownership represents the total square miles and percentage of land owned by the public and private sectors. Publicly owned lands are categorized by landowner; private lands are not categorized. The difference in are between this indicator and the previous (Land Area and Population Density), is primarily due to the area comprised of water being included in this indicator.

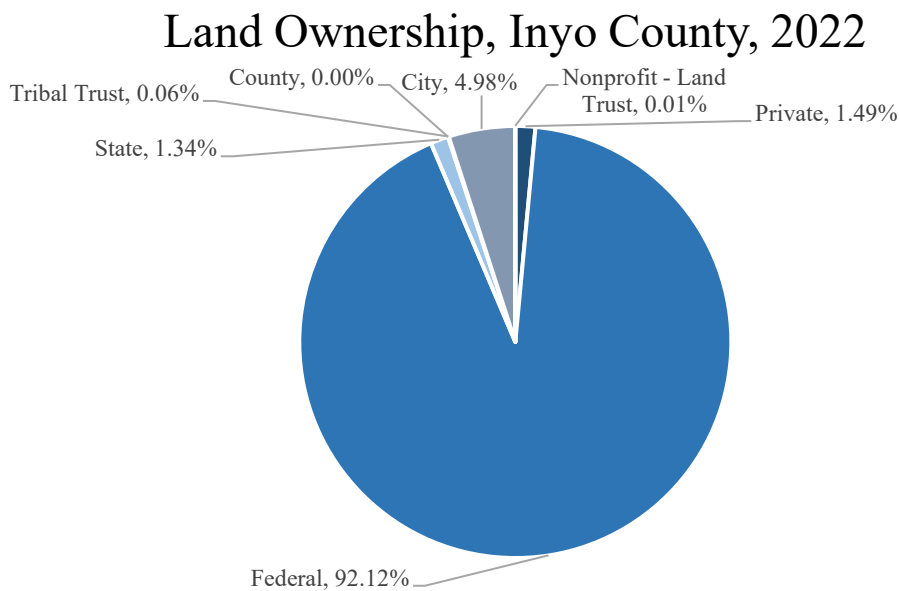
How is it used?

The data are used to show the extent to which nonlocal governmental organizations are in control of local land use. It also shows how much land area is not subject to property tax. This is important whenever state or federal governments threaten to eliminate or modify funding agreements that disburse payments to counties with large portions of government land in lieu of property tax collections.

Land Ownership, Inyo County, 2022

Tax Status	Ownership Type	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent of Total Area
Non-Exempt	Private	152.63	1.49%
Exempt	Federal	9,421.41	92.12%
	State	136.96	1.34%
	County	0.003	<0.01%
	Tribal Trust	6.25	0.06%
	City	508.83	4.98%
	Nonprofit - Land Trust	1.18	0.01%
	Total		10,227.26

Source: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Parks Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2022



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.

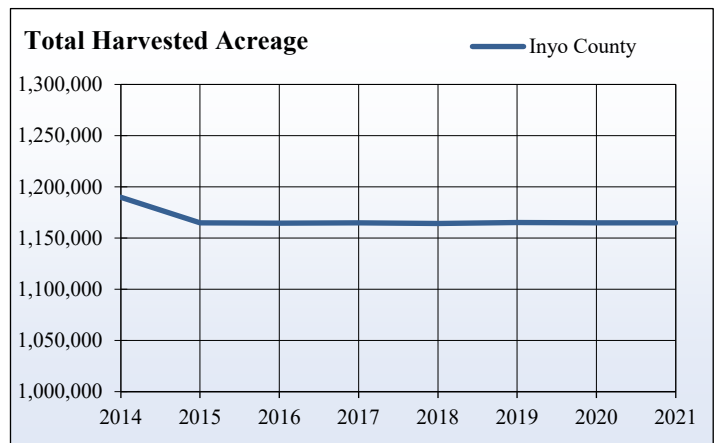
How is it used?

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 a factor when determining use policies for areas surrounding farmland.

Total Harvested Acreage, Inyo County

Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of Total Land Area
2014	1,189,944	18.2 %
2015	1,164,817	17.8 %
2016	1,164,443	17.8 %
2017	1,164,802	17.8 %
2018	1,164,216	17.8 %
2019	1,165,262	17.9 %
2020	1,164,882	17.8 %
2021	1,164,746	17.8 %

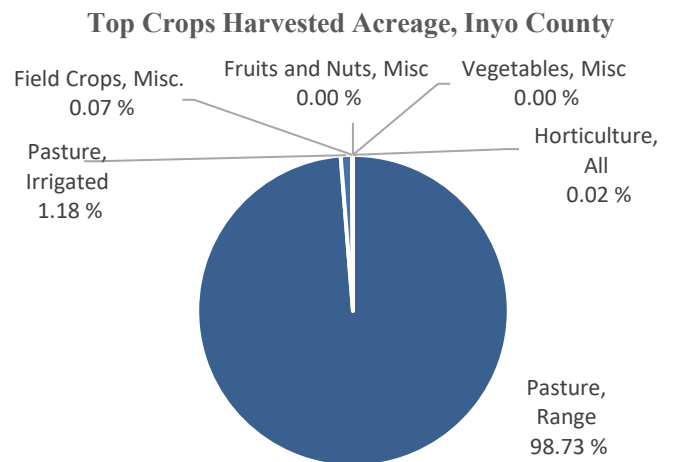
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



Top Crops Harvested Acreage, Inyo County

Crop	2021	Percent of Total
Pasture, Range	1,150,000	98.73 %
Pasture, Irrigated	13,700	1.18 %
Field Crops, Misc.	790	0.07 %
Horticulture, All	221	0.02 %
Fruits and Nuts, Misc	32	0.00 %
Vegetables, Misc	3	0.00 %

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service, California Department of Finance



Air Quality

What is it?

Air quality is a general term used to describe several aspects of the air that people are exposed to in their daily lives. There are four main contaminants that affect air quality: particulates (PM 10 and PM 2.5), tropospheric ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOX). Air quality is reported by the California Air Resources Board. The data are reported by site and are gathered into counties and air basins. Air quality standards are set at both the state and federal levels. The tables and figures below show the number of days in which Inyo County's air quality exceeded the California state standard for PM 10 pollutants (such as dust, smoke, and pollen) and the national average for PM 2.5 pollutants (primarily emissions from gasoline, oil, or diesel fuel combustion).

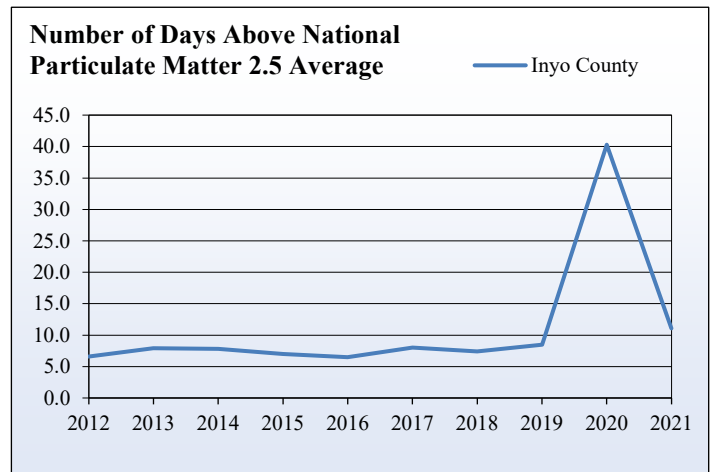
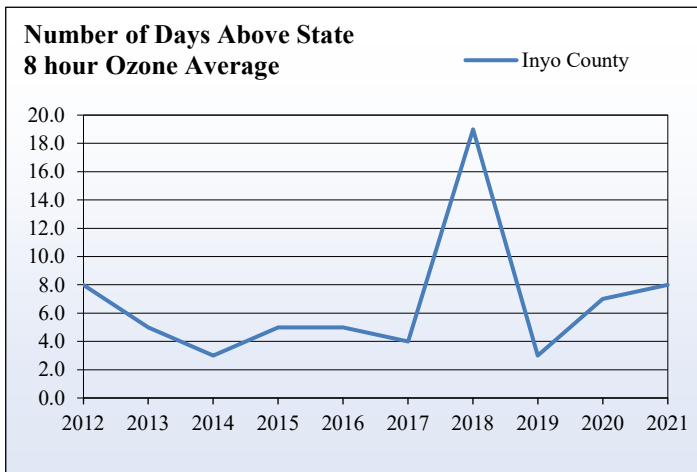
How is it used?

Standards for air pollutants are established to protect human health, avoid damage to sensitive vegetation, and preserve aesthetic values. If a region exceeds one or more standards of the four pollutants described previously, there may be a potential limit to the type of new industrial facilities that can be built in an area and/or restrictions on existing operations. As industry, agricultural production, and traffic increase, air quality may decrease if certain actions or policies are not in place. Air quality affects all populations, especially the young, the elderly, and those with heart or lung problems. Ultimately, a county with high levels of pollutants may also see an increased need for health services. Air quality is a quality-of-life issue and can be an important factor in determining where people are willing or able to live.

Air Quality, Inyo County

Year	Days Above State 8-hour Ozone Average	Days Above National PM2.5 Average
2012	8	6.6
2013	5	7.9
2014	3	7.8
2015	5	7
2016	5	6.5
2017	4	8
2018	19	7.4
2019	3	8.5
2020	7	40.3
2021	8	11.1

Source: California Air Resource Board



Climate Data

What is it?

Temperatures and precipitation levels are recorded every two years in both January and July and are reported by the Western Regional Climate Center.

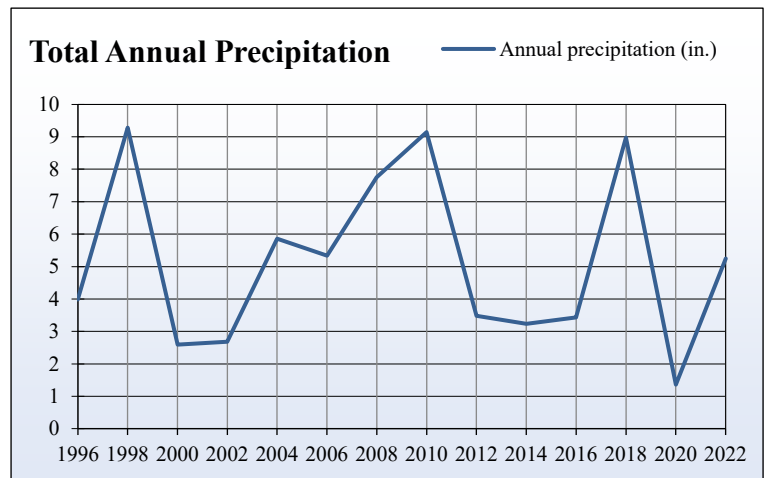
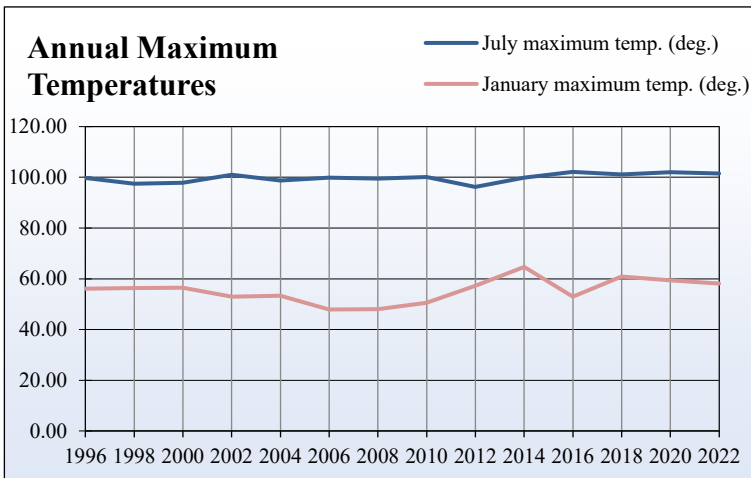
How is it used?

Historical climate data provide an accurate picture of a region's temperatures and precipitation during different seasonal periods of the year. Climate data can also give prospective residents and business owners a general idea of the weather patterns they can expect in a particular region throughout the year.

Climate Readings, Inyo County

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
July maximum temp. (deg.)	100	97.5	97.8	101	98.7	99.9	99.5	100.1	96.2	99.8	102	101.1	102	101.5
January maximum temp. (deg.)	56	56.4	56.5	53	53.3	47.9	48	50.5	57.3	64.7	53	60.9	59.4	58.1
July minimum temp. (deg.)	58	53.8	52.3	58.6	55.8	59.4	56.6	58.7	53.9	59.9	57.2	62.5	55.5	58.7
January minimum temp. (deg.)	25	21.6	22.8	20.2	20.9	22.3	22.8	22.8	21.4	25	23.9	25.6	22.6	23.6
July precipitation (in.)	0	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.26	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.47	1.52	1.52	0.17
January precipitation (in.)	0	0.55	0.3	0.03	0.03	3.01	4.82	1.28	1.43	0.2	1.06	0.04	0.06	0
Average monthly precipitation (in.)	0	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.02
Annual precipitation (in.)	4	9.28	2.59	2.68	5.86	5.34	7.75	9.14	3.48	3.23	3.43	8.98	1.36	5.25

Source: NOAA Online Weather Data



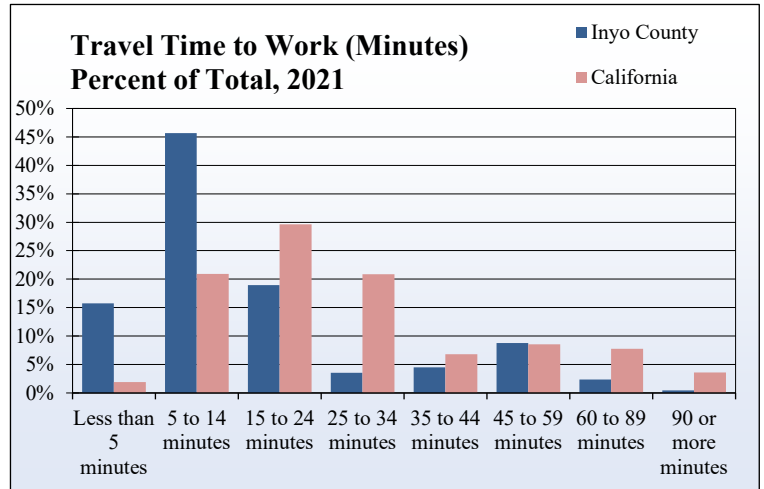
Travel Time To Work

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 2011-2019 American Community Survey and are reported as five-year estimates.

How is it used?

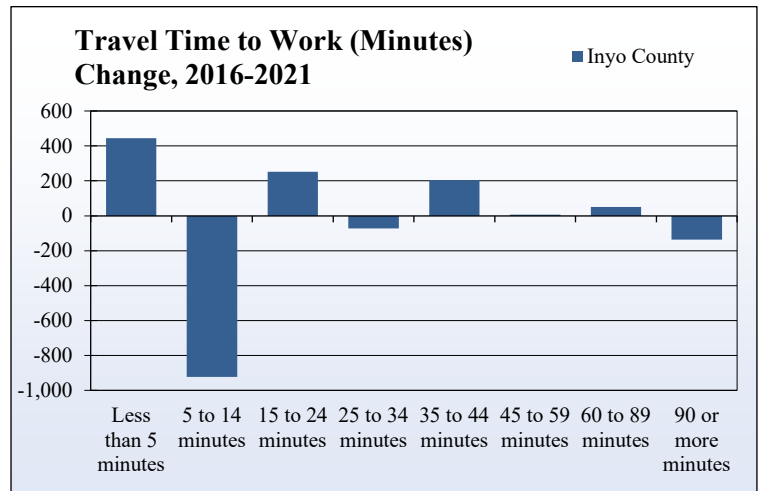
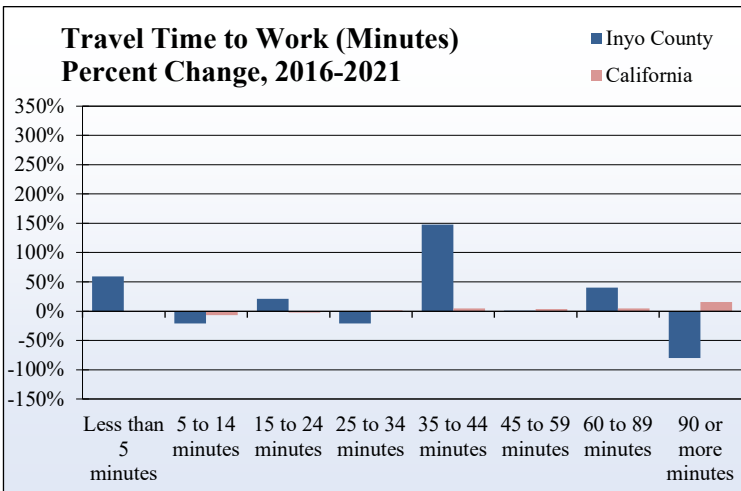
While increasing commute times often capture the push-pull dynamic between wages and housing costs, Inyo County's location, population density, and high percentage of public land make it a special case.



Travel Time to Work, Inyo County

Travel Time to Work	2016	2021	Percent of Total in 2021		Change from 2016 to 2021	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 5 minutes	753	1,198	15.8%	1.9%	59.1%	-0.4%
5 to 14 minutes	4,391	3,468	45.7%	20.9%	-21.0%	-7.0%
15 to 24 minutes	1,188	1,440	19.0%	29.7%	21.2%	-2.4%
25 to 34 minutes	339	267	3.5%	20.9%	-21.2%	1.4%
35 to 44 minutes	138	342	4.5%	6.8%	147.8%	4.9%
45 to 59 minutes	662	668	8.8%	8.5%	0.9%	3.3%
60 to 89 minutes	127	178	2.3%	7.7%	40.2%	4.9%
90 or more minutes	170	34	0.4%	3.6%	-80.0%	15.8%
Total not working at home	7,768	7,595	100.0%	100.0%	-2.2%	-0.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2016 and 2021 American Community Survey, 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 five-year estimates.

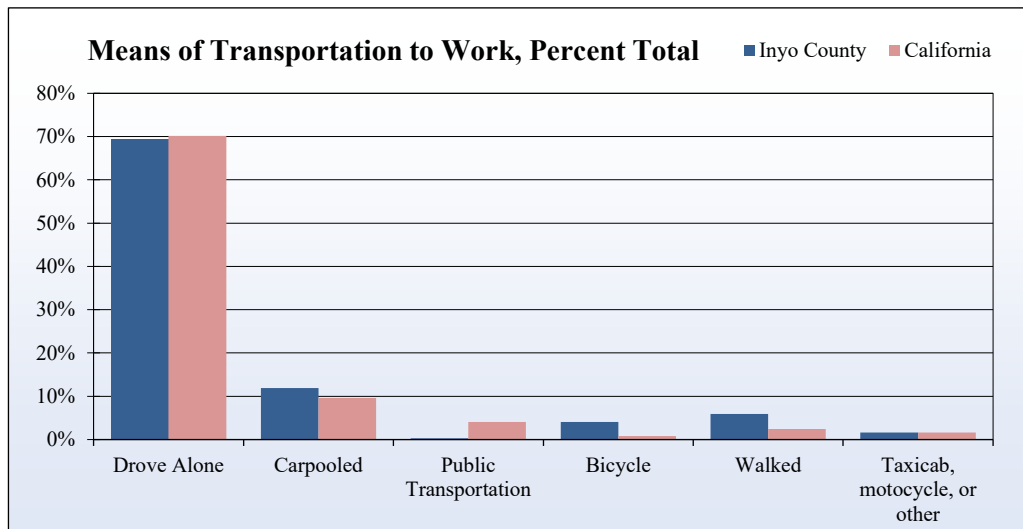
How is it used?

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. Between 2016 and 2021, the proportion of workers driving alone, carpooling, working at home, and using other methods of transportation increased substantially, while the proportion of workers bicycling, using public transportation, or walking to work decreased significantly.

Means of Transportation to Work, Inyo County, 2021

Means of Transportation	Inyo County		Percent of Total in 2021		Change from 2016 to 2021	
	2016	2021	County	California	County	California
Drove alone	5,576	5,656	69.3%	70.1%	1.4%	1.5%
Carpooled	931	972	11.9%	9.6%	4.4%	-3.8%
Public transportation	90	25	0.3%	4.1%	-72.2%	-16.9%
Bicycle	455	333	4.1%	0.8%	-26.8%	-26.4%
Walked	672	480	5.9%	2.4%	-28.6%	-4.2%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other	44	129	1.6%	1.6%	193.2%	20.0%
Worked at home	319	564	6.9%	11.4%	76.8%	122.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2016 and 2021 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates



Traffic Volume

What is it?

Traffic volume data are provided to help county residents understand where traffic volumes are growing and for use in planning traffic improvements. The table figures include traffic counts going in both directions at the given intersection. Traffic volumes on California State Highways are estimated annually by the California Department of Transportation.

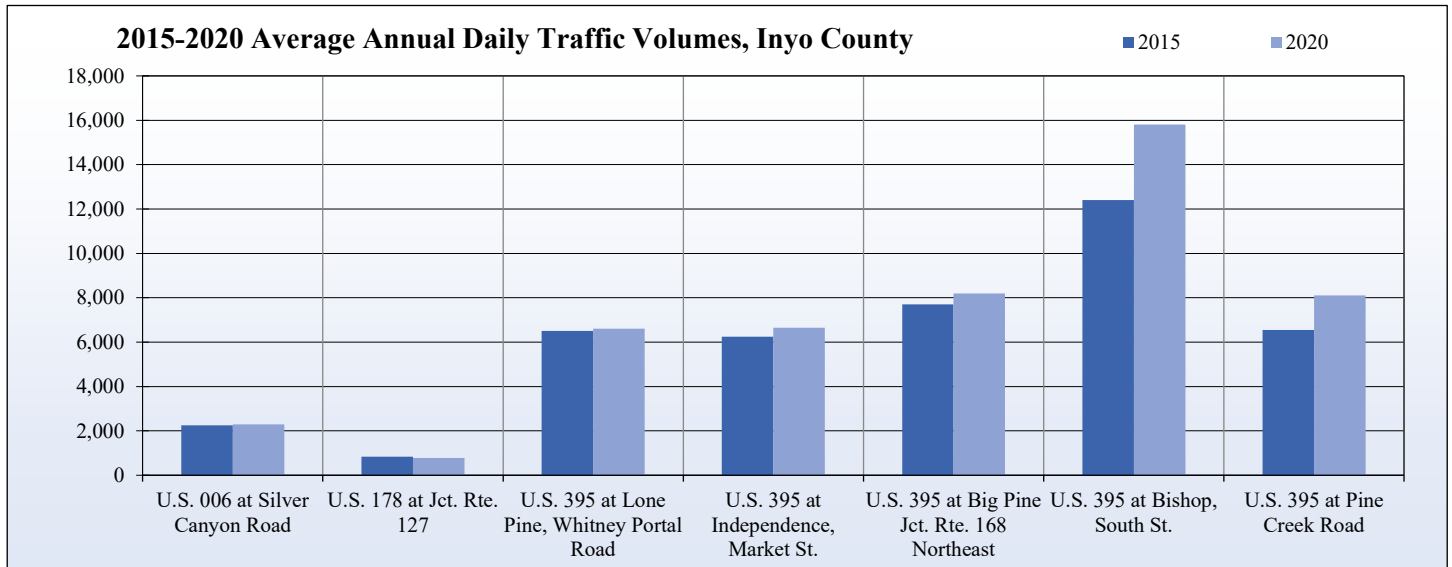
How is it used?

Most traffic growth over a ten-year period reflects changes in commute patterns, although other factors such as population change may also have an impact. If traffic volume grows at a faster pace than population growth, then growth in tourism is one likely cause for the increase in traffic.

Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes, Inyo County

Highway/ Interstate	Intersection	Average Annual Daily Traffic		2015-2020 Change	
		2015	2020	Change	Percent Change
U.S. 006	Silver Canyon Road	2,255	2,300	45	2.0%
U.S. 178	Jct. Rte. 127	840	780	-60	-7.1%
U.S. 395	Lone Pine, Whitney Portal Road	6,500	6,600	100	1.5%
U.S. 395	Independence, Market St.	6,250	6,650	400	6.4%
U.S. 395	Big Pine Jct. Rte. 168 Northeast	7,700	8,200	500	6.5%
U.S. 395	Bishop, South St.	12,400	15,800	3,400	27.4%
U.S. 395	Pine Creek Road	6,550	8,100	1,550	23.7%

Source: California Department of Transportation



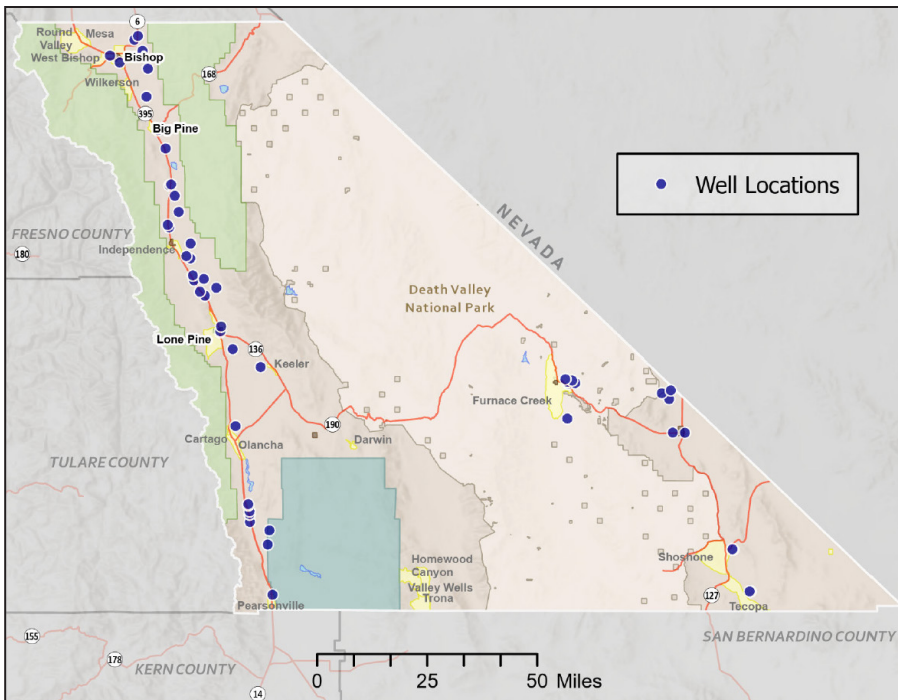
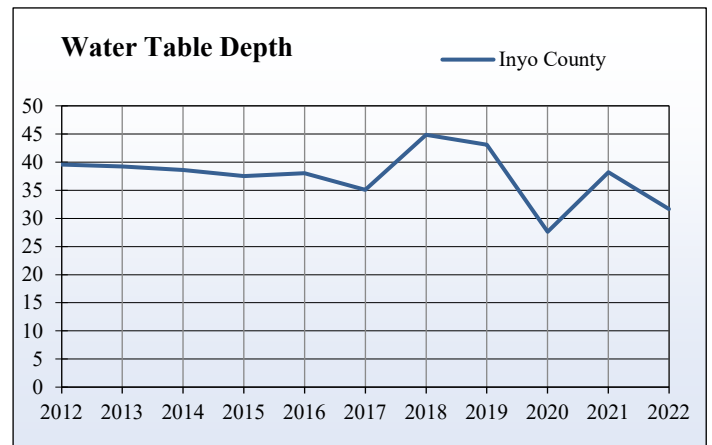
Water Table Depth

What is it?

Groundwater depth statistics are reported by the California Department of Water Resources and are based on tests of water depths at various well locations throughout the state. Only data from wells that provided consistent annual records for 2013–2018 were included. For this indicator, low depths to groundwater means there are higher levels of groundwater; therefore, lower numbers are preferred.

How is it used?

Water is scarce in many parts of California, and this scarcity creates tremendous pressure to both distribute the state's water resources equitably and to find methods for storing and delivering water efficiently. In many areas of the state, water is only plentiful during certain times of the year. Typically, whenever water shortages occur, groundwater is used to supplement surface water storage and delivery. Therefore, water table depth is a measure of sustainable use of water resources. Declining groundwater depth indicates unsustainable water use. Water table depth in Inyo County experienced a significant increase in 2018 and a significant decline in 2020 but has otherwise been generally stable.



Average Depth to Groundwater

Inyo County		
Year	Depth (ft.)	% Change
2012	39.59	-1.6%
2013	39.25	-0.9%
2014	38.59	-1.7%
2015	37.54	-2.7%
2016	38.04	1.3%
2017	35.07	-7.8%
2018	44.87	27.9%
2019	43.11	-3.9%
2020	27.65	-35.9%
2021	38.19	38.1%
2022	31.64	-17.2%

Source: California Department of Water

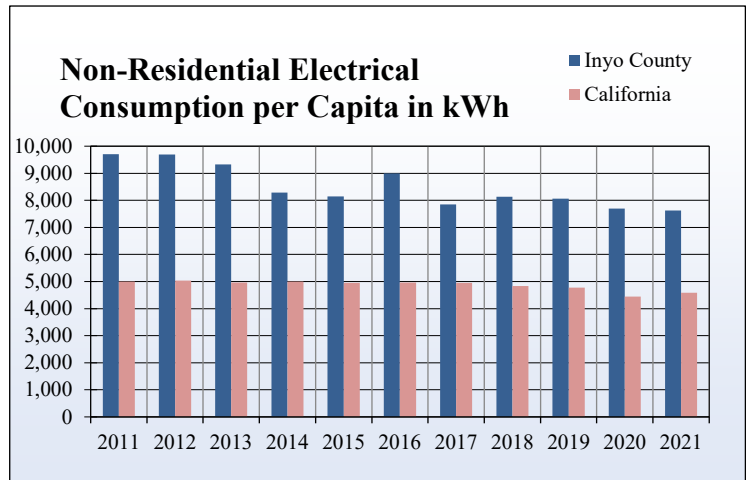
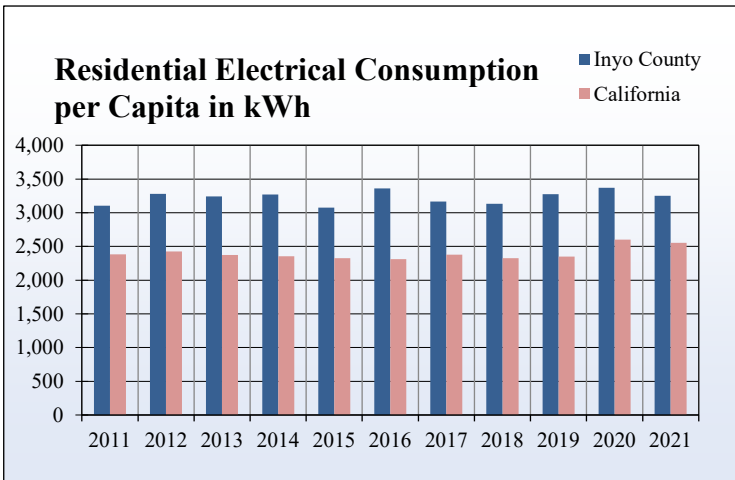
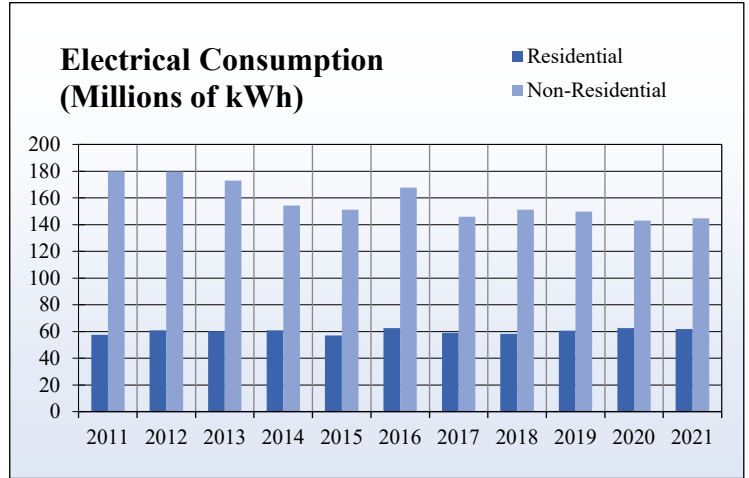
Electricity Use

What is it?

The California Energy Commission estimates annual electricity use based on the amount of electricity delivered to local providers and on data submitted by larger providers like PacifiCorp. Electricity consumption is calculated below on a per capita basis and includes both residential and commercial consumption.

How is it used?

Per capita energy consumption includes both residential and commercial consumption and can serve as a measure of industrial sustainability. Some regions may have a disproportionate share of industries with high electricity usage, which will affect this indicator. New industries can be built around more efficient uses of energy, and increased efficiency contributes to both short- and long-term economic health by reducing energy costs and creating jobs.



Electrical Consumption, Inyo County

Year	Residential Sector		Non-Residential Sector		Both Sectors
	Consumption in Millions of kWh	Consumption per Capita in kWh	Consumption in Millions of kWh	Consumption per Capita in kWh	Total Consumption In Millions of kWh
2011	57.6	3,106.4	180.0	9,701.1	237.6
2012	60.8	3,278.8	179.6	9,686.3	240.4
2013	60.2	3,241.4	173.0	9,321.8	233.1
2014	60.8	3,268.4	154.2	8,284.4	215.0
2015	57.1	3,074.5	151.2	8,143.2	208.2
2016	62.6	3,358.5	167.7	8,999.3	230.3
2017	58.9	3,166.2	145.8	7,842.6	204.7
2018	58.2	3,133.2	151.1	8,132.2	209.3
2019	60.8	3,273.0	149.7	8,061.1	210.5
2020	62.7	3,371.9	142.9	7,691.2	205.6
2021	61.7	3,252.7	144.8	7,627.8	206.5

Source: California Energy Commission

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic indicators can provide valuable insight into how a county's standard of living compares to state averages as well as whether or not the economy of a county is expanding or contracting.

Between 2012 and 2021, the labor force in Inyo County has been gradually declining with the exception of small increases in 2018 and 2019. Employment in Inyo County declined every year from 2012 to 2017 before experiencing increases in 2018 and 2019. In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, employment in Inyo County experienced another significant decline in 2020, but already showed moderate recovery in 2021. With the exception of 2020, decreases in Inyo County's employment were likely due to the County's population decline, as unemployment actually declined steadily every year from 2012 to 2019. In 2020, unemployment spiked due to the pandemic, but by 2021, unemployment had once again declined to approximately the same level as in 2016.

The industries that employed the largest proportion of Inyo County residents in 2021 were government and government enterprises (32.6 percent), accommodation and food services (13.7 percent), and retail trade (11.1 percent). In 2021, the three highest-paying industries (in terms of total earnings) were government and government enterprises, manufacturing, and accommodation and food service. In 2021, tribal enterprises and businesses in Inyo County contribute to the employment of roughly 763 workers (9.8 percent of total county employment), \$44.3 million in worker income, and \$87.9 million in economic output in tribal businesses and associated industries. The majority of businesses in Inyo County were small businesses with 4 or fewer employees, accounting for 57.91 percent of businesses in 2020.

Between 2012 and 2021, median household income in Inyo County increased by 36.4 percent in aggregate, but also remained lower than statewide median income. Between 2012 and 2021, the inflation-adjusted per capita income in Inyo County increased by 35.7 percent, in aggregate. The poverty rate in Inyo County remained relatively consistent, between 10 and 13 percent, with the exception of 2013 when the poverty rate peaked at 15.7 percent. The poverty rate in Inyo County was also consistently lower than the statewide average with the exception of 2021 when it exceeded the state average for the first time in ten years.

Fair market rent was consistently lower in Inyo County between 2013 and 2023 when compared to the rest of California. The fair market rent for a four-bedroom unit in 2023 is estimated to be \$1,920 per month in Inyo County, while a two-bedroom unit is estimated to cost \$1,189 per month.

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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.

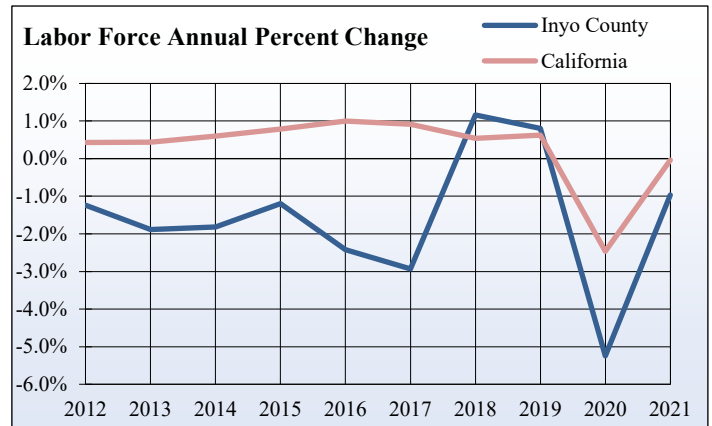
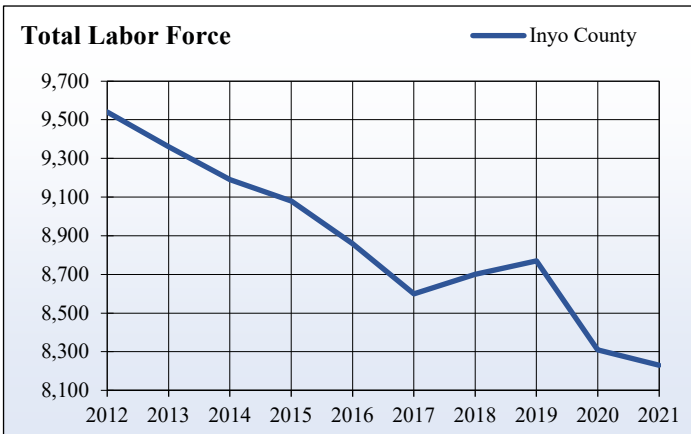
How is it used?

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.

Total Labor Force, Inyo County

Year	Labor Force		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2012	9,540	18,484,900	-1.2%	0.4%
2013	9,360	18,565,400	-1.9%	0.4%
2014	9,190	18,676,700	-1.8%	0.6%
2015	9,080	18,824,100	-1.2%	0.8%
2016	8,860	19,012,000	-2.4%	1.0%
2017	8,600	19,185,400	-2.9%	0.9%
2018	8,700	19,289,500	1.2%	0.5%
2019	8,770	19,409,400	0.8%	0.6%
2020	8,310	18,931,100	-5.2%	-2.5%
2021	8,230	18,923,200	-1.0%	0.0%

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?

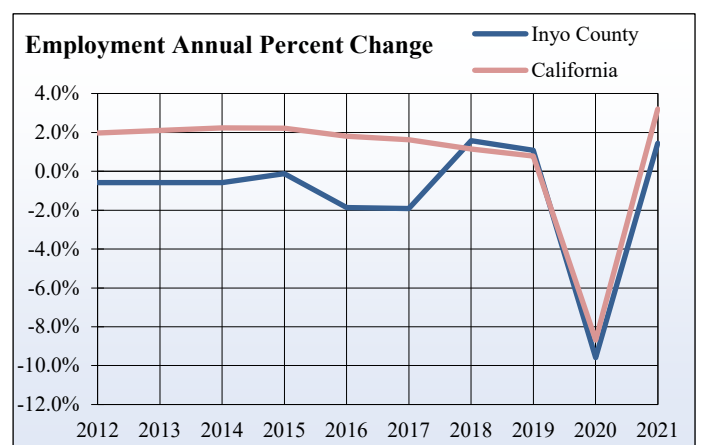
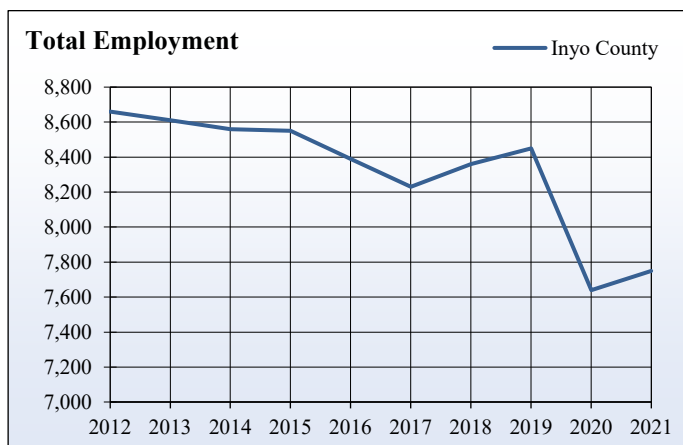
Employment is a primary indicator of the economic situation for workers in a county. Increasing employment means more potential jobs for workers and workers will generally have an easier time finding work in counties with higher employment totals. This is a primary indicator of the health of the economy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

Between 2012 and 2021, Inyo County experienced a 10.5 percent aggregate decline in total employment; however, during this same period, the county's labor force also declined by 13.7 percent. It is therefore likely that the observed decrease in the labor force influenced overall employment levels. As the reader can see on page 26, the overall unemployment rate in the County has declined every year since 2012, with the exception of 2020. It is possible that workers were exiting the county labor force to look for better employment opportunities elsewhere or, as the population ages, workers may be entering retirement.

Total Employment, Inyo County

Year	Employment		1-Year Change	
	County	State	County	State
2012	8,660	16,541,000	-0.6%	2.0%
2013	8,610	16,887,900	-0.6%	2.1%
2014	8,560	17,264,500	-0.6%	2.2%
2015	8,550	17,647,400	-0.1%	2.2%
2016	8,390	17,965,400	-1.9%	1.8%
2017	8,230	18,258,100	-1.9%	1.6%
2018	8,360	18,468,100	1.6%	1.2%
2019	8,450	18,612,600	1.1%	0.8%
2020	7,640	16,996,700	-9.6%	-8.7%
2021	7,750	17,541,900	1.4%	3.2%

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?

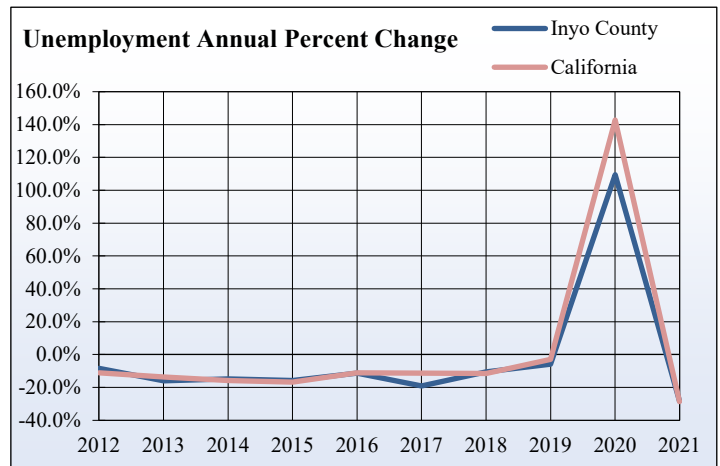
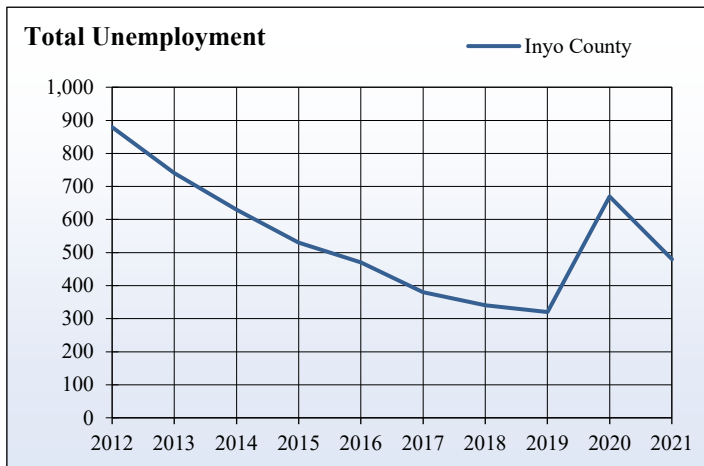
Although unemployment levels are often used as a primary measure of economic health, it is perhaps more accurate to view them as an indicator of recent economic disruptions than a holistic indicator of growth or decline, due to its direct connection to unemployment benefits provision. Sustained high 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 trends in Inyo County have remained comparable to statewide trends, with the unemployment rate declining relatively steadily between 2012 and 2019, before increasing in 2020 during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Total Unemployment, Inyo County

Year	County	Unemployment Rate		1-year change	
	Unemployed	County	State	County	State
2012	880	9.2%	10.5%	-8.3%	-11.1%
2013	740	7.9%	9.0%	-15.9%	-13.7%
2014	630	6.9%	7.6%	-14.9%	-15.8%
2015	530	5.8%	6.3%	-15.9%	-16.7%
2016	470	5.3%	5.5%	-11.3%	-11.1%
2017	380	4.4%	4.8%	-19.1%	-11.4%
2018	340	3.9%	4.3%	-10.5%	-11.4%
2019	320	3.6%	4.1%	-5.9%	-3.0%
2020	670	8.0%	10.2%	109.4%	142.8%
2021	480	5.9%	7.3%	-28.4%	-28.6%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division



Seasonal Employment

What is it?

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

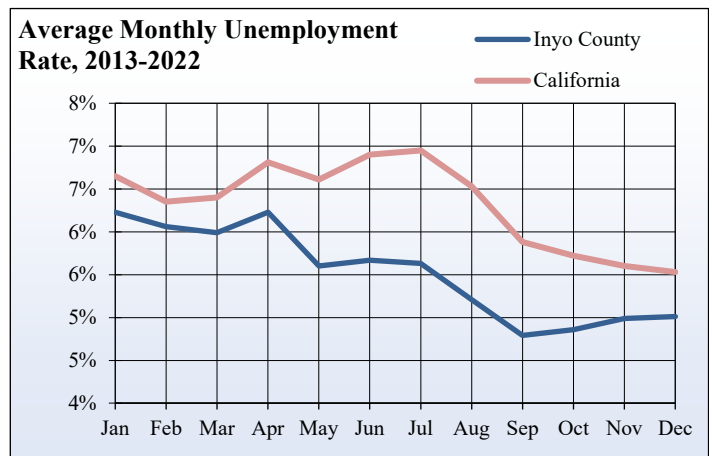
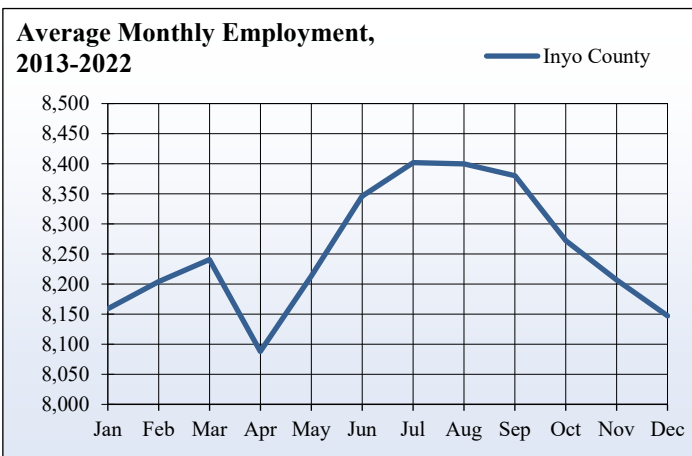
How is it used?

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

Average Monthly Labor Statistics, 2013-2022

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate
Jan	8,702	8,159	545	6.23%
Feb	8,736	8,204	531	6.06%
Mar	8,771	8,241	530	5.99%
Apr	8,621	8,088	533	6.23%
May	8,697	8,213	485	5.60%
Jun	8,850	8,346	505	5.67%
Jul	8,907	8,402	504	5.63%
Aug	8,862	8,400	463	5.21%
Sep	8,802	8,380	423	4.79%
Oct	8,694	8,272	423	4.86%
Nov	8,638	8,207	433	4.99%
Dec	8,583	8,147	434	5.01%

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. The symbol "(D)" is used for information withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. Values for (D) are included in aggregate totals.

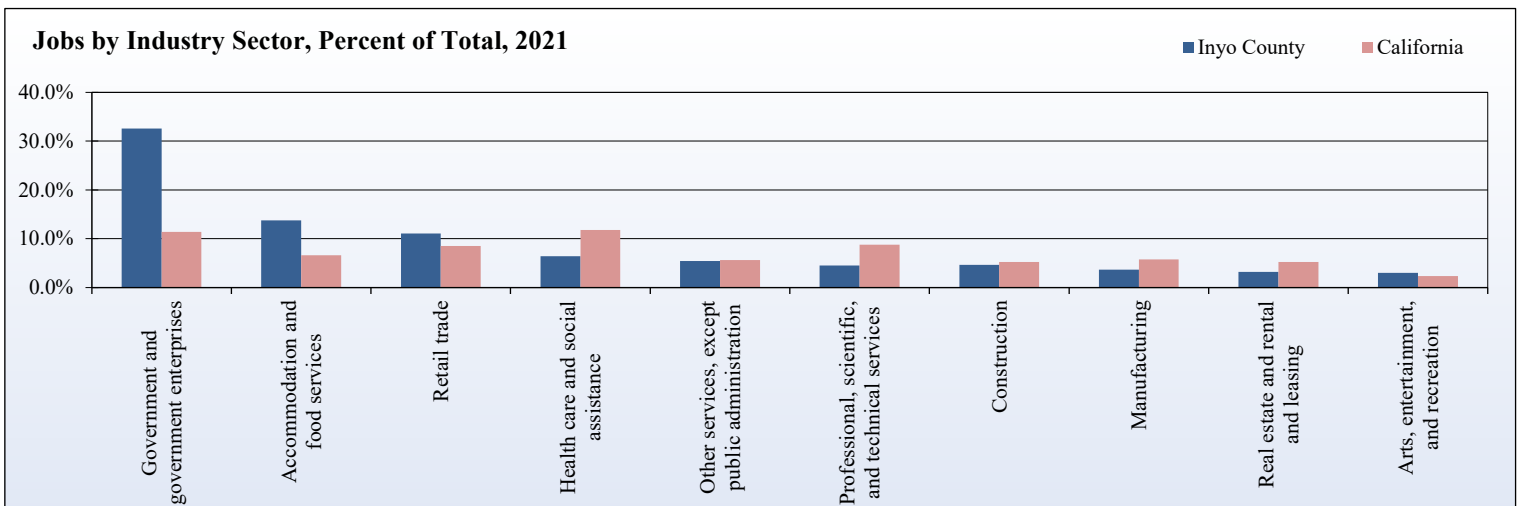
How is it used?

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.

Jobs by Industry, Del Norte County, Sum of 2021

Industry	Del Norte County	County Percent of Total	California Percent of Total
Farm employment	275	2.6%	1.0%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	372	3.5%	1.0%
Mining	31	0.3%	0.1%
Utilities	(D)	N/A	0.3%
Construction	421	3.9%	5.2%
Manufacturing	226	2.1%	5.8%
Wholesale trade	(D)	N/A	3.1%
Retail trade	1,233	11.6%	8.5%
Transportation and warehousing	155	1.5%	5.7%
Information	67	0.6%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	142	1.3%	5.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	325	3.0%	5.2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	N/A	8.8%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	N/A	1.2%
Administrative and waste services	(D)	N/A	6.4%
Educational services	(D)	N/A	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	N/A	11.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	174	1.6%	2.4%
Accommodation and food services	815	7.6%	6.6%
Other services, except public administration	548	5.1%	5.6%
Government and government enterprises	3,565	33.4%	11.4%
Sum of withheld "(D)" values	2,326	21.8%	N/A
Total Jobs	10,675	100.0 %	100.0 %

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



Economic Contributions of Tribal Businesses

The Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, the Bishop Tribe, the Timbi-Sha Shoshone Tribe, the Fort Independence Community of Paiute, and the Lone Pine Tribe play an important role in the economy of Inyo County. As important economic and political stakeholders, any review of the regional economy would be incomplete without estimating the contributions of these nations and the businesses they operate to this economy. Indigenous nations in Inyo County not only operate important business enterprises such as medical and dental facilities, casinos, construction contractors, and hotels that bring economic benefit to the county, but also governance structures and civic programs that support the cultural and social goals of their communities.

Using data obtained from the D&B Hoover’s database, CED estimates that as of April of 2023, in aggregate, Inyo County’s tribal nations directly employ 639 people through various enterprises. In addition to direct employment and spending, the economic impacts of tribal government and businesses include secondary spill-over impacts, such as industry purchases made in other sectors and employee spending at local retail and service establishments. In order to determine the total contribution of tribal businesses, current (as of April 2023) employment levels were entered into the appropriate industry sector for each tribal enterprise in the IMPLAN input-output model for Inyo County. The model permits assessment of the economic contributions of individual firms by estimating their effects on employment and economic output within their own industry sector and related industry sectors. Indirect impacts are the result of purchases made by one industry within another. Induced effects are the result of employees spending income that is earned through the business activity generated by the direct impacts.

The IMPLAN model results below include estimated direct, indirect, and induced impacts on output, income, and employment. This analysis does not include any additional grant funding or other state or federal government transfer payments to tribal members that do not result directly in employment. As the tables below illustrate, tribal enterprises and businesses in Inyo County contribute to the employment of roughly 763 workers (9.8 percent of total county employment), \$44.3 million in worker income, and \$87.9 million in economic output in tribal businesses and associated industries.

Economic Contributions of Tribal Businesses

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Output
Direct	639.00	\$38,744,938.22	\$68,381,575.38
Indirect	44.26	\$2,048,653.41	\$6,881,679.96
Induced	79.97	\$3,460,378.43	\$12,596,915.78
Total Effect	763.22	\$44,253,970.07	\$87,860,171.12

Note: When running the I-O model, tribal businesses that fell into industries that were not recognized by IMPLAN for Inyo County were categorized by staff into an appropriate sector.

Top Ten Industry Contributions of Tribal Businesses by Employment

Sector	Employment	Labor Income	Output
Employment and payroll of local govt, other services	259	\$23,670,495	\$26,314,279
Offices of dentists	114.93	\$5,216,106	\$9,434,745
Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	102	\$2,300,665	\$9,835,846
Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	30.09	\$1,744,711	\$4,967,526
Full-service restaurants	23.59	\$774,446	\$1,890,102
Labor and civic organizations	20.16	\$258,162	\$2,385,717
Child day care services	16.33	\$885,892	\$1,739,202
Employment services	12.13	\$479,272	\$1,167,358
Gasoline stores	11.81	\$817,598	\$2,258,347
Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations	10.79	\$558,178	\$2,223,398

**Note: The Top Ten industries are ranked by total employment impacts.*

Tribal Communities

Tribal communities represent a significant and important portion of Inyo County's population. It is a priority of California counties to understand how they are serving their tribal populations. Tribal community data is important to help ensure the health and welfare of tribal nations within the county. Tribal data can also be used in program development and to secure the longevity of tribal communities. Additionally, these data are important in the allocation of state and federal funding and stewardship of natural lands in California. Lastly, these data can be used to ensure that the county is in compliance with the Statement of Administration Policy on Native American Ancestral Lands and other Statewide policies.

Population and Age, 2021

Year	Total Population	Median Age
Big Pine Paiute	401	39.9
Bishop	1,954	33.6
Timbi-Sha Shoshone	15	74.8
Fort Independence Paiute	148	23.9
Lone Pine	181	46.2

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

Employment and Unemployment, 2021

Year	Employed	Unemployed
Big Pine Paiute	162	20
Bishop	1,009	79
Timbi-Sha Shoshone	3	3
Fort Independence Paiute	59	0
Lone Pine	72	16

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

Income and Insurance Coverage, 2021

Year	Median Household Income	Percent with Health Insurance
Big Pine Paiute	34,688	91.3%
Bishop	50,375	84.9%
Timbi-Sha Shoshone	51,250	66.7%
Fort Independence Paiute	53,750	98.0%
Lone Pine	48,750	89.0%

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

Educational Attainment, 2021

Year	Percent High School Graduate	Percent Bachelor's Degree
Big Pine Paiute	96.1%	5.3%
Bishop	90.3%	8.1%
Timbi-Sha Shoshone	100.0%	8.3%
Fort Independence Paiute	97.2%	15.3%
Lone Pine	90.8%	5.4%

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

Housing, 2021

Year	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Owner-occupied Housing Units	Renter-occupied Housing Units	Percent of Households with a Broadband Internet Subscription
Big Pine Paiute	186	161	125	36	79%
Bishop	713	643	371	272	81%
Timbi-Sha Shoshone	16	8	5	3	25%
Fort Independence Paiute	53	49	38	11	96%
Lone Pine	85	75	37	38	53%

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

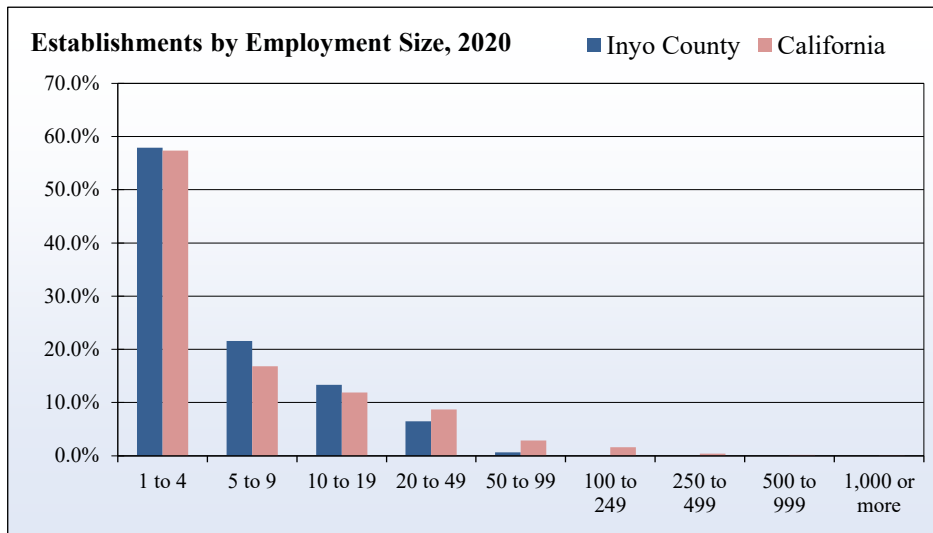
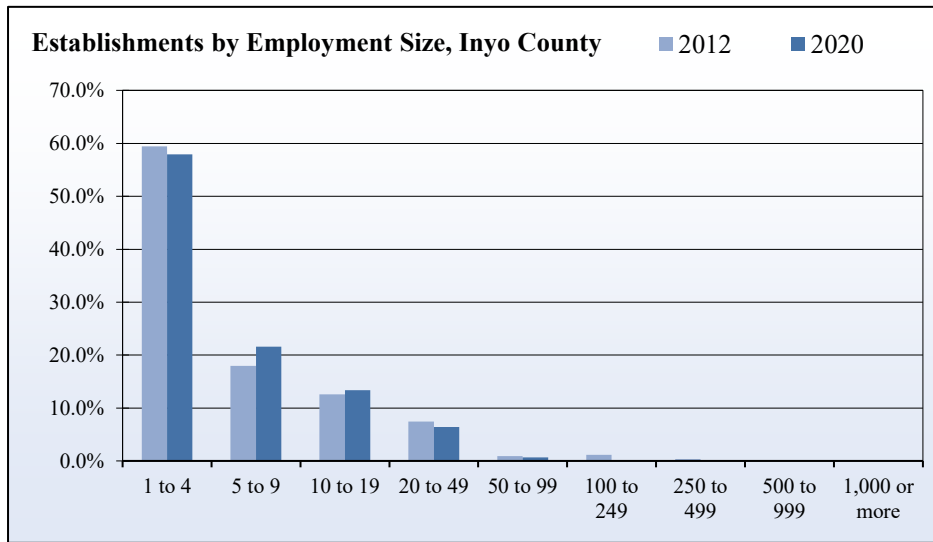
Employment by Employment Size and Industry

What is it?

Each year, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Census Bureau tabulates the number of employers with employees that are covered by unemployment insurance. Establishments without payroll are not included. Most businesses are non-employers, although most jobs are employee positions. To comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines, data rows with fewer than three contributing establishments are not presented by the data source.

How is it used?

The stability of a local economy is dependent upon a diverse mix of businesses, both in terms of size and industry sector. A diverse employer mix allows an economy to weather economic downturns more easily than one that is dependent on a few types of businesses.



Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, Inyo County 2020

Industry	Number of Employees								
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	37	28	11	7	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	38	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale trade	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	9	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and warehousing	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance and insurance	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate and rental and leasing	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	21	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health care and social assistance	24	6	5	7	3	0	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and food services	39	15	29	15	0	0	0	0	0
Other services (except public administration)	22	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	260	97	60	29	3	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 2020

Number of Establishments by Employment Size and Industry, Inyo County 2012

Industry	Number of Employees								
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	5	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Construction	45	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	8	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wholesale trade	14	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	41	22	17	5	1	2	0	0	0
Transportation and warehousing	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance and insurance	13	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate and rental and leasing	15	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	29	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Management of companies and enterprises	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	9	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Educational services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health care and social assistance	32	10	4	6	1	2	1	0	0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Accommodation and food services	33	18	21	16	2	0	1	0	0
Other services (except public administration)	34	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	311	94	66	39	5	6	2	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 2012

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.

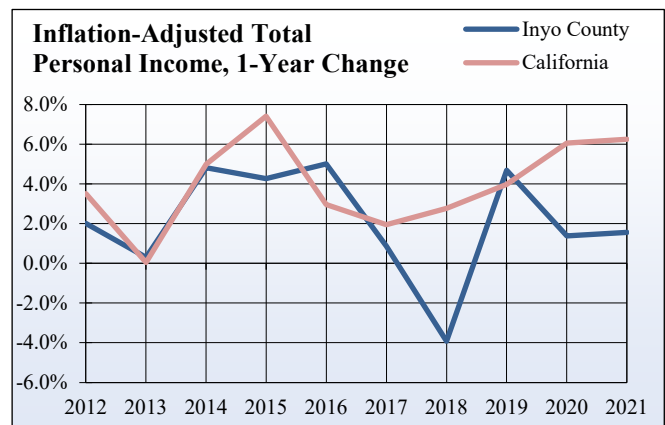
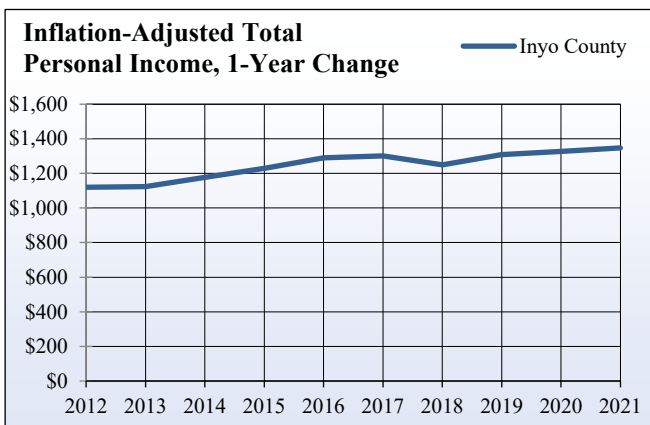
How is it used?

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, Inyo County

Year	Inyo County			California	
	Nominal Personal Income in Millions of Dollars	1-Year Change	Inflation Adjusted Personal Income in Millions of Dollars (2023)	1-Year Change	1-Year Change
2012	\$849	5.0%	\$1,121	2.0%	3.5%
2013	\$865	1.9%	\$1,124	0.3%	0.0%
2014	\$921	6.5%	\$1,178	4.8%	5.0%
2015	\$959	4.2%	\$1,228	4.3%	7.4%
2016	\$1,021	6.5%	\$1,290	5.0%	3.0%
2017	\$1,056	3.4%	\$1,301	0.9%	2.0%
2018	\$1,035	-1.9%	\$1,250	-3.9%	2.8%
2019	\$1,101	6.3%	\$1,308	4.7%	4.0%
2020	\$1,144	3.9%	\$1,326	1.4%	6.1%
2021	\$1,178	3.0%	\$1,347	1.6%	6.2%

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?

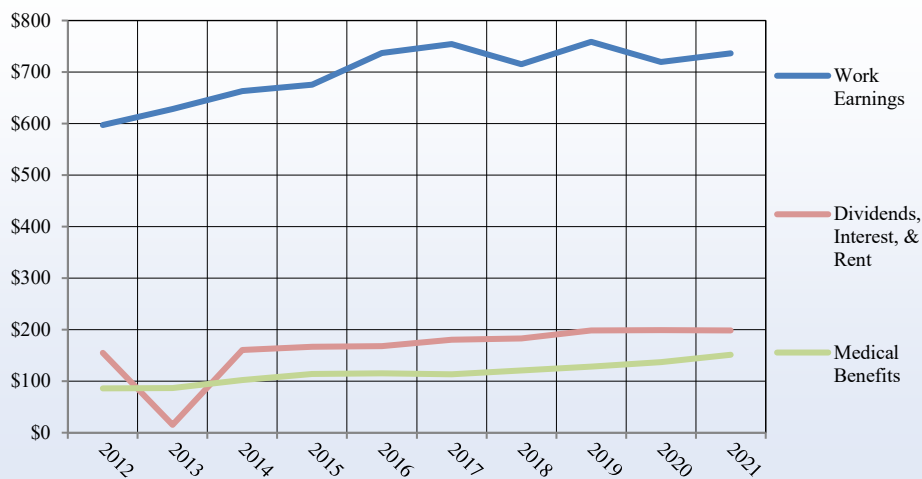
Understanding how income is earned in a county can provide important insights into the structure of a county's economy. If the largest proportion of income is from work earnings, then industry performance is likely to be driving economic growth. In contrast, if a high proportion of total personal income is derived from transfer payments through government benefit programs, this may indicate an elderly or infirm population. 2020 saw a very large increase in the amount of unemployment benefits for both Inyo County and California residents, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Components of Total Personal Income, Inyo County 2021

Component	Percent of Total		Average 10-Year Chang	
	County	California	County	California
Work Earnings	62.5%	69.9%	2.5%	5.3%
Less: Contributions to SSI, etc.	5.7%	7.0%	4.4%	6.7%
Plus: Commuter Income	-2.6%	-0.1%	-0.3%	8.4%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	16.8%	17.8%	98.1%	4.9%
Retirement/Disability	7.0%	3.9%	3.7%	4.4%
Medical Benefits	12.8%	7.3%	6.6%	7.1%
Income Maintenance	2.1%	2.1%	8.8%	7.7%
Unemployment Benefits	2.1%	2.3%	174.6%	216.7%
Veterans Benefits	0.8%	0.4%	10.4%	8.6%
Education and Training	0.3%	0.4%	6.6%	3.5%
Other Government	3.2%	2.5%	102.0%	94.0%
Nonprofit Institutions	0.4%	0.3%	57.4%	17.1%
Private Personal Injury	0.2%	0.2%	16.2%	16.8%
Total Personal Income	100.0%	100.0%	4.2%	5.7%

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

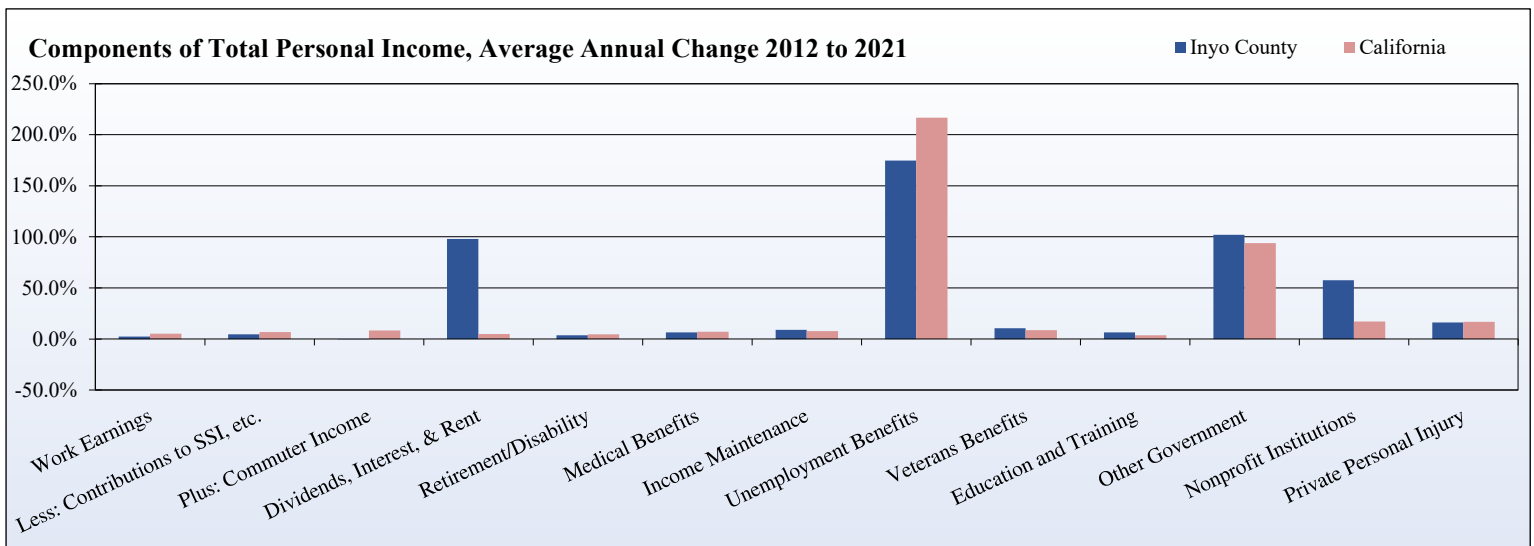
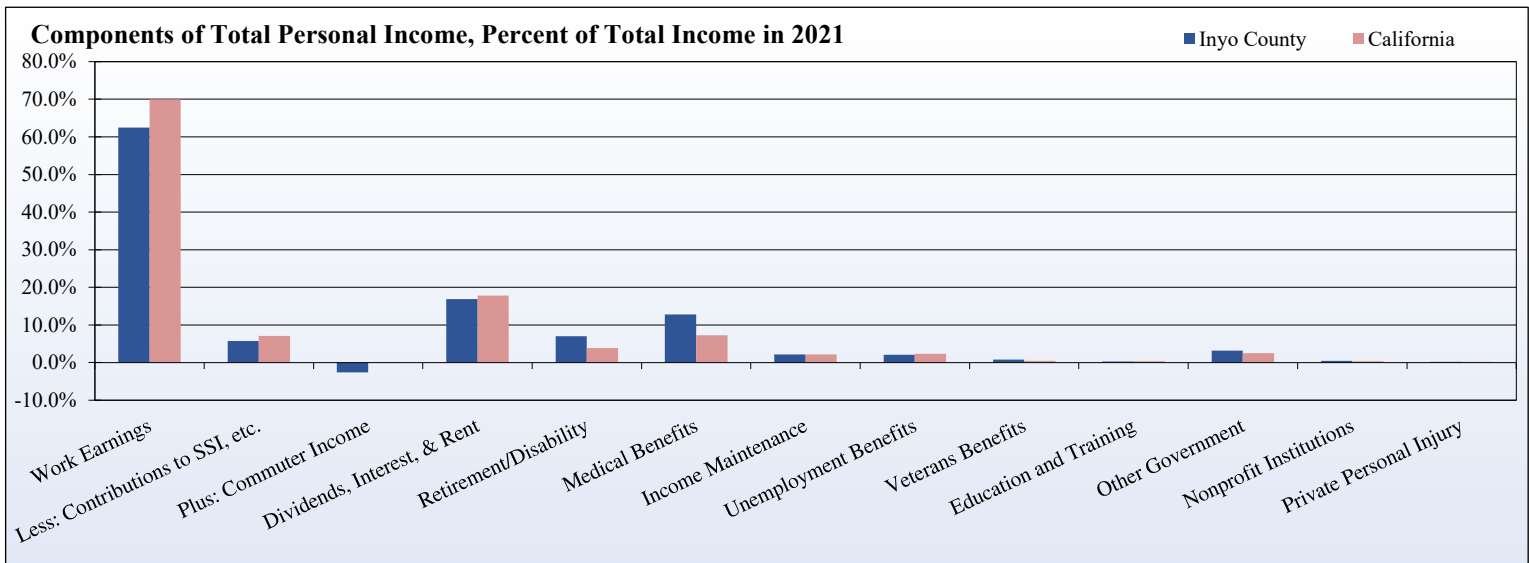
Top Three Components of Total Personal Income, Inyo County, (in Millions)



Components of Total Personal Income (in Millions), Inyo County

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Work Earnings	\$597.2	\$628.3	\$663.0	\$675.5	\$736.9	\$754.3	\$714.8	\$758.3	\$719.2	\$736.2
Less: Contributions to SSI, etc.	\$45.7	\$52.9	\$55.3	\$56.5	\$60.1	\$62.1	\$62.7	\$66.9	\$65.9	\$66.9
Plus: Commuter Income	-\$33.4	-\$41.4	-\$42.1	-\$40.7	-\$39.2	-\$34.3	-\$29.3	-\$30.9	-\$34.9	-\$30.5
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	\$155.1	\$15.3	\$160.6	\$166.8	\$167.8	\$180.1	\$183.0	\$198.4	\$199.2	\$198.3
Retirement/Disability	\$59.8	\$62.2	\$62.6	\$67.4	\$68.1	\$70.1	\$73.3	\$77.4	\$80.3	\$82.8
Medical Benefits	\$86.2	\$86.8	\$102.1	\$114.2	\$115.0	\$113.4	\$121.0	\$128.1	\$136.9	\$150.9
Income Maintenance	\$12.8	\$13.5	\$13.4	\$13.3	\$13.2	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$13.7	\$16.6	\$25.1
Unemployment Benefits	\$6.7	\$5.1	\$3.1	\$2.6	\$2.5	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$2.1	\$37.7	\$24.4
Veterans benefits	\$3.9	\$4.4	\$4.8	\$6.4	\$6.4	\$7.7	\$7.9	\$8.0	\$9.3	\$9.1
Education and Training	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$2.2	\$2.3	\$2.4	\$2.5	\$2.6	\$3.0	\$3.3	\$3.6
Other Government	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$2.9	\$4.0	\$3.8	\$4.4	\$4.9	\$4.9	\$22.4	\$37.5
Nonprofit Institutions	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$2.4	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$2.4	\$2.9	\$2.8	\$18.7	\$4.9
Private Personal Injury	\$1.4	\$1.3	\$1.4	\$1.8	\$2.3	\$1.7	\$1.3	\$1.8	\$1.0	\$2.4
Total Personal Income	\$849.0	\$727.6	\$921.0	\$959.4	\$1,021.3	\$1,055.9	\$1,035.5	\$1,100.8	\$1,143.7	\$1,177.9

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



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.

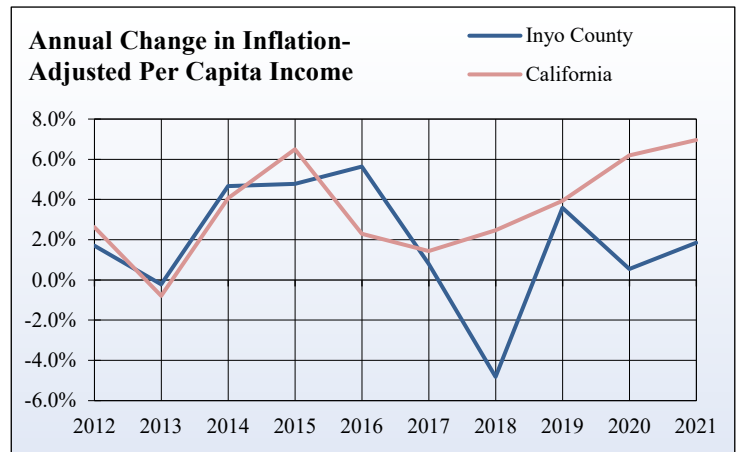
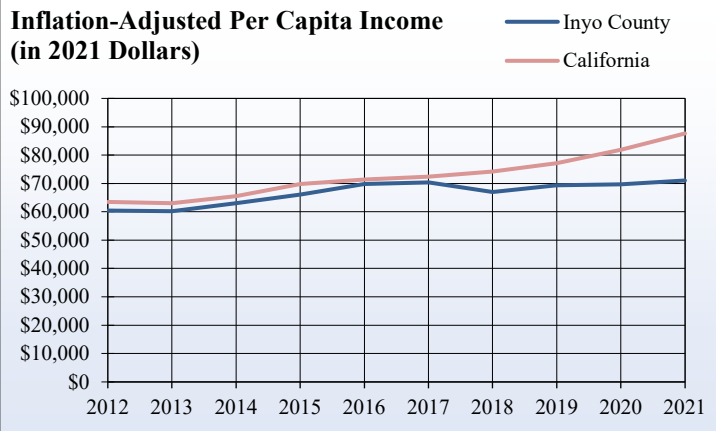
How is it used?

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. Between 2012 and 2021, Inyo County had a moderately lower per capita income than the rest of California (after adjusting for inflation).

Per Capita Income, Inyo County, 2012 to 2021

Year	County		Inflation-adjusted		Inflation-adjusted	
	Nominal	County	Income per Capita (2023 Dollars)		1-Year Change	
	Per Capita Income	1-Year Change	County	California	County	California
2012	\$ 45,749	4.7 %	\$60,383	\$63,514	1.7 %	2.6 %
2013	\$ 46,375	1.4%	\$60,248	\$63,012	-0.2%	-0.8%
2014	\$ 49,301	6.3%	\$63,054	\$65,567	4.7%	4.1%
2015	\$ 51,612	4.7%	\$66,069	\$69,825	4.8%	6.5%
2016	\$ 55,269	7.1%	\$69,792	\$71,422	5.6%	2.3%
2017	\$ 57,099	3.3%	\$70,344	\$72,445	0.8%	1.4%
2018	\$ 55,474	-2.8%	\$66,956	\$74,239	-4.8%	2.5%
2019	\$ 58,351	5.2%	\$69,353	\$77,159	3.6%	3.9%
2020	\$ 60,124	3.0%	\$69,726	\$81,930	0.5%	6.2%
2021	\$ 62,090	3.3%	\$71,012	\$87,623	1.8%	6.9%

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.

Del Norte County Earnings by Industry, 2021 (In Millions)

Industry Sector	Del Norte County	Percent of Total	
		Del Norte	California
Farm earnings	\$15,272	2.36%	0.62%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$20,901	3.23%	0.59%
Mining	\$190	0.03%	0.13%
Utilities	(D)	(D)	0.80%
Construction	\$24,938	3.86%	5.19%
Manufacturing	\$10,381	1.61%	8.90%
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	3.68%
Retail trade	\$53,292	8.24%	5.00%
Transportation and warehousing	\$5,287	0.82%	3.83%
Information	\$4,692	0.73%	8.09%
Finance and insurance	\$5,339	0.83%	6.16%
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$12,460	1.93%	3.75%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	(D)	13.24%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	2.21%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	4.14%
Educational services	(D)	(D)	1.47%
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	9.46%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$5,763	0.89%	1.57%
Accommodation and food services	\$28,510	4.41%	3.30%
Other services (except public administration)	\$17,909	2.77%	2.82%
Government and government enterprises	\$312,001	48.24%	15.03%
Value of withheld (D)	\$129,790	20.07%	0.00%
Total earnings by place of work	\$646,725	100.00%	100.0%

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

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 years 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.

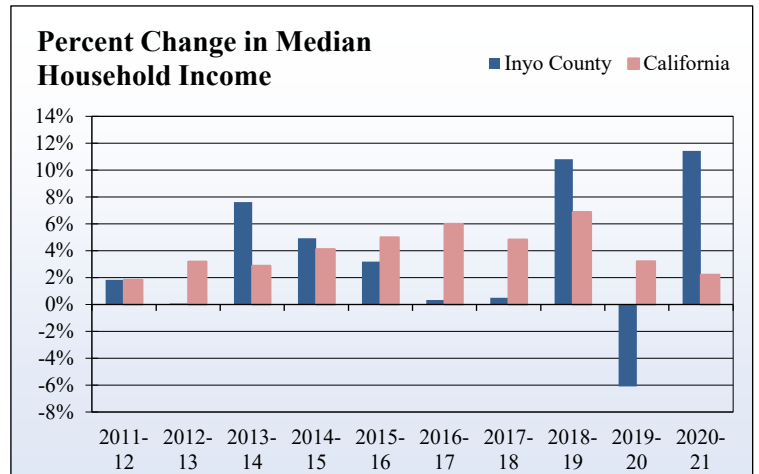
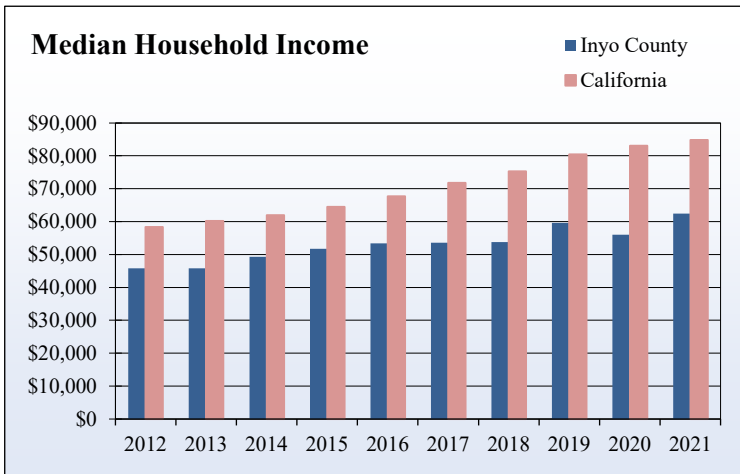
How is it used?

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 (Nominal), Inyo County

Year	County	California
2012	\$45,748	\$58,322
2013	\$45,784	\$60,185
2014	\$49,267	\$61,927
2015	\$51,697	\$64,483
2016	\$53,350	\$67,715
2017	\$53,528	\$71,785
2018	\$53,793	\$75,250
2019	\$59,605	\$80,423
2020	\$55,981	\$83,001
2021	\$62,381	\$84,831

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.

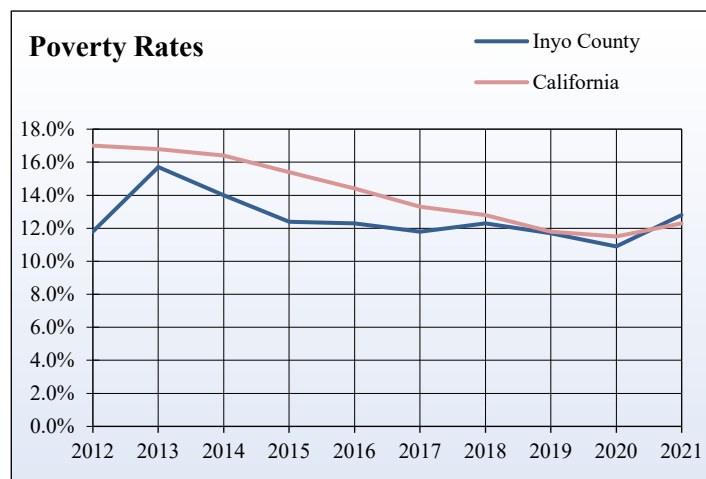
How is it used?

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. Between 2012 and 2021, Inyo County's poverty rate remained lower than the statewide poverty rate, with the exception of 2021 when it rose slightly above the statewide average.

Poverty Rates, Inyo County

Year	County	California
2012	11.8%	17.0%
2013	15.7%	16.8%
2014	14.0%	16.4%
2015	12.4%	15.4%
2016	12.3%	14.4%
2017	11.8%	13.3%
2018	12.3%	12.8%
2019	11.7%	11.8%
2020	10.9%	11.5%
2021	12.8%	12.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *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.

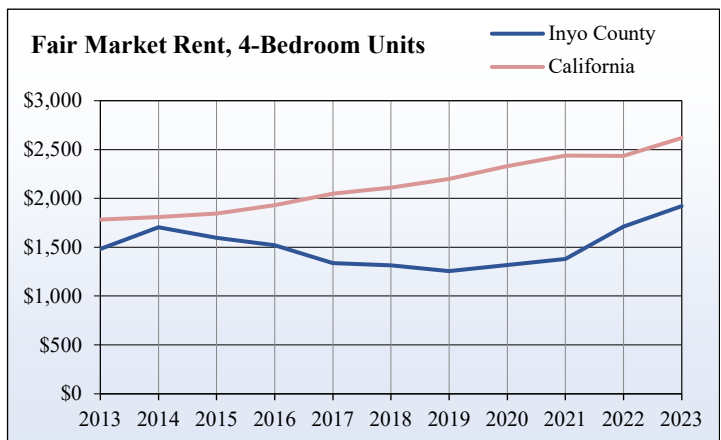
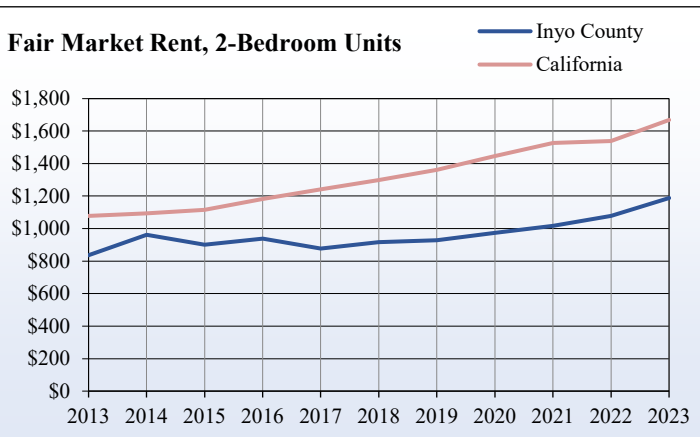
How is it used?

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, Inyo County

Year	0-Bedroom	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2013	\$675	\$703	\$836	\$1,232	\$1,481
2014	\$777	\$809	\$962	\$1,418	\$1,704
2015	\$728	\$758	\$901	\$1,328	\$1,596
2016	\$734	\$739	\$938	\$1,349	\$1,522
2017	\$704	\$708	\$878	\$1,278	\$1,338
2018	\$755	\$760	\$917	\$1,309	\$1,313
2019	\$772	\$776	\$929	\$1,251	\$1,256
2020	\$783	\$788	\$973	\$1,313	\$1,318
2021	\$811	\$851	\$1,017	\$1,374	\$1,379
2022	\$754	\$874	\$1,077	\$1,530	\$1,712
2023	\$795	\$961	\$1,189	\$1,555	\$1,920

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



Median Home Price

What is it?

Median home prices are calculated by the California Association of Realtors using market data for the number of homes sold in a particular area and the prices associated with those sales. Unlike the average price of homes sold, which can be skewed by extremely high sales or very low sales, median home price indicates the price that separates the larger half of median home values from the lower half and is thus considered to be a more reliable indicator. The symbol "(D)" is used for information withheld to avoid disclosing sensitive data for individual homeowners.

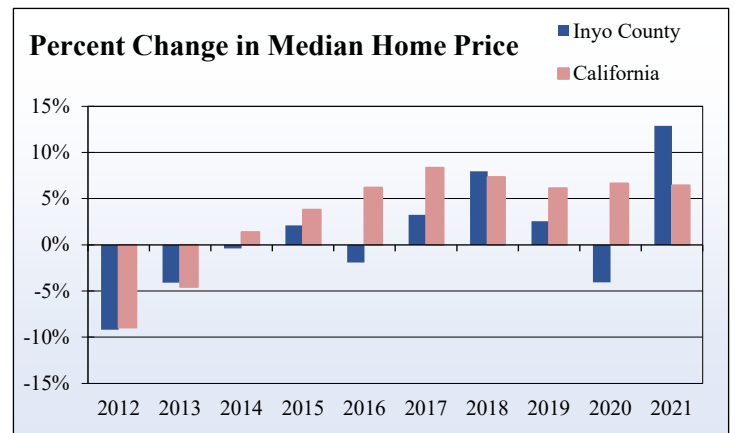
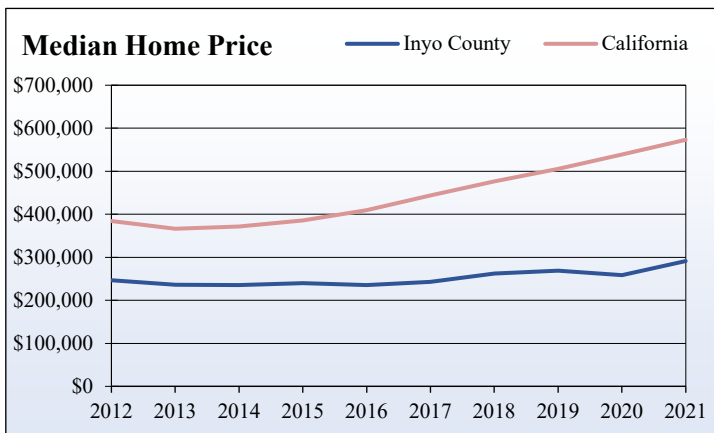
How is it used?

This indicator can be used to track the health of a region's real estate market as a whole. This information is important for home buyers as well as investors to make decisions on buying or selling of residential real estate.

Average Monthly Median Home Price, Inyo County, 2012-2021

Year	Inyo	1-Year Change	California	1-Year Change
2012	\$246,200	-9.2%	\$383,900	-8.9%
2013	\$236,100	-4.1%	\$366,400	-4.6%
2014	\$235,200	-0.4%	\$371,400	1.4%
2015	\$240,100	2.1%	\$385,500	3.8%
2016	\$235,500	-1.9%	\$409,300	6.2%
2017	\$243,100	3.2%	\$443,400	8.3%
2018	\$262,400	7.9%	\$475,900	7.3%
2019	\$269,100	2.6%	\$505,000	6.1%
2020	\$258,200	-4.1%	\$538,500	6.6%
2021	\$291,400	12.9%	\$573,200	6.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2021 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates



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 noneconomic attributes that reflect the general health and well-being of community members.

In 2021, 17.6 percent of Inyo County deaths were from cancer and 16.7 percent of deaths were from heart disease. With the exception of a large spike in 2012, the rate of births to teenage mothers in Inyo County has been consistently lower than the statewide average and has been below one per 1,000 teenaged women since 2019.

Utilization of the CalWORKS program in Inyo County declined from 2 percent of residents in 2016 to 1.5 percent in 2022. In contrast, the proportion of Inyo County beneficiaries from Medi-Cal increased from 19.7 percent to 34.5 percent between 2013 and 2022.

Between 2011 and 2021, the proportion of Inyo County residents who possessed a graduate/professional degree increased by 29.6 percent, while the proportion of those holding a bachelor’s degree decreased by 14.1 percent. Between the 2012-13 and 2021-22 school years, the high school dropout rate in Inyo County decreased from 11.4 to 7.8 percent. During this same period, the proportion of high school graduates eligible for the UC and CSU systems increased from 39.4 to 51.4 percent.

Between the 2012-13 and 2021-22 school years, enrollment in English learning programs in Inyo County remained well below the California State average, but increased overall. In the 2021-2022 school year, 32.1 percent of California students were enrolled in such programs, while only 11.4 percent of Inyo County students were enrolled.

From 2012 to 2015, Inyo County experienced sporadic declines in its total crime rate, before experiencing a moderate increase in 2016 and large increase in 2017, peaking at 34.7 crimes per 1,000 residents. This increase was primarily due to a large increase in property crime and resulted in the County’s crime exceeding California’s for the only time between 2012 and 2021. Since 2017, Inyo county’s crime rate has generally declined.

While voter registration rates in Inyo County were lower than statewide rates in most years between 2006 and 2022, the proportional turnout of registered voters in Inyo County was consistently higher than the statewide average. Registration and participation rates in Inyo County were also generally lower during midterm elections, but not to the same extent as the rest of California.

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Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

This indicator lists the top-ten most frequent causes of death for all county residents in 2020 and is derived from vital records data provided by the California Department of Public Health.

How is it used?

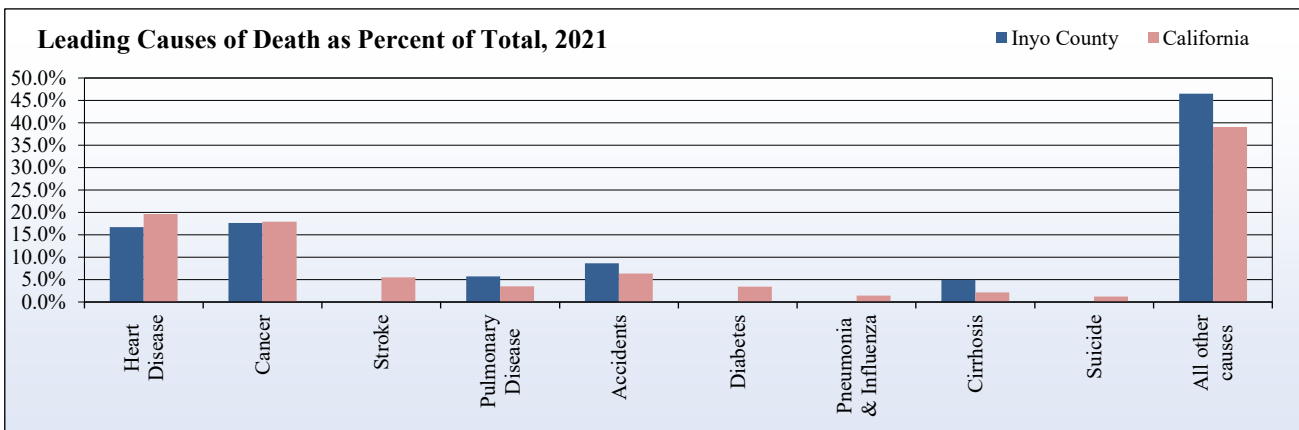
Cause of death statistics provide important insights into the overall health of a region and can be used by health care practitioners and social service providers to coordinate disease prevention and educational efforts. If death rates for preventable causes are greater than those for other counties 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.

Cause of Death as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 2021

Cause of Death	Inyo County	California
Heart Disease	16.7%	19.6%
Cancer	17.6%	17.9%
Stroke	*	5.5%
Pulmonary Disease	5.7%	3.5%
Accidents	8.6%	6.3%
Diabetes	*	3.4%
Pneumonia & Influenza	*	1.4%
Cirrhosis	4.9%	2.1%
Suicide	*	1.2%
All other causes	46.5%	39.1%

Source: California Department of Public Health

* Data redacted if <10, all other causes may include the causes of death previously listed if the data is redacted

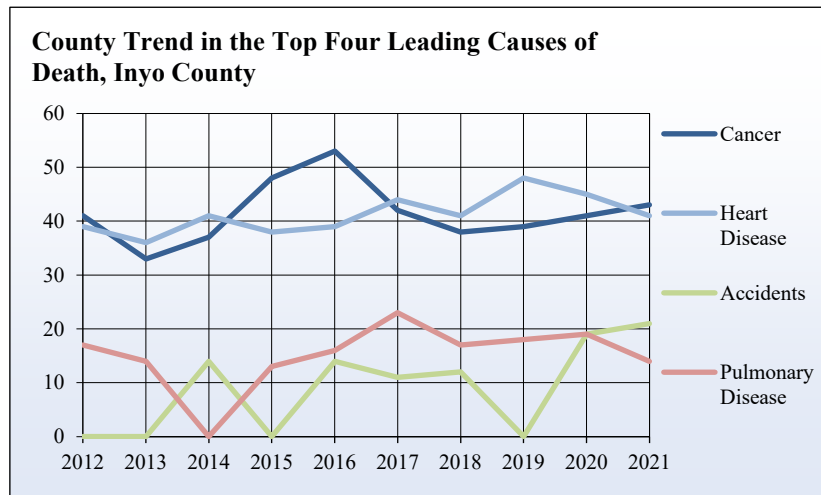


Leading Causes of Death, Inyo County

Cause of Death	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
All Causes	206	193	185	189	224	224	204	210	242	245
Heart Disease	39	36	41	38	39	44	41	48	45	41
Cancer	41	33	37	48	53	42	38	39	41	43
Stroke	*	14	*	13	*	*	12	14	12	*
Pulmonary Disease	17	14	*	13	16	23	17	18	19	14
Accidents	*	*	14	*	14	11	12	*	19	21
Diabetes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pneumonia & Influenza	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*
Cirrhosis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes	109	96	93	77	102	104	71	91	106	114

Source: California Department of Public Health

* Data redacted if <10 , All other causes may include the causes of death previously listed if the data is redacted



Teen Birth Rates

What is it?

This indicator represents a subset of the birth data published by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data represent the number of births to women aged between 15-19 years old.

How is it used?

Teen pregnancy is a major national and state concern because teen mothers and their babies face increased risks to their health and economic status. For example, according to the National Center for Health Statistics, teen mothers are more likely than mothers over age twenty to give birth prematurely (before thirty-seven completed weeks of pregnancy). Many factors contribute to the increased risk of health problems of babies born to teenage mothers. With the exception of 2012, the teen birth rate in Inyo County has been proportionally very low.

Birth Rates per 1,000, Inyo County

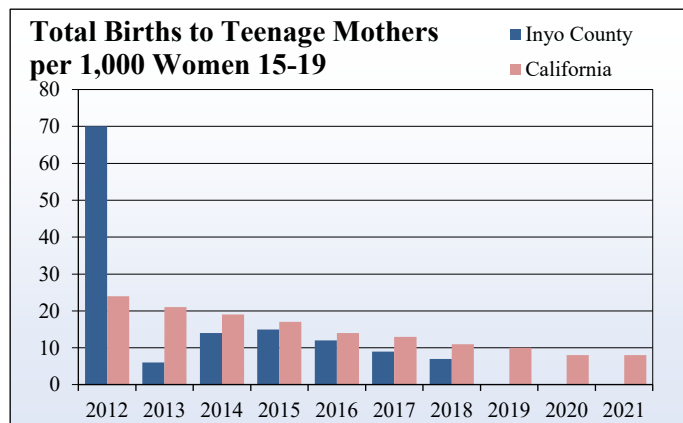
Year	Total Population of Women 15-50	Total Birth Rate per 1000	Population of Women 15-19	Teen Birth Rate per 1000
2012	3,732	58	532	70
2013	3,630	48	515	6
2014	3,608	43	499	14
2015	3,506	45	480	15
2016	3,446	46	494	12
2017	3,394	48	546	9
2018	3,389	56	545	7
2019	3,318	47	373	0
2020	3,291	18	299	0
2021	3,516	16	254	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Birth Rate per 1,000, California

Year	Total Population of Women 15-50	Total Birth Rate per 1000	Population of Women 15-19	Teen Birth Rate per 1000
2012	9,510,236	56	1,351,094	24
2013	9,530,502	54	1,333,269	21
2014	9,585,886	52	1,316,391	19
2015	9,616,133	52	1,298,392	17
2016	9,607,231	51	1,284,568	14
2017	9,642,845	50	1,274,747	13
2018	9,632,116	49	1,262,985	11
2019	9,621,148	49	1,255,373	10
2020	9,596,247	48	1,247,491	8
2021	9,576,857	48	1,266,042	8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



TANF/CalWORKs Caseload

What is it?

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) is the California 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.

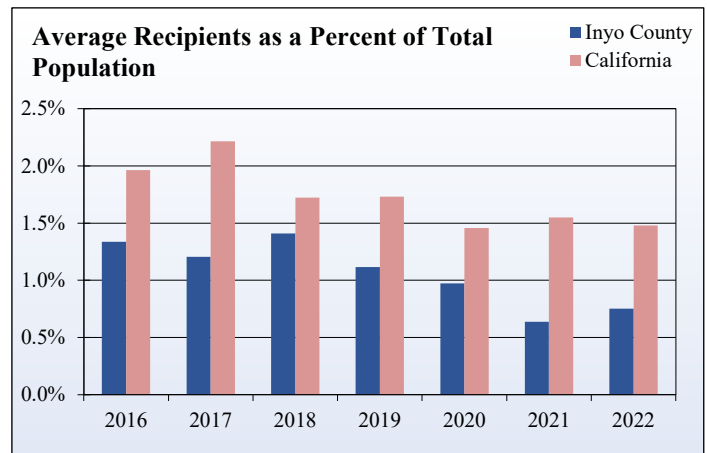
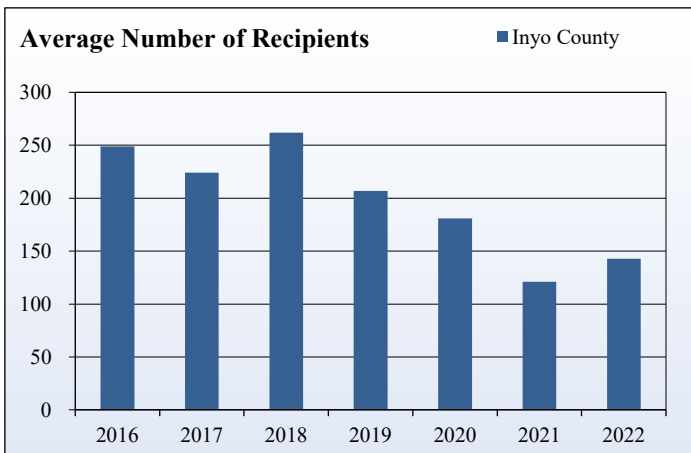
How is it used?

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.

TANF/CalWORKs Caseload, Inyo County

Year	Average Number of Recipients	Recipients per Capita, County	Recipients per Capita, State
2016	249	1.3%	2.0%
2017	224	1.2%	2.2%
2018	262	1.4%	1.7%
2019	207	1.1%	1.7%
2020	181	1.0%	1.5%
2021	121	0.6%	1.6%
2022	143	0.8%	1.5%

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 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.

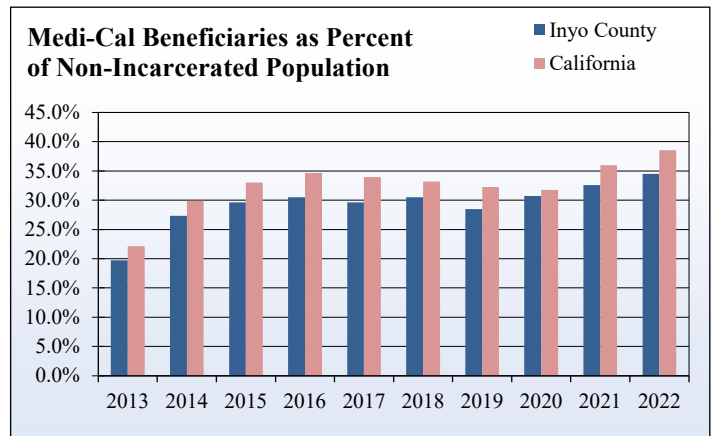
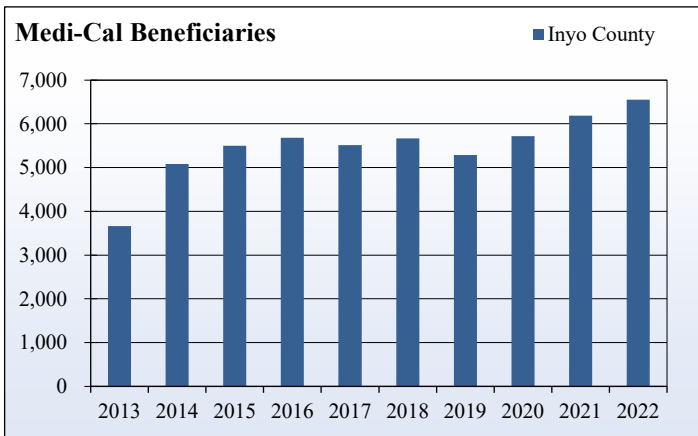
How is it used?

Data on Medi-Cal program recipients are 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.

Medi-Cal Users, Inyo County

Year	County Beneficiaries	Percentage of County Non-Incarcerated Population	California Beneficiaries	Percentage of California Population
2013	3,661	19.7 %	8,469,015	22.1 %
2014	5,083	27.3 %	11,522,700	29.9 %
2015	5,500	29.6 %	12,834,234	33.0 %
2016	5,684	30.5 %	13,550,661	34.7 %
2017	5,514	29.7 %	13,353,981	33.9 %
2018	5,666	30.5 %	13,126,241	33.2 %
2019	5,286	28.5 %	12,766,254	32.2 %
2020	5,715	30.8 %	12,604,862	31.8 %
2021	6,183	32.6 %	14,135,008	36.0 %
2022	6,548	34.5 %	15,115,052	38.6 %

Source: California Department of Healthcare Services



School Free and Reduced-Price 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.

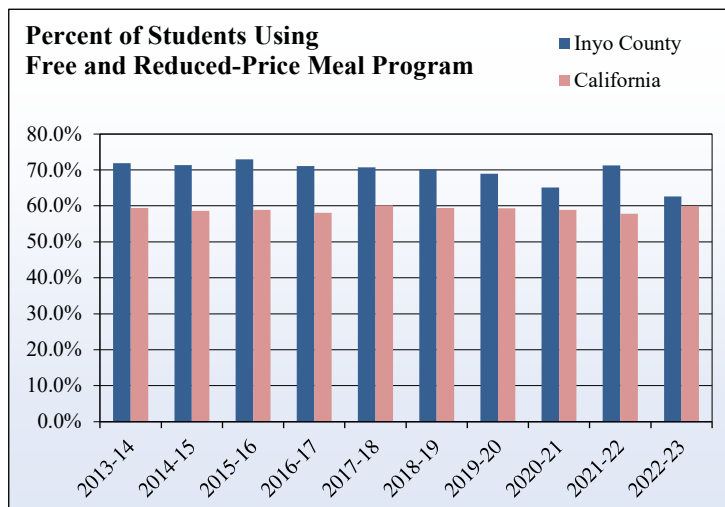
How is it used?

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.

School Free and Reduced-Price Meal, Inyo County

Year	Total Free and Reduced Meals	Total Enrollment	Percent of Students	
			County	California
2013-14	3,651	5,080	71.9%	59.4%
2014-15	3,702	5,194	71.3%	58.6%
2015-16	3,423	4,698	72.9%	58.9%
2016-17	3,234	4,550	71.1%	58.1%
2017-18	3,180	4,497	70.7%	60.1%
2018-19	3,158	4,496	70.2%	59.4%
2019-20	3,083	4,475	68.9%	59.3%
2020-21	2,641	4,059	65.1%	58.9%
2021-22	2,704	3,799	71.2%	57.8%
2022-23	2,312	3,692	62.6%	59.9%

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.

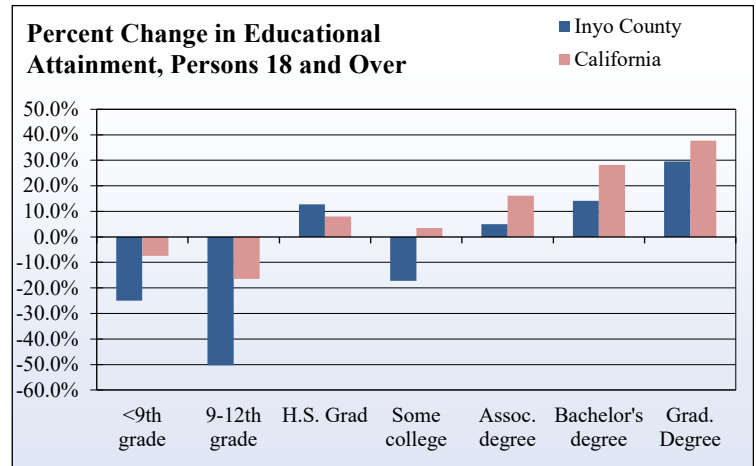
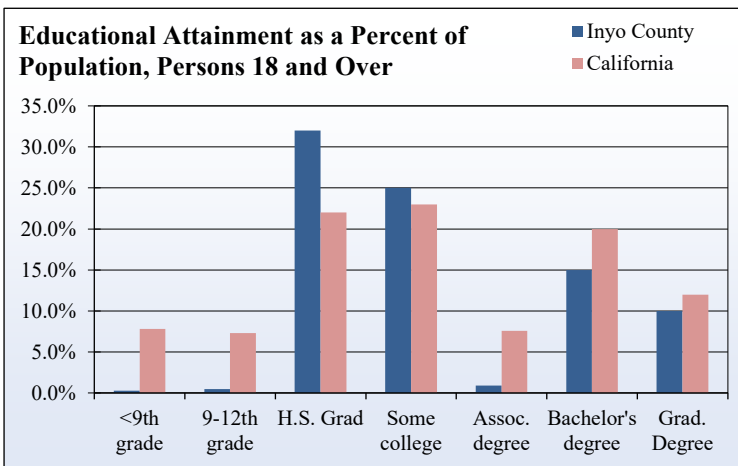
How is it used?

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.

Inyo County Population by Educational Attainment, Population 18 and Over

Educational Attainment	2011	2021	Percent of total in 2021		Change from 2011 to 2021	
			County	California	County	California
Less than 9th grade	541	433	0.3%	7.8%	-24.9%	-7.5%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,079	718	0.5%	7.3%	-50.3%	-16.5%
High school graduate or equivalent	4,203	4,819	32.0%	22.0%	12.8%	8.0%
Some college, no degree	4,406	3,759	25.0%	23.0%	-17.2%	3.5%
Associate degree	1,213	1,276	0.9%	7.6%	4.9%	16.1%
Bachelor's degree	1,950	2,271	15.0%	20.0%	14.1%	28.2%
Graduate or professional degree	1,079	1,532	10.0%	12.0%	29.6%	37.7%
Total Persons Age 18 and Over	14,471	14,808	100.0%	100.0%	2.3%	10.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2011 & 2021 5-yr estimates



High School Dropout Rate

What is it?

The four-year cohort is based on the number of students who enter grade 9 for the first time adjusted by adding into the cohort any student who transfers in later during grade 9 or during the next three years and subtracting any student from the cohort who transfers out, emigrates to another country, transfers to a prison or juvenile facility, or dies during that same period. Those cohort students who do not graduate with a regular high school diploma, do not otherwise complete high school, or are not still enrolled as a "fifth year senior" are considered dropouts.

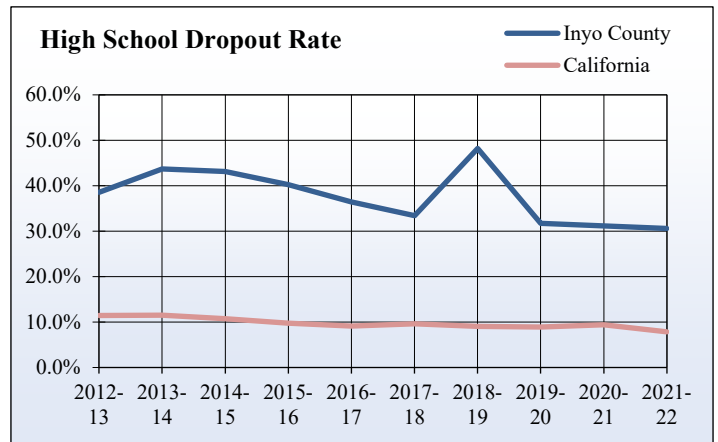
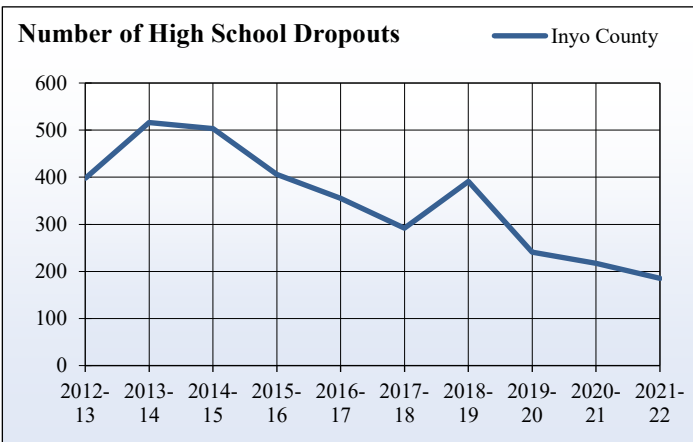
How is it used?

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.

High School Dropouts, Inyo County

Year	Cohort dropouts	Cohort dropout rate	CA cohort dropout rate
2012-13	398	38.5 %	11.4 %
2013-14	516	43.7 %	11.5 %
2014-15	503	43.1 %	10.7 %
2015-16	406	40.2 %	9.7 %
2016-17	355	36.4 %	9.1 %
2017-18	292	33.4 %	9.6 %
2018-19	391	48.2 %	9.0 %
2019-20	241	31.7 %	8.9 %
2020-21	217	31.1 %	9.4 %
2021-22	185	30.6 %	7.8 %

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.

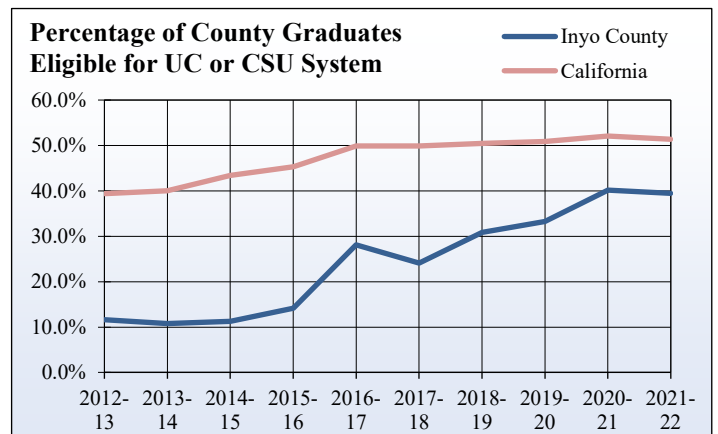
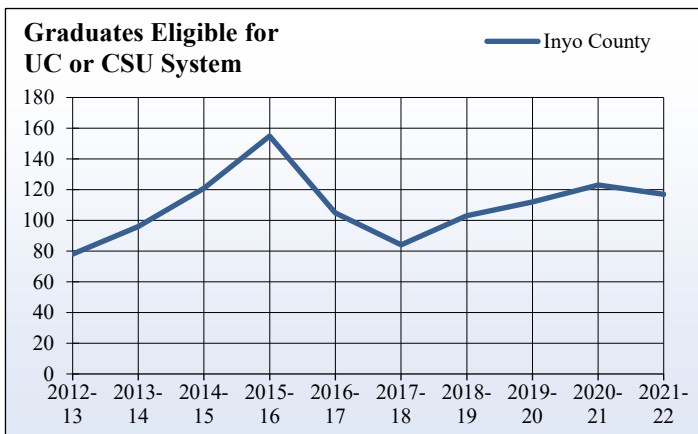
How is it used?

These data are an important indicator of how well a county school system prepares 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.

Graduates Eligible for UC or CSU System, Inyo County

Year	County Graduates		CA Graduates
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
2012-13	78	11.6 %	39.4 %
2013-14	96	10.8 %	40.0 %
2014-15	121	11.3 %	43.4 %
2015-16	155	14.2 %	45.4 %
2016-17	105	28.1 %	49.9 %
2017-18	84	24.1 %	49.9 %
2018-19	103	30.9 %	50.5 %
2019-20	112	33.3 %	50.9 %
2020-21	123	40.2 %	52.1 %
2021-22	117	39.5 %	51.4 %

Source: California Department of Education



California Student Assessments

What is it?

The California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CASPP) system administers mandatory assessment tests to students in California. The Smarter Balanced Summative Assessments administered by CASPP for English Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics are computer adaptive assessments that were developed by the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium, a multistate, state-led consortium. These tests are aligned with the Common Core State Standards in ELA and mathematics that accurately measure student progress toward college- and career-readiness.

How is it used?

CASPP scores can be treated as an indicator of academic performance and college readiness for children in local schools.

CASPP English Language Arts Results

Year	Inyo County					California				
	Standard Not Met	Standard Nearly Met	Standard Met	Standard Exceeded	Met or Exceeded	Standard Not Met	Standard Nearly Met	Standard Met	Standard Exceeded	Met or Exceeded
2014-15	42.00%	29.00%	22.00%	8.00%	30.00%	31.00%	25.00%	28.00%	16.00%	44.00%
2015-16	36.00%	26.00%	26.00%	12.00%	38.00%	28.00%	24.00%	29.00%	20.00%	49.00%
2016-17	35.51%	27.65%	23.79%	13.05%	36.84%	28.35%	23.09%	28.44%	20.12%	48.56%
2017-18	33.95%	29.53%	22.36%	14.18%	36.54%	27.54%	22.58%	28.63%	21.25%	49.88%
2018-19	38.13%	25.63%	23.39%	12.85%	36.24%	26.63%	22.28%	28.62%	22.48%	51.10%
2019-20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020-21	36.95%	28.68%	22.99%	11.38%	34.37%	28.30%	22.69%	27.59%	21.42%	49.01%
2021-22	35.16%	28.77%	24.21%	11.86%	36.07%	30.33%	22.62%	26.56%	20.50%	47.06%

Source: California Department of Education

CASPP Mathematics Results

Year	Inyo County					California				
	Standard Not Met	Standard Nearly Met	Standard Met	Standard Exceeded	Met or Exceeded	Standard Not Met	Standard Nearly Met	Standard Met	Standard Exceeded	Met or Exceeded
2014-15	47.00%	29.00%	14.00%	10.00%	24.00%	38.00%	29.00%	19.00%	14.00%	33.00%
2015-16	38.00%	29.00%	21.00%	12.00%	33.00%	35.00%	28.00%	20.00%	17.00%	37.00%
2016-17	38.70%	27.47%	20.41%	13.42%	33.83%	35.86%	26.59%	19.96%	17.60%	37.56%
2017-18	39.36%	26.51%	19.58%	14.55%	34.13%	35.45%	25.90%	20.01%	18.64%	38.65%
2018-19	46.00%	25.15%	16.25%	12.60%	28.85%	34.86%	25.41%	20.04%	19.69%	39.73%
2019-20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020-21	49.44%	26.53%	15.21%	8.84%	24.05%	40.74%	25.50%	17.98%	15.78%	33.76%
2021-22	43.97%	27.98%	17.12%	10.92%	28.04%	41.96%	24.66%	17.32%	16.06%	33.38%

Source: California Department of Education

English Learners Enrollment

What is it?

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.

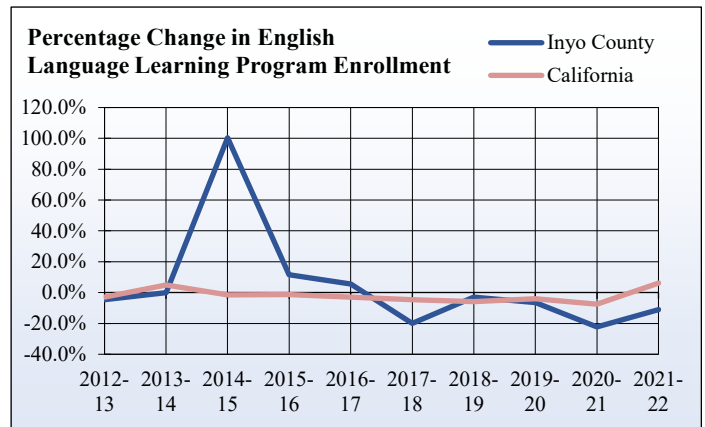
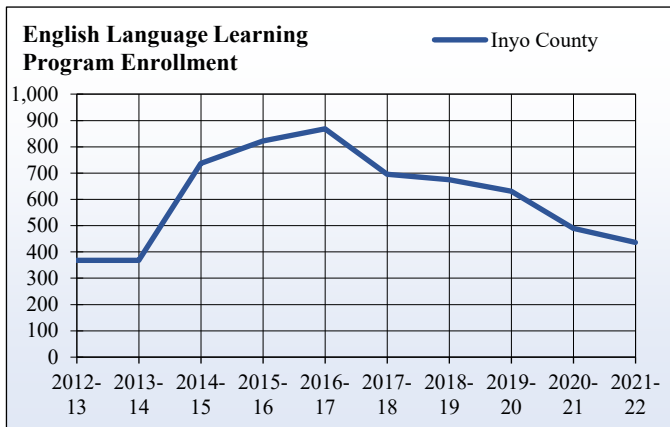
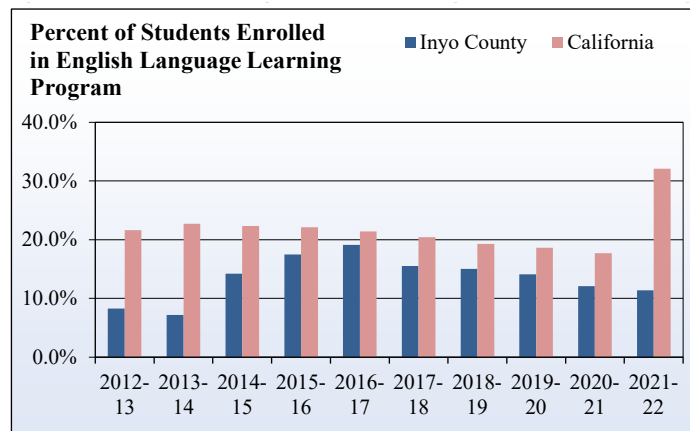
How is it used?

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.

English Language Learning Program Enrollment, Inyo County

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 in California
2012-13	368	-4.6%	4,458	8.3%	21.6%
2013-14	368	0.0%	5,080	7.2%	22.7%
2014-15	737	100.3%	5,194	14.2%	22.3%
2015-16	822	11.5%	4,698	17.5%	22.1%
2016-17	868	5.6%	4,550	19.1%	21.4%
2017-18	695	-19.9%	4,497	15.5%	20.4%
2018-19	675	-2.9%	4,496	15.0%	19.3%
2019-20	631	-6.5%	4,476	14.1%	18.6%
2020-21	490	-22.3%	4,059	12.1%	17.7%
2021-22	436	-11.0%	3,799	11.4%	32.1%

Source: California Department of Education



Crime Rates

What is it?

This indicator provides data on property, violent, and total crime rates for Inyo 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.

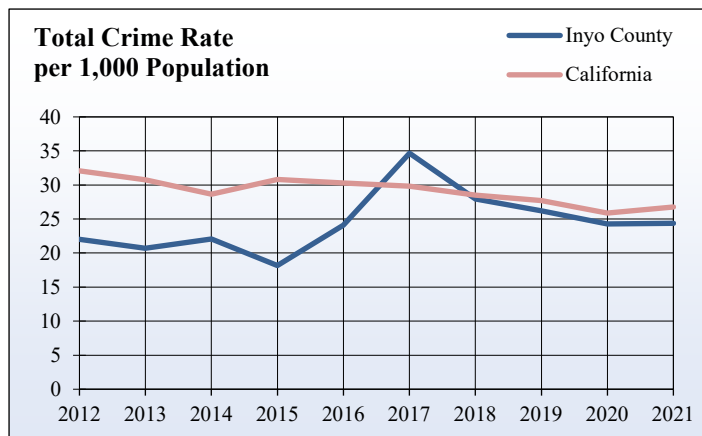
How is it used?

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 disadvantages, such as poverty and unemployment.

Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Inyo County

Year	Property Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Arson Rate		Total Crime Rate	
	County	California	County	California	County	California	County	California
2012	17.5	27.7	4.5	4.2	0.0	0.2	22.0	32.1
2013	16.6	26.6	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.2	20.7	30.8
2014	16.3	24.6	5.7	3.9	0.1	0.2	22.1	28.7
2015	12.9	26.3	5.2	4.3	0.0	0.2	18.2	30.8
2016	17.9	25.6	6.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	24.1	30.3
2017	27.6	25.1	6.9	4.5	0.2	0.2	34.7	29.8
2018	21.2	23.8	6.6	4.5	0.2	0.2	27.9	28.5
2019	21.2	23.1	5.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	26.2	27.7
2020	17.3	21.2	6.8	4.4	0.2	0.3	24.3	25.9
2021	17.8	21.8	6.4	4.7	0.3	0.3	24.4	26.8

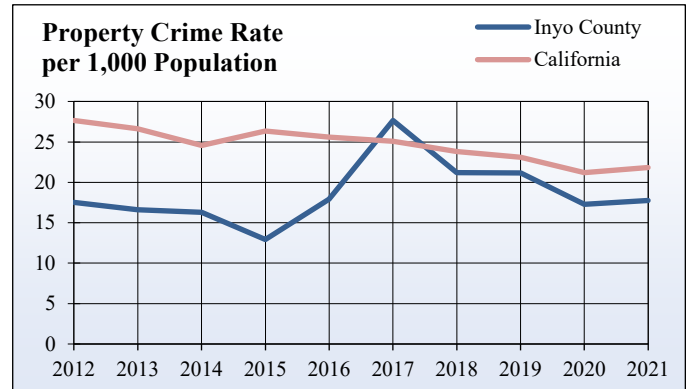
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Property Crimes, Inyo County

Year	Motor Vehicle			Total
	Burglary	Theft	Larceny	
2012	103	11	211	325
2013	98	18	192	308
2014	94	15	194	303
2015	53	31	156	240
2016	98	33	203	334
2017	131	56	327	514
2018	84	24	286	394
2019	115	18	260	393
2020	92	30	199	321
2021	83	51	203	337

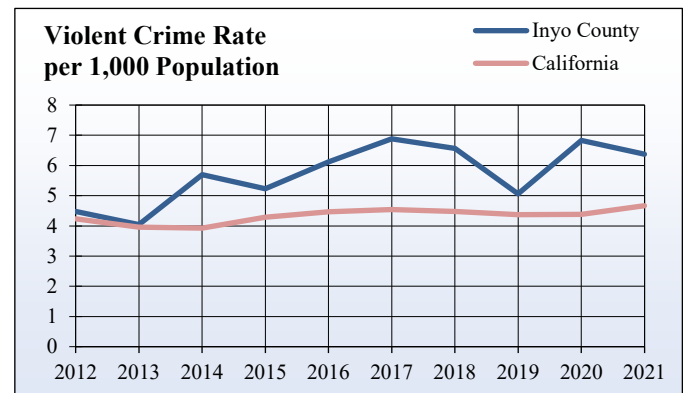
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Violent Crimes, Inyo County

Year	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated	
				Assault	Total
2012	0	4	4	75	83
2013	0	7	5	63	75
2014	0	14	3	89	106
2015	0	9	11	77	97
2016	1	8	10	95	114
2017	0	16	11	101	128
2018	0	12	8	102	122
2019	1	18	9	66	94
2020	1	9	18	99	127
2021	0	11	19	91	121

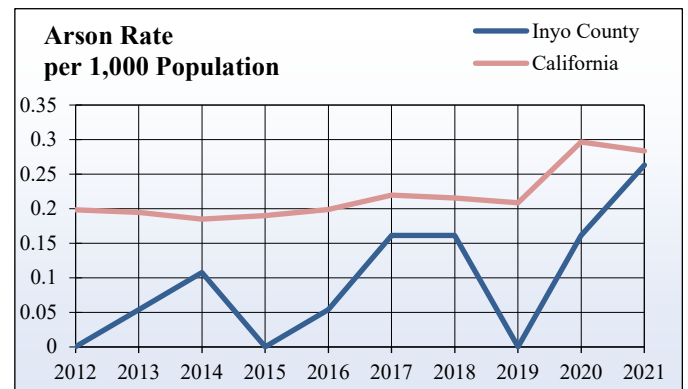
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Arson, Inyo County

Year	Structural Property		Mobile Property		Other Property	Total
	Property	Property	Property	Property		
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	1	0	0	0	0	1
2014	2	0	0	0	0	2
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	1	0	1
2017	2	1	0	0	0	3
2018	2	0	0	1	0	3
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	2	0	0	1	0	3
2021	5	0	0	0	0	5

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.

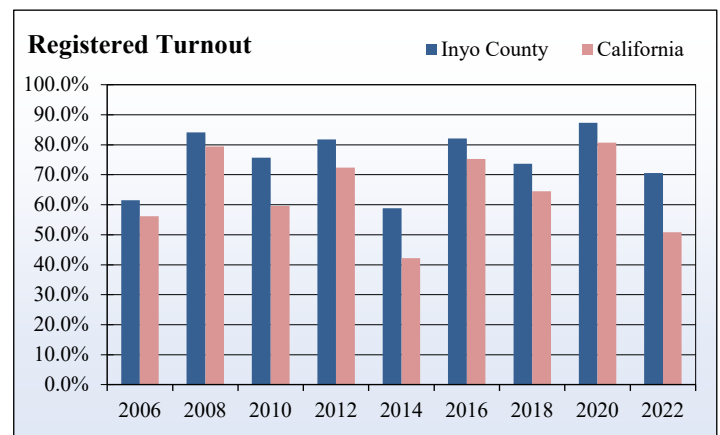
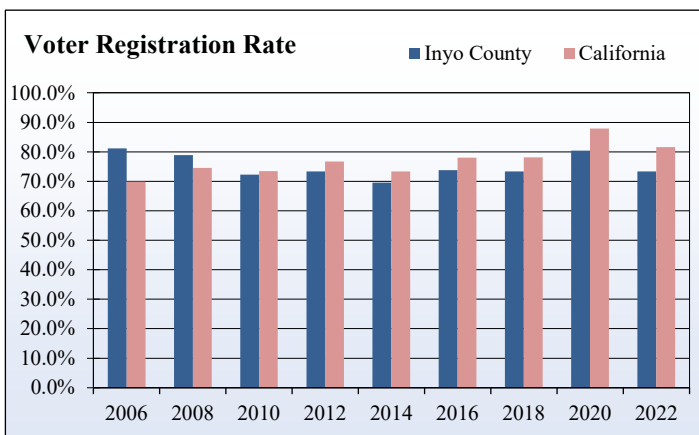
How is it used?

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's 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 Participation in General Elections, Inyo County

Year	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Registration Rate	Registered Turnout
2006	13,277	10,769	6,627	81.1 %	61.5 %
2008	13,013	10,258	8,625	78.8 %	84.1 %
2010	13,019	9,406	7,124	72.2 %	75.7 %
2012	13,583	9,956	8,146	73.3 %	81.8 %
2014	13,668	9,500	5,592	69.5 %	58.9 %
2016	13,771	10,167	8,342	73.8 %	82.0 %
2018	13,689	10,036	7,392	73.3 %	73.7 %
2020	13,707	11,016	9,624	80.4 %	87.4 %
2022	14,619	10,729	7,577	73.4 %	70.6 %

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Divisions



Disadvantaged Communities

What is it?

EJScreen is the EPA's environmental justice mapping and screening tool that provides EPA with a nationally consistent dataset and approach for combining demographic, socioeconomic, and environmental indicators.

How is it used?

Data from EJScreen can be used to support educational programs, grant writing, and community awareness efforts. These data can also be used to determine whether communities exhibit demographic and/or environmental conditions that may indicate potential disadvantages.

Socioeconomic Indicators - Bishop, West Bishop, Big Pine, Lone Pine, and Dixon Lane-Meadow Creek

Pollution and Sources	Bishop	West Bishop	Big Pine	Lone Pine	Dixon Lane-Meadow Creek	Inyo County	California
Demographic Index	22.0%	16.0%	35.0%	51.0%	37.0%	32.0%	44.0%
Supplemental Demographic Index	9.0%	7.0%	11.0%	20.0%	14.0%	12.0%	15.0%
People of Color	26.0%	19.0%	43.0%	54.0%	42.0%	39.0%	63.0%
Low Income	17.0%	13.0%	27.0%	49.0%	31.0%	26.0%	29.0%
Unemployment Rate	5.0%	1.0%	4.0%	6.0%	6.0%	4.0%	6.0%
Limited English Speaking	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	2.0%	2.0%	9.0%
Less Than High School Education	6.0%	5.0%	7.0%	19.0%	18.0%	9.0%	16.0%
Under Age 5	3.0%	6.0%	2.0%	3.0%	5.0%	4.0%	6.0%
Over Age 64	24.0%	28.0%	24.0%	26.0%	21.0%	23.0%	14.0%
Low Life Expectancy	19.0%	15.0%	18.0%	19.0%	16.0%	18.0%	18.0%

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Socioeconomic Indicators - Cartago, Olancha, Shoshone, Tecopa, and Independence

Pollution and Sources	Cartago	Olancha	Shoshone	Tecopa	Independence	Inyo County	California
Demographic Index	31.0%	31.0%	35.0%	35.0%	26.0%	32.0%	44.0%
Supplemental Demographic Index	11.0%	11.0%	13.0%	13.0%	9.0%	12.0%	15.0%
People of Color	40.0%	40.0%	37.0%	37.0%	36.0%	39.0%	63.0%
Low Income	21.0%	21.0%	34.0%	34.0%	17.0%	26.0%	29.0%
Unemployment Rate	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	6.0%
Limited English Speaking	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%	9.0%
Less Than High School Education	10.0%	10.0%	7.0%	7.0%	9.0%	9.0%	16.0%
Under Age 5	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	6.0%	4.0%	6.0%
Over Age 64	34.0%	34.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	23.0%	14.0%
Low Life Expectancy	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental Indicators - Bishop, West Bishop, Big Pine, Lone Pine, and Dixon Lane-Meadow Creek

Pollution and Sources	Bishop	West Bishop	Big Pine	Lone Pine	Dixon Lane-Meadow Creek	Inyo County	California
Particulate Matter 2.5 (µg/m3)	6.91	6.92	6.21	5.93	6.61	6.60	11.70
Ozone (ppb)	47.80	47.90	55.10	59.80	50.80	51.50	47.70
Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m3)	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.33
Air Toxics Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	31.00
Air Toxics Respiratory HI	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.43
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	510.00	11.00	140.00	190.00	140.00	180.00	1,400.00
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.47	0.14	0.28	0.43	0.06	0.30	0.28
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.17
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.04	1.10
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	5.20
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km2)	4.80	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.00	1.50
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.00

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental Indicators - Cartago, Olancho, Shoshone, Tecopa, and Independence

Pollution and Sources	Cartago	Olancho	Shoshone	Tecopa	Independence	Inyo County	California
Particulate Matter 2.5 (µg/m3)	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.93	6.21	6.60	11.70
Ozone (ppb)	59.80	59.80	59.80	59.8	55.10	51.50	47.70
Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m3)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0163	0.01	0.02	0.33
Air Toxics Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20	10.00	12.00	31.00
Air Toxics Respiratory HI	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.10	0.18	0.43
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	37.00	37.00	0.02	0.015	280.00	180.00	1,400.00
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.25	0.25	0.38	0.38	0.47	0.30	0.28
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0061	0.01	0.01	0.17
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.016	0.01	0.04	1.10
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.032	0.01	0.02	5.20
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.00	1.50
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	67.00

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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.

Agricultural employment in Inyo County is proportionally small when compared to other sectors. Employment in the agricultural sector experienced a slow general decline from 2012 to 2021. Agricultural earnings in Inyo County generally declined between 2012 and 2018, before reversing this trend and experiencing moderate increases every year between 2018 and 2021.

Construction employment consistently accounted for between 4 and 6 percent of Inyo County’s total employment between 2012 and 2021, which was roughly equivalent to the statewide proportion. Generally, construction earnings accounted for between 4 and 6 percent of Inyo County’s total earnings between 2012 and 2021, with the exceptions of 2015, when it peaked at 6.2 percent, and 2017 when it reached its lowest point of 3.8 percent.

Manufacturing employment in Inyo County remained consistent between 2012 and 2021, always accounting for between 2.9 and 3.7 percent of total County employment. Manufacturing earnings in Inyo County generally experienced increases between 2012 and 2017, when they peaked at 24.8 percent of total county earnings, then experienced significant declines in 2018 and 2020. When compared to statewide averages, manufacturing employment in Inyo County comprised a much smaller proportion of total employment, while earnings comprised a much larger proportion of total earnings.

Travel and recreation employment and earnings comprised a significantly larger portion of total employment and earnings in Inyo County when compared to California as a whole. In 2020, the travel and recreation industry in both Inyo County and California as a whole were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic; however, this impact was less extreme in Inyo County.

Between 2012 and 2021, retail employment in Inyo County remained an important sector of the local economy when compared to statewide averages, consistently representing between 11 and 13 percent of total employment. In 2021, jobs in retail amounted to 11.1 percent of the county’s workforce, as opposed to 8.5 percent statewide. Retail earnings have also remained very consistent in Inyo County, accounting for between 6 and 7 percent of total county earnings every year between 2012 and 2021.

Government employment and earnings in Inyo County are very significant contributors to the local economy, consistently representing between 29 and 34 percent of total county employment and 34 to 44 percent of total earnings between 2012 and 2021.

In This Section:

- Agriculture Including Forestry 60
- Construction 64
- Manufacturing 68
- Travel and Recreation 70
- Retail 73
- Government 76

Agriculture 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.

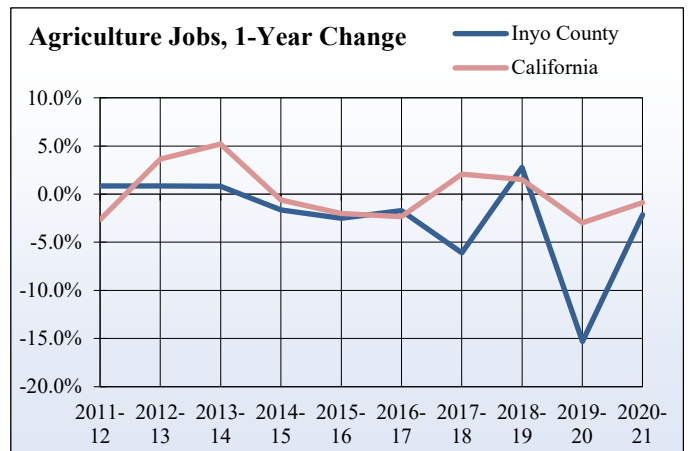
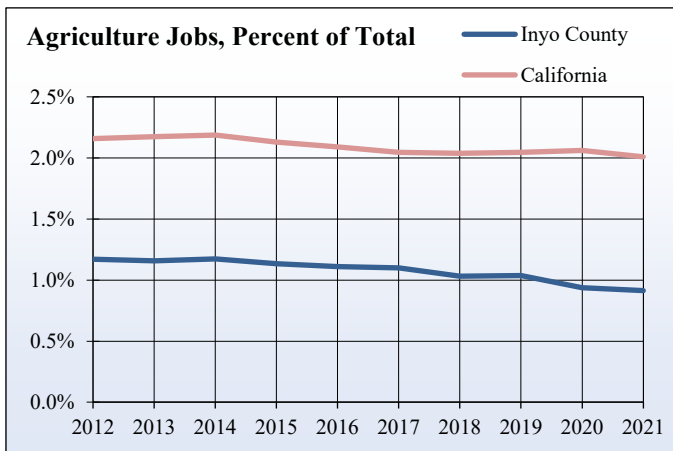
How is it used?

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 Jobs, Farm Employment, Inyo County

Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	120	1.2 %	2.2 %	0.8 %	- 2.6 %
2013	121	1.2 %	2.2 %	0.8 %	3.6 %
2014	122	1.2 %	2.2 %	0.8 %	5.2 %
2015	120	1.1 %	2.1 %	- 1.6 %	- 0.6 %
2016	117	1.1 %	2.1 %	- 2.5 %	- 2.0 %
2017	115	1.1 %	2.0 %	- 1.7 %	- 2.3 %
2018	108	1.0 %	2.0 %	- 6.1 %	2.1 %
2019	111	1.0 %	2.0 %	2.8 %	1.5 %
2020	94	0.9 %	2.1 %	- 15.3 %	- 3.0 %
2021	92	0.9 %	2.0 %	- 2.1 %	- 0.9 %

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

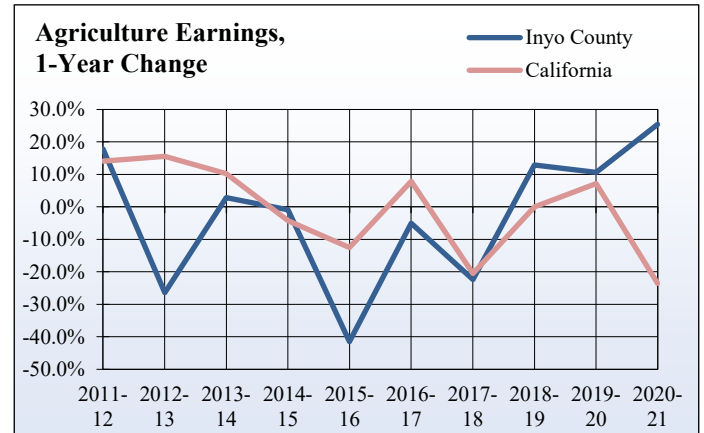
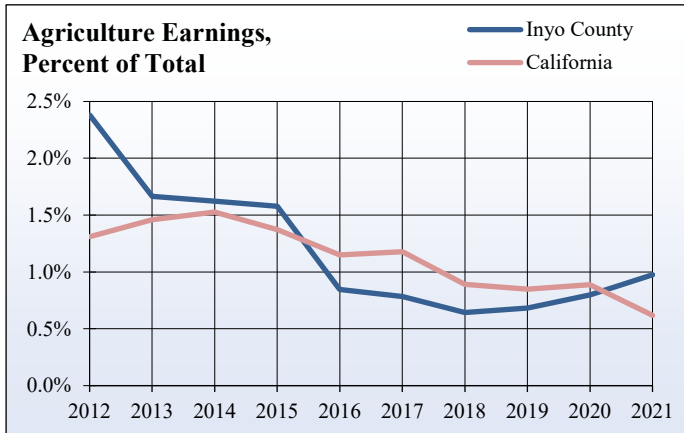


Agriculture Earnings & Value

Agriculture Earnings (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	\$14,209	2.4%	1.3%	17.8%	14.1%
2013	\$10,462	1.7%	1.5%	-26.4%	15.5%
2014	\$10,762	1.6%	1.5%	2.9%	10.2%
2015	\$10,659	1.6%	1.4%	-1.0%	-4.3%
2016	\$6,235	0.8%	1.2%	-41.5%	-12.6%
2017	\$5,919	0.8%	1.2%	-5.1%	7.8%
2018	\$4,593	0.6%	0.9%	-22.4%	-20.5%
2019	\$5,185	0.7%	0.8%	12.9%	-0.03%
2020	\$5,733	0.8%	0.9%	10.6%	7.2%
2021	\$7,187	1.0%	0.6%	25.4%	-23.5%

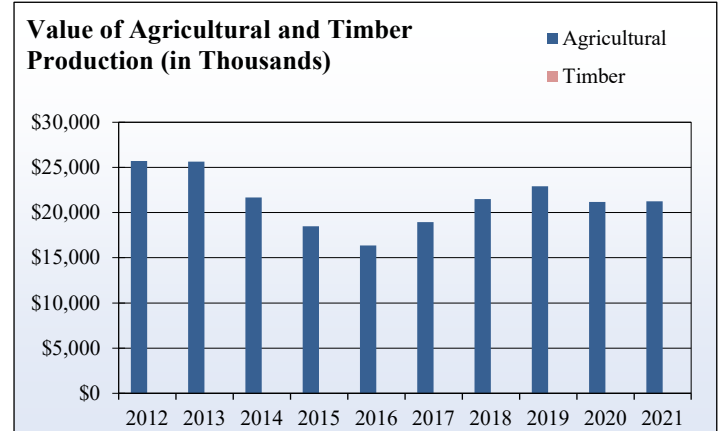
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Value of Agricultural and Timber Production (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	Agricultural Value	Timber Value	Timber as a Percent of Total Value	Total Value
2012	\$ 25,695	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 25,695
2013	\$ 25,650	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 25,650
2014	\$ 21,659	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 21,659
2015	\$ 18,490	\$ 8	0.04%	\$ 18,498
2016	\$ 16,368	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 16,368
2017	\$ 18,957	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 18,957
2018	\$ 21,500	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 21,500
2019	\$ 22,904	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 22,904
2020	\$ 21,165	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 21,165
2021	\$ 21,230	\$ 0	0.00%	\$ 21,230

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service



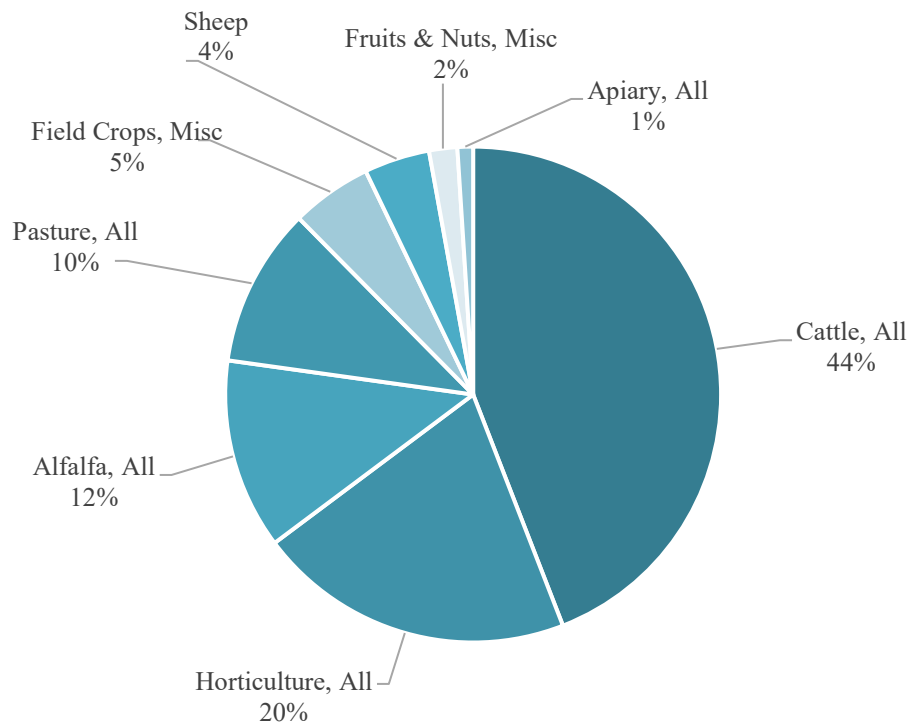
Top Crops by Value

Top Crops by Value in 2021, Inyo County

Crop	Value
Cattle, All	\$9,268,000
Horticulture, All	\$4,346,000
Alfalfa, All	\$2,611,000
Pasture, All	\$2,183,000
Field Crops, Misc	\$1,108,000
Sheep	\$899,000
Fruits & Nuts, Misc	\$386,000
Apiary, All	\$214,000
Livestock, Misc	\$135,000
Animal Fiber, Wool	\$52,000
Other	\$28,000
Total Value of Agriculture	\$21,230,000

Source: USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service

Top Crops by Value in 2021,
Inyo County



Source & Distribution of Farm Income

What is it?

The agricultural sector is a small but very important component of Inyo County's economy. The agricultural sector is broad and encompasses a wide variety of products and businesses. Because of the industry's breadth and government investment in the industry, the source and distribution of farm income is detailed below.

How is it used?

Farm income is often a major contributor to rural economies. Due to the large number of rural areas in Inyo County, the agricultural sector is important to the County as a whole. Farm income can be a clear indicator of economic health in these rural regions.

Source of Farm Income (in Thousands), Inyo County

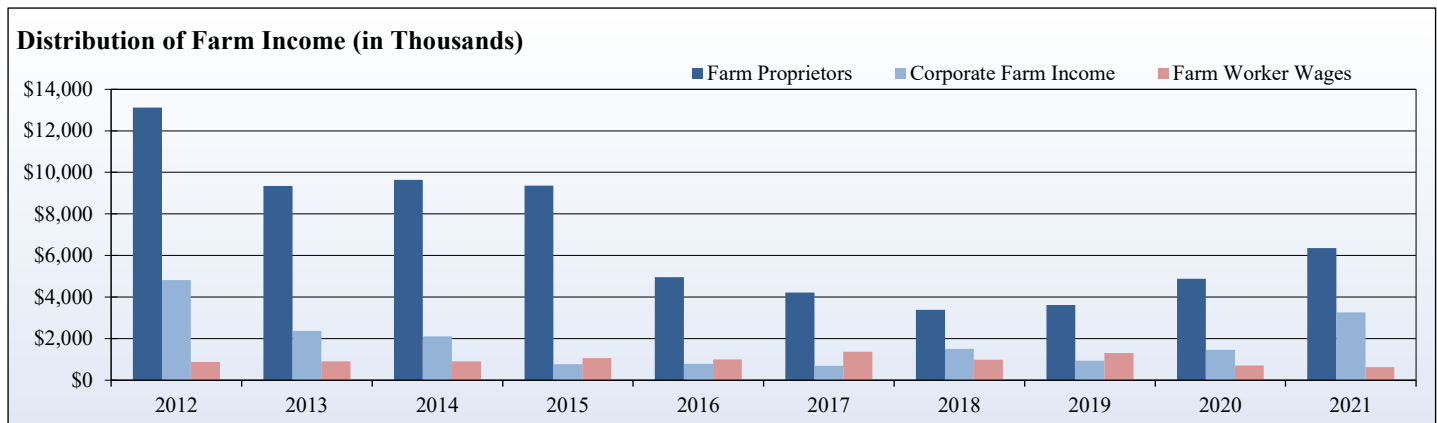
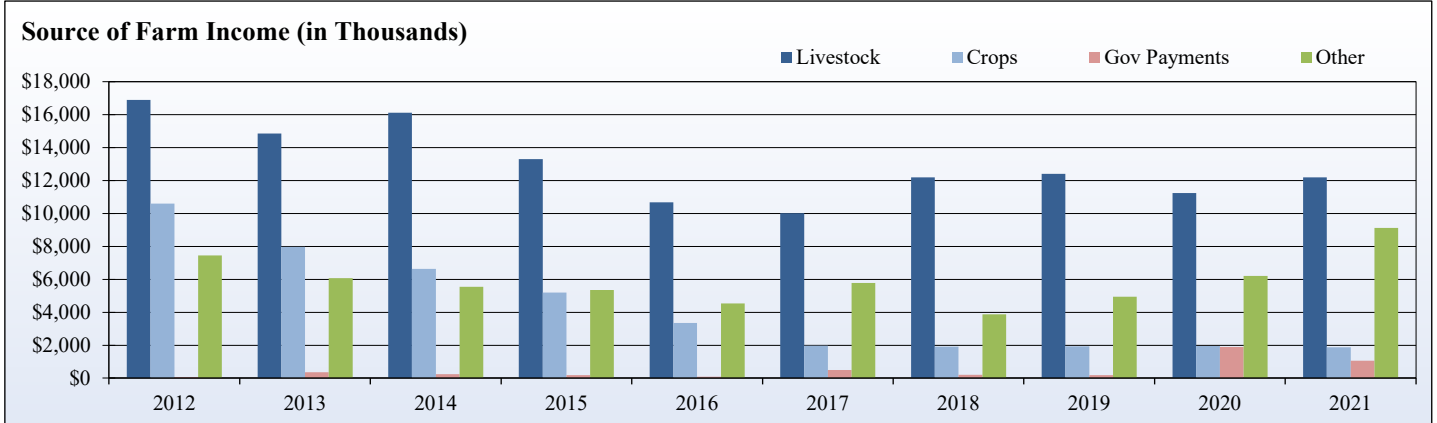
Year	Cash Receipts		Government Payments	Other Misc. Income
	Livestock	Crops		
2012	\$16,898	\$10,601	\$76	\$7,456
2013	\$14,861	\$7,971	\$354	\$6,083
2014	\$16,118	\$6,628	\$250	\$5,550
2015	\$13,301	\$5,195	\$184	\$5,353
2016	\$10,682	\$3,361	\$86	\$4,539
2017	\$10,027	\$1,970	\$501	\$5,780
2018	\$12,194	\$1,905	\$195	\$3,881
2019	\$12,407	\$1,926	\$191	\$4,952
2020	\$11,243	\$1,954	\$1,903	\$6,202
2021	\$12,192	\$1,870	\$1,050	\$9,133

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

Distribution of Farm Income (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	Farm Proprietors	Corporate Farm Income	Farmworker Wages
2012	\$13,118	\$4,815	\$871
2013	\$9,344	\$2,371	\$896
2014	\$9,636	\$2,097	\$898
2015	\$9,359	\$766	\$1,057
2016	\$4,955	\$783	\$994
2017	\$4,213	\$688	\$1,367
2018	\$3,377	\$1,504	\$977
2019	\$3,612	\$935	\$1,295
2020	\$4,872	\$1,450	\$698
2021	\$6,358	\$3,258	\$622

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



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.

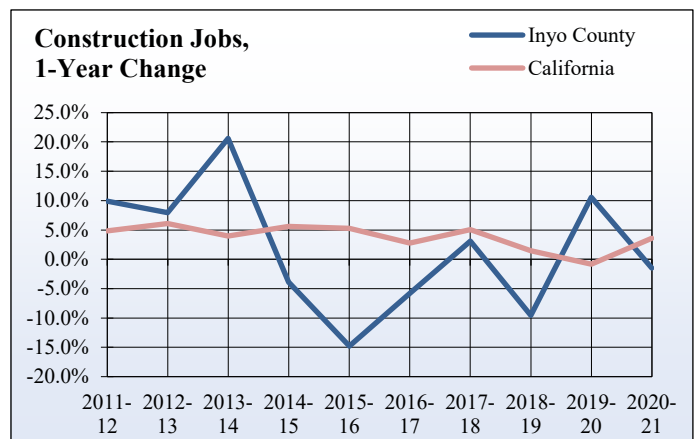
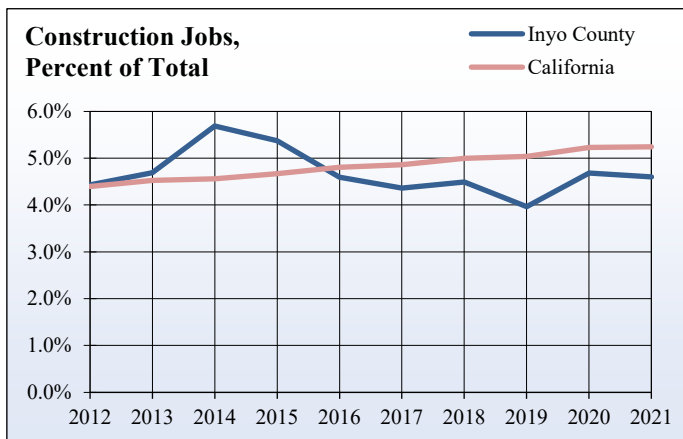
How is it used?

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.

Construction Jobs, Inyo County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	454	4.4 %	4.4 %	9.9 %	4.8 %
2013	490	4.7 %	4.5 %	7.9 %	6.1 %
2014	591	5.7 %	4.6 %	20.6 %	4.0 %
2015	568	5.4 %	4.7 %	- 3.9 %	5.6 %
2016	484	4.6 %	4.8 %	- 14.8 %	5.3 %
2017	456	4.4 %	4.9 %	- 5.8 %	2.8 %
2018	470	4.5 %	5.0 %	3.1 %	5.0 %
2019	425	4.0 %	5.0 %	- 9.6 %	1.4 %
2020	470	4.7 %	5.2 %	10.6 %	- 0.8 %
2021	463	4.6 %	5.2 %	- 1.5 %	3.6 %

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

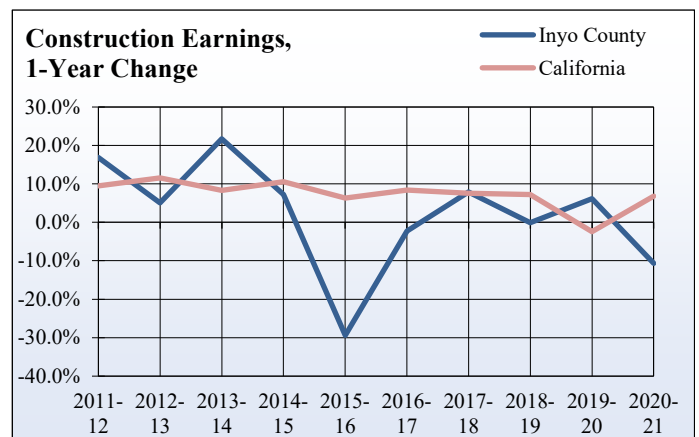
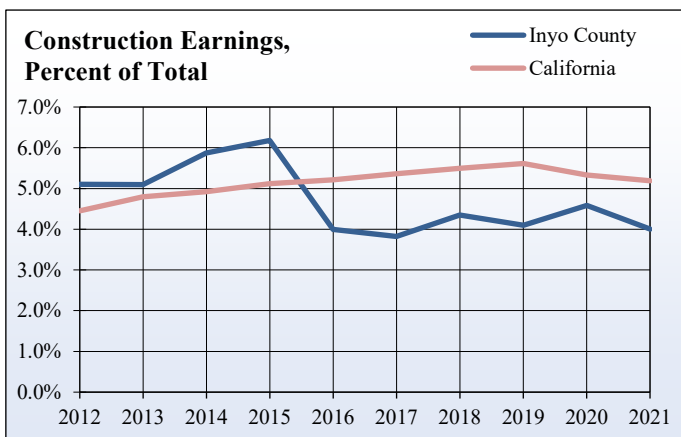


Construction Earnings

Construction Earnings (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	\$30,463	5.1%	4.5%	16.9%	9.5%
2013	\$31,993	5.1%	4.8%	5.0%	11.6%
2014	\$38,930	5.9%	4.9%	21.7%	8.3%
2015	\$41,753	6.2%	5.1%	7.3%	10.6%
2016	\$29,468	4.0%	5.2%	-29.4%	6.3%
2017	\$28,806	3.8%	5.4%	-2.2%	8.3%
2018	\$31,078	4.3%	5.5%	7.9%	7.6%
2019	\$31,050	4.1%	5.6%	-0.1%	7.2%
2020	\$32,967	4.6%	5.3%	6.2%	-2.5%
2021	\$29,454	4.0%	5.2%	-10.7%	6.8%

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



Permitted Value of New Construction

What is it?

This indicator shows the total permitted value of new construction in Inyo County.

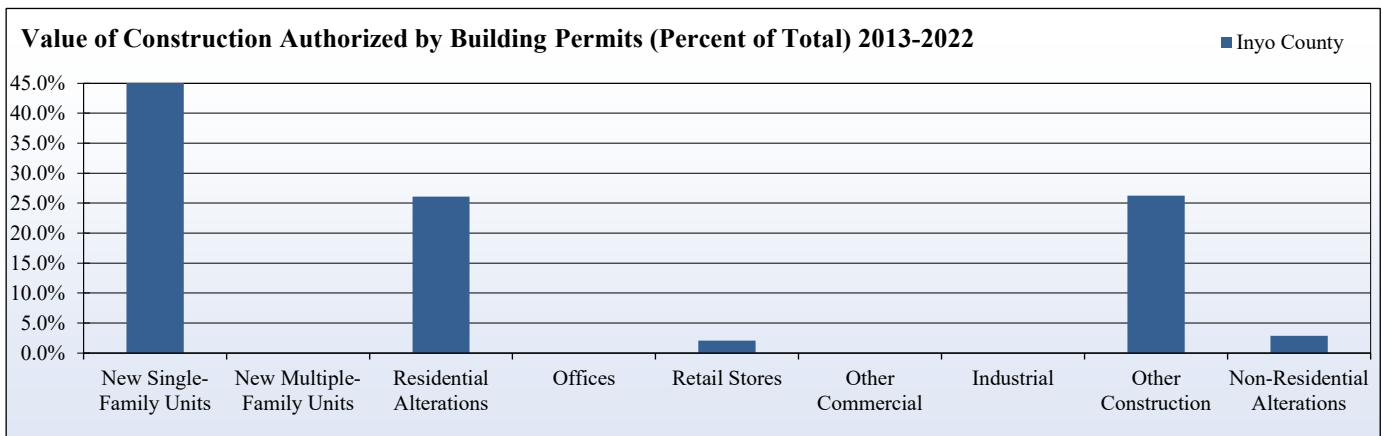
How is it used?

The permitted value of construction can be used as an indicator of the health and robustness of the construction sector in an area. Greater permitted value can be indicative of greater amounts of construction work in an area and/or greater value of the homes and other properties being constructed.

Permitted Value of New Construction (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	New Single-Family Units	New Multiple-Family Units	Residential Alterations	Offices	Retail Stores	Other Commercial	Industrial Construction	Other Non-Residential Alterations	Total Value
2022	\$4,557	\$0	\$2,633	\$0	\$210	\$0	\$0	\$2,645	\$10,085

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)



New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits & Permitted Value of New Housing Units

New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, Inyo County

Year	New Single-Family Units	New multiple-family units	Total new housing units	Percent of Units Single-Family
				Inyo County
2022	16	0	16	100.0%

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)

Permitted Value of New Construction (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	New Single-Family Units	New Multiple-Family Units	Residential Alterations
2022	\$4,557	\$0	\$2,633

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)

City Permitted Value of New Construction (in Thousands), Bishop

Year	Bishop
2022	\$3,032

Source: CIRB and California Homebuilding Foundation (CHF)

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.

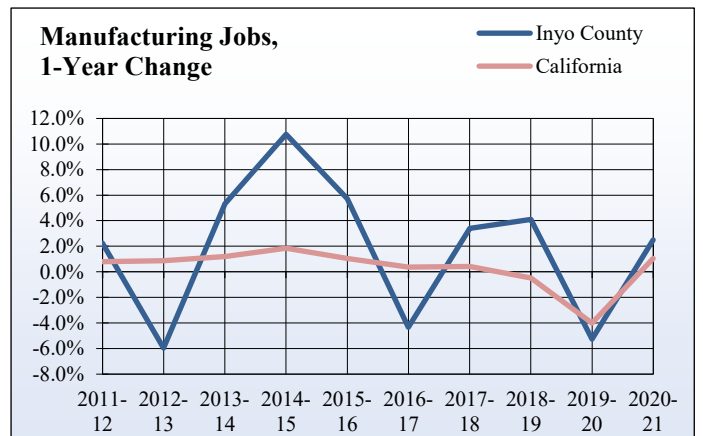
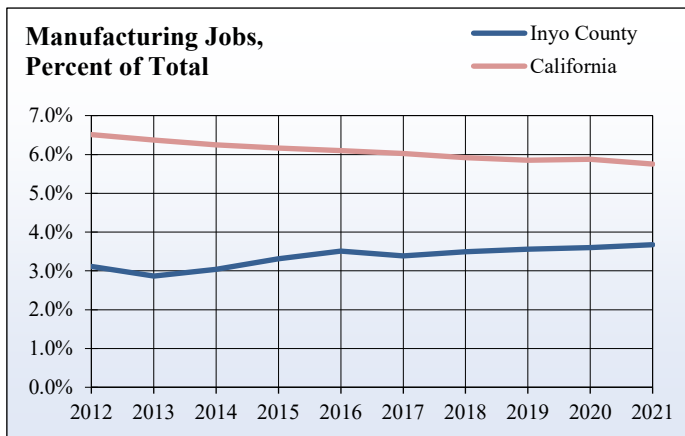
How is it used?

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.

Manufacturing Jobs, Inyo County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	319	3.1%	6.5%	2.24%	0.8%
2013	300	2.9%	6.4%	-6.0%	0.9%
2014	316	3.0%	6.2%	5.3%	1.2%
2015	350	3.3%	6.2%	10.8%	1.8%
2016	370	3.5%	6.1%	5.7%	1.0%
2017	354	3.4%	6.0%	-4.3%	0.4%
2018	366	3.5%	5.9%	3.4%	0.4%
2019	381	3.6%	5.9%	4.1%	-0.5%
2020	361	3.6%	5.9%	-5.2%	-4.0%
2021	370	3.7%	5.8%	2.5%	1.1%

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

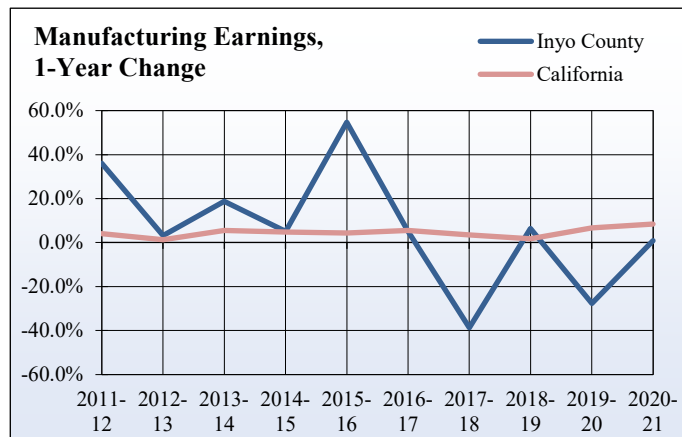
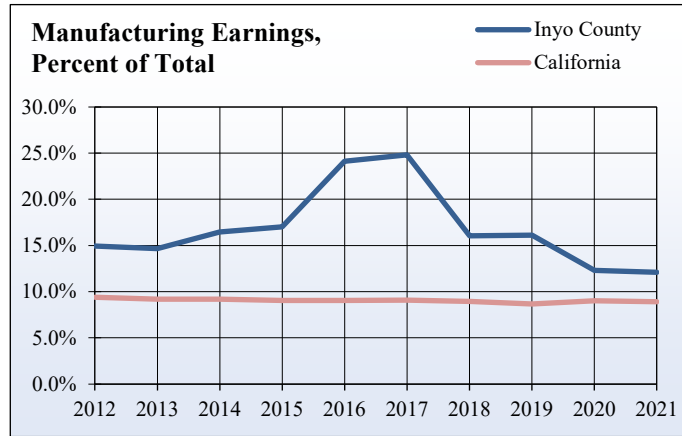


Manufacturing Earnings

Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	\$89,148	14.9%	9.4%	36.1%	4.0%
2013	\$92,043	14.6%	9.2%	3.2%	1.3%
2014	\$109,256	16.5%	9.2%	18.7%	5.5%
2015	\$114,848	17.0%	9.1%	5.1%	4.7%
2016	\$177,766	24.1%	9.1%	54.8%	4.3%
2017	\$187,095	24.8%	9.1%	5.2%	5.6%
2018	\$114,723	16.0%	9.0%	-38.7%	3.5%
2019	\$122,133	16.1%	8.7%	6.5%	1.7%
2020	\$88,385	12.3%	9.0%	-27.6%	6.6%
2021	\$89,114	12.1%	8.9%	0.8%	8.4%

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.

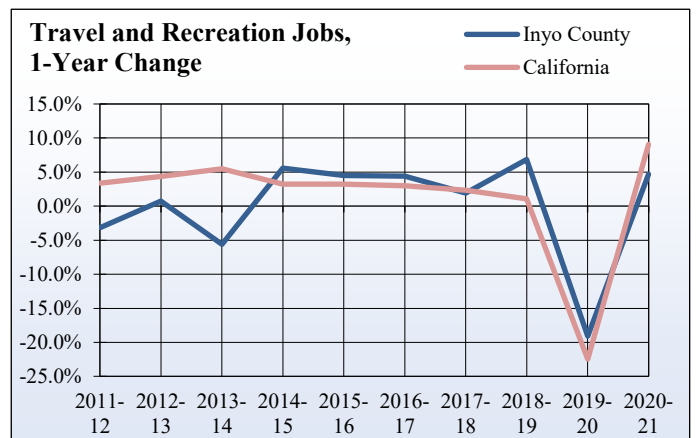
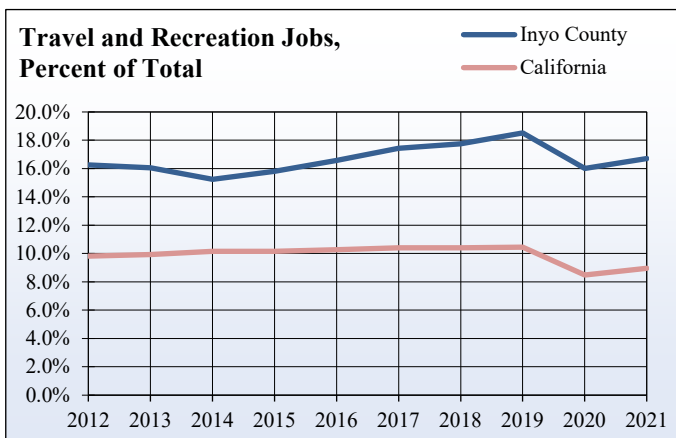
How is it used?

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.

Travel and Recreation Jobs, Inyo County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	1,665	16.2%	9.8%	-3.14%	3.4%
2013	1,677	16.1%	9.9%	0.7%	4.4%
2014	1,583	15.2%	10.1%	-5.6%	5.5%
2015	1,671	15.8%	10.2%	5.6%	3.2%
2016	1,746	16.6%	10.3%	4.5%	3.2%
2017	1,823	17.4%	10.4%	4.4%	3.0%
2018	1,858	17.7%	10.4%	1.9%	2.3%
2019	1,985	18.5%	10.5%	6.8%	1.1%
2020	1,606	16.0%	8.5%	-19.1%	-22.4%
2021	1,681	16.7%	9.0%	4.7%	9.0%

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



Travel and Recreation Earnings & Expenditures

**Travel and Recreation Earnings (in Thousands),
Inyo County**

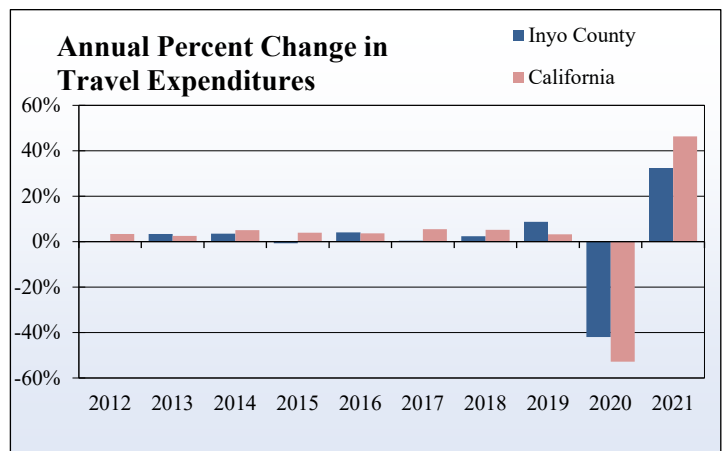
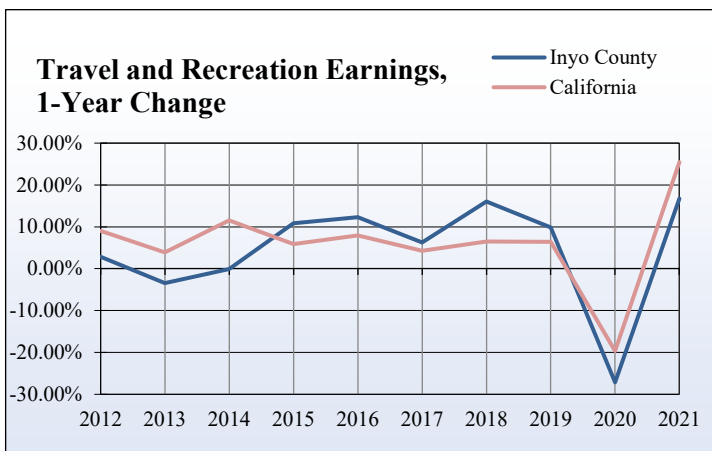
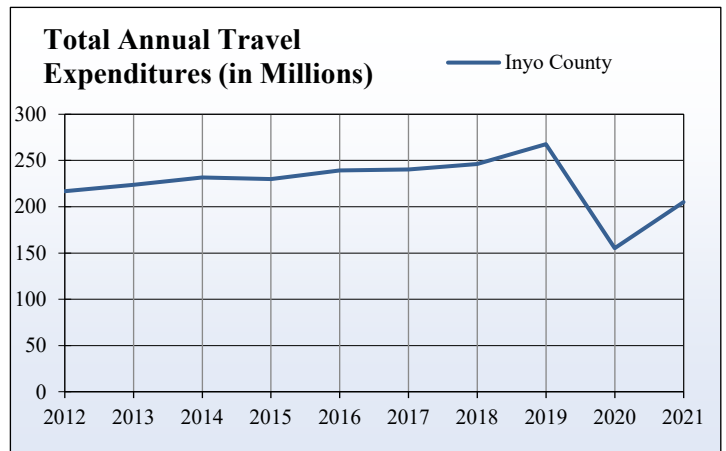
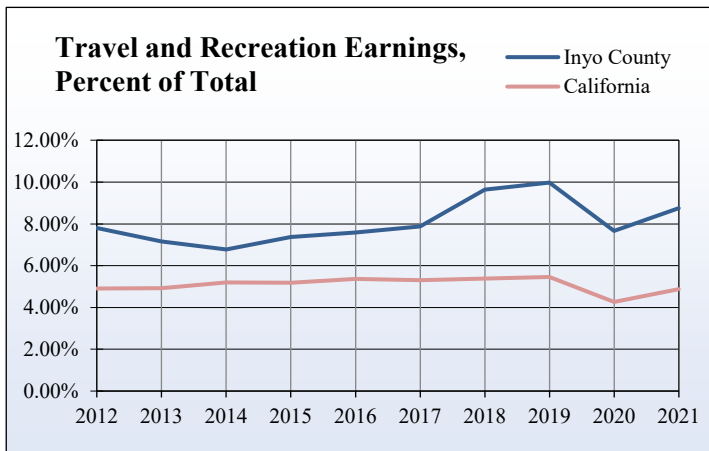
Year	County Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	\$46,562	7.8%	4.9%	2.8%	9.0%
2013	\$44,952	7.2%	4.9%	-3.5%	3.9%
2014	\$44,901	6.8%	5.2%	-0.1%	11.5%
2015	\$49,771	7.4%	5.2%	10.8%	5.9%
2016	\$55,896	7.6%	5.4%	12.3%	7.9%
2017	\$59,411	7.9%	5.3%	6.3%	4.3%
2018	\$68,924	9.6%	5.4%	16.0%	6.5%
2019	\$75,711	10.0%	5.5%	9.8%	6.4%
2020	\$55,166	7.7%	4.3%	-27.1%	-19.6%
2021	\$64,397	8.7%	4.9%	16.7%	25.5%

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

**Total Annual Travel Expenditures (in Millions),
Inyo County**

Year	Expenditures in County	Annual Percent Change	Expenditures in California	Annual Percent Change
2012	\$217	N/A	\$108,916	3.4%
2013	\$224	3.3%	\$111,692	2.5%
2014	\$232	3.5%	\$117,385	5.1%
2015	\$230	-0.7%	\$121,938	3.9%
2016	\$239	4.0%	\$126,402	3.7%
2017	\$240	0.4%	\$133,321	5.5%
2018	\$246	2.4%	\$140,350	5.3%
2019	\$267	8.7%	\$144,851	3.2%
2020	\$155	-42.0%	\$68,467	-52.7%
2021	\$205	32.2%	\$100,150	46.3%

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission, Dean Runyan Assoc.



Economic Contributions of Travel and Recreation

In addition to direct employment and spending, the economic impacts of the travel and recreation sector include secondary spill-over impacts, such as industry purchases made in other sectors and employee spending at local retail and service establishments. This indicator provides the total impacts of the sector by estimating its effects on employment and economic output within both the travel and recreation sector and related industry sectors. Indirect impacts are the result of purchases made by one industry within another. Induced effects are the result of employees spending income that is earned through the business activity generated by the direct impacts. Presented in this indicator are the total impacts (direct, indirect, and induced) on employment, labor income, and output of several key travel and recreation industries.

Travel and Recreation Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impacts on Employment

Year	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, and Parks	Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	Hotels and Motels, Including Casino Hotels	Other Accommodations	Total
2012	13.12	58.23	6.95	271.22	29.02	378.54
2013	6.90	62.24	9.29	477.51	41.48	597.42
2014	7.20	64.35	7.63	482.89	42.87	604.94
2015	2.12	60.25	7.31	479.31	36.30	585.29
2016	3.47	70.67	7.72	478.58	38.86	599.30
2017	8.18	74.89	8.12	466.81	44.35	602.35
2018	9.37	80.22	8.67	475.70	44.17	618.13
2019	8.21	93.95	20.87	472.01	102.58	697.62
2020	6.00	80.22	13.57	372.32	77.09	549.20
2021	5.78	92.60	15.62	369.99	128.40	612.39

Source: IMPLAN

Travel and Recreation Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impacts on Labor Income

Year	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, and Parks	Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	Hotels and Motels, Including Casino Hotels	Other Accommodations	Total
2012	\$252,459.78	\$1,145,642.30	\$118,922.46	\$7,124,537.32	\$881,434.47	\$9,522,996.33
2013	\$98,053.32	\$1,296,809.77	\$176,392.01	\$12,181,030.18	\$930,898.51	\$14,683,183.79
2014	\$100,002.12	\$1,404,574.27	\$176,310.37	\$13,430,813.18	\$1,186,354.30	\$16,298,054.24
2015	\$18,356.08	\$1,477,257.48	\$188,571.18	\$14,355,084.16	\$1,420,083.14	\$17,459,352.04
2016	\$34,714.80	\$1,809,412.90	\$205,162.39	\$15,302,875.42	\$1,657,731.32	\$19,009,896.83
2017	\$73,677.92	\$1,977,821.23	\$222,870.84	\$15,436,068.12	\$1,584,953.81	\$19,295,391.92
2018	\$124,833.76	\$2,156,422.35	\$262,966.86	\$18,687,639.10	\$1,887,229.16	\$23,119,091.23
2019	\$104,460.08	\$2,631,379.50	\$498,669.94	\$12,847,372.74	\$7,555,226.30	\$23,637,108.56
2020	\$90,445.60	\$2,258,555.91	\$312,267.53	\$10,618,726.62	\$3,834,418.06	\$17,114,413.72
2021	\$118,363.45	\$4,426,542.25	\$476,376.63	\$8,301,397.84	\$6,737,369.40	\$20,060,049.57

Source: IMPLAN

Travel and Recreation Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impacts on Output

Year	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, and Parks	Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	Hotels and Motels, Including Casino Hotels	Other Accommodations	Total
2012	\$964,567.43	\$2,751,333.83	\$301,888.19	\$21,919,094.02	\$1,737,375.09	\$27,674,258.56
2013	\$457,149.26	\$2,989,012.60	\$413,605.17	\$38,624,130.29	\$2,119,181.40	\$44,603,078.72
2014	\$466,958.69	\$3,194,801.15	\$374,461.53	\$43,211,084.48	\$2,411,424.91	\$49,658,730.76
2015	\$111,018.38	\$3,310,250.43	\$394,772.74	\$45,116,939.02	\$2,477,935.56	\$51,410,916.13
2016	\$182,701.90	\$3,852,210.77	\$404,112.37	\$47,141,783.79	\$2,785,079.03	\$54,365,887.86
2017	\$434,653.51	\$4,291,828.73	\$445,648.17	\$46,576,154.51	\$2,931,765.88	\$54,680,050.80
2018	\$493,081.69	\$4,148,968.36	\$451,932.54	\$50,061,796.41	\$3,163,601.48	\$58,319,380.48
2019	\$450,633.62	\$5,103,118.94	\$1,054,391.60	\$39,984,376.23	\$12,085,306.09	\$58,677,826.48
2020	\$298,394.76	\$3,785,817.75	\$600,943.75	\$26,419,854.35	\$5,745,208.75	\$36,850,219.36
2021	\$353,700.95	\$6,644,157.26	\$995,377.42	\$35,490,296.73	\$8,822,013.85	\$52,305,546.21

Source: IMPLAN

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.

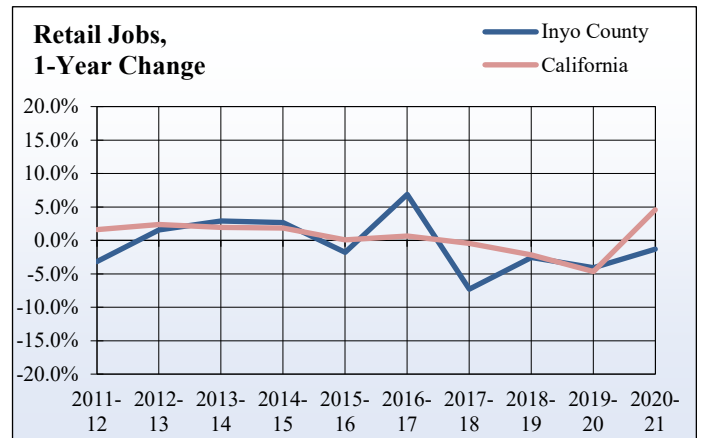
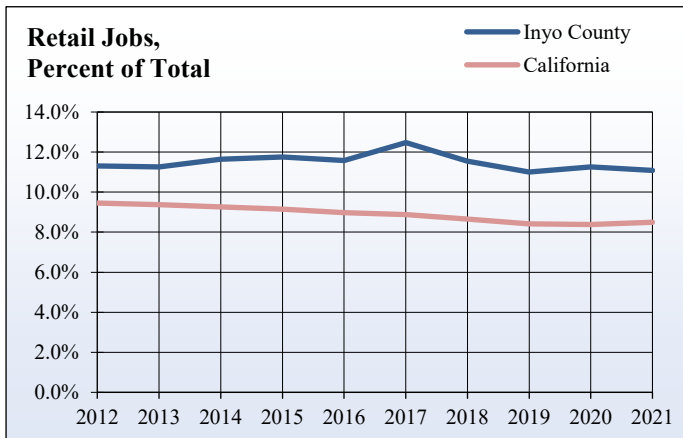
How is it used?

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.

Retail Jobs, Inyo County

Year	County Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	1,158	11.3 %	9.4 %	- 3.2 %	1.6 %
2013	1,176	11.3 %	9.4 %	1.6 %	2.4 %
2014	1,210	11.6 %	9.3 %	2.9 %	2.0 %
2015	1,242	11.7 %	9.2 %	2.6 %	1.8 %
2016	1,220	11.6 %	9.0 %	- 1.8 %	0.1 %
2017	1,304	12.5 %	8.9 %	6.9 %	0.7 %
2018	1,209	11.5 %	8.6 %	- 7.3 %	- 0.5 %
2019	1,178	11.0 %	8.4 %	- 2.6 %	- 2.2 %
2020	1,130	11.3 %	8.4 %	- 4.1 %	- 4.6 %
2021	1,115	11.1 %	8.5 %	- 1.3 %	4.6 %

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

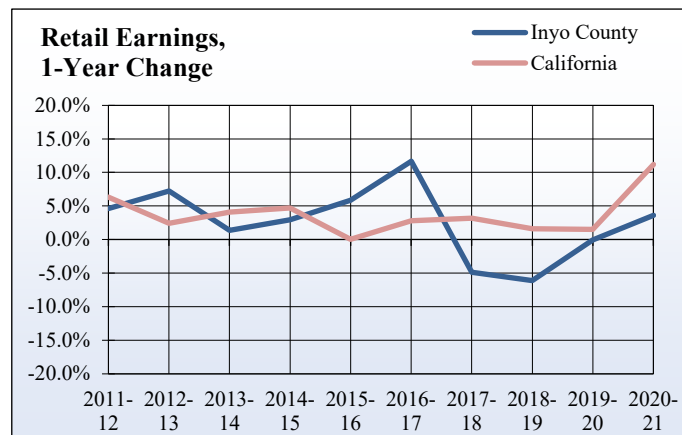
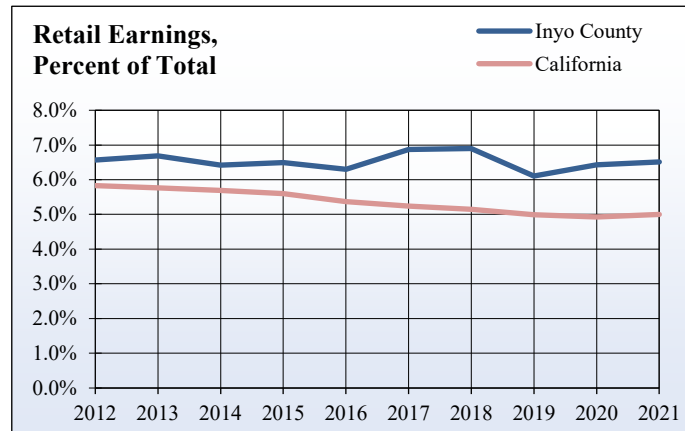


Retail Earnings

Retail Earnings (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	\$39,206	6.6%	5.8%	4.6%	6.3%
2013	\$42,033	6.7%	5.8%	7.2%	2.4%
2014	\$42,598	6.4%	5.7%	1.3%	4.1%
2015	\$43,855	6.5%	5.6%	3.0%	4.7%
2016	\$46,431	6.3%	5.4%	5.9%	0.0%
2017	\$51,856	6.9%	5.2%	11.7%	2.8%
2018	\$49,315	6.9%	5.2%	-4.9%	3.2%
2019	\$46,293	6.1%	5.0%	-6.1%	1.6%
2020	\$46,262	6.4%	4.9%	-0.1%	1.5%
2021	\$47,928	6.5%	5.0%	3.6%	11.2%

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



Taxable Sales

Total Taxable Sales, Retail and Non-Retail (in-thousands), Inyo County

Year	Retail Stores	Non-retail	Total
2012	\$223,540	\$121,006	\$344,546
2013	\$227,388	\$89,623	\$317,011
2014	\$236,120	\$87,975	\$324,095
2015	\$232,724	\$124,050	\$356,774
2016	\$243,287	\$106,500	\$349,787
2017	\$255,047	\$103,141	\$358,188
2018	\$262,343	\$93,864	\$356,206
2019	\$279,143	\$97,897	\$377,040
2020	\$263,315	\$98,452	\$361,767
2021	\$318,285	\$172,011	\$490,295

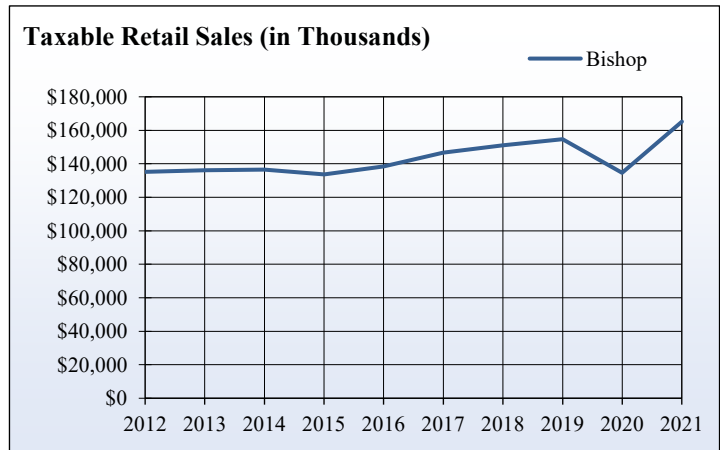
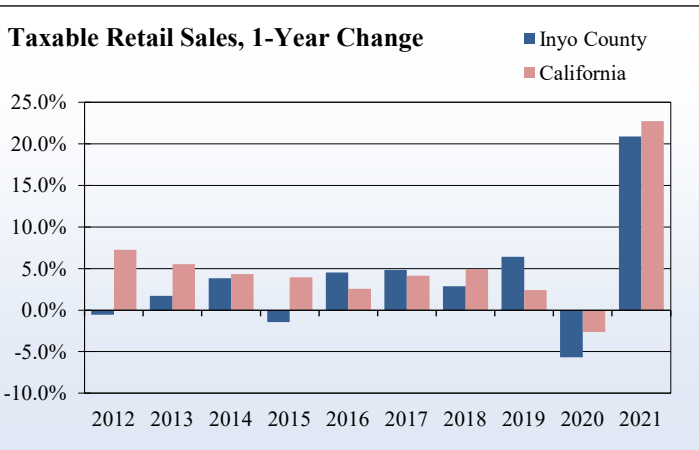
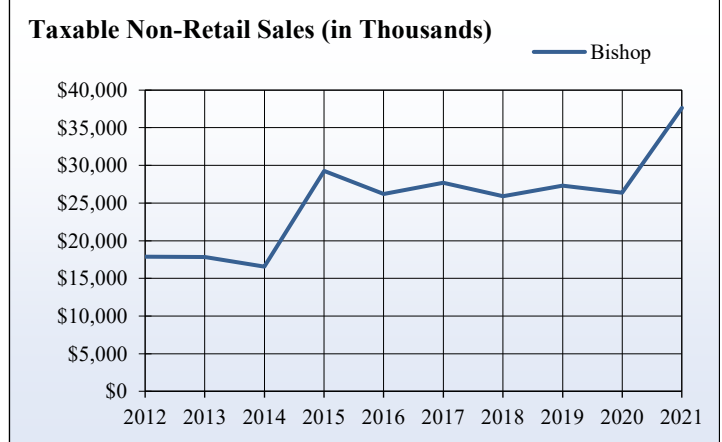
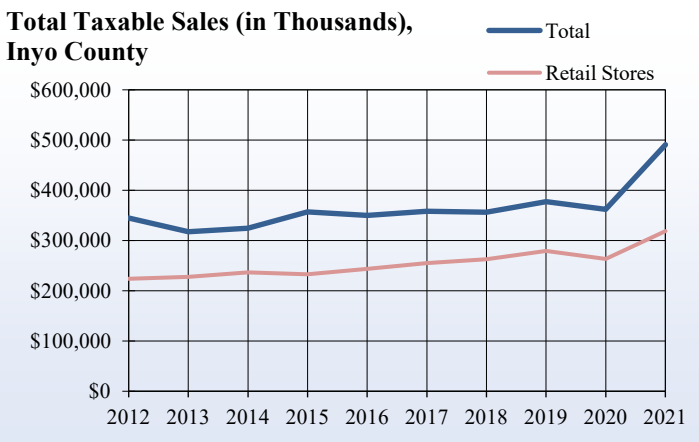
Source: California Board of Equalization

Taxable Sales Annual Change, Inyo County

Year	Taxable Retail Sales		Total Taxable Sales	
	County	California	County	California
2012	-0.5%	7.3%	5.3%	7.3%
2013	1.7%	5.5%	-8.0%	5.1%
2014	3.8%	4.3%	2.2%	4.9%
2015	-1.4%	3.9%	10.1%	3.7%
2016	4.5%	2.6%	-2.0%	2.4%
2017	4.8%	4.2%	2.4%	3.7%
2018	2.9%	5.0%	-0.6%	4.3%
2019	6.4%	2.4%	5.8%	3.7%
2020	-5.7%	-2.6%	-4.1%	-3.5%
2021	20.9%	22.7%	35.5%	22.1%

Source: California Board of Equalization

***Note:** Starting in 2015, the California State Board of Equalization began including data from retailers that operate part-time. Data from 2015 are therefore not directly comparable to the data of previous years.



Government Employment

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?

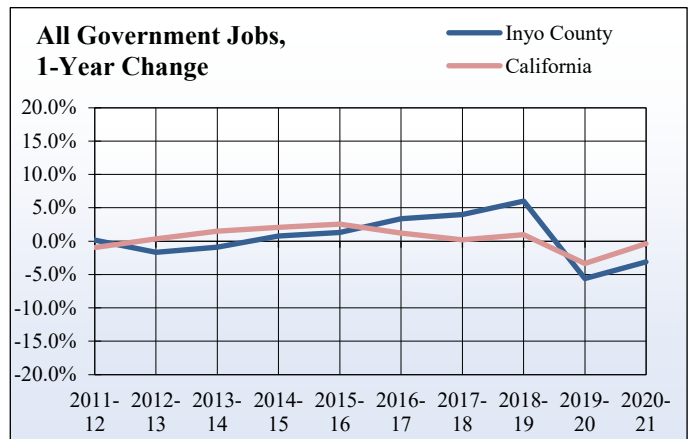
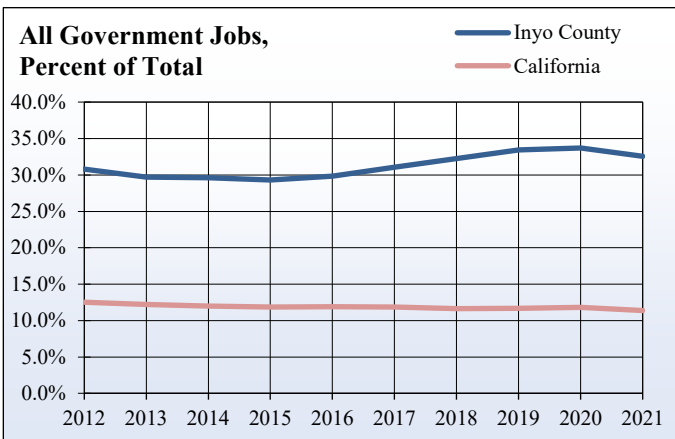
Because government institutions often comprise a large portion of the local economy, especially in rural counties, increases or decreases in government spending can have a direct impact on the county economy.

**Note: Government makes up a relatively large part of Inyo County's economy because of the presence of Pelican Bay State Prison and the many State and National Parks found in the county.*

All Government Worker Jobs, Inyo County

Year	Jobs	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	3,158	30.8 %	12.5 %	0.2 %	- 1.0 %
2013	3,105	29.7 %	12.2 %	- 1.7 %	0.4 %
2014	3,077	29.6 %	12.0 %	- 0.9 %	1.5 %
2015	3,101	29.3 %	11.9 %	0.8 %	2.1 %
2016	3,142	29.8 %	11.9 %	1.3 %	2.6 %
2017	3,248	31.1 %	11.9 %	3.4 %	1.2 %
2018	3,378	32.3 %	11.6 %	4.0 %	0.2 %
2019	3,581	33.4 %	11.7 %	6.0 %	1.0 %
2020	3,380	33.7 %	11.8 %	- 5.6 %	- 3.3 %
2021	3,274	32.6 %	11.4 %	- 3.1 %	- 0.4 %

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

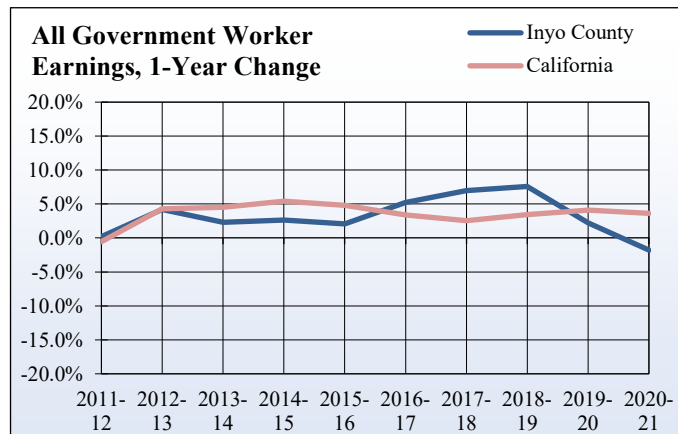
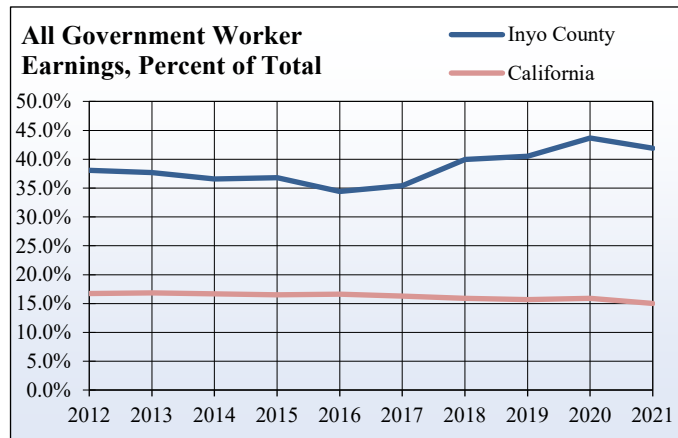


Government Earnings

Government Worker Earnings (in Thousands), Inyo County

Year	Earnings	Percent of Total		1-Year Change	
		County	California	County	California
2012	\$227,294	38.1%	16.7%	0.2%	-0.6%
2013	\$236,838	37.7%	16.8%	4.2%	4.3%
2014	\$242,348	36.6%	16.7%	2.3%	4.5%
2015	\$248,692	36.8%	16.5%	2.6%	5.4%
2016	\$253,835	34.4%	16.6%	2.1%	4.8%
2017	\$267,036	35.4%	16.3%	5.2%	3.4%
2018	\$285,624	40.0%	15.9%	7.0%	2.5%
2019	\$307,296	40.5%	15.7%	7.6%	3.4%
2020	\$314,114	43.7%	15.9%	2.2%	4.1%
2021	\$308,480	41.9%	15.0%	-1.8%	3.6%

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



Government Revenue

Government Revenue, Inyo County, 2020-21 Fiscal Year, (in thousands)

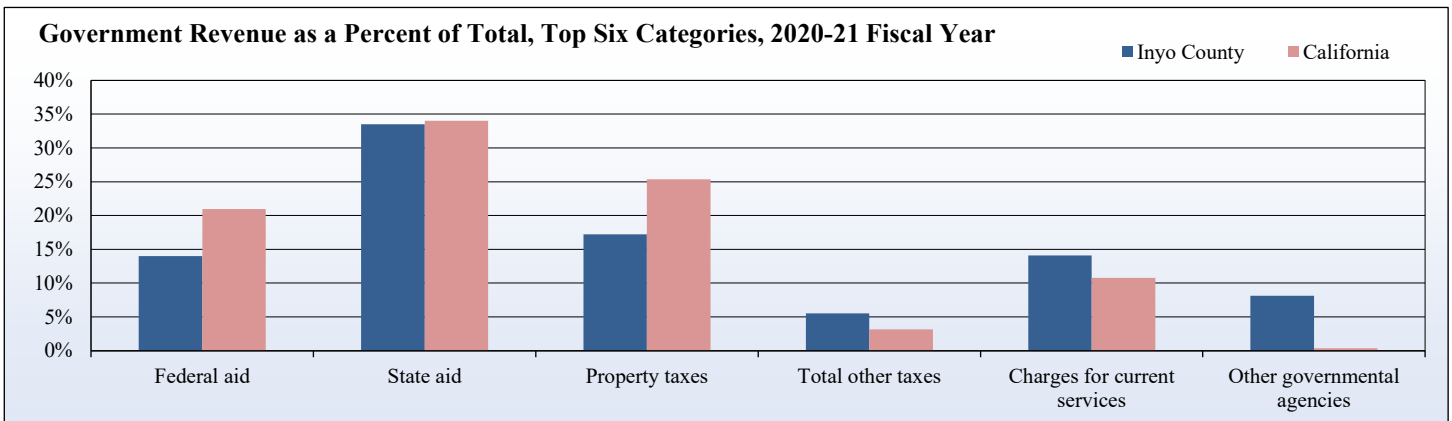
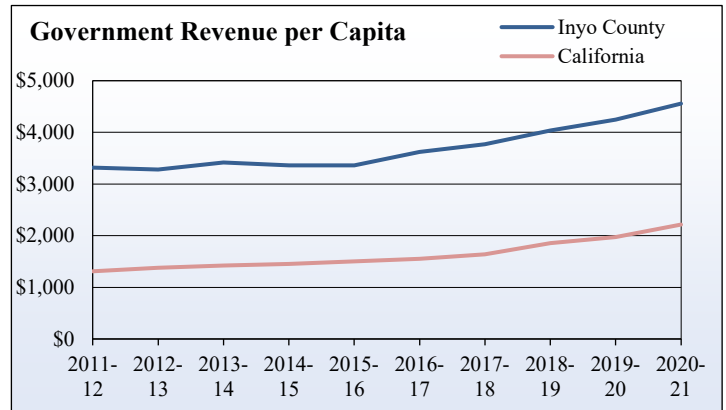
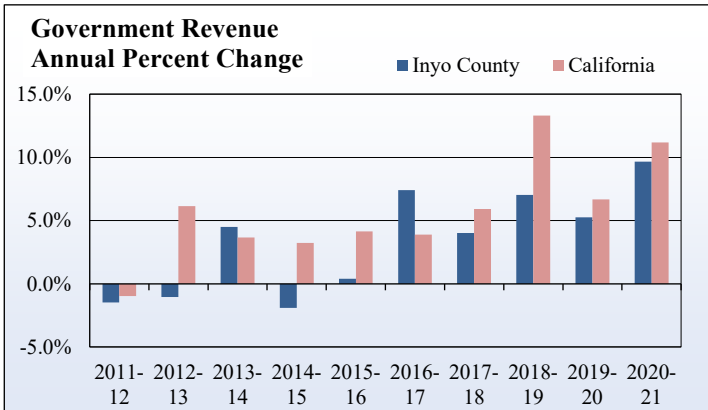
Revenue Source	Inyo County		California
	Revenue	Percent of Total	Percent of Total
Federal aid	\$12,091	14.0%	20.9%
State aid	\$28,975	33.5%	34.0%
Property taxes	\$14,903	17.2%	25.4%
Total other taxes	\$4,756	5.5%	3.2%
Fines, forfeitures, and penalties	\$1,989	2.3%	0.9%
Charges for current services	\$12,204	14.1%	10.8%
Other governmental agencies	\$7,037	8.1%	0.4%
Licenses, permits, and franchises	\$887	1.0%	1.0%
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$888	1.0%	0.5%
Special benefit assessments	-	-	0.6%
Other in-lieu taxes	\$2,378	2.7%	12.7%
Total miscellaneous revenue	\$423	0.5%	2.0%
Total funding	\$86,532	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports

Government Revenue, Annual Percent Change, Inyo County

Fiscal Year	Inyo County		California
	Total	Percent Change	Percent Change
2011-12	\$61,527,349	0.0%	0.0%
2012-13	\$60,888,352	0.0%	0.0%
2013-14	\$63,625,898	0.0%	0.0%
2014-15	\$62,417,975	0.0%	0.0%
2015-16	\$62,669,509	0.0%	0.0%
2016-17	\$67,321,591	0.0%	0.0%
2017-18	\$70,031,945	0.0%	0.0%
2018-19	\$74,956,586	0.0%	0.0%
2019-20	\$78,907,945	0.0%	0.0%
2020-21	\$86,532,434	0.0%	0.0%

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports



Government Expenditures

Government Expenditure, Inyo County, 2020-21 Fiscal Year

Expenditure Function	Inyo County	Percent of Total Expenditures	California Average Percent of Total Expenditures
Police, fire, & public protection	\$28,199,679	30.8%	25.3%
Public assistance	\$10,667,288	11.7%	22.2%
Health and sanitation	\$11,383,317	12.5%	16.7%
Public ways and facilities	\$5,548,893	6.1%	2.2%
General government	\$16,389,361	17.9%	6.2%
Debt service and capital outlay	\$5,255,008	5.7%	4.9%
Recreation and cultural services	\$1,119,727	1.2%	0.9%
Education	\$745,330	0.82%	0.6%
Total of expenditures	\$79,308,603	100.00%	100.0%

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports

Inyo Government Expenditures, Annual Percent Change

Fiscal Year	Inyo County		California
	Total	Percent Change	Percent Change
2011-12	\$57,005,250	-5.0%	-0.5%
2012-13	\$62,795,928	10.2%	3.2%
2013-14	\$62,075,868	-1.1%	5.3%
2014-15	\$57,785,754	-6.9%	2.9%
2015-16	\$62,090,292	7.4%	4.3%
2016-17	\$65,007,601	4.7%	4.4%
2017-18	\$65,208,365	0.3%	6.2%
2018-19	\$66,096,315	1.4%	12.1%
2019-20	\$74,021,747	12.0%	8.3%
2020-21	\$79,308,603	7.1%	8.8%

Source: California State Controllers Office, County Annual Reports

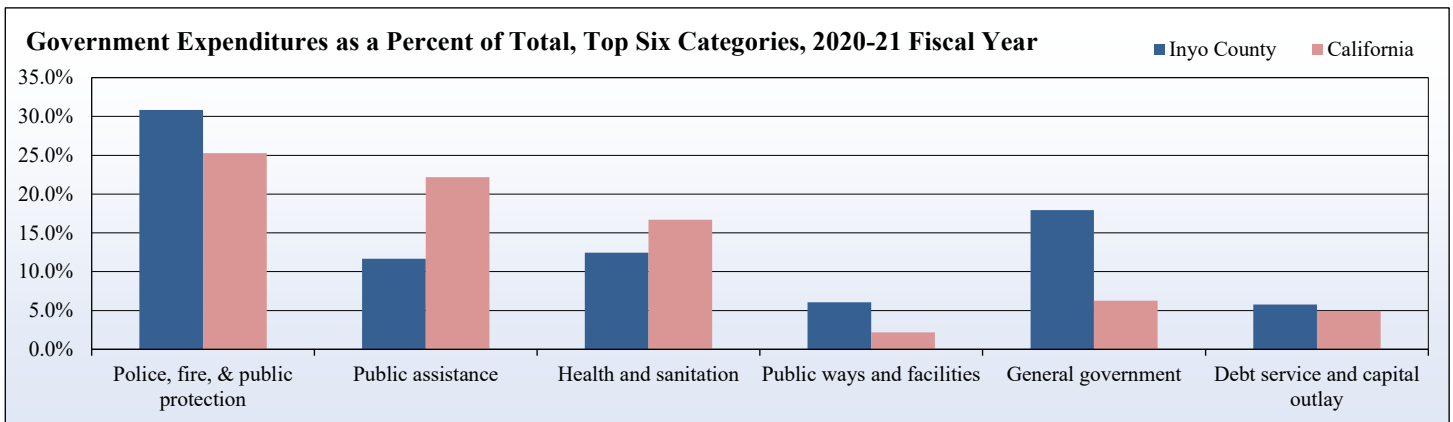
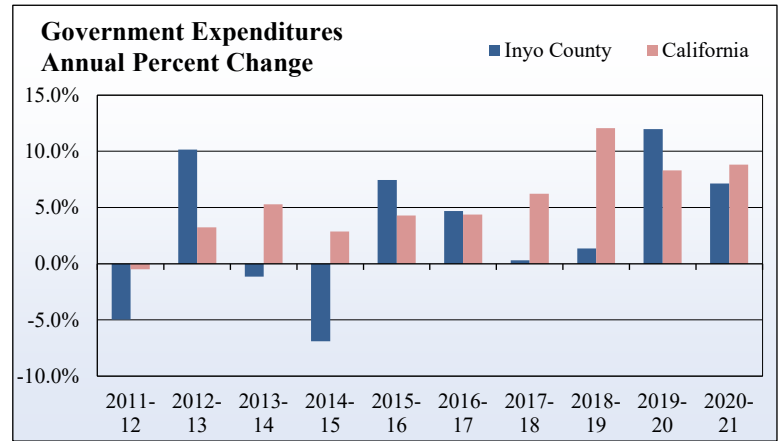


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